

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
STATISTICS MAURITIUS

COUNTRY PAPER

CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY SYSTEM

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A report prepared in compliance with the World Bank's General Data Dissemination System recommendations, giving an overview of the Crime, Justice and Security System.

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Chapter 1 – Crime, Justice and Security System (CJS)

1.1 Introduction

This report, prepared in compliance with World Bank's General Data Dissemination System recommendations, gives an overview of the Crime, Justice and Security System of Mauritius with regard to the main institutions involved, namely:

- The Mauritius Police Force (MPF)
- The Judiciary
- The Mauritius Prisons Services (MPS)
- The Probation and After-Care Services

It also describes the statistical system of each of these institutions.

1.2 The Crime and Criminal Justice System

The present crime and criminal justice system in Mauritius is an adaptation of the British model as the country was a British colony until its independence in 1968. It is illustrated in the National Criminal Flowchart at annex.

1.3 The Crime, Justice and Security Statistical System

1.3.1 Justification

Having a good crime, justice and security statistical system for the production of reliable statistics is part of the framework of the modern Mauritian state. The government, for effective decision making, needs to know:

- What is happening in the country (e.g. level of crime rate)
- How law enforcement agencies are coping (e.g. ratio of police to population)
- What is likely to happen in the future (forecasting)

Foreign governments and other international organization also need to know the facts for the comfort of their diplomats, citizens and tourists. The public and potential business investors need to be assured of the safety of themselves and their investments.

It is also important to ensure that these statistics are published timely; be available for public commentary by the press and media.

1.3.2 World Bank recommendations

In the context of this framework, the Mauritian Government sought and obtained technical assistance from the World Bank to improve its CJS statistical system

As a result, Mauritius participated in the General Data Dissemination System project of the World Bank from 2007 to 2009. Experts, namely Professor Christopher Lewis and Mr Etienne De Fortier visited Mauritius and made the following main recommendations:

- Extend the coverage of statistics to the main CJS departments,
- Develop a National Criminal Flow Chart, and a standardised and harmonised list of definitions and classifications,
- Statistics Mauritius (SM) takes the lead to coordinate the statistical activities of the CJS departments through a high level steering committee and sub technical committees,
- SM is part of all discussions concerning development of the IT systems to ensure that reports are available as per statistical standards and definitions.

1.3.3 Implementation of the CJS statistical system

To begin with, advocacy meetings were held at the managerial and operational level at the concerned institutions, and a data need assessment was carried out by SM.

Also, in accordance with the above recommendations:

- i. A high level CJS statistical committee was set up with SM acting as coordinator and comprised high level Officers from the main CJS institutions mentioned above and from other stakeholders, for instance The State Law Office, The Law Reform Commission, The Director of Public Prosecution's Office and The Ministry of Information Technology. The mandate of the committee is:
 - the enhancement of statistical literacy;
 - cooperation among the different CJS institutions in the production of effective and timely statistical information;
 - while avoiding duplication of tasks for an efficient data production;
 - ensure that the different IT Systems developed at the different institutions are compatible for sharing of information.
- ii. Different technical committees meet at the different CJS departments to discuss the operational implementation of the recommendations.

- iii. In addition, a committee, led by SM and comprising officers from the above-mentioned institutions as well as other major stakeholders, meets annually for the analysis of CJS data before its publication.

1.4 Statistics Mauritius

1.4.1 Administrative data

Furthermore, so as to maintain a dynamic system which responds to users' needs, staffs of Statistics Mauritius (SM), headed by a Statistician, are posted at the different institutions. Consequently, the statistical system is regularly reviewed so as to ensure that statistical standards, concepts, definitions and classifications are being used and, to enhance harmonization, comparability and quality of statistics produced by the various institutions.

The CJS units design collection tools to collect administrative data and intermediate IT system for the data processing. It publishes an Economic and Social Indicator and a Digest on Crime, Justice and Security statistics annually. The publications cover statistics from the MPF and also from the Judiciary department, the MPS, and the Probation and After-care Service, for the Republic of Mauritius.

1.4.2 Historical data

To allow long trend analysis of crime, justice and security data, a historical series is also available on SM website.

1.4.3 Survey data

Since 2004, SM is recurrently adding modules on safety and security in its Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey. The results of these surveys can be accessed on SM website. The following topics have been covered:

Continuous Multi-purpose Household Survey

<i>Year of Survey</i>	<i>Topic covered</i>	<i>Publication</i>
2004	1. Security measures for dwellings and vehicles 2. Victimization for vehicle theft, burglary and personal theft	Digest CJS 2007
2007	1. Feeling of safety 2. Victimization for vehicle theft, burglary and personal theft	Digest CJS 2007
2009	1. Perception on police visibility and performance 2. Awareness of police campaigns against crime	Digest CJS 2009
2010	1. Perception on crime level and its evolution 2. Victimization for vehicle theft, burglary and personal theft	Digest CJS 2010

1.5 Definition and Classifications**1.5.1 Local definition and classification**

The definitions and classification used across the system (Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation and After-care), are based mainly on the Criminal Code Act 1838. A detailed glossary of terms can be accessed at the following website: <http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>

The main definitions based on the Criminal Code Act 1838 are as follows:-

Offences punishable by the law are:

- Crimes (Very serious offences, e.g. murder, rape, larceny with violence)
- Misdemeanours (Less serious offences, e.g. simple assault, simple larceny)
- Contraventions (Least serious offences, e.g. road traffic offences)

1.5.2 International definition and classification

To enable international comparison a conversion has been made between the local offences and international classification of offences of the UNODC.

1.6 References and manuals used

- Recommendation reports of the different workshops of the GDDS, Professor C. Lewis and Mr Etienne De Fortier.
- The UN Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics (UNODC).
- The Manual for the measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators (UNODC).
- The Victimization Survey Manual (UNODC).

Chapter 2 - The Mauritius Police Force

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the Mauritius Police Force (MPF) and describes the current statistical system of the department. The forms used by MPF for records purposes mentioned in this report are annexed.

2.2 Duties and responsibilities

The duties of the MPF are prescribed under section 9 of the Police Act of 1974 as follows:-

- Preserving the public peace
- Preventing and detecting offences
- Apprehending persons who have committed, or who are reasonably suspected of having committed offences
- Regulating processions and gatherings on public roads and in public places, or places of public resort
- Regulating traffic and preventing or removing obstructions from public roads
- Preserving order in public places and places of public resort, at public gatherings and assemblies for public amusement
- Assisting in implementing health, quarantine, customs and excise laws
- Assisting in preserving order in ports, harbours and airports
- Executing process issued by any Court
- Swearing information and conducting prosecutions
- Performing such other functions as may be conferred on Police officers under any other enactment

The Police are also responsible for:

- The registration and licensing of firearms – Firearms Act 1940
- The issuing of driving licenses – Road Traffic Regulations
- The checking of trade premises and enforcement of the Trade Industries Classification Act.

- The prevention and detection of illicit distillation of spirits – Excise Act 1985
- The enforcement of the law enshrined under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1986
- The enforcement of laws relating to trade licenses, weights and measures
- The conduct of enquiries into the means of persons who appeal in “forma pauperis”
 - The conduct of enquiries into Forest Law Contraventions
 - The conduct of enquiries at the request of the National Transport Authority into the non renewal of motor vehicle licenses
 - The conduct of enquiries into petitions of various nature
 - Sentry duty over detainees admitted in hospitals for treatment

2.3 Institutional framework and accountability

The MPF operates under the aegis of the Prime Minister’s Office and is under the direct command of the Commissioner of Police who is assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Superintendents.

Police stations report to Divisional Headquarters which in turn are answerable to the Police headquarters. MPF comprises around 11,000 police officers among whom about 75% are Police Constables and 10% are Police Sergeants.

All administration orders emanate from the Police headquarter found at Line Barracks, Port Louis.

2.4 Structure

There are 79 police stations, 13 police posts and 20 National Coast Guard (NCG) Posts spread around the Island of Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agalega, and St Brandon. Furthermore, there are 2 NCG Posts at La Cuvette and Flat Island attached to Grand Bay NCG and another 2 NCG Mobile Posts at Albion and Poste La Fayette. Police posts are mainly situated in hospitals, the Government House and the Central Market.

For administrative purposes and in order to optimize operational efficiency, Mauritius is divided into Police Divisions as follows:-

- Metropolitan Port Louis North Division
- Metropolitan Port Louis South Division

- Northern Division
- Eastern Division
- Western Division
- Central Division
- Southern Division
- Rodrigues Division

The different components of the Mauritius Police Force are:-

- Police Headquarters
- Criminal Investigation Division (CID), the Passport & Immigration Office, the Communications Branch, the Traffic Branch, the Stores Branch, the Pay Branch and other administrative branches
- Police Divisions, which cover the whole area of the country and are sub- divided into Police Station areas
- Special Mobile Force (Paramilitary Wing)
- Special Support Unit (Anti-Riot Police)
- Divisional Support Unit
- Anti Drug & Smuggling Unit
- National Security Service
- National Coast Guard which ensures the policing of the territorial waters of the country and its Exclusive Economic Zone
- Helicopter Squadron
- Central CID, which included the Scene of Crime Officers (SOCO) Unit, the Major Crime Investigation Team, the Technical Support Unit and the Fraud Squad
- Complaints Investigation Bureau (CIB)
- Emergency Response Service
- Crime Prevention Unit
- Road Safety Unit
- Police Medical and Scientific Unit
- Police Family Protection Unit, Brigade pour la protection des mineurs

- Airport Police
- Port Police
- Police Band
- Rodrigues Police (outer island)
- Agalega Police (outer island)
- Crime Intelligence Unit
- Police du Tourisme
- Police du Transport
- Brigade de Jeux

2.5 Methods of data recording

2.5.1 Reported offences (Crimes & misdemeanours)

When an offence is reported at a Police Station, the particulars of the offence committed are recorded in the Occurrence Book. The case is given an occurrence number which is also known as the O.B Number. The Occurrence Book contains the following fields:-

- Date/Occurrence Book No.
- Detail of occurrence (Name of victims/ offenders, age, gender, place, etc)
- Remarks (Action taken, Outcome, Any other remarks)

2.5.2 Enquiry and Prosecution

Enquiry is carried out by enquiring officers at the Police Station Level or at the Divisional CID or at the Central Criminal Investigation Department (CCID). When an enquiry has been completed, all documents related to the investigation are filed in the Folder PF 156 which contains the following enquiry documents and forms:

- PF 75 (extract of Occurrence book)
- Statement of accused party, complainant and witness
- Statement relating to the examination of spot
- Photograph of the scene of crime
- Plan preview of spot
- Statement of enquiry officer
- PF58 if offence committed is assault, rape or accident

- NIP (Notice of intended prosecution)
- PF 19 or 20 for F.O and PF 15 in case of N.F.O

PF15 contains details about the offender's previous conviction which are retrieved from the Crime Records Office (CRO) central data base. The case file is entered in the manual cause book in the Prosecution Office and the following fields are captured in the register:-

- Serial number and OB number
- Station
- PMP or letter Number
- Name of accuse
- Offence (s)
- Case No, Date lodged and Movement
- Prosecutors name
- Remark

2.5.3 After enquiry

After enquiry, all documents related to the criminal event are filed in the PF 156 and sent to the Divisional Police Prosecution Unit (PPU) or the Central Police Prosecution Office (PPO). Cases may be set aside on account of insufficient evidence, no offence disclosed, accused unknown, death of accused, etc. Otherwise, they are sent to Court for prosecution according to the gravity or category of offence and as decided by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP).

2.5.4 After Judicial proceedings

If the offender is convicted during the judicial proceedings, the convictions are recorded in Part B of the PF 19 or PF 20 where the following fields are captured:-

- OB Number
- Police Station
- Date of offence
- Date of conviction
- The Name of Court
- Cause Number

- Offence under which convicted
- Section of law and Sentence
- Brief history of case

The Registry of the Prosecution Office is updated and the case file is returned back to the police station where the occurrence book is updated (Remarks Column). The original of the PF 19 & PF 20 is also sent to the Crime Records Office (CRO) for record purposes.

The CRO gives the case a CRO No. and enters the particulars of the conviction in the Master Registry. The software known as the Criminal Attribute Data Base (CADB date base) contains the following fields:-

- Name
- Date convicted
- Court, Cause Number
- CRO Number
- Age, Juvenile/Female
- New Habitual Criminal Number
- Habitual Criminal Reconviction
- Connected Serial Number
- Sentence
- Offence
- Dangerous Drug
- Personal Identification number

CADB is also updated from the information available in the PF19 & 20 (for very serious offences) or in the PF 14 (for less serious offences). The manual recording in the Master registry is done in parallel with the automated system (CADB) as a measure of security.

2.5.5 Contraventions established

When Police Officers establish a contravention, whether related to road traffic, environment or any other offence, it is recorded in the police station occurrence book with an OB number. Then a contravention case file PF 194 is filled in with particulars of the contravener. The fields available are as follows:-

- OB Number

- Name, Age, Sex, Profession, Address
- Driving License Number
- National Identity Number
- Type of offence committed, date, place and time offence committed
- Particulars of vehicle
- Insurance policy

The contravention can be established either through:

- Fixed penalty notice (FPN) whereby the contravener pays the fine directly to the cash office of the Judiciary within 21 days, and do not have to appear before a court, or
- Fixed Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) (e.g. speeding offences) whereby the contravener obtains a letter and is requested to pay the fine within a prescribed date, or
- Traditional mode for which enquiry is carried out. The case file includes the previous conviction of the contravener if he/she has any. After completion of enquiry and with the decision of the Superior Officer, the case file is sent to court for prosecution. After prosecution the case file is returned to the police station concerned where the contravention card index is filled in. Concerning road traffic offences, before the case is sent to the Prosecution Office, PF 194 which contains the following forms and documents are filed:
 - PF 219 detail of license
 - Detail of previous conviction
 - Detail of vehicle
 - Statement of driver
 - Statement of police officer

After prosecution, the conviction is sent to the police traffic branch for record purposes. The records of drivers together with their previous convictions, if any, are kept in a database developed on FOXPRO. The fields in the conviction records PF 219 are as follows:-

- Name, Date of birth
- Address

- License Number
- National Identity Card number
- Type of Offence committed
- Court/ Cause no/ Date/ Penalty inflicted

The data found on the computer system of the traffic branch are uploaded once every week on the database of the CRO, CADB system. Consequently, the information is available to all police stations found in the seven police districts.

2.6 Automation

Currently, the computer softwares available at the police department are:

- Crime Occurrence Tracking System
- Criminal Attribute Database (CADB)
- Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System (FACT)
- Statistics Software - FOXPRO based system
- Software at the Traffic Branch Section
- Microsoft Access

The records are not linked and are primarily used for storage and for access to individual records for enquiry.

2.6.1 Crime Occurrence Tracking System (COTS)

The COTS is a newly developed system and is at the implementation phase. It will contain records on:

- Details of cases from the reporting stage, enquiry, and prosecution to the disposal of the cases
- Particulars of offenders
- Particulars of victims

2.6.2 CADB

The CADB is linked to all police stations including Rodrigues but can be updated only at the CRO. It is used at the police stations to verify previous convictions of the accused and thereby filling PF 15. The following fields can be queried for any accused that has a previous conviction:-

- CRO number /OB number /OB date

- Police station
- Conviction date
- Court number/Cause number
- Sentence and sentence description
- Offence and Section of law
- Name, PIN, National Identity Card Number
- Date of birth
- Address (House number)

CADB is updated only at the CRO from PF 19, 20 & PF14 which are obtained from the prosecution offices located all over the Island. At the police station, the Police Officer can only query the database for information about previous convictions and thereby filling the PF15.

Each time the system is updated at the CRO, the entry is given a CRO No. together with a Personal Identification Number (PIN No.). Other menus available on the system are:

- Missing person details
- Stolen /lost vehicles
- Found vehicles
- Stolen/lost property
- Found property

Every Saturday the system is uploaded with details from the Traffic Branch. The Traffic Branch has a similar database but is related only to Road Traffic offences and details obtained from the National Transport Authority. Fields related to the Traffic Branch are:

- Vehicle Registration Number
- Chassis Number
- Engine Number
- Frame Number, Model, Color
- Owners Name, Address, NIC, Date stolen, Date reported

2.6.3 FACT

The FACT is a software linked with the CADB system and is used for matching fingerprints of suspects. PF 19 & 20 is scanned from Police Divisional Headquarters and is sent to the CRO where officers match the fingerprint and send results to be updated in PF19 & 20. After judicial proceeding, the Prosecution Officer sends the PF19 & 20 to CRO to update the database of the convicted person. If the judgement is dismissed, PF19 & 20 is not sent to CRO. The CADB is a database for convicted finger-printable offence only.

2.6.4 Statistic Software - FOXPRO based system

The FOXPRO based system was developed by the State Informatics Limited for the CRO. Stations clerk fill up the forms PF A, B & C which are sent monthly to the CRO. The forms are monthly return of cases by type of offence reported. The Information on the form is eventually fed in the FOXPRO System.

The computer system can display comparative monthly reports of cases by type of offence, police station wise, division-wise and island-wise.

Fields captured on the system are:

- Type of offence
- Police Station
- Cases not taken to court/Cases taken to court/ Untrue cases not taken to court
- Civil cases/False or doubtful cases/ Trivial cases/True cases not taken to court
- Number of offence committed
- Accused unknown/Accused absconded
- Insufficient evidence
- Accused dead or insane
- No further action
- Pending investigation/At Station Police level/At enquiry Pool Level/At District CID level

2.6.5 Traffic Branch (FoxPro)

The Traffic Branch software is FoxPro base and was developed by Central Informatics System Division (CISD). It holds the records of all traffic license holders, bus conductors, previous conviction of drivers and conductors. The system also caters for

holding of appointments for oral and practical test. The system does not produce any statistics or reports but license cards/previous conviction can be printed. Daily appointment list regarding traffic test can also be produced.

The various fields available are: -

- Driving License No
- Name/Address/Age
- Particulars of License held
- Convictions
- Appointment Dates

2.6.6 ACCESS database

(a) Police prosecution unit

The Police Prosecution unit has a Simple Access System mainly used for case management. Statistics cannot be retrieved from the computerized system.

The various fields available are:-

- PMP Number/Letter Number
- Date received
- Offence
- OB Number/Station
- Accused Name
- Victims Name
- Transit/Movement
- Result (conviction)

(b) Anti-Drug and Smuggling unit (ADSU)

The ADSU has a well developed Access System mainly used for case management and recording of offences and offenders records. Statistics are retrieved from the computerized system on request. Some of the fields available are:-

- Offence
- OB Number/Station
- Accused Name and other particulars
- Type, quantity seized and commercial value of drugs

2.7 Data collection and publications

2.7.1 Mauritius Police force (MPF)

Data are collected manually (paper forms) by the CRO from all police divisions/stations and police posts/units. They are compiled to produce statistics and reports for the following publications:

- The Annual Report of the Mauritius Police Force
- The Police Magazine
- The Threat Assessment
- The Force Control Strategy
- The Force/ Divisional Annual Policing Plans
- Monthly reports

The monthly reports are used for analysis to feed the Force Strategic/Tactical Tasking and Coordination group meetings headed by the Commissioner of Police. The reports include data on reported cases by type of offence and status of enquiry, which can be broken down to island, police station and division levels.

(a) Police Station level

At the police station level, a manual system is used to compile data. Cases reported are entered in an Occurrence book by the Police Officers. They then refer to the Occurrence Book to fill up the following statistical cards:-

Cases reported	Statistical cards used at police stations
Crimes	PF 130,131,132,133,134,134A
Misdemeanours	PF 151,152,153,154,154A, 154B
Contraventions	PF 144,145, 147,148
Other Occurrences (other than offences, e.g. suicides)	PF 149

The fields present and captured depending on the status of the case in the above mentioned forms are:-

- Serial Number/OB Number/Date
- Type of offence/ declaration
- Name of Accused/declarant/Sex/Age
- Date of Dispatch/Date of Decision by Deciding Officer
- Decision (Prosecuted or not prosecuted)
- No. of persons prosecuted
- Date of lodging in the Court
- Court Cause number
- Result of Prosecution
- Disposal of articles seized
- No. of persons convicted
- Details of conviction
- Action taken and Remarks

The Station Clerks refer to the above mentioned cards to fill up the forms PF A, B & C which are eventually sent to the Crime Record Office for compilation of case statistics. They also fill in other forms either annually or quarterly or on an ad-hoc basis (parliamentary questions or other request from users).

(b) Prosecution level

At the Divisional Police Prosecution Offices and Central Police Prosecution Unit, statistics on number of persons coming into formal contact with the police (arrested and cautioned), number of persons prosecuted by type of offence are compiled using to the manual registers only.

2.7.2 Police statistics unit

Data on reported offences and victims (against persons) are collected from police stations and divisions by the CRO. The Statistics unit analyzes the data to produce information for the Government of Mauritius, International Organizations and for other users of statistics and publishes same through its Economic and Social Indicators and Digests.

2.8 Indicators

Statistics relating to the following indicators are published:

- Cases reported by detailed and type of offences according to local and international classification (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC)
- Offences reported by police divisions and units
- Quantity and monetary value of drugs seized
- Juvenile offences and offenders reported
- Reported number of victims of selected offences by socio-demographic, type of offences and other characteristics
- Status of reported offences, i.e. number of cases investigated and taken to Court, not taken to Court, and number of cases pending investigations
- Number of persons arrested and the Number of persons prosecuted
- Number of police stations & posts and staff of the MPF
- Total expenditure of the MPF (Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General)

2.9 Metadata

2.9.1 Coverage

Data on offences are based on administrative records of the police department.

2.9.2 Periodicity

Data on reported cases and victims are available monthly whereas data on the status of cases and juvenile statistics are available quarterly and annually respectively.

2.9.3 Dissemination formats

Data are disseminated through:

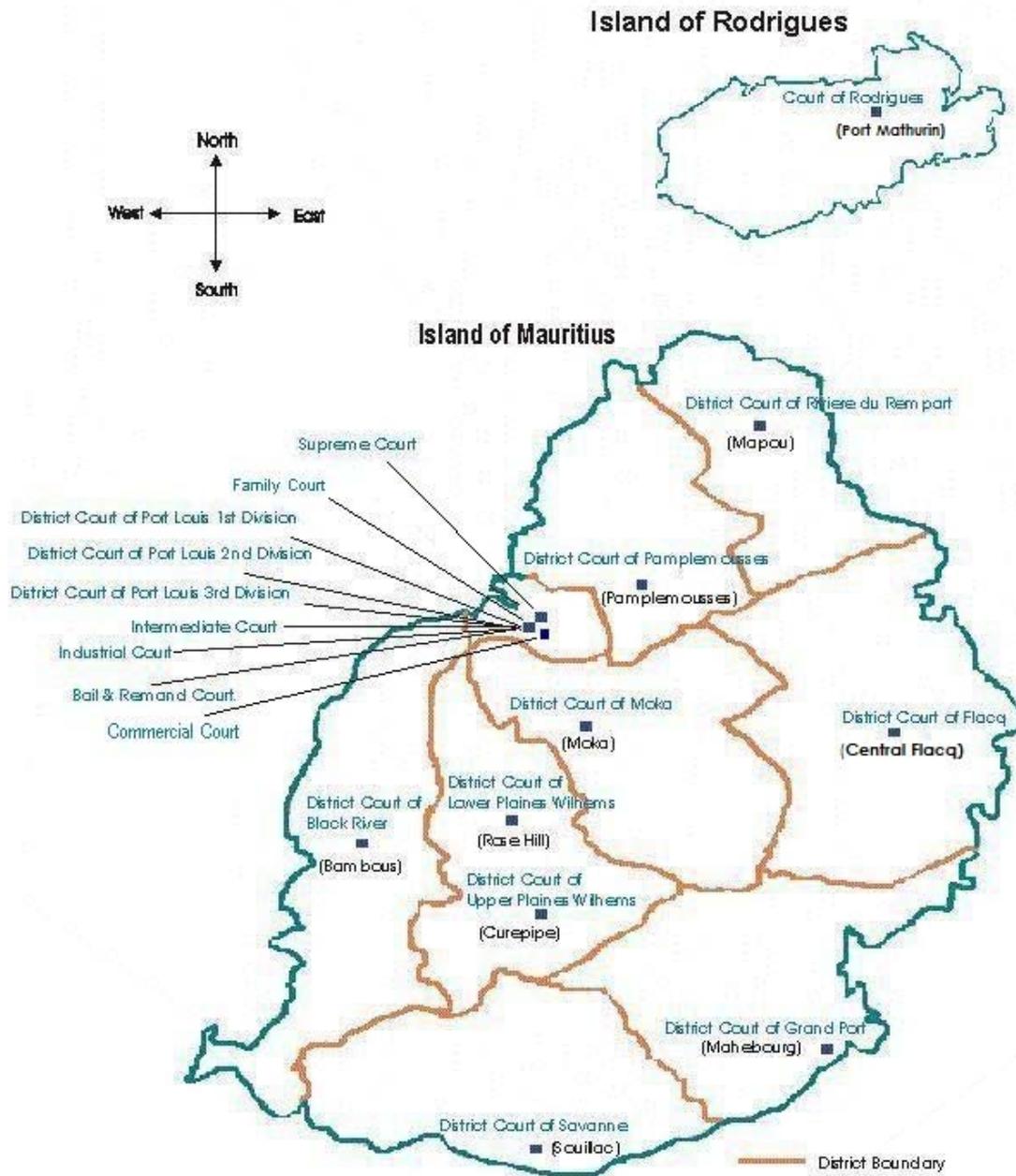
(i) The annual publication “Annual report of the Mauritius Police Force” and is available only in hard copy.

(ii) Through the annual publications “The Economic and Social Indicator on Crime, Justice and Security statistics” and the “Digest of Crime, Justice and Security statistics”.

The publications are available both in hard copy and on the website of the Statistics Mauritius, <http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>

Chapter 3 - The Judiciary

Location of Various Courts



3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the Judicial System. It starts with an overview of the structure of the Judicial System in Section 3.2 and describes the current statistical system of the department. The coverage is restricted to criminal jurisdiction.

3.2 Responsibility of the Judicial System

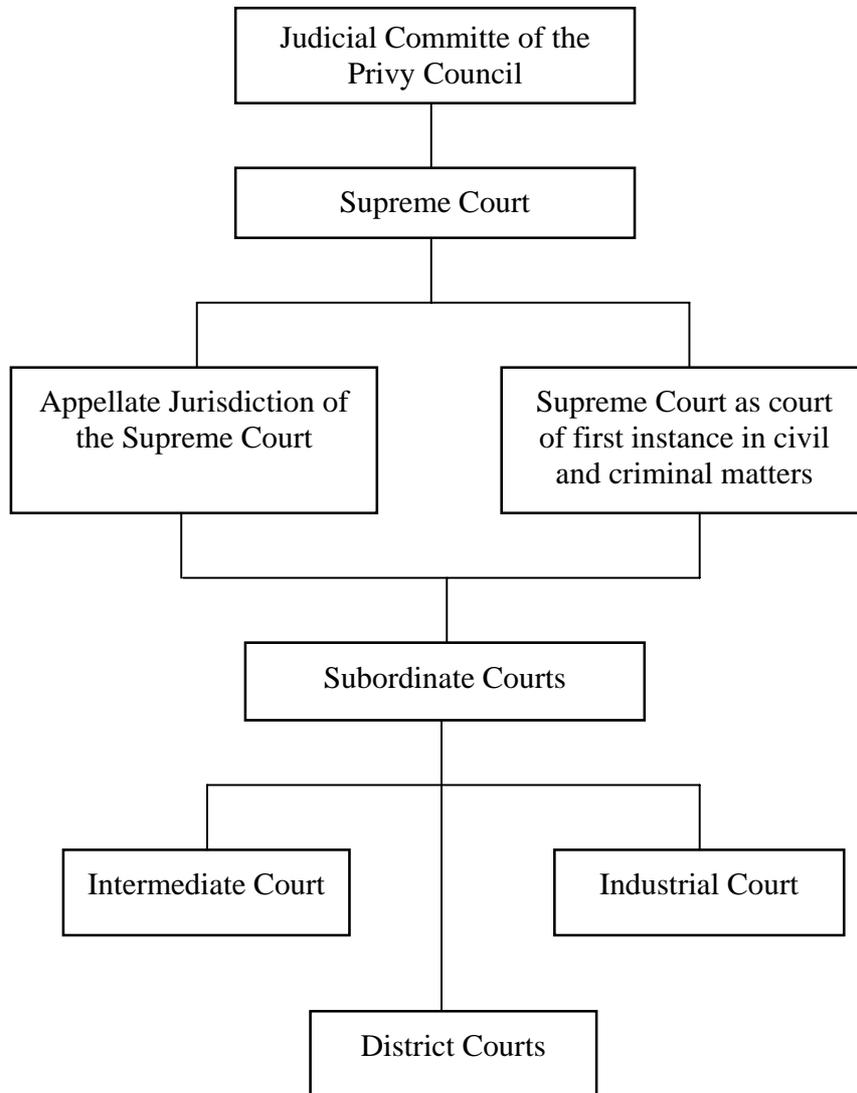
The Judiciary is responsible for the administration of justice and its role is to maintain an independent and competent judicial system which upholds the rule of law, safeguards the rights and freedom of the individual, and commands domestic and international confidence. The Judiciary is one of the three pillars of our sovereign democratic state. By virtue of the Constitution, it is vested with the power to administer justice in the Republic of Mauritius.

3.3 Institutional framework and accountability

Conformably with the Constitution which provides for the institution of an independent judiciary based on the concept of separation of powers, the Mauritian Judiciary constitutes a vital element for the functioning of our democratic system of government in upholding the rule of law. The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary.

3.4 Structure

The following flowchart gives an overview of the Court Structure in the Republic of Mauritius



Mauritius has a single-structured judicial system consisting of two parts - the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts.

The Supreme Court has various divisions exercising jurisdiction as the Master's Court, the Court of first instance in civil and criminal proceedings, the appellate jurisdiction (to hear and determine civil & criminal appeals from decisions of the subordinate courts), the Court of Civil Appeal and the Court of Criminal Appeal (to hear and determine appeals from decisions of the Supreme Court sitting as Court of first instance in civil and criminal proceedings). The Subordinate Courts are the Intermediate Court, the Industrial Court, the District Courts, the Juvenile Court, the Bail and Remand Court and the Court of Rodrigues.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the final court of appeal of Mauritius.

3.5 Composition and Criminal Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

3.5.1 The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge and such number of Puisne Judges as may be prescribed by Parliament. In 2012, there are 18 Puisne Judges (Section 76(2) of the Constitution).

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

3.5.2 The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the principal Court of original criminal jurisdiction. It has jurisdiction to try any person charged with having committed a crime or a misdemeanor. Assizes and serious drug cases are heard on every working day at the Criminal Division

of the Supreme Court. Criminal trials are either held before a Presiding Judge and a jury consisting of 9 persons who are qualified to serve as jurors or before a Presiding Judge without a jury. Offences laid down under the Criminal Code, falling under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are tried before a Presiding Judge and a jury.

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

3.5.3 Appellate Jurisdiction

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

- the Judge in Chambers;
- the Master's Court;
- the Intermediate Court;
- the Industrial Court;
- the District Courts and
- a body established under any other enactment.

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

3.5.4 The Court of Criminal Appeal

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

3.6 The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

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

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

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

3.7 Structure and Establishment of the Lower Judiciary - Subordinate Courts

3.7.1 The Intermediate Court

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

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

Intermediate Court is also empowered to inflict a higher sentence for offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Criminal Code.

3.7.1 Industrial Court

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

3.7.3 District Courts

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

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

By virtue of the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997, the District Clerks are entrusted with the duty of receiving and processing applications for a Protection Order from aggrieved spouse victims of domestic violence. The District Magistrates are empowered to hear and determine such cases and to issue Protection Orders when the Court is satisfied that there is a serious risk of harm for the applicants. The District Magistrates are also empowered to receive and determine applications for the issue of Occupation Orders and Tenancy Orders. Such orders confer upon the victim of domestic violence the exclusive right to the use and occupation of the conjugal house.

3.7.4 Juvenile Court

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

3.7.5 Bail and Remand Court (BRC)

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

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

3.7.6 Court of Rodrigues and Outer islands

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

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

3.8 Methods of data recording

3.8.1 Supreme Court

The following types of criminal cases are lodged at the Registry of the Supreme Court (Le Greffe):

- Criminal cases at the Assizes (Trial by jury)
- Criminal cases at the Assizes (Trial without a jury)
- Criminal appeals from Lower Courts
- Criminal appeals before the Court of Criminal Appeals

Criminal cases at the Assizes are brought to the Supreme Court by the Director of Public Prosecutions. These cases are lodged in the Assizes Register kept at the Registry by a Court Officer. All the proceedings as well as the judgment relating to the case are kept in the file for each case. Different fields in the Assizes Register are as follows:

- Record number
- Name of accused
- Offence committed
- Date of judgment
- Sentence

- Judge's signature
- Remarks

Criminal appeals are lodged in an Action Book and are also input on computer. The fields in the Action Book are similar to those used for the Subordinate Courts. Only cases lodged are input on computer since provision has not been made in the system to feed in cases disposed.

3.8.2 Subordinate Courts

In respect of each case, the Prosecutor lodges Information prepared by his office, at times, after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions' Office for serious cases. The Information contains the following details:

- Date of offence
- Place where the offence has been committed
- Particulars of the accused (age, address and sometimes occupation is also mentioned)
- Number of offence/s committed
- Type of offence/s committed

The different fields available in the Cause Book are as follows:

- Cause number
- Date of complaint
- Date of judgment
- Name of the informant
- Name of the accused
- Offences committed
- Judgment or decision
- Fines/costs/witness fees
- Number of the cash book where the fine has been paid
- Remarks

Court Officers of Subordinate Courts register the information (as above) in the Cause Book and then open a file and fill in these same particulars on its front cover. Every time the case is heard before the Magistrate, both the file and the Cause Book are updated.

The Magistrate updates the Daily Roll of cases. The Daily Rolls for each month are kept separately. The fields available in the Daily Roll are as follows:

- Cause number
- Date of entry in Cause Book
- Complainant
- Name of accused
- Offence committed
- Magistrate's decision

3.9 Automation

3.9.1 New Court House application system

In year 2000, an application system known as the NCHAS (New Court House Application System) was developed for recording cases. The system is being used at the Intermediate Court, the District Courts of Port Louis (Divisions I, II & III) and the Industrial Court, all located in the New Court House.

3.9.2 ACCESS System

In 2002, a Court Officer of the Rose Hill District Court developed a system on Microsoft Access. The system was developed to respond to queries and to generate Daily Rolls of cases. Since the system was user-friendly, it was extended to other District Courts. Different fields available in the system are:

- Cause number
- Type of cases
- Date lodged
- Filing party
- Name of accused
- Charges
- Counsel
- Status of the case
- Name of Magistrate
- Date of offence
- Place of offence

- Name, age, address and profession of accused
- Gender
- Adult/juvenile
- Judgment
- Date of Judgment
- Bond number (if on bail)
- Date of release on bail

Different statistics can be retrieved from the system if all the necessary data are captured. However, only lodged cases are entered in the system.

3.9.3 e-judiciary

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

Phase I of the project concerns cases lodged before the Supreme Court (Commercial & Civil cases) and before Judge in Chambers. A successful implementation of phase I will pave the way, during the 2nd phase, for the roll out of the automated system to other divisions of the Supreme Court, and to the lower jurisdictions of the Judiciary.

Phase II will also provide for online filing and management of criminal cases brought before all courts, with links to any electronic system operated by other departments having interaction with the Judiciary.

3.10 Data collection and publication

Judiciary statistics unit

Data collected by the statistics unit from all courts of the Republic of Mauritius, and they are compiled to produce statistics and reports mainly for the Annual Report of the Judiciary, the Economic and Social indicators and Digest.

(a) Supreme Court

Every quarter, the Judiciary Statistics unit sends returns on criminal cases to be filled in at the Registry of the Supreme Court (Le Greffe). Court Officers refer to the Action Book and the Weekly Programmes of cases to fill in these returns.

(b) Subordinate Courts

- Monthly returns of crime statistics by type of offences and outcome of judgement are prepared by Subordinate Courts on the basis of Daily Rolls and then sent to the Judiciary Statistics unit. However, since 2011, criminal statistics for the District Courts of Port Louis (Divisions II & III) are retrieved from the NCHAS (New Court House Application System).
- Statistics regarding the number of criminal cases lodged, disposed and outstanding are monthly compiled from administrative returns and sent to the Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court by Court Officers of the Subordinate Courts and a copy is sent to the Judiciary Statistics unit.

3.11 Indicators

Indicators currently compiled are as follows:

- Number of criminal cases lodged, disposed and outstanding by courts
- Number of criminal appeal cases lodged
- Number of offences disposed by type of offences (UN classifications)
- Number of offences disposed by outcome of judgment
- Number of offences disposed by adult/juvenile
- Staff of the Judiciary by grade and sex
- Expenditure of the Judiciary and its share as a percentage of total Government expenditure

The indicators listed above (five first ones) are available at national level but can be broken down into:

- Island level and
- Court level

3.12 Metadata**3.12.1 Coverage**

Data on criminal cases and offences are obtained from the registers of all courts of the Republic of Mauritius, namely the Supreme Court, the Intermediate Court, the Industrial Court and the 13 District Courts including the Court of Rodrigues.

3.12.2 Periodicity

Data on criminal cases from the Supreme Court are collected on a quarterly basis while the number of criminal cases lodged, disposed and outstanding and criminal offences disposed at various courts are collected on a monthly basis. All data are, however, released on an annual basis.

3.12.3 Dissemination formats

Data on criminal cases and offences are disseminated through:

- (i) “The Annual Report of the Judiciary”. The publication is available in hard copy and on the Supreme Court website (<http://supremecourt.gov.mu>).
- (ii) The annual Economic and Social Indicator and the Digest on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics. The publications are available in hard copies and on Statistics Mauritius website (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

Chapter 4 - Mauritius Prisons Service

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers an overview of the Mauritius Prisons Service (MPS) and describes the current statistical system of the department.

4.2 Duties and Responsibilities

4.2.1 Duties of the MPS

- To monitor all statutory intramural sentences
- To provide a safe and healthy environment for the detainees conducive to their rehabilitation, spiritual enhancement and vocational training
- To facilitate and safeguard ways and means for the detainees contact with outside world, i.e. spouse, children, parents and next of kin
- To provide the necessary structures that will be beneficial for all detainees in terms of education and vocational training
- To apprise and sensitize the detainees on the ill effects of substance abuse and to empower them so that they may lead a drug- free life
- To provide the detainees with all the required structures for their mental and physical development through sports and games
- To continuously upgrade and rethink physical structures of the prison so that they may be congruent with a healthy and peaceful environment

4.2.2 Responsibilities of the MPS

- Keep detainees in custody
- Maintain order, control, discipline and safe environment
- Provide decent conditions for detainees and meet their needs, including medical care, advice on and help with personal problems
- Provide positive regimes which help detainees to address their offending behavior and prepare them to live a full and responsible life
- Help towards rehabilitation of detainees. Provide a delivery of prison services using resources provided by Parliament with maximum efficiency

- Co-operate closely with other criminal justice agencies and contribute to the effectiveness and development of the criminal justice system as a whole

4.2.3 Responsibilities of the Commissioner of Prisons as stated in the Reform Institutions Act 1988

- The administration of the institutions and the control and supervision of detainees shall be vested in the Commissioner.
- Any act or thing which may be done or ordered to be done by the Commissioner may be done or ordered to be done by a Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner and, by direction in writing of the Commissioner, by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

4.3 Institutional framework and accountability

The MPS operates under the aegis of the Prime Minister's Office and is under the direct command of the Commissioner of Prisons who is assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Superintendents.

The Rodrigues Prison is under the direct supervision of the Island Chief secretary of Rodrigues. The general administration is however under the responsibility of the Commissioner of Prison.

4.4 Structure and Composition

The MPS comprises of the following institutions:

Name of Institution¹	Maximum Capacity	Actual Population (as at 15 February 2012)
Central Prison, Beau-Bassin	1,034	1,419
Phoenix Prison	26	11
Petit Verger Prison	228	279
Richelieu Open Prison	166	69
Women Prison, Beau-Bassin	118	136
Grand River North West Remand Prison	249	359
New Wing Prison, Beau-Bassin	282	323
Correctional Youth Centre, Beau-Bassin	43	24
Special Prison for Women - Barkly	12	7
Rodrigues Prisons	30	30

¹(A new prison is under construction at Melrose with a capacity of about 1,000 detainees)

4.4.1 Male adult prisons

The Central prison, Phoenix prison, Grand River North West prison and the New Wing Prison accommodate male adult detainees who have committed aggravated offences and these institutions are classified as maximum security prisons.

The Central Prison can accommodate the largest number of male adult detainees.

All male adult admissions are done at the New Wing prisons and then transferred to the other prisons.

The Petit verger Prison is a medium security prison and caters for male adult detainees only.

The Richelieu open prison is a minimum security prison accommodating only male adult detainees who can be treated in open conditions. The detainees have an opportunity to learn and be engaged in different jobs like cattle, rabbit and pig breeding; plantation of vegetables; woodwork, etc.

A new high security prison is being constructed on 42 acres of land at Melrose for offenders who committed serious offences and sentenced for long term imprisonment. It will cater for about 1,000 detainees.

4.4.2 Female adult prisons

Female adult offenders are accommodated in the Women Prison and the Barkly Special Prison for women at Beau – Bassin. The Barkly prison caters for detainees with difficult attitudes, special needs and challenging behaviors.

4.4.3 Juvenile prisons

Male offenders in the age group 14 – 17 who have committed serious offences are admitted in the Correctional Youth Centre, (CYC).

Male juvenile offenders who committed less serious offences and all female juvenile offenders are admitted in the Rehabilitation Youth Centre (RYC) for boys and girls respectively. The RYC is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity & Senior Citizens Welfare & Reform Institutions.

4.4.4 Rodrigues prison

It caters for all male and female detainees of Rodrigues.

4.5 Methods of data recording

4.5.1 Admission records

In the court, when an offender is remanded or convicted to jail, the latter is escorted by the police to prisons together with his/her warrant sheet from Court Authority. Male adult detainees are admitted to the New Wing Prisons of Beau-Bassin while female adult detainees are brought to the Women's prisons. There are 4 types of warrant sheets:-

- Warrant of commitment in Default of Payment of Fine and costs.
- Commitment where the punishment is imprisonment or Penal Servitude in the First Instance, and also imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine and Costs
- Warrant of arrest
- Warrant to apprehend a party

The following information is available in the warrant sheets:

- The Court Cause number
- Date sentenced / Remanded

- Date of Court Appearance
- Name of Court
- Type of offence(s) committed with the section(s) of the law and its (their) corresponding sentence(s) (all the offences committed are listed)
- Fines and costs to be paid
- Imprisonment
- Signature of Magistrate

After going through the security check, the prisoner is escorted to the reception office of the Central Prison. The reception officer checks his warrant sheet and fills up the particulars of conviction which is filed in the Penal Record Long Sentence . Most of the information about demographic details (e.g religion, marital status, etc) is obtained upon questioning of the detainee. Each prisoner is given a registration number and his/her particulars of conviction are filed in the “Penal Record Long Sentence folder.” Admission to Women’s Prison is done by the reception officer. The information in the particulars of conviction is as follows:-

- Category of prisoner
- Registration Number
- Offence or offences convicted
- Cause No. and Name of Court
- Date sentenced on
- Date received on
- Sentence convicted
- Date Bailed out
- Date returned from bail
- Fines and costs
- Date discharged
- Demographic details: Religion, Education, Employment, Nationality, Marital Status, Number of children, place of birth, Date of birth and age on conviction.
- Previous convictions
- Name of penal institution transferred to

- Whether release on pardon or on parole

If the prisoner has any complaint, it is noted in the request and complaints sheet which is later filed in the Penal Record Long Sentence Folder. Then the “Penal Record Long Sentence folder” together with the prisoners, are sent to their respective penal institutions where they will serve their sentences.

4.5.2 Remission records

Prisons Officers computes the Earliest Date of Release (EDR) and the Latest Date of Release (LDR) and these are noted in the particulars of conviction as well as in the Discharge Diary.

The EDR is calculated by reducing 1/3 of the length of sentence (Remission) from the LDR. Offenders convicted Under Dangerous Drugs Act 2000 is not eligible for remission except those convicted for personal consumption of drugs.

Extra sentence remission is also allocated to prisoners who apply to work within the premises of their respective institutions. The number of hours worked each day for extra remission are registered and compiled by the Chief Officer and sent to the Prison Records Office. For each 24 hours of extra remission worked, the prisoner is entitled to one day remission.

The Discharge Diary contains the following information:-

- Registration number
- Name of detainees
- EDR, LDR

4.6 Automation

4.6.1 The Detainee Information System (DIS)

The automated system of the MPS is known as the Detainee Information System (DIS) and was set up in 1994. The operating system is UNIX and the Relational Data Base is ORACLE 7. The main server of the DIS is found in the Computer unit of the Central Prison and all penal institutions are connected to it at the Central Prisons computer unit and the prison records unit.

The registration number appearing on the “Particulars of Conviction” is automatically generated by the computer system. All relevant fields available in the “particulars of conviction” are captured on the system. The computer unit does the follow up for all penal institutions every morning via telephone. Eventually, additional information is fed whenever relevant and the information fed in the computer is cross-checked manually.

Due to several breakdowns, statistical reports cannot be retrieved from the system. However, the following individual details of the detainee can also be retrieved as follows:

- The name
- Date of birth
- Date of admission
- Date of release
- Date of appeal

4.6.2 New database development (E-prisons)

The MPS is developing a new database system under the E-prisons plan. The E-prisons will facilitate sharing of information between the MPS and other stakeholders, namely the MPF, the Judiciary, the Ministry of Social Security, the Probation Office and Statistics Mauritius. With the implementation of the E-prisons, less staff will be required for obtaining information on detainees through fingerprints identification.

4.7 Data collection and publications

4.7.1 Mauritius Police force (MPF)

Data are compiled by each prisons records office and sent to the main records office of Beau Bassin to produce statistics to be posted on the MPS website and the Annual Report of the MPS.

4.7.2 Statistics unit at MPF

The Statistics unit analyzes the data to produce information for the Government of Mauritius, International Organizations and for other users of statistics and publishes same through its regular reports ‘Economic and Social Indicators on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics’ and ‘Digest of Crime Statistics’.

4.8 Indicators

Indicators currently compiled are as follows:-

- Prison population by sex, age-group, country of origin, religion and by nature of offences
- Number of Admissions by sex, age-group, country of origin, religion, nature of offences and category of detainee
- Number of prisoners convicted by length of sentence, religion, age-group, sex and nature of offences
- Daily average number of detainees, Republic of Mauritius
- Prison occupancy level, Republic of Mauritius
- Adult convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius
- Fine defaulters admitted by amount of fine due , Republic of Mauritius
- Juvenile detainees in Correctional Youth Centre, Republic of Mauritius
- Convicts admitted to Correctional Youth Centre by type of offence, Republic of Mauritius

The Indicators listed above are available both at national level as well as at penal institution level.

4.9 Metadata

4.9.1 Coverage

Data on detainees of all penal institutions are obtained from the particulars of conviction obtained at the reception of the Central Prison, the Women's prison and the Rodrigues' prisons.

4.9.2 Classification and segregation of detainees

Detainees are classified as follows as:

- **Category A** - dangerous and high security risk detainees who shall under no circumstances be removed from prison
- **Category B** - those having long sentences (more than 5 years without remission) and those having cases pending before Courts who need to be kept in secured conditions in a maximum security prison

- **Category C** - those who do not require rigid security measures but who still need constant supervision to prevent them from escaping
- **Category D** - those who can reasonably be trusted to serve their sentences in open conditions
- **Remand** - charged with an offence by a Court of Law and who are awaiting for Judgment. They have the possibility to obtain bail except (i) on serious crimes where Police may resist bail but the final decision rest upon the Court or (ii) if the person cannot afford the bail
- **Trial** - charged for a serious offence and whose cases have been referred before the Assizes Court

4.9.3 Periodicity

Data on detainees are updated on computers and manually on a daily basis.

4.9.4 Dissemination formats

Data are disseminated through:

- (i) The Annual publication “Report on the treatment of offenders in Mauritius”. The publication is available in hard copy.
- (ii) The website of the Mauritius Prisons Services (<http://prisons.gov.mu>)
- (iii) The annual Economic and Social Indicator and the Digest on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics. The publications are available in hard copies and on Statistics Mauritius website (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

Chapter 5 - Probation and After Care Service

5.1 Introduction

The Probation and After Care Service in Mauritius was established in 1947 following the enactment of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance No. 58 of 1946 and it was extended to Rodrigues by Proclamation No. 21 of 1961.

This chapter gives an overview of the Probation and After Care Service and describes the current statistical system of the department.

5.2 Duties and responsibilities

5.2.1 Duties

- Assisting the Court in planning sentences for offenders.
- Rehabilitating offenders in the community.
- Aiming towards the reduction of crime and protection of the public.
- Assisting families in conflict and safeguarding the welfare of children.
- Educating people on social problems through the preventive work project.

5.2.2 Responsibilities

- Carrying out independent enquiries in Civil and Criminal matters referred by Courts and other institutions.
- Supervising and rehabilitating offenders in the community.
- Providing a range of alternatives to custodial sentence so that as many offenders as, in accordance with public safety, can be maintained in the community under supervision.
- Providing residential treatment to minors on probation or subjected to a committal order and whose home conditions are uncondusive to proper rehabilitation.
- Working in collaboration with the welfare section of custodial institutions, in providing social work service for the inmates and facilitating links with the outside world.
- Working with offenders before and after their release from institutions with the aim of assisting in their rehabilitation.

- Participating in programs with detainees about to be released from penal institutions so as to make them realize what is expected of them in society after they are out.
- Taking positive and preventive measures that involve the full mobilization of all possible resources, including the family, volunteers and other community institutions, for the purpose of promoting the well-being of the minor and the young adult amongst others with a view to reducing the need for intervention under the law.
- Helping families in which divorce or separation has given rise to situations of conflict or need.
- Working whenever possible, with other members of the community to prevent the breakup of families and supporting parents, through their difficulties, so that separation is not seen to be the only option.
- Providing a throughcare service to residents of the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, the Probation Hostel for boys and the Probation Home for girls.
- Delivering talks on with social problems in primary schools, colleges and social welfare centers

5.3 Institutional framework and accountability

The Probation and After care Service operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity & Senior Citizens Welfare & Reform Institutions and is under the direct command of the Commissioner of Probation and After care Service who is assisted by Deputy Commissioners.

5.4 Structure and composition

The Probation and After care Service has under its care the following institutions:

- Probation offices
- The Probation Hostel for boys and girls where juvenile offenders under the age of 18 are rehabilitated
- Supervision of Community Service Workers
- Supervision of probationers

- Other services as follows:
 - Throughcare service
 - Aftercare service
 - Counselling
 - Social enquiry

5.4.1 Probation offices

The probation offices are attached to all District Courts in Mauritius as well as in Rodrigues and are staffed by Probation Officers. All the officers are at the disposal of the Courts. They are required to carry out Social Enquiries on cases referred to them by the Judiciary and also by other organizations (National Adoption Council, Parole Board, Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors, Throughcare Service, Society for Aid to Children Inoperable in Mauritius (SACIM), Director of Public Prosecutions, International Social Service, Child Development Unit, Solicitor General, and Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy) and submit recommendations thereon.

The Probation Officers and Senior Probation Officers also do preventive work by delivering talks in primary schools and colleges, prisons and other institutions.

5.4.2 The Probation Hostel for Boys

The main role of the Hostel, a semi-open institution, is to provide residential rehabilitation treatment for male minor offenders, aged up to 18 years, for a period not exceeding three years. The boys are sent to the institution because the conditions prevailing in their home are unfavourable and uncondusive to their rehabilitation in the open. At the Hostel they are under the care of a couple acting as house parents. After their stay at the institution, they integrate their respective families. Depending on their age and their characteristics, they are either encouraged to attend school or take up employment. At the Institution, the boys also perform gardening, cleaning of the premises and participate in recreational activities. They also attend alphabetization classes with part-time teachers.

The Commissioner of Probation and After Care is responsible for the management of the Hostel with the assistance of a Managing Committee appointed on a yearly basis by the Ministry. The day-to-day running of the Hostel is done by the Warden, House parents and

Assistant Stewards under the supervision of the Secretary, who is a Principal Probation Officer.

5.4.3 The Probation Home for Girls

The Probation Home for Girls can accommodate a maximum of 10 girls, either offenders placed on probation and are required to stay at the Probation Home during first year of their orders or girls found beyond parental control on committal order and stay as per the judgment in the committal orders.

The Probation Home for Girls is a semi-open residential institution, which caters for girls below the age of eighteen whose home surroundings are detrimental to their proper character formation and social functioning, hence necessitating removal and placement in a more favourable milieu.

The main objective of the Probation Home is to provide a congenial home environment for the proper development and rehabilitation of the girls. They are looked after by a residential couple acting like a mother and father figures, assistant Housemothers and a primary school teacher who runs literacy classes during school hours. They are also encouraged in acquiring literacy and other essential life skills.

5.4.4 Supervision of Community Service Workers

Community Service Order (CSO) is a special type of sentence, passed in respect of offenders above the age of 16 years who are found guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment. It is open treatment sentence in lieu of custodial sentence which require the offender to perform unpaid work in the open for not less than 60 hrs and not more than 300 hrs within 12 month following the order. Probation Officers supervise and ensure that the work is carried out satisfactorily within the prescribed period of time. Breach of the conditions of the CSO can lead to imprisonment.

5.4.5 Supervision of Probationers

A Probation Order is given where the Court is of opinion that having regard to the circumstances, it may instead of sentencing the offender to prison, make a Probation Order. A Probation Order cannot be more than 3 years and less than one year. During this period, the probationer benefits from regular advice, and receives visits from the Probation Officer under whose supervision he/she is. The person under supervision

should answer truly all questions put to him/her by the Probation Officer with regard to his/her conduct, employment or place residence.

5.4.6 Other services delivered

Throughcare service

The Probation Officer acts as a liaison between the inmates and the latter's family as soon as they are admitted at the Rehabilitation Youth Centre.

After care service

Inmates of the Correctional Youth Centre and the Rehabilitation Youth Centre who are granted leave of absence as well as prisoners released on parole remain under the supervision of Probation Officers and Senior Probation Officers until the expiry of their aftercare order. The Officers advise, support and guide these offenders during their period of supervision, thus helping them to adjust to acceptable social norms.

Counseling

Probation Officers are also called upon to carry out counseling work in connection with matrimonial and other social problems on behalf of the District Magistrates who have the responsibility of the District Courts all over the Republic of Mauritius.

Social Enquiry

A social enquiry is asked from the Probation Officer whenever a Magistrate with regard to an accused, decides any of the following:-

- To be placed on probation order or on community service order
- To be sent to Rehabilitation Youth Centre or Correctional Youth centre
- To be sent to Probation Home or Hostel
- To be subjected to a detoxification treatment at prescribed Drug Rehabilitation Centers

When a case is referred to the Probation Office by a Magistrate, the Probation Officer interviews the accused party and visits his house and family to know his social background, level of education, family background, his association with people, criminal records, home circumstances, drug-taking problems, employment history and offence analysis, a complete record on his personal history, place of birth, childhood, status and whether he is working. The Probation Officer prepares the social enquiry report with recommendation accordingly and submits the report to the Magistrate on the day of Court

appearance. The Magistrate can accept or reject the suggestion of the Probation Officer and may ask for more clarifications. The accused is imposed with the appropriate sentences depending on the social enquiry report of the Probation Officer.

5.5 Method of Data recording

5.5.1 Probation offices

There exist 4 types of Registers where information is captured manually in the Probation office:

(i) The Register of Counseling cases containing the following fields:-

- Serial number
- Data on Complainant
- Data on Defendant
- Relationship
- Subject (nature of problem)
- Date of appointment
- Remarks (follow-up)

The register is completed after the outcome of a meeting between complainant and defendant.

(ii) The Register of investigation containing the following fields:-

- Serial number
- Date referred, Referring Court
- Name of Magistrate
- Cause number
- Name of offender, age, sex, occupation, address
- Offence(s)
- Enquiring Officer
- Date of sentence
- Recommendation and result
- Probation Number

The register is completed when sentence is pronounced by Court.

(iii) The Register for Investigation for cases of Director of Public Prosecutions, Supreme Court, Solicitor General and other institutions containing the following fields:-

- Serial No.,
- Date and reference,
- Name of Accused,
- Name of alleged victims, age, sex, occupation, address,
- Offence,
- Name of Enquiring officer,
- Bring up date

The register is completed after enquiry.

(iv) The Register of Supervision containing the following fields:-

- Serial number
- Expiry date of Probation Order or Community Service Order
- Remarks
- Name of offenders and type of offenders (e.g. male minor, female minor, male adult, female adult)

The register is completed at the end of Probation or Community Service Order period. Statistics are compiled manually by the Probation Officers posted at different Probation Offices and institutions through designed forms which are eventually sent to the Probation Head Office.

5.5.2 Probation Hostel or Home

If the accused is committed to the Hostel or Probation Home, then the following fields are captured in the Registers of the different institutions:-

- Serial number
- Name, Age, Date of Birth, Religion, Residential address
- Referring Court
- Application/Offence
- Date of order
- Duration of Stay
- Date of Admission and Date of Discharge

- Enquiring Officer
- Remarks (In case of Misbehaviour)

Other Documents available in the Registry section of the Probation Home and Hostel are as follows:-

- (i) A personal file including the committal order issued by the Court and the Social Enquiry Report.
- (ii) An Occurrence Book where the daily movement of the resident is noted.

5.6 Automation

To-date the Probation Service is not computerized. All information is recorded manually in Registers.

5.7 Data collection and publication

5.7.1 Probation and After care Services

Data on Probation Orders, Community Service Orders and Committal Orders are obtained from registers of Probation Offices located in various courts. The data are compiled by the Probation Officers and are sent to the Probation main Office at Beau Bassin on a monthly basis. Subsequently, monthly reports are prepared for operational purposes and an Annual Report on the Probation and After Care Services is produced.

5.7.2 Probation statistics unit

The Statistics unit analyzes the data to produce statistics and reports mainly for the Annual Report of the Probation, the Economic and Social indicators and Digest.

5.8 Indicators

The following Indicators are compiled from returns submitted to the Probation Head office:-

- Number and type of social inquiries per Court Area
- Number of Probation orders made by sex
- Number of persons on probation by court, sex and age-group
- Number of probationers successfully completing their period of probation by sex
- Number of offenders attending through care services and aftercare services

- Number of counseling cases by court area
- Number of community service orders by sex and by court area
- Number of Social inquiries made by Court and by type of Enquiry
- Number of offences committed by persons placed on probation by type of offence, age group, by sex and Court Area
- Number of Enquiries per Institution
- Breakdown of Probation Orders made per Court area
- Staff of the Probation and Aftercare Service
- Total expenditure of the Probation and Aftercare Services
- Number of preventive talks delivered

5.9 Metadata

5.9.1 Coverage

Data are collected from registers of all Probation Offices located in various courts.

5.9.2 Periodicity

Data on Probation Orders are compiled on a monthly basis for each Probation Office and are sent to the Central Probation Office.

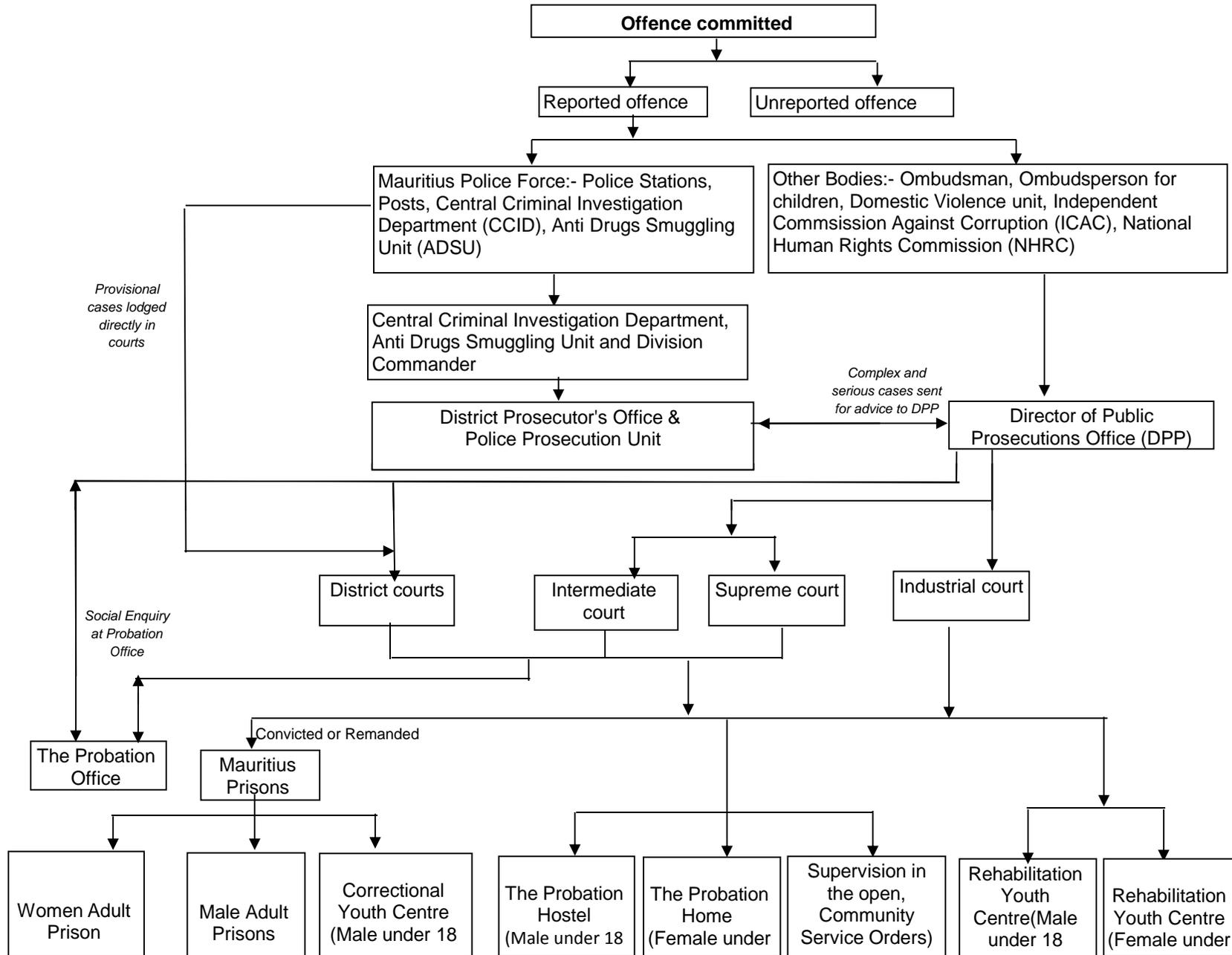
5.9.3 Dissemination Formats

Data are disseminated through:

- (i) The annual publication “The Annual Report of the Probation and After Care Service”
- (iii) The annual Economic and Social Indicator and the Digest on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics. The publications are available in hard copies and on Statistics Mauritius website (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

ANNEX

The National Criminal Chart, Republic of Mauritius



**Mauritius Police Force
forms and registers**

Annex 6K; PF 14 (Page 1)

MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE

P.F. 14

Record of Previous Convictions (Non Fingerprintable)

NAME AND SURNAME (with aliases, if any).....

Offence	Date of Conviction	Cause No. and Court	Offence	Date of Conviction	Cause No. and Court

P.T.O.

MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE

P.F. 19 (Male)

P.I.N.

H.C. CRO. No.

N.I.C.

			1	2	3	4	5
			6	7	8	9	10

Surname

1st Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Forename

1st

2nd

3rd

Aliases

D.O.B. (app. age if DOB unknown)

Nationality :

Race :

Address House No.

Street

Town/Village

OB No. Station Offence

1. Right Thumb	2. Right Fore Finger	3. Right Middle Finger	4. Right Ring Finger	5. Right Little Finger
Fold				

Impressions to be so taken that the flexure of the last joint shall be immediately above the line marked (Fold)

When a finger is missing or so injured that the impression cannot be obtained or is deformed and yields a bad print, the fact should be noted under.

Notes : The "Rolled" and "plain" impressions are to be obtained first, then prisoner should sign his name.

This form should be completed in every detail before the Officer concerned begin to take the finger prints of any other persons.

On no account must two incomplete forms be dealt at the same time.

6. Left Thumb	7. Left Fore Finger	8. Left Middle Finger	9. Left Ring Finger	10. Left Little Finger
Fold				

Plain Impressions for Four Fingers of the LEFT HAND	Plain Impressions taken simultaneously		Plain Impressions for Four Fingers of the RIGHT HAND
	LEFT THUMB	RIGHT THUMB	

Search at C.R.O. by

Rank.....

Date.....

Group No :
 Misd. Group No:
 Cont. Group No :

CASE FILE

District	Station	O.B. No.		Date and Time Reported
Complainant		Sex	Age	Address
Date and Time of Offence Committed				
Exact place where committed				
Offence as finally classified (<i>in red</i>)				
Names and Address of persons injured or killed			<i>Nature of Injuries</i>	
			Slight	
			Severe	
			Dangerous	
			Fatal	
Names of Witnesses		Occupation and Addresses		
Description of Property Stolen / Damaged / Embezzled / Swindled			Value	Value recovered
Names of accused or suspects	Date & time of arrest	Date, time, reason, and court where released	Name of sureties if any	
Date remanded to Police cell				
Date remanded to Jail				
Date objection to departure raised				
Date objection to departure waived				

D.I.S. No. of publication

D.I.S. No. of cancellation

Left Palm Print

Right Palm Print

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REMARKS :

I certify having verified the identity of the person whose prints I have recorded.

Name..... Rank..... No..... Station..... Date.....

Signature of Recording Officer.....

Signature of Person Giving Print

PERSONAL DESCRIPTIONS

(Tick where applicable)

BUILD: Thin, Medium, Muscular, Fat	HEIGHT:.....m.....cms	WEIGHT.....	TEETH: Regular, Irregular, Projecting, false, gold filled missing in front, decayed
COMPLEXION: Light, Sallow, Rudy, Albinos, Fair, Brown, Dark		FACIAL HAIR: Black, Brown, White, Gray	
		Moustache / Beard	
HAIR: Bald, Partly bald, Skinhead, Short, Long (Collar/Shoulder-Length)	Black, Brown, Gray, White, Auburn	Straight, Curly, Matted, Rasta	EYES: Black, Blue, Brown, Green, B/Shot, Wearing Glasses - Squint
NOTICEABLE PECULARITIES: Birth mark, Scar, Surgical mark, Mole		TATOO	
Description.....	Location.....	Description.....	Location.....
.....
.....

PART - B

(to be filed by Prosecutor)

O. B. No..... Station..... Date of offence.....

Date..... Court..... CNo.....

Offence..... Section of Law.....

Sentence:.....

Brief History of Case.....

Prosecutors Signature..... Prosecutor's Name & Rank.....

Registered at C. R. O. by..... Rank..... Date..... Signature.....

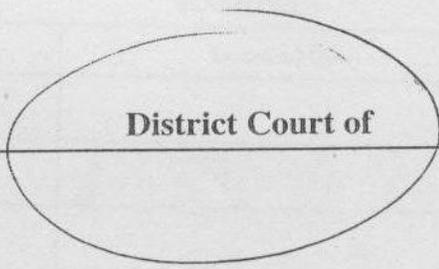
TOWN SIDE

Station

Cause No.

of 20

O.B. No.



District Court of

CHARGE OF Breach of						Plea						
Names of Accused				Calling		Age		Address				
Prosecutor			Counsel for Prosecution				Counsel/s for defence					
PF												
Date information lodged		Postponements										
Date Summons issued												
Names and Addresses of Witnesses for Prosecution												

Date of Judgment

Sentence

Signature of Prosecutor

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CRIME RECORDS OFFICE - POLICE DEPARTMENT

Line Barracks, Port Louis, Telephone number: 208-1212, Fax number: 210-9512

CRIME STATISTICS COLLECTION FORM FOR THE MONTH OF.....2009

To be completed and returned to the Crime Records Office by the 2nd of the month.

Police Division: -----	Telephone number: -----
Police station: -----	Fax number: -----
Email address: -----	
Name of contact person: -----	Signature: -----
Date: -----	

A : CRIMES

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
Group 01: Crime against Person			
A01A	Murder	CC 216	
A01B	Attempt at murder	CC 216	
A01C	Manslaughter	CC 215	
A01D	Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill	CC 228 Section 3	
A01F	Murder of a newly born child	CC 220 & 222	
A01G	Infanticide	CC 220	
A01H	Administering noxious substance	CC 236	
A01I	Abortion	CC 235	
A01M	Arson causing death	CC 347	
A01N	Concealment of birth	Civil Status Act Section 70 (1, 2)	
A01O	Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	CC 227	
A01P	Assault with corrosive substance (aggravating)	CC 228A	
A01E	Wounds and blows causing loss of an eye or both eyes; an arm, a leg, or a thigh broken.	CC 228 Sections 1 & 2	
A01Q	Assault with premeditation	CC 229	
A01R	Sequestration	CC 258	
A01S	Assault against member of the Assembly or Judicial officer	CC158	
CHILD PROTECTION ACT (CPA)			
A01T	Child Trafficking	CPA 13 A	
A01L	Abandonment of Child	CPA 13 B	
A01K	Abducting Child	CPA 13 C	
A01U	Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution	CPA 14	

Group 02: Crime against property			
A02A	Larceny by night breaking	CC 306	
A02B	Larceny (day) breaking	CC 309 (1)	
A02C	Larceny scaling	CC 309 (1)	
A02D	Larceny false key	CC 309 (1)	
A02F	Larceny with violence by night breaking	CC 304	
A02N	Attempt at larceny with aggravating circumstances	CC 305	
A02G	Larceny armed with offensive weapon/any instrument	CC 305 1 (a)	
A02O	Larceny by two or more individuals	CC 305 (1) (b)	
A02I	Larceny aggravating circumstances (Violence)	CC 305 (1 c)	
A02P	Larceny in dwelling house with menace & bodily fear	CC 305 1 (d)	
A02Q	Larceny on public road	CC 305 1 (e)	
A02R	Larceny using mask	CC 301(A)	
A02S	Larceny having in possession a firearm or mock firearm	CC 301(A)	
A02H	Larceny with wounding	CC 303	
A02J	Larceny by servant or any person in receipt of wages	CC 309	
A02L	Arson	CC 346	
A02M	Damaging public property, private enterprise or vehicle	CC 349	
A02T	Larceny with aggravating circumstances upon Minors/Handicapped persons	CC 305 (2) (a)	
A02U	Damaging property by band	CC 352	
Group 03: Crime related to Fraud and Dishonesty			
A03H	Counterfeiting bank notes	CC 100	
A03I	Possession of counterfeit bank notes	CC 100	
A03J	Uttering of counterfeit bank notes	CC 100	
A03K	Forgery	CC 106 to CC 121	
A03L	Making use of forged document	CC 109	
A03M	Extortion	CC 307	
A03C	Swindling	CC 330	
A03E	Embezzlement by person in receipt of wages	CC 333 (2)	
	<i>Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>		
A03N	Bribery by Public Official	POCA 4 of 2002	
A03O	Bribery of Public Official	POCA 5 of 2002	
A03P	Other offences under POCA	POCA	

Group 04: Crime against Morality			
A04A	Rape	CC 249	
A04F	Attempt upon chastity	CC 249 (2)	
A04G	Attempt upon chastity under the age of 12	CC 249 (3)	
A04D	Sexual intercourse with minor under the age of 16	CC 249(4)	
A04H	Sexual intercourse with a mentally handicapped person	CC 249 (4)	
A04I	Sexual intercourse with specified person	CC 249 (5)(a)	
A04J	Attempt upon chastity upon specified person	CC 249 (5)(b)	
A04C	Bestiality	CC 250	
A04K	Sodomy	CC 250(1)	
A04L	Sodomy (handicapped)	CC 250(2)	
A04M	Sodomy (Minor)	CC 250(2)	
Group 05: Crime against Lawful Authority			
A05A	Rebellion by 3 or more armed persons	CC 145 & 146	
A05B	Assault causing effusion of blood (Public functionary)	CC 160	
A05E	Swearing false affidavits	195 of Courts Act	
Group 07: Crime not otherwise classified			
A07B	Bigamy	CC 257	
A07C	Impersonation	CCSup 103, 104, 105 & 107	
A07D	Giving false evidence in case of a crime/misdemeanour	CC 276 & 277	
A07E	Conspiracy	CCSup 109	
A07F	Hijacking	Civil Aviation Act 4	
A07G	Other crimes		
	Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2003 (CMC Act)		
A07H	Breach of Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2003 (CMC Act)		
A07I	Indecent photographs of children	Section 15	
	Offences under Firearm Act		
A07K	Possession of firearm without licence	Section 4	
A07L	Possession of ammunition without licence	Section 4	
A07M	Possession of firearm with intent to endanger life	Section 35	

B : MISDEMEANOURS

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
Group 01: Offences against person			
B01A	Involuntary homicide	CC 239	
B01F	Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for >20 days	CC 228 (1)	
B01C	Simple Assault	CC 230	
B01G	Assault against an agent of Civil Authority	CC 159	
B01H	Threatening in writing	CC 225	
B01I	Threatening in verbally	CC226	
B01D	Involuntary wounds and blows	CC 239 (2)	
B01J	Family abandonment	CC 260	
B01K	Failing to pay alimony	CC 261	
B01L	Torture by public official	CC Section 78 added by Act 12/03	
B01M	Harbouring criminal	CC 172	
B01N	Criminal Intimidation	CC 291	
B01O	Insult <i>(by means of writing only)</i>	CC 296 ©	
CHILD PROTECTION ACT (CPA)			
B01P	Exposing a child to harm	CPA Section 13	
B01Q	Child ill-treatment	CPA Section 13	
B01R	Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirits to a child	CPA 16 & 18 (4)	
B01S	Allowing a child to have access to licensed premises for liquor , etc.	CPA 16	
B01T	Mendicity	CPA Section 17	
B01U	Child labour	Labour Act Section 7	
Group 02: Misdemeanour against Property			
B02A	Preadial larceny	CC 302	
B02B	Bicycle larceny	CC 301	
B02D	Larceny of Auto/Motorcycles	CC 301	
B02E	Larceny of Car/Van	CC 301	
B02F	Larceny of heavy motor vehicles	CC 301	
B02G	Larceny from motor vehicles	CC 301	
B02H	Larceny of cellular phones	CC 301	
B02I	Other simple larcenies	CC 301	
B02J	Attempt at larceny	CC 301	
B02K	Receiving and Possession of Stolen Property	CC 40	
B02L	Damaging goods and chattel	CC 369	

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
B02M	Damaging motor vehicles	Road Traffic Act 123w	
Group 03: Misdemeanour against fraud and dishonesty			
B03A	Embezzlement	CC 333 (1)	
B03D	False and malicious denunciation in writing	CC 297	
B03E	Effecting public mischief	CC 298	
B03F	Forgery of Passport/making use of forged passport	CC 114	
B03G	Issuing cheque without provision	CC 330 (b)	
B03H	Usurping public function	CC 182	
Group 04: Misdemeanour against Morality			
B04A	Indecent Act in Public	CC 248	
B04B	Debauching youth	CC 251	
B04C	Procuring, enticing and exploiting prostitutes	CC 253	
B04D	Solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	CCSup 91A	
B04E	Brothel keeping	CCSup 90	
B04F	Dealing in obscene matters	CCSup 86	
Offences under Sex Discrimination Act 43 of 2002			
B04G	Sexual harrassment	CC 254/SDA Sections 20 & 21	
B04H	Other offences under Sex Discrimination Act	Sex Discrimination Act	
Group 07: Revenue Offences			
B07A	Offences under Companies Act	Companies Act 2001	
B07B	Smuggling	Customs Act Sect. 156	
B07C	Possession/Importation of prohibited/restricted goods	Customs Act 156	
B07D	Other offences under Customs Act	Customs Act	
Group 08 : Offences under Excise Act			
B08A	Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours	Excise Act	
B08B	Obtain, consume, take away any liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours	Excise Act	
B08C	Allowing licensed premises to remain open during prohibited hours	Excise Act	
B08D	Remaining in licensed premises outside opening time	Excise Act	
B08E	Trading without sign board	Excise Act 14/94 Section 15 & 48(1) and Finance Act 2006 Section 15	
B08F	Selling liquor, rum and compounded spirits on eve of, day of election and counting of votes (Representation of People's Act)	Excise Regulations GN 102/94 Section 57	

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
Group 09: Offences under Gambling Regulatory Authority Act			
B09A	Operating casino/Gaming house without licence	Section 16 & 23	
B09B	Carrying out business of a Bookmaker without Licence	Section 44	
B09C	Other offences	GRAA	
Group 10: Offences under Bail Act Section 22			
B10A	Fail to surrender to Custody/Court		
B10B	Commits an offence punishable by fine > Rs 1000		
B10C	Interferes with witnesses		
B10D	Breach of other conditions		
Group 11: Offences under Civil Status Act			
B11A	Birth Concealment	Section 70 (3, 4, 5)	
B11B	Other offences	CSA	
Group 12: Offences against Environment			
B12A	Carrying an activity without an EIA licence or PER	EPA Section 15(2), (8), 85(2)	
B12B	Obstructing an authorised officer	EPA Section 83, 85	
B12C	Illegal dumping	Local Gov. Reg.2003	
B12D	Deposit/dispose any waste into the marine environment	Beach Authority Act	
Group 06/13: Misdemeanour not otherwise classified			
B06B	Outrage against public functionary	CC156	
B06C	Molesting Public Officers	POPA Section 3	
B06D	Escape from legal custody	CC 170	
B06E	Publishing matter without description of author	CC 202	
B06F	Defacing road and building	CCSup 4	
B06G	Bearing Offensive Weapon	CCSup 29	
B06H	Bomb Hoaxes	CCSup 102	
B06I	Refusing to sell	Consumer Protection Act Section 19	
B06J	Failing to affix price label	CPA Section 7	
B06K	Selling at a higher than maximum/mark-up/retail price	Consumer Protection Act Section 3, 4, 5	
B06L	Breach of Copyright Act	Section 28 & 44	
B06M	Perjury	DICA 126	
B06N	Taking part in a Riot	CC 143	
B06O	Taking part in an unlawful assembly	CC 139	
B06P	Breach of Habitual Criminal's Regulations	Criminal Procedure Act 219	
B06Q	Sedition	CC 283	

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
B06R	Inciting to disobedience or resistance to law	CC 284	
B06S	Unruly & disruptive passenger	Civil Aviation 5A	
B06T	Illegal Squatting	State Lands Act	
B06U	Idle and disorderly person	CCSup 26	
B06V	Rogue and vagabond	CCSup 28	
B06W	Allowing a place of amusement to remain open during prohibited hours	Places of amusement (Control) Regulations 1994	
B06X	Found in a place of amusement during prohibited hours	Places of amusement (Control) Regulations 1994	
B13A	Offences under Explosive Act		
B13B	Offences under Representation of People Act		
B13C	Offences under The Wild Life and National Parks Act		
B13D	Offences under The Food Act		
B13E	Illegal slaughtering and other offences under The Meat Act		
B13F	Offences under Forest and Reserve Act		
B13G	All other offences		
Information and Communication Technology Act (ICTA)			
B13H	Breach of ICTA	Section 46	

B : MISDEMEANOURS

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
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B01A	Involuntary homicide	CC 239	
B01F	Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for >20 days	CC 228 (1)	
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B01J	Family abandonment	CC 260	
B01K	Failing to pay alimony	CC 261	
B01L	Torture by public official	CC Section 78 added by Act 12/03	
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B01O	Insult <i>(by means of writing only)</i>	CC 296 ©	
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B01P	Exposing a child to harm	CPA Section 13	
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Group 02: Misdemeanour against Property			
B02A	Preadial larceny	CC 302	
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B03A	Embezzlement	CC 333 (1)	
B03D	False and malicious denunciation in writing	CC 297	
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B04E	Brothel keeping	CCSup 90	
B04F	Dealing in obscene matters	CCSup 86	
Offences under Sex Discrimination Act 43 of 2002			
B04G	Sexual harrasment	CC 254/SDA Sections 20 & 21	
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B07A	Offences under Companies Act	Companies Act 2001	
B07B	Smuggling	Customs Act Sect. 156	
B07C	Possession/Importation of prohibited/restricted goods	Customs Act 156	
B07D	Other offences under Customs Act	Customs Act	
Group 08 : Offences under Excise Act			
B08A	Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours	Excise Act	
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B08C	Allowing licensed premises to remain open during prohibited hours	Excise Act	
B08D	Remaining in licensed premises outside opening time	Excise Act	
B08E	Trading without sign board	Excise Act 14/94 Section 15 & 48(1) and Finance Act 2006 Section 15	
B08F	Selling liquor, rum and compounded spirits on eve of, day of election and counting of votes (Representation of People's Act)	Excise Regulations GN 102/94 Section 57	

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B10A	Fail to surrender to Custody/Court		
B10B	Commits an offence punishable by fine > Rs 1000		
B10C	Interferes with witnesses		
B10D	Breach of other conditions		
Group 11: Offences under Civil Status Act			
B11A	Birth Concealment	Section 70 (3, 4, 5)	
B11B	Other offences	CSA	
Group 12: Offences against Environment			
B12A	Carrying an activity without an EIA licence or PER	EPA Section 15(2), (8), 85(2)	
B12B	Obstructing an authorised officer	EPA Section 83, 85	
B12C	Illegal dumping	Local Gov. Reg.2003	
B12D	Deposit/dispose any waste into the marine environment	Beach Authority Act	
Group 06/13: Misdemeanour not otherwise classified			
B06B	Outrage against public functionary	CC156	
B06C	Molesting Public Officers	POPA Section 3	
B06D	Escape from legal custody	CC 170	
B06E	Publishing matter without description of author	CC 202	
B06F	Defacing road and building	CCSup 4	
B06G	Bearing Offensive Weapon	CCSup 29	
B06H	Bomb Hoaxes	CCSup 102	
B06I	Refusing to sell	Consumer Protection Act Section 19	
B06J	Failing to affix price label	CPA Section 7	
B06K	Selling at a higher than maximum/mark-up/retail price	Consumer Protection Act Section 3, 4, 5	
B06L	Breach of Copyright Act	Section 28 & 44	
B06M	Perjury	DICA 126	
B06N	Taking part in a Riot	CC 143	
B06O	Taking part in an unlawful assembly	CC 139	
B06P	Breach of Habitual Criminal's Regulations	Criminal Procedure Act 219	
B06Q	Sedition	CC 283	

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
B06R	Inciting to disobedience or resistance to law	CC 284	
B06S	Unruly & disruptive passenger	Civil Aviation 5A	
B06T	Illegal Squatting	State Lands Act	
B06U	Idle and disorderly person	CCSup 26	
B06V	Rogue and vagabond	CCSup 28	
B06W	Allowing a place of amusement to remain open during prohibited hours	Places of amusement (Control) Regulations 1994	
B06X	Found in a place of amusement during prohibited hours	Places of amusement (Control) Regulations 1994	
B13A	Offences under Explosive Act		
B13B	Offences under Representation of People Act		
B13C	Offences under The Wild Life and National Parks Act		
B13D	Offences under The Food Act		
B13E	Illegal slaughtering and other offences under The Meat Act		
B13F	Offences under Forest and Reserve Act		
B13G	All other offences		
Information and Communication Technology Act (ICTA)			
B13H	Breach of ICTA	Section 46	

Group 06 - Offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act 2000

A : - CRIMES			
Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
A06B	Offences committed by authorised persons	DDA 11 & 29	
A06C	Importation/Exportation	DDA Section 30	
A06D	Selling	DDA Section 30	
A06E	Distribution	DDA Section 30	
A06F	Offer for sale	DDA Section 30	
A06G	Offers	DDA Section 30	
A06H	Cultivating	DDA Section 30	
A06I	Possession/Purchase/Offer to purchase for purpose of any activity	DDA Section 30	
A06J	Unlawfully produces, imports, precurses materials and equipment	DDA Section 33	
A06K	Offering & selling for personal consumption	DDA Section 35	
A06L	Facilitating/permitting drug offences	DDA Section 36	
A06M	Incitement to Drug offences and unlawful use	DDA Section 38	
A06N	Money Laundering	DDA Section 39	
A06O	Other drug related offences (Crime)	DDA	
B : MISDEMEANOURS			
B14A	Smoking	DDA Section 34	
B14B	Consuming/Inhaling/Sniffing	DDA Section 34	
B14C	Administering to himself/other persons	DDA Section 34	
B14D	Possession of dangerous drugs	DDA Section 34	
B14E	Purchase/Offer to purchase	DDA Section 34	
B14F	Possession of Syringe	DDA Section 34	
B14G	Possession of pipe	DDA Section 34	
B14H	Possession of utensils/apparatus/other articles	DDA Section 34	
B14I	Making a false declaration	DDA Section 37	
B14J	Driving while under the influence of a dangerous drug	DDA Section 40	
B14K	Giving false statement or false evidence in drug cases	DDA Section 42	
B14L	Other drug related offences (Misdemeanour)	DDA	

C : CONTRAVENTIONS

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
Traffic offences under Road Traffic Act			
C01A	Dangerous driving		
C01H	Driving without due care and attention		
C01B	Driving under influence of liquor		
C01I	Failing to provide specimen for Breath Test		
C01J	Cycling under the influence of intoxicating drink/drugs		
C01K	In charge of a motor vehicle under influence of intoxicating drink/drugs		
C01C	Exceeding speed limit		
C01F	Using vehicle without motor vehicle licence		
C01L	Motor vehicle licence not affixed		
C01M	Failing to produce driving licence on demand		
C01N	Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving		
C01O	Making use of cellular phone whilst driving		
C01P	Worn out tyre		
C01Q	Allowing oil to drop		
C01R	Failing to comply with traffic sign		
C01S	Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence		
C01T	Overtaking on uninterrupted white line		
C01U	Parking on prohibited area		
C01V	Parking on double yellow line		
C01W	Driving without licence		
C01X	Driving under disqualification		
C01Y	Inoperative insurance policy		
C01Z	Breach of condition attached to carriers licence		
C02E	Load not properly secured		
C02F	No tail light		
C02G	Driving a vehicle in a dangerous condition		
C02H	Using motor vehicle for another purpose		
C02I	Expired certificate of fitness		
C02J	Failing to effect transfer		
C02K	Parking on footpath/pavement		

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
C02L	Protective helmet improperly secured		
C02M	Rider/Pillion rider failing to wear protective helmet		
C02N	Wearing Full Face protective helmet when not riding motorcycle/autocycle		
C02O	Failing to give name and address		
C02P	Failing to report accident within delay		
C02Q	Driver failing to render reasonable assistance to any person injured in the accident		
C02R	Fittings out of order		
C02S	Admitting/carrying more passengers		
C02T	Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay		
C02U	Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer in uniform		
C02V	Failing to pick up passengers at bus stop		
C02W	Inefficient silencer		
C02X	Leaving engine 'On' while vehicle is stationary		
C01D	Bicycle contravention		
C01G	Other traffic offences		
Other contraventions			
C03E	Keeping animal which makes noise in any premises	EPA Reg.2008	
C03F	Playing music causing nuisance	EPA Reg.2008	
C03G	Affixing poster at a public place other than at a designated one	EPA Reg.2008	
C03H	Illegal littering	Local Gov.Reg.2003	
C03I	Carrying waste without a waste carrier licence	Local Gov.Reg.2003	
C03J	Discarding/placing/throwing any litter or other article in any canal, drain or public place	EPA	
C03K	Unnecessary honking in any place	EPA	
C03L	Smoking in prohibited area	Public Health Regulations	
C03M	Failing to register dog	MSPCA Act	
C03N	Allowing dog to stray	MSPCA Act	
C03D	Using for the purpose of trade any unassized instrument, weight and measures	Legal Metrology Act	

Description of offences		Section of Law	Number of cases reported
C04B	Drunkenness	Criminal Code 378 q	
C04C	Disturbance	Criminal Code 385 r	
C03O	Insult verbally	CC 296 (a) (b)	
C03P	Indecency	CC Section 378 r	
C03A	Trading without licence	Local Govt. Act	
C03Q	Obstructing pavement/Exposing articles on pavement		
C03R	Lights a fire in any street or public place	CC 365	
C03S	Selling tobacco products, including cigarette to a child	Breach of Regulation 5(1)(A)&7 Public Health (Restriction on tobacco products) Regulation, 2008	
C03T	Drinking in a public place (<i>when proclaimed</i>)		
C04D	Contraventions not otherwise classified		

D : OTHER OCCURENCES

Occurrences		Number
D01A	Suicide	
D02A	Attempt at suicide	
D03A	Accidental death	
D04A	Accidental fires	
D05A	Road accidents (not including fatal)	
D05B	Fatal road accidents	
D06A	Execution of warrants	
D07A	Transfer cases	
D09A	Missing cases	
D11A	Juvenile beyond control	
D08A	Other miscellaneous occurences	
Total		
First OB number of the month:		
Last OB number of the month:		
D10A	Persons reported wanted	
D12A	Released on Bail	
D13A	Remanded to jail	

Juvenile involved as accused for year 20.. (January to December), Island of Mauritius.

Police station:

Name of contact person:

Telephone number:

Fax number:

Signature:

Date:

A : CRIME					
Description of offences		Number of offences	Number of juveniles involved		
			Total	Male	Female
Group 01: Crime against Person					
A01A	Murder				
A01B	Attempt at murder				
A01C	Manslaughter				
A01D	Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill				
A01F	Murder of a newly born child				
A01G	Infanticide				
A01H	Administering noxious substance				
A01I	Abortion				
A01M	Arson causing death				
A01N	Concealment of birth				
A01O	Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation				
A01P	Assault with corrosive substance (aggravating)				
A01E	Wounds and blows causing loss of an eye or both eyes; an arm, a leg, or a thigh broken.				
A01Q	Assault with premeditation				
A01R	Sequestration				
A01S	Assault against member of the Assembly or Judicial officer				
	CHILD PROTECTION ACT (CPA)				
A01T	Child Trafficking				
A01L	Abandonment of Child				
A01K	Abducting Child				
A01U	Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution				
Group 02: Crime against property					
A02A	Larceny by night breaking				
A02B	Larceny (day) breaking				
A02C	Larceny scaling				
A02D	Larceny false key				
A02F	Larceny with violence by night breaking				
A02N	Attempt at larceny with aggravating circumstances				

A02G	Larceny armed with offensive weapon/any instrument				
A02O	Larceny by two or more individuals				
A02I	Larceny aggravating circumstances (Violence)				
A02P	Larceny in dwelling house with menace & bodily fear				
A02Q	Larceny on public road				
A02R	Larceny using mask				
A02S	Larceny having in possession a firearm or mock firearm				
A02H	Larceny with wounding				
A02J	Larceny by servant or any person in receipt of wages				
A02L	Arson				
A02M	Damaging public property, private enterprise or vehicle				
A02T	Larceny with aggravating circumstances upon Minors/Handicapped persons				
A02U	Damaging property by band				
Group 03: Crime related to Fraud and Dishonesty					
A03H	Counterfeiting bank notes				
A03I	Possession of counterfeit bank notes				
A03J	Uttering of counterfeit bank notes				
A03K	Forgery				
A03L	Making use of forged document				
A03M	Extortion				
A03C	Swindling				
A03E	Embezzlement by person in receipt of wages				
	<i>Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>				
A03N	Bribery by Public Official				
A03O	Bribery of Public Official				
A03P	Other offences under POCA				
Group 04: Crime against Morality					
A04A	Rape				
A04F	Attempt upon chastity				
A04G	Attempt upon chastity under the age of 12				
A04D	Sexual intercourse with minor under the age of 16				
A04H	Sexual intercourse with a mentally handicapped person				
A04I	Sexual intercourse with specified person				
A04J	Attempt upon chastity upon specified person				
A04C	Bestiality				

A04K	Sodomy				
A04L	Sodomy (handicapped)				
A04M	Sodomy (Minor)				
Group 05: Crime against Lawful Authority					
A05A	Rebellion by 3 or more armed persons				
A05B	Assault causing effusion of blood (Public functionary)				
A05E	Swearing false affidavits				
Group 07: Crime not otherwise classified					
A07B	Bigamy				
A07C	Impersonation				
A07D	Giving false evidence in case of a crime/misdemeanour				
A07E	Conspiracy				
A07F	Hijacking				
A07G	Other crimes				
	Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2003 (CMC Act)				
A07H	Breach of Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2003 (CMC Act)				
A07I	Indecent photographs of children				
	Offences under Firearm Act				
A07K	Possession of firearm without licence				
A07L	Possession of ammunition without licence				
A07M	Possession of firearm with intent to endanger life				

B : MISDEMEANOURS

Description of offences		Number of offences	Number of juveniles involved		
			Total	Male	Female
Group 01: Offences against person					
B01A	Involuntary homicide				
B01F	Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for >20 days				
B01C	Simple Assault				
B01G	Assault against an agent of Civil Authority				
B01H	Threatening in writing				
B01I	Threatening in verbally				
B01D	Involuntary wounds and blows				
B01J	Family abandonment				
B01K	Failing to pay alimony				
B01L	Torture by public official				
B01M	Harbouring criminal				
B01N	Criminal Intimidation				
B01O	Insult <i>(by means of writing only)</i>				
CHILD PROTECTION ACT (CPA)					
B01P	Exposing a child to harm				
B01Q	Child ill-treatment				
B01R	Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirits to a child				
B01S	Allowing a child to have access to licensed premises for liquor , etc.				
B01T	Mendicity				
B01U	Child labour				
Group 02: Misdemeanour against Property					
B02A	Preadial larceny				
B02B	Bicycle larceny				
B02D	Larceny of Auto/Motorcycles				
B02E	Larceny of Car/Van				
B02F	Larceny of heavy motor vehicles				
B02G	Larceny from motor vehicles				
B02H	Larceny of cellular phones				
B02I	Other simple larcenies				
B02J	Attempt at larceny				
B02K	Receiving and Possession of Stolen Property				
B02L	Damaging goods and chattel				

		Number	Number of juveniles involved		
B02M	Damaging motor vehicles				
Group 03: Misdemeanour against fraud and dishonesty					
B03A	Embezzlement				
B03D	False and malicious denunciation in writing				
B03E	Effecting public mischief				
B03F	Forgery of Passport/making use of forged passport				
B03G	Issuing cheque without provision				
B03H	Usurping public function				
Group 04: Misdemeanour against Morality					
B04A	Indecent Act in Public				
B04B	Debauching youth				
B04C	Procuring, enticing and exploiting prostitutes				
B04D	Solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose				
B04E	Brothel keeping				
B04F	Dealing in obscene matters				
<i>Offences under Sex Discrimination Act 43 of</i>					
B04G	Sexual harrasment				
B04H	Other offences under Sex Discrimination Act				
Group 07: Revenue Offences					
B07A	Offences under Companies Act				
B07B	Smuggling				
B07C	Possession/Importation of prohibited/restricted goods				
B07D	Other offences under Customs Act				
Group 08 : Offences under Excise Act					
B08A	Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours				
B08B	Obtain, consume, take away any liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours				
B08C	Allowing licensed premises to remain open during prohibited hours				
B08D	Remaining in licensed premises outside opening time				
B08E	Trading without sign board				
B08F	Selling liquor, rum and compounded spirits on eve of, day of election and counting of votes (Representation of People's Act)				
Group 09: Offences under Gambling Regulatory Authority Act					

		Number	Number of juveniles involved		
B09A	Operating casino/Gaming house without licence				
B09B	Carrying out business of a Bookmaker without Licence				
B09C	Other offences				
Group 10: Offences under Bail Act Section 22					
B10A	Fail to surrender to Custody/Court				
B10B	Commits an offence punishable by fine > Rs 1000				
B10C	Interferes with witnesses				
B10D	Breach of other conditions				
Group 11: Offences under Civil Status Act					
B11A	Birth Concealment				
B11B	Other offences				
Group 12: Offences against Environment					
B12A	Carrying an activity without an EIA licence or PER				
B12B	Obstructing an authorised officer				
B12C	Illegal dumping				
B12D	Deposit/dispose any waste into the marine environment				
Group 06/13: Misdemeanour not otherwise classified					
B06B	Outrage against public functionary				
B06C	Molesting Public Officers				
B06D	Escape from legal custody				
B06E	Publishing matter without description of author				
B06F	Defacing road and building				
B06G	Bearing Offensive Weapon				
B06H	Bomb Hoaxes				
B06I	Refusing to sell				
B06J	Failing to affix price label				
B06K	Selling at a higher than maximum/mark-up/retail price				
B06L	Breach of Copyright Act				
B06M	Perjury				
B06N	Taking part in a Riot				
B06O	Taking part in an unlawful assembly				
B06P	Breach of Habitual Criminal's Regulations				
B06Q	Sedition				
B06R	Inciting to disobedience or resistance to law				
B06S	Unruly & disruptive passenger				
B06T	Illegal Squatting				

		Number	Number of juveniles involved		
B06U	Idle and disorderly person				
B06V	Rogue and vagabond				
B06W	Allowing a place of amusement to remain open during prohibited hours				
B06X	Found in a place of amusement during prohibited hours				
B13A	Offences under Explosive Act				
B13B	Offences under Representation of People Act				
B13C	Offences under The Wild Life and National Parks Act				
B13D	Offences under The Food Act				
B13E	Illegal slaughtering and other offences under The Meat Act				
B13F	Offences under Forest and Reserve Act				
B13G	All other offences				
	Information and Communication Technology Act (ICTA)				
B13H	Breach of ICTA				

Group 06 - Offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act 2000

A : - CRIMES

Description of offences		Number of offences	Number of juveniles involved		
			Total	Male	Female
A06B	Offences committed by authorised persons				
A06C	Importation/Exportation				
A06D	Selling				
A06E	Distribution				
A06F	Offer for sale				
A06G	Offers				
A06H	Cultivating				
A06I	Possession/Purchase/Offer to purchase for purpose of any activity				
A06J	Unlawfully produces, imports, precurses materials and equipment				
A06K	Offering & selling for personal consumption				
A06L	Facilitating/permitting drug offences				
A06M	Incitement to Drug offences and unlawful use				
A06N	Money Laundering				
A06O	Other drug related offences (Crime)				

B : MISDEMEANOURS

B14A	Smoking				
B14B	Consuming/Inhaling/Sniffing				
B14C	Administering to himself/other persons				
B14D	Possession of dangerous drugs				
B14E	Purchase/Offer to purchase				
B14F	Possession of Syringe				
B14G	Possession of pipe				
B14H	Possession of utensils/apparatus/other articles				
B14I	Making a false declaration				
B14J	Driving while under the influence of a dangerous drug				
B14K	Giving false statement or false evidence in drug cases				
B14L	Other drug related offences (Misdemeanour)				

C : CONTRAVENTIONS

Description of offences		Number of offences	Number of juveniles involved		
			Total	Male	Female
Traffic offences under Road Traffic Act					
C01A	Dangerous driving				
C01H	Driving without due care and attention				
C01B	Driving under influence of liquor				
C01I	Failing to provide specimen for Breath Test				
C01J	Cycling under the influence of intoxicating drink/drugs				
C01K	In charge of a motor vehicle under influence of intoxicating drink/drugs				
C01C	Exceeding speed limit				
C01F	Using vehicle without motor vehicle licence				
C01L	Motor vehicle licence not affixed				
C01M	Failing to produce driving licence on demand				
C01N	Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving				
C01O	Making use of cellular phone whilst driving				
C01P	Worn out tyre				
C01Q	Allowing oil to drop				
C01R	Failing to comply with traffic sign				
C01S	Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence				
C01T	Overtaking on uninterrupted white line				
C01U	Parking on prohibited area				
C01V	Parking on double yellow line				
C01W	Driving without licence				
C01X	Driving under disqualification				
C01Y	Inoperative insurance policy				
C01Z	Breach of condition attached to carriers licence				
C02E	Load not properly secured				
C02F	No tail light				
C02G	Driving a vehicle in a dangerous condition				
C02H	Using motor vehicle for another purpose				
C02I	Expired certificate of fitness				
C02J	Failing to effect transfer				

		Number	Number of juveniles involved		
C02K	Parking on footpath/pavement				
C02L	Protective helmet improperly secured				
C02M	Rider/Pillion rider failing to wear protective helmet				
C02N	Wearing Full Face protective helmet when not riding motorcycle/autocycle				
C02O	Failing to give name and address				
C02P	Failing to report accident within delay				
C02Q	Driver failing to render reasonable assistance to any person injured in the accident				
C02R	Fittings out of order				
C02S	Admitting/carrying more passengers				
C02T	Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay				
C02U	Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer in uniform				
C02V	Failing to pick up passengers at bus stop				
C02W	Inefficient silencer				
C02X	Leaving engine 'On' while vehicle is stationary				
C01D	Bicycle contravention				
C01G	Other traffic offences				
Other contraventions					
C03E	Keeping animal which makes noise in any premises				
C03F	Playing music causing nuisance				
C03G	Affixing poster at a public place other than at a designated one				
C03H	Illegal littering				
C03I	Carrying waste without a waste carrier licence				
C03J	Discarding/placing/throwing any litter or other article in any canal, drain or public place				
C03K	Unnecessary honking in any place				
C03L	Smoking in prohibited area				
C03M	Failing to register dog				
C03N	Allowing dog to stray				
C03D	Using for the purpose of trade any unassized instrument, weight and measures				

		Number	Number of juveniles involved		
C04B	Drunkenness				
C04C	Disturbance				
C03O	Insult verbally				
C03P	Indecency				
C03A	Trading without licence				
C03Q	Obstructing pavement/Exposing articles on pavement				
C03R	Lights a fire in any street or public place				
C03S	Selling tobacco products, including cigarette to a child				
C03T	Drinking in a public place (<i>when proclaimed</i>)				
C04D	Contraventions not otherwise classified				

The Judiciary forms and registers

Registry Section

Supreme Court

Distribution of offences by outcome disposed before the

Year :.....

Quarter: *(1st/ 2nd / 3rd /4th)

Period : *(Jan - Mar/ Apr - Jun/ Jul - Sep/ Oct - Dec)

(1) Court of Assizes (Trial by Jury)

S.no	Type of offence	Dismissed		Struck Out		Nolle prosequi		Imprisonment/penal servitu					
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			Fem		
								<=10 yrs	>=10 yrs	Life Imprisonment	<=10 yrs	<=10 yrs	
1	Murder												
2	Manslaughter												
3	Wounds and Blows causing death without intention to kill, but with premeditation												
4	Arson												
5	Other												
	Total												

* Delete as appropriate

Registry Section

Supreme Court

Distribution of offences by outcome disposed before

Year :.....

Quarter: *(1st/ 2nd / 3rd /4th)

Period : *(Jan - Mar/ Apr - Jun/ Jul - Sep/ Oct - Dec)

(2) Court of Assizes (Trial without a Jury)

S.no.	Type of offence	Dismissed		Struck Out		Nolle prosequi		Imprisonnement/penal serv				
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			Fe	
								<=10 yrs	>=10 yrs	Life Imprisonment	<=10 yrs	<=10 yrs
1	Importation of heroin											
2	Importation of gandia											
3	Others											
	Total											

* Delete as appropriate

Name of officer preparing return:

Signature

Rank of officer :

Date :

the Assizes Sessions

Mode of Conviction	Fine				Total
Male	Adult Male	Adult Female	Juvenile Male	Juvenile Female	
Life Imprisonment					

:

.....

**Registry Section
Supreme Court
RETURN OF CASES**

Year :.....

Quarter :*(1st/ 2nd/ 3rd/ 4th)

Period :*(Jan - Mar/ Apr - Jun / Jul - Sep/ Oct - Dec)

No. of cases lodged

Months	Total no of cases lodged
Criminal Appeals cases from the lower Courts				
Criminal appeals before the Court of Criminal Appeals				
Criminal cases at the Assizes (Trial by Jury)				
Special Criminal cases at the Assizes (Trial without a Jury)				
Total				

* Delete as appropriate

Name of officer preparing return:.....

Rank of officer :.....

No. of cases disposed

.....	Total no of cases disposed

Signature :.....

Date :.....

3. OFFENCES BY TYPE AND BY OUTCOME FOR THE MONTH

OFFENCES	DISMISSED		STRUCK OUT	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL OFFENCES				
01: AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITIES				
01 Perjury				
02 Taking part in a Riot				
03 Taking part in an Unlawful Assembly				
04 Effecting public mischief				
05 Assault against public functionary or judicial officer				
06 Offences under Protection from Domestic violence Act				
07 Offence under Public Officers' Protection Act				
99 Others				
02: AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY				
01 Sodomy				
02 Bestiality				
03 Rape				
04 Illegal sexual intercourse (with a minor under 16 or a mentally handicapped person)				
05 Incest (sexual intercourse with a specified person)				
06 Attempt upon chastity				
07 Gross indecent act in public				
08 Debauching youth				
09 Procuring a person for purposes of prostitution				
10 Dealing in obscene matter				
99 Others				
03: AGAINST THE PERSON				
01 Abandoning child by guardian				
02 Application under child protection				
03 Abduction of minors				
04 Assault/ Wounds and Blows				
05 Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for more than 20 days.				
06 Wounds and Blows causing death without intention to kill.				
07 Assault with premeditation				
08 Assault upon father/mother				
09 Assault upon minor under age of 16 or physically or mentally handicapped person				
10 Assault with aggravating circumstances (others) eg causing fracture of arm / loss of eye or followed by another crime				
11 Abortion				
12 Castration				
13 Administering noxious substances				
14 Insult				
15 Publishing false news				
16 Threatening verbally				
17 False and malicious denunciation				
18 Involuntary homicide				
19 Libel and Defamation				

99 Others (e.g. giving false evidence, criminal intimidation, etc.)		
04: AGAINST PROPERTY 01 Larceny simple 02 Larceny armed with offensive weapon 03 Larceny being more than 2 in no 04 Larceny with violence 05 Larceny on public road		
06 Larceny by night breaking 07 Larceny with recidivism 08 Larceny by person in receipt of wages 09 Other Larceny with aggravating circumstances (e.g. larceny with violence and night breaking, larceny and produce of soil, etc.) 10 Aiding and Abetting in the commission of a crime 11 Damaging property by band 12 Damaging enclosure 13 Damaging public property 14 Possession of stolen property 15 Criminal damage to property 16 Arson 17 Arson causing death 18 Looting 19 Swindling 20 Issuing cheque without provision 21 Forgery 22 Making use of a forged document 23 Embezzlement 99 Other		
05: OFFENCES AGAINST THE PENAL CODE 01 Personation 02 Swearing false affidavit 03 Officer of public body accepting bribe 04 Bribery of officer of public body 05 Bribery offences - others 06 Counterfeiting mark or banknotes 07 Possession of counterfeited bank notes 08 Rogue and Vagabond 09 Idle and disorderly person 10 Conspiracy 11 Possession of offensive weapon 12 Disturbance 13 Drunkenness 99 Other offences against the penal code		
06: AGAINST LOCAL LAWS/TRAFFIC 01 Involuntary wounds and blows 02 Driving without due care and attention / reckless driving / dangerous driving 03 Driving under influence of liquor		

04	Failing to submit to breath test			
05	Exceeding speed			
06	Driving without licence			
07	Inoperative insurance policy			
08	Driving under disqualification			
09	Using unlicensed motor vehicle			
10	Offences related to driver of vehicle (e.g.: Using hand held telephone, driving without seat belt, parking on yellow line, failing to conform to traffic sign, etc)			
11	Offences related to vehicle (eg: Fittings out of order, No horn, etc)			
99	Other traffic offences e.g bicycle contravention, Contravention by pedestrian, etc			
07: OFFENCES AGAINST THE DISTILLERY LAWS				
08: OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENCE LAWS				
01	Under the Excise Act.....			
02	Under the Local Govt. Act.....			
09: DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT				
01	Possession of ganidia for personal consumption			
02	Possession of heroin for personal consumption			
03	Possession of any other dangerous drug for personal consumption			
04	Possession of articles (for use in connection with smoking, consuming or the administration of any dangerous drug)			
05	Smoking, consuming or administering any dangerous drug			
06	Purchasing any dangerous drug for personal consumption			
07	Possession of ganidia for drug dealing			
08	Possession of heroin for drug dealing			
09	Possession of any other dangerous drug for drug dealing			
10	Importation of ganidia			
11	Importation of heroin			
12	Importation of any other dangerous drug			
13	Selling ganidia			
14	Selling heroin			
15	Selling any other dangerous drug			
16	Cultivating opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant			
17	Preparing a dangerous drug			
18	Distributing a dangerous drug			
19	Transporting a dangerous drug			
20	Delivering a dangerous drug			
99	Others			
10: MISCELLANEOUS				
01	Offences against the Legal Metrology Act			
02	Illegal slaughtering			
03	Offences against the Customs and Excise Act			
04	Offences against the Firearms Act			
05	Offences against the Representation of People's Act			
06	Offences against the Food Act and the Public Health Act			
07	Offences against the Harbour Regulations			
08	Offences against the Gaming Act			

09	Offences against the Forest Reserves Act		
10	Offences under the Fisheries and Marine Resources Act		
11	Unlawful abstraction of Energy		
12	Offences against the Environment Protection Act		
13	Offences against the Copyright Act		
14	Offences against the Building Act		
99	Others		
11. INDUSTRIAL COURT			
01	Offences under the Labour Act		
02	Offences under the Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act		
03	Offences under the Workmen's Compensation Act		
99	Others		

FORM I (DISTRICT COURT)

DISTRICT COURT MOKA

Return of **CRIMINAL** cases for the month of , 200....

(a) **No. of Cases outstanding at last day of previous month**

(b) **No. of Cases lodged during the month**

TOTAL OF (a) and (b)

© **No. of cases disposed of summarily during the month**

(d)

Name of Magistrate	Trials with Counsel	Trials inops consilli	Hearings with counsel	Hearings inopsconsili	Total no. of cases disposed of
TOTAL					

(e) **No. of Cases un-disposed of at last day of the month**

TOTAL OF (c), (d) and (e)

(f) **No. of cases over 6 months old**

Return prepared by me

Seen and transmitted

(C.KEENOO)
District Clerk

District Magistrate

This.....

This.....

Mauritius Prisons Services forms and registers

In respect of the fine of Rupees _____ imprisonment during _____ days; in
respect of the fine of Rupees _____ on each of the
Counts _____ imprisonment during _____ days for non-repayment
of the fines to run concurrently;

In respect of the costs of Rupees _____ imprisonment during _____ days

AND WHEREAS the said _____ has not paid the
aforesaid fines and costs;

THESE ARE THEREFORE in Her Majesty's Name to command you the said Commissioner of Police and
Police Constables to apprehend and convey the said
to the Jail of Beau Bassin; there to deliver him to the Commissioner of the said Jail, and you the Commissioner of the
said Jail are hereby required to receive the said
into the said Jail, and there to imprison with or without hard labour / to keep in penal servitude the
said _____ (i) for the space of

on Count I and (ii) for the space of

on each of the Counts _____ sentences on the _____ Count to run
concurrently; and further at the expiry of such imprisonment or term of penal servitude to imprison
the said _____ in respect of the fines of
/Rupees _____ on Count I of Rupees _____ on each of Counts
for _____ days, and then in respect of the costs of Rupees
for _____ days, unless the said sums be sooner paid or until delivery from your custody by due course
of law; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of this Court this _____ day of
one thousand nine hundred and _____

Magistrate for the Intermediate Court.

Commitment where the punishment is imprisonment or Penal Servitude in the First Instance, and also imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine and Costs

BEFORE THE INTERMEDIATE COURT

C. No.....

To the Commissioner of Police and to all Police Constables, and to the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Jail at Beau Bassin or to his Deputy.

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____ in the year one thousand nine hundred and _____ before this Court one _____ was duly convicted of:—

under section _____ of _____ Ordinance _____ and the said Court, thereupon order the said _____ for the said offence to be imprisoned with or without hard labour / to be kept in penal servitude for the space of _____ on Count I and

sentenced on Counts _____ to run concurrently.

AND WHEREAS he the said _____ was further condemned by the said Court for the said offences to pay a fine of Rupees _____ on Count I and a fine of Rupees _____ on each of the Counts _____ and further to pay the sum of Rupees _____ and cents _____ for costs in default there of to be further imprisoned in Her Majesty's Jail at Beau Bassin for the periods following

WHEREAS the said has not paid the aforesaid fine and costs.

THESE ARE THEREFORE in Her Majesty's name to command you, the said Commissioner of Police and

Police Constables, to apprehend and convey the said to the Jail, and you, the said keeper of

the said Jail, are hereby required to receive the said..... into the Jail, and him/her there safely to keep for the aforesaid periods consecutively, unless the said sums be sooner paid, or until delivery from your custody by due course of Law and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Court, this day of 2002.

.....
MAGISTRATE, INTERMEDIATE COURT

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS.

No: 104

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT

IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT OF FINE AND COSTS

(Art. 96 of Ord. 23 of 1888, Sch. 2)

CAUSE No:

IN THE INTERMEDIATE COURT

TO WIT:

To the Commissioner of Police and to all Police Constables and to the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Jail or to his Assistant or Deputy.

WHEREAS on theday of2002 was duly convicted before the Magistrate of the Intermediate Court of having committed offences of ;

.....
.....

..... and was condemned to pay a fine of:

Count 1 Rs

Count 2 Rs

Count 3 Rs

Count 4 Rs

And further to pay the sum of Rs for costs, or in default thereof to be imprisoned in her Majesty's Jail of Beau Bassin for the periods following, respectively, unless the said sum be sooner paid, namely :

In respect of the fine of Rs(Ct 1) imprisonment during days.

In respect of the fine of Rs(Ct 2) imprisonment during days.

In respect of the fine of Rs(Ct 3) imprisonment during..... days

In respect of the fine of Rs(Ct 4) imprisonment during..... days.

In respect of the costs imprisonment during..... day.

**Probation and After Care Services forms
and registers**

5. Counselling Cases

TYPES	TOTAL
Matrimonial Dispute	
Family Dispute	
Abandonment	
Battered Women	
Alimony	
Custody of Children	
Breach of Promise to Marry	
Pre Marital Pregnancy	
Battered Children	
Incest (Alleged)	
Unruly Children	
Drug Addict	
Alcohol Addict	
Addicted to other Substances	
Landlord/Tenant Dispute	
Neighbour Dispute	
Suicidal Tendencies	
Others	
TOTAL	

Date :

Signature :

Name of Officer-in-Charge :

