



LAW REFORM COMMISSION

**Report on the Activities of the Commission
(Under section 17 of the Law Reform Commission Act)
[Period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025]**

[July 2025]

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About the Commission

THE LAW REFORM COMMISSION OF MAURITIUS consists of –

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

Under the direction of the Chairperson, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for all research to be done by the Commission in the discharge of its functions, for the drafting of all reports to be made by the Commission and, generally, for the day-to-day supervision of the staff and work of the Commission.

The Secretary to the Commission is responsible for taking the minutes of all the proceedings of the Commission and is also responsible, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer, for the administration of the Commission.

The Commission may appoint staff on such terms and conditions as it may determine and it may resort to the services of persons with suitable qualifications and experience as consultants to the Commission.

LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Chairperson : Mrs. Yanilla MOONSHIRAM, SC [Barrister]

Chief Executive Officer : Mr. Sabir M. KADEL

Members : Representative of Judiciary
[Judge Nicholas F. OH SAN-BELLEPEAU]

Solicitor-General or his Representative
[Mr. Rajeshsharma RAMLOLL, SC]

Director of Public Prosecutions or his Representative
[Mr. Abdool Rashid AHMINE, SC]

Mr. Anwar MOOLLAN, SC [Barrister]

Mr. Bernard D'HOTMAN DE VILLIERS [Notary]

Mr. André ROBERT, SA [Attorney]

Dr. Roopanand MAHADEW [Law Academic (UOM)]

Mr. Percy YIP TONG [Member of Civil society]

Ms. Nirmaladevi Marutha MUTHU [Member of Civil society]

Secretary : Mrs. Saroj BUNDHUN

Staff & Human Resource

Chief Executive Officer : Mr. Sabir M. KADEL

Law Reform Cadre

Law Reform Officer/Senior Law Reform Officer : Ms. Dhan Devi SOOKUR
Mrs. Nishita Devi HORILL – GOPAUL
Ms. Beebee Nawsheen Shaseeb MUNGUR
Mr. Ghirish RAMSAWOCK

Law Reform Intern (Under STM) : Ms. Hooriyyah Banu RUJUB

Administrative Support Staff

Secretary to Commission : Mrs. Saroj BUNDHUN

Office Superintendent : Mrs. Marie Roseliette SOOBRAMANIA

Office Management Assistant : Mrs. Neelamani BANSRAM
: Mrs. Kajal RAMDUT

Senior Office Attendant/Technical Assistant : Mr. Subhas CHUMMUN

Driver/Office Attendant : Mr. Naraindranathsingh JANKEE
: Mr. Ritesh JEEBUN

Introductory Note to this Report

1. This is the Nineteenth Report of the Law Reform Commission [LRC] to the Honourable Attorney-General, under section 17(1) of the Law Reform Commission Act. This Report concerns the activities of the Commission during the financial year 2024-2025 (Period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025).

The Commission: its Resources, Working Method and Law Reform Strategy

Membership of Commission

2. During the financial year 2024-2025, the Board (till March 2025) was constituted as follows:
 - (a) Chairperson: Mr. Gunness RAMDEWAR, SA, OSK, GOSK;
 - (b) Members were:
 - (i) Judge Nicholas F. OH SAN-BELLEPEAU [Representative of the Judiciary];
 - (ii) Mr. Rajeshsharma RAMLOLL, SC [Solicitor-General];
 - (iii) Mr. Abdool Rashid AHMINE, SC [Director of Public Prosecutions];
 - (iv) Mr. Yatindra Nath VARMA [Barrister];
 - (v) Mr. Nicolas BOULLÉ [Notary];
 - (vi) Mr. Marie Thierry Vincent KOENIG, S.A. [Attorney];

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- (vii) Mr. Mohamed Idbal TORABALLY [Member of Civil society]; and
- (viii) Ms. Ashna Devi GUNPUTH [Member of Civil society]

Since 31st March 2025, the Board was reconstituted as follows:

(a) Chairperson: Mrs. Yanilla MOONSHIRAM, SC [Barrister]

(b) Members were:

- (i) Judge Nicholas F. OH SAN-BELLEPEAU [Representative of the Judiciary];
- (ii) Mr. Rajeshsharma RAMLOLL, SC [Solicitor-General];
- (iii) Mr. Abdool Rashid AHMINE, SC [Director of Public Prosecutions];
- (iv) Mr. Anwar MOOLLAN, SC [Barrister]
- (v) Mr. Bernard D'HOTMAN DE VILLIERS [Notary]
- (vi) Mr. André ROBERT, SA [Attorney]
- (vii) Dr. Roopanand MAHADEW [Law Academic (UOM)]
- (viii) Mr. Percy YIP TONG [Member of Civil society]
- (ix) Ms. Nirmaladevi Marutha MUTHU [Member of Civil society]

3. During the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, the Commission held 7 meetings.

Human Resources of the Commission

4. The Staff of the Commission was composed as follows:

- (a) The Chief Executive Officer: Mr. Sabir KADEL;
- (b) Four Officers of Law Reform Cadre [Ms. Dhan Devi SOOKUR, Mrs. Nishita Devi HORILL-GOPAL, Ms. Beebee Nawsheen Shaseeb MUNGUR and Mr.

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Ghirish RAMSAWOCK], and one Law Reform Interns from the Service to Mauritius Programme [Ms. Hooriyyah Banu RUJUB]; and

- (c) The Secretary to the Commission, Mrs. Saroj BUNDHUN, and Other Administrative Support Staff: Mrs. Marie Roseliette SOOBRAMANIA [Office Superintendent], Mrs. Neelamani BANSRAM and Mrs. Kajal RAMDUT [Office Management Assistants], Mr. Subhas CHUMMUN [Senior Office Attendant/Technical Assistant], Mr. Naraindranathsingh JANKEE [Driver/Office Attendant], and Mr. Ritesh JEEBUN [Driver/Office Attendant].

Office Premises and Facilities of the Commission

5. The Office of the Commission is located on the 13th Floor of SICOM Building 2 at Reverend Jean Lebrun Street, Port Louis, and occupies an office space of about 450 square metres. The Commission has a Documentation Centre and a Conference Room [named the “*Guy Ollivry Conference Room*”, in honour of the first Chairperson of the Law Reform Commission, late Mr. Marie Joseph Emmanuel Guy OLLIVRY, QC, GOSK, a skilful barrister with insights, who remains a source of inspiration for current and future generations of lawyers].

Funding of the Commission

6. The operating expenses of the Commission are met from grants provided by the National Assembly.
- During the financial year 2024-2025, the sum of Rs 20,000,000 was appropriated for LRC’s expenses [The Appropriation Act of 2024].

Working Method & Law Reform Strategy

7. The Commission considers our laws should reflect best international practices, meet the exigencies of globalisation, and be adapted to the changing needs of the people. The Commission is thus committed to comparative legal research in order to evaluate the merits and demerits of our law in the light of the experience of other jurisdictions. The Commission also holds the view that, where possible, any proposed solution must be tested against empirical evidence.
8. Consultations with all the relevant stakeholders have been regarded as crucial for the performance of the Commission's functions and have invariably been resorted to in order to develop greater awareness of legal issues and contribute to capacity building for those called upon to apply the law. The Commission regards it as imperative that it participates in workshops, conferences and seminars, and has done so as far as possible in order to develop greater awareness of legal issues and contribute to capacity building of those called upon to apply the law.
9. The Commission may, pursuant to section 8(1) of the Law Reform Commission Act, set up Advisory Panels to advise and assist the Commission in particular projects. An Advisory Panel is presided over by a Member and consists of persons having specialised knowledge in, or particularly affected by, the matter to be studied and such other Members as the Commission may deem appropriate.

The Work of the Commission

(A) Reports/Papers/Publications on Review of Laws and Proposals for Reform

10. In December 2024, the Commission has published a **Discussion Paper on “Towards a comprehensive and inclusive legal framework for home-schooling” [LRC_RP 183 December 2024]**. The Law Reform Commission’s Discussion Paper calls for the development of a comprehensive and inclusive legal framework for home-schooling in Mauritius. While compulsory education is mandated under the Education Act, home-schooling remains legally unrecognised and operates in a grey area. This lack of legal clarity disproportionately affects Mauritian citizens, especially when immigrant families appear to access home-schooling services more freely, generating an inequality that potentially breaches the Equal Opportunities Act and the principle of the best interests of the child. Drawing from philosophical and historical foundations - from Plato’s Republic to the Prussian model of state education - the paper traces the evolution of schooling and juxtaposes traditional education with the modern resurgence of home-schooling, notably in the United States following thinkers like John Holt and Raymond Moore. It presents the benefits of personalised, child-centred learning in a flexible environment while cautioning against the risks of unregulated home instruction, such as educational neglect and poor socialisation, calling for balanced oversight. The document undertakes a comparative analysis of home-schooling regimes in England, France, Germany, and New Zealand. England grants broad parental autonomy with minimal state interference unless concerns arise, while France imposes strict authorisation and inspection regimes to safeguard republican values and prevent ideological separatism. Germany, on the other hand, prohibits home-schooling outright, citing social cohesion and historical sensitivities. New Zealand offers a middle path, granting exemptions subject to

regulatory monitoring. Mauritius, lacking any formal provision for home-schooling, risks exacerbating social inequities, especially as informal providers serve immigrant children with apparent impunity. The report argues that Mauritius must redefine education beyond classroom walls, enshrine home-schooling in legislation with clear safeguards, and uphold the constitutional and international commitment to educational equality. It insists that regulation—not prohibition—is the key to reconciling educational diversity with the child’s best interests and social development.

11. In the **Issue Paper on “Reform for Inclusive Employment Practices: Proposals for Gender-Neutral Policies, Eliminating CV Photos, and Eradicating Sex and Marital Status Discrimination”** [LRC_R&P 184, December 2024], the Law Reform Commission presents a robust and multi-layered critique of persistent discriminatory employment practices in Mauritius, focusing on the insidious consequences of gendered honorifics, the requirement of photographs on CVs, and employment policies that perpetuate sex- and marital-status-based discrimination. Building upon the foundation laid in its 2022 paper on discriminatory laws against women, this report expands the scope by interrogating deep-rooted societal norms, such as the use of expressions like “Behind every great man is a great woman” and the entrenchment of micro-paternalism, which, while often cloaked in benevolence, subtly sustains patriarchal hierarchies. Through rigorous comparative analysis, the Commission identifies legal gaps in Mauritian law and explores the problematic nature of Section 6(2) of the Pensions Act 1951 and the PRB’s marriage gratuity provisions, which institutionalise gender roles by granting retirement benefits exclusively to married women, thereby excluding men and reinforcing the outdated presumption of male breadwinner dominance. The document further examines discriminatory recruitment practices, underrepresentation of women in leadership, and symbolic yet significant forms of bias, such as requiring honorifics that disclose marital status or insisting on CV photographs that invite appearance-based or

socio-geographic discrimination. Drawing on best practices from jurisdictions such as France, the UK, Canada, and the US, the report advocates for eliminating ‘Miss’ and ‘Ms.’ in favour of neutral titles like ‘Mrs.’, removing photo and address requirements from CVs, and amending the Equal Opportunities Act to criminalise unjustified requests for applicant photographs. The Commission recommends legislative reform not only to align with global anti-discrimination norms and data protection obligations under the GDPR but also to forge a cultural and legal shift towards genuine inclusivity. The document’s ultimate aim is to foster a merit-based and egalitarian employment landscape where opportunities are governed not by appearance, gender, or marital status, but by competence, fairness, and equal dignity for all.

12. According to the Law Reform Commission’s **Draft Bill on “La réforme de la vente en l’état futur d’achèvement (VEFA)”** [LRC_ R&P 185, December 2024], the “*vente en l’état futur d’achèvement*” (VEFA) system in Mauritius - whereby buyers acquire ownership of a property in stages as construction progresses - has long exposed purchasers to serious risks, including project delays, developer insolvencies and deviations from promised specifications, all against a backdrop of insufficient guarantees and legal remedies . To redress these shortcomings, the Commission proposes a suite of reforms both general and VEFA-specific: every immovable-sale contract must henceforth begin with a preliminary agreement and include exact property dimensions, inventories of fixtures and binding representations of promotional images (with a 10 % penalty for any divergence); sale prices must align with independent valuations (capped at 10 % above valuation); and clear payment schedules must be annexed to both preliminary and final contracts. Crucially, developers would be required to secure intrinsic or extrinsic financial guarantees for project completion (triggerable by buyers in cases of insolvency), and to underwrite a specific insurance policy against bankruptcy. To enforce accountability, the draft bill amends Articles 1601-11 and 1601-30 of the Civil Code to

impose a daily penalty of 0.5 % of the property's value for delivery delays, a 10 % penalty for construction defects (with buyers entitled to withhold final payment until rectification), and a ten-year civil-engineering liability regime backed by mandatory supervision and certification by a chartered civil engineer. Finally, the reforms integrate resolutive clauses, veto rights for substantial unilateral modifications, mandatory disclosure of all construction permits, regular progress audits and open communication channels—all designed to erect a more transparent, secure and equitable real estate market in Mauritius through targeted amendments to Articles 1601-1, 1601-3, 1601-7, 1601-11 and 1601-30 of the Code Civil. Through targeted amendments to key Civil Code provisions, these measures do more than refine the law: they reforge the social contract between developer and purchaser, ushering in an era where transparency, equity and trust no longer rest on hope but on firm legal foundations - and where the dream of home ownership is defended with the same rigor that builds it.

13. In December 2024, the Law Reform Commission of Mauritius issued an **Opinion Paper on “Recovery of search and rescue costs and prohibition of venturing out during natural disasters”** [LRC_R&P 186, December 2024], diagnosing a troubling paradox: while cyclones, flash floods and droughts besiege our shores, a troubling minority - drawn by boredom, curiosity or the thrill of “intoxication” in nature’s uproar - flouts repeated advisories to stay safe, thereby imperilling themselves and their rescuers and saddling the State with mounting emergency-service costs. Drawing on comparative models from France to Australia, the Commission proposes three core reforms: first, to criminalize any unauthorized outdoor presence during torrential-rain or cyclone warnings class III and IV - punishable by up to MUR 500 000 and two years’ imprisonment, save for essential personnel and genuine emergencies; second, to bar all sea and beach ventures when swell exceeds six metres; and third, to empower authorities to recover rescue expenses (capped at MUR 500 000 per incident) from those whose “reckless

conduct” - a concept grounded in Articles 1382–1383 of our Civil Code - necessitates state intervention . Legally, this aligns with the tort principle that fault-based damages extend even to the State, lest taxpayers bear the cost of others’ imprudence, and with the maxim “*nemo debet locupletari ex aliena jactura*” - no one should be enriched at another’s expense. Far from punitive isolation, these measures - veto rights, transparent permit disclosures, progress audits and engineer-certified completion - seek to transform our collective response into one of disciplined solidarity. In a world where 2023’s disasters claimed some 74 000 lives and cost over US \$250 billion globally, Mauritius cannot resign itself to spectatorship; it must enshrine prevention and accountability at law’s very heart, safeguarding both human life and the public purse with equal resolve.

14. The Law Reform Commission, in its **Opinion Paper on “The Prevalence of Parental Alienation Syndrome in Mauritius: A Need for Reform?”** [LRC_ R&P 187, March 2025], explores the contested phenomenon known as Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS) within the broader legal, psychological, and ethical framework of child custody disputes. The paper begins by acknowledging the surge in divorce cases and the ensuing battles over child custody, during which some parents, wittingly or not, manipulate the child into rejecting the other parent, thereby creating emotional estrangement. PAS, coined in the 1980s by Dr. Richard Gardner, is portrayed as a condition in which a child, influenced by one parent, irrationally denigrates the other, leading to a severance of familial bonds. Despite its emotional resonance, the syndrome remains medically unverified, rejected by institutions such as the WHO and APA, and often accused of being misused - particularly by fathers - to counter legitimate claims of abuse. The Commission surveys global approaches to PAS: Brazil has legislated it formally, though UN experts have criticized this as a mechanism that may silence abuse victims and enable coercive custody claims; Australia and the UK, while refraining from statutory recognition, allow PAS-based arguments to be presented in court, provided they are

substantiated by expert testimony, though even these jurisdictions tread with caution due to evidentiary concerns and gender biases; and Hong Kong, though not recognizing PAS in law, acknowledges its emotional toll and emphasises mediation as an alternative to adversarial litigation. In Mauritius, PAS has not been recognised either in law or in jurisprudence, though the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children has warned about its psychological impact and encouraged awareness campaigns. The Commission, however, remains deeply sceptical about legislating PAS. It warns against the codification of a syndrome lacking scientific consensus and fears it may be weaponised by abusive parents to strip custody from the protective parent, undermining the child's best interests. Nevertheless, it proposes certain safeguards: the appointment of neutral court-certified psychologists to assess family dynamics; the establishment of a Family Court advisory team; judicial training in child psychology; prompt resolution of custody matters within 12 months; less onerous variation orders; and an emphasis on mediation over litigation. Ultimately, the Commission concludes that while the emotional harm of alienation is real, the legal recognition of PAS as a syndrome would be premature and fraught with risks. It advocates instead for a case-by-case factual analysis by judges, avoiding reliance on a syndrome lacking empirical validation, and reaffirms the primacy of the child's best interests as the central guiding principle in all custody decisions.

15. In its **Issue Paper on “Reforming laws regarding objections to marriage in Mauritius” [LRC_ R&P 188, March 2025]**, the Law Reform Commission critically examines the current legal framework allowing third parties to raise objections to proposed marriages under Section 22 of the Civil Status Act and highlights the risk that such a mechanism, though intended to uphold the legality and integrity of marital unions, may be misused to frustrate personal autonomy, inflict emotional distress, and disrupt marriage proceedings for frivolous, malicious, or even discriminatory reasons. Drawing upon a comparative analysis of legal systems in jurisdictions such as the United

Kingdom, France, Seychelles, South Africa, and New Zealand, the Commission argues that while objections may serve legitimate purposes—such as preventing bigamy, ensuring mental capacity, and identifying coercion—they too often cause unjust delays, emotional trauma, and reputational damage to couples whose unions are otherwise lawful and consensual. The paper reveals the absence of clear procedural safeguards in Mauritius, such as a specified timeframe for objections, a prescribed form, or penalties for vexatious objectors, which invites opportunistic or retaliatory interference from any person, regardless of their connection to the intended marriage. Particularly concerning is the potential for such objections to be lodged without credible grounds or in bad faith, as evidenced by multiple cases, including state interventions in marriages involving non-citizens alleged to be seeking residency by subterfuge. In light of these shortcomings, the Commission recommends significant legislative reforms including the introduction of a standardised objection form, the imposition of a filing fee and financial recognisance to deter abuse, the specification of admissible grounds for objection aligned with those for nullity of marriage under Article 180 of the Civil Code, and strict timelines for both lodging and resolving objections, coupled with a statutory right for courts to sanction frivolous objectors. In parallel, it advocates for targeted protections for vulnerable groups, especially senior citizens, and supports enhanced investigative discretion for registrars, judicial training, and public awareness initiatives. The overall aim is to strike a delicate but vital balance: upholding the rule of law and the sanctity of marriage, while protecting couples from arbitrary interference and reaffirming marriage as a consensual, dignified, and legally protected union.

16. The Issue Paper on “Law for Prevention of Sharenting” [LRC_ R&P 189, April 2025] explores the growing and problematic phenomenon whereby parents publicly share personal content - images, videos, and biographical details - of their children on social media, a practice termed “sharenting”. While often viewed as a benign act of parenting

pride or digital memory-keeping, sharenting poses significant threats to children's privacy, autonomy, and safety, including risks of identity theft, cyberbullying, sextortion, commercial exploitation, and the creation of a permanent digital footprint. Drawing on empirical studies (notably in the U.S., U.K. and EU) and alarming statistics, the Paper shows how such exposure, frequently done without the child's consent, can lead to psychological harm, social marginalisation, and lifelong digital consequences, even as international law evolves to offer protection, particularly via the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The Commission notes that existing Mauritian legislation, including the Data Protection Act 2017, Children's Act 2020, and the Civil Code, while offering foundational privacy protections, fails to adequately address the unique threats posed by sharenting, particularly when it comes to enforcing children's rights to image and digital privacy within the domestic sphere. In response, the Commission reviews legislative frameworks in other jurisdictions, notably France (which passed a pioneering law in 2024 strengthening children's image rights), Italy (proposing duties on parents profiting from digital content involving their children), and Australia (preparing a Children's Online Privacy Code), concluding that Mauritius must also modernise its legal tools. To this end, it proposes a series of amendments to the Civil Code and Children's Act to enshrine a child's right to privacy within the definition of parental authority, impose joint responsibility on both parents regarding their child's image rights, introduce judicial recourse when one parent unilaterally violates those rights, and, in severe cases, allow for the partial or total devolution of image-related parental authority to a third party. Furthermore, it recommends prohibiting the posting of children's identifying information on digital platforms unless clearly in the child's best interests or with their informed consent, alongside definitional changes to clarify what constitutes "identifying information" and "digital platforms." Emphasising that these reforms are not punitive but protective, the Paper frames the issue as both a legal and moral imperative: to recalibrate parental freedom in light of children's evolving digital

personhood and to establish Mauritius as a leader in child-centred digital governance. Rooted in comparative law and grounded in human rights, the document concludes with a call for urgent legislative action and public education to forge a culture where children's dignity, autonomy, and privacy are not collateral damage in the age of oversharing, but rather central pillars of a responsible digital society.

17. The **Discussion Paper by the Law Reform Commission of Mauritius on the “Regulation of Surcharge Fee for Use of Credit Cards” [LRC_ R&P 190, April 2025]** examines the urgent need to address the currently unregulated practice of credit card surcharges in Mauritius, which risks creating unfair commercial conditions for both merchants and consumers. It outlines the evolution of credit card usage and the multi-party payment architecture involving issuers, acquirers, card schemes, and merchants, explaining how fees such as merchant discount rates (MDR), interchange fees, and network costs affect the final price borne by consumers. Noting that in 2015 alone, Rs3.6 billion in transaction fees were distributed among financial operators, the paper highlights the systemic opacity and cost burdens associated with card payments. The Commission identifies that while the National Payment Systems Act 2018 empowers the Bank of Mauritius to ensure transparency in fee structures, no specific legal instrument governs surcharge fees. It draws on comparative law - studying regulatory frameworks from the United States, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Mastercard's internal rules - to underline international best practices, ranging from outright bans (as in Maine and the UK) to capped surcharges (as in Colorado and Australia) and rigorous disclosure obligations. In response, the Commission proposes legislative amendments to the National Payment Systems Act 2018, advocating for mandatory advance disclosure of surcharge amounts, caps reflecting actual transaction costs, uniform application across card networks, and compulsory reporting to the Bank of Mauritius. These reforms are anchored in the principles of transparency, fairness, and consumer empowerment and aim

to prevent surcharge practices from becoming disguised revenue mechanisms. The paper complements an earlier initiative on price display and forms part of a broader legal strategy to modernise Mauritius' consumer protection regime in the face of increasing digitisation. It articulates a vision of a more accountable and equitable marketplace where consumers are not blindsided by hidden fees, merchants operate within clearly defined boundaries, and regulators have the tools to enforce just practices, all while aligning the Mauritian legal framework with international benchmarks of economic fairness.

18. In May 2025, the Commission published an **Opinion Paper on “Regulation of Crowdfunding in Mauritius” [LRC_ R&P 191, May 2025]**, which offers an incisive, exhaustive, and forward-thinking analysis of the existing lacunae in Mauritian law concerning donation-based crowdfunding, while affirming the urgent necessity of legislative reform in this rapidly expanding domain of digital philanthropy. Crowdfunding - defined broadly as the collection of small monetary contributions via online platforms for various causes - has seen explosive growth, with global markets projected to expand dramatically, yet its regulation in Mauritius remains partial and fragmented: while debt-based and equity-based crowdfunding are already governed under the Financial Services (Crowdfunding) Rules 2021 and the Financial Services (Peer-to-Peer Lending) Rules 2020 respectively, donation-based crowdfunding persists in a normative vacuum. The Commission, invoking comparative law methodologies and a rich array of international legislative models - from France's meticulous framework under the Code Monétaire et Financier, to the USA's nuanced dual approach at federal and state levels, to Canada's Uniform Benevolent and Community Crowdfunding Act - demonstrates how other jurisdictions have grappled with the same ambiguities. It highlights both the luminous promise and the latent perils of crowdfunding: its capacity to democratise finance, fund urgent medical treatments, and launch successful ventures like Oculus VR, but also its susceptibility to fraud, misuse of funds, exploitative

administrative fees, and its chilling potential as a conduit for money laundering or terrorism financing, as evinced by the Financial Action Task Force's reports on the financing of ISIS via such platforms. Against this backdrop, the Commission proposes the enactment of a Crowdfunding Act for Mauritius that would strike a balance between accessibility and accountability, proposing statutory requirements for the registration of platforms, authenticity verification of campaigns, transparent fund utilisation, AML/CFT compliance, and a tailored code of conduct, all without stifling innovation or burdening small-scale users with disproportionate bureaucracy. The Paper concludes with an eloquent plea for Mauritius to shed its legislative inertia and assert its status as a principled, modern jurisdiction by adopting a legal framework that honours the spirit of generosity while vigilantly guarding against its distortion.

19. The Law Reform Commission has jointly prepared with the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children a **Special Report on the Rights of Child Artists and Athletes (June 2025)**. This document provides an exhaustive and urgent analysis of the gaps in Mauritian law concerning the protection of child artists and athletes, exposing the regulatory vacuum in which these children operate and the pressing need for reform. It underscores the paradox at the heart of contemporary Mauritius: while the talents of young performers and athletes are increasingly celebrated and commercialised - through concerts, competitions, online platforms, and international events - the legal system remains woefully silent on their fundamental rights, leaving children vulnerable to exploitation, overwork, psychological harm, and financial abuse. Through documented cases, such as that of a 13-year-old acrobat performing under unsafe conditions or the tragic death of a 14-year-old karate student, the report lays bare the human cost of inaction and outlines a series of robust legal, institutional, and ethical recommendations. These include mandatory licensing and registration of child performers and influencers, regulation of working hours and remuneration, the creation of trust funds for earnings,

medical and psychological oversight for child athletes, and the establishment of a Child Athlete Welfare Authority. Drawing inspiration from the French *“Influenceurs”* law (2023) and the UK’s licensing system under the Children and Young Persons Act (1963), it proposes a hybrid legal framework - integrating both the Children’s Act and Workers’ Rights Act - to anchor the rights of these children in enforceable statutory norms. Far from seeking to stifle the creative or athletic aspirations of Mauritian youth, the report affirms that participation in the arts and sports should be empowering rather than exploitative, championing the idea that children must first and foremost be protected as rights-bearers before they are treated as performers. The report is not merely descriptive; it is prescriptive and prophetic, urging a legislative response that treats child development not as a by-product of economic interests, but as the nation’s most sacred investment. Its forthcoming transmission to the President of the Republic and the relevant Ministers elevates it beyond a mere academic exercise to a potential turning point in national child policy. In its conclusion, echoing the ancients who saw sport as a school of virtue, it offers a quietly radical vision of the future—one in which a child’s body and soul are no longer theatres of commercial gain, but sanctuaries of dignity, health, joy, and growth.

**(B) Workshops / Meetings with international stakeholders and partners
pertaining to the work of the Commission**

16. On 18 June 2025, the CEO of the LRC, together with the Ombudsperson for Children, met with His Excellency Mr D. GOKHOOL G.C.S.K., President of the Republic of Mauritius, to remit to His Excellency the **“Special Report on Rights of Child Artists and Athletes”** by the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children, on which the LRC collaborated.
17. A meeting took place between the CEO of the Law Reform Commission and representatives of the French Embassy and the Director of the Institut Français de Maurice, on 2 June 2025, to discuss **collaboration between the LRC and the French Embassy**, particularly concerning strengthening the attractiveness of France and Mauritius for students and ease of Internship mobility between our two countries.
18. A guest talk was given by Mr. G. Ramsawock, Law Reform Officer/Senior Law Reform Officer, on 5 February 2025, at **Middlesex University**, as part of the university’s Alumni Series. This engagement served to strengthen professional ties between the Law Reform Commission and the institution while exploring avenues for collaboration in legal education and reform.
19. On 27 January, the Chief Executive Officer of the LRC met with the Director of the **Seychelles Law Commission**, Mr. Yohan Liyanage. The potential for collaborative training programs, exchange initiatives, and shared resources was explored, emphasising the mutual benefits of such cooperation.

20. The LRC has engaged in discussions with the **American College of Environmental Lawyers (ACOEL)**, in collaborating to develop legislative frameworks aimed at fostering climate resilience, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancing sustainable development practices in Mauritius. This collaboration would be an opportunity to align our legislative strategies with global best practices, ensuring that Mauritius remains at the forefront of sustainable development while safeguarding the well-being of future generations.
21. The CEO of the Law Reform Commission had the opportunity of attending and speaking at the **International Conference on Legislation and Law Reform**, which took place on the 24th and 25th of October 2024, at the headquarters of the **D.C. Bar Association in Washington, D.C.** This highly distinguished event brought together leading figures in law reform, legislation, and academia from across the globe. His presentation focused on the reform proposals advanced by the Commission regarding *faits justificatifs*, as detailed in the Report and Draft Bill on “Reform of Defences in Criminal Law” [LRC_R&P 171, June 2023], with particular emphasis on the nuanced and often controversial topic of victimless crimes. This area of discussion provided a critical lens through which the broader implications of criminal law reform were explored, highlighting the importance of balancing individual freedoms with societal norms and values. This conference offered a valuable opportunity to present the work of the Mauritius Law Reform Commission to an international audience. The presentation and subsequent discussions not only highlighted Mauritius’ proactive approach to legal reform but also provided a forum for critical engagement and feedback from experts operating in diverse legal contexts.
22. The Commission took part in the “*Journées du droit 2024*”, which was held on 3 October 2024 at the **Institut Français de Maurice**, in collaboration with the Université Pantheon-Assas and the Institute of Judicial and Legal Studies. This event, launched for

the first time in 2023 by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, is part of a desire to promote law and its values throughout the world and in particular to raise public awareness of essential legal issues such as human rights, the fight against impunity, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. For this 2nd edition, the main theme resonates with an issue at the heart of our time: artificial intelligence (AI): How can law adapt to rapid technological advances, and what revolutions and developments do these technologies impose on our current legal frameworks. The CEO acted as Moderator on the Panel titled *“Les technologies numériques et l’intelligence artificielle : vers une révolution du droit ?”*

23. On 16 July 2024, the CEO attended, at the **Amsterdam Law School**, a day-long pre-conference which set the stage for **International Legal Ethics Conference (ILEC) 2024** by introducing participants to AI regulation in the European context and inviting them to explore its practical implications for the legal professions. In a series of collaborative sessions, participants reflected on how the forthcoming EU AI Act will regulate the future of legal practice. The sessions included the following themes: “The future of dispute resolution under the AI Act” keynote by Pietro Ortolani, Professor of Digital Conflict Resolution at Radboud University; “Exploring the impacts of Generative AI on access to justice through scenario-writing” by Kimon Kieslich; and “Relevance and implications of the AI Act for the legal profession”, by Natali Helberger, University Professor of Law and Digital Technology. From 17 to 19 July 2024, the CEO attended the International Legal Ethics Conference 2024, focusing on “Legal Professionals in a Digitalising World”. The overarching theme of the conference was digitisation in legal practice. Speakers from different countries talked about developments in their own countries.

24. On 18 July 2024, the CEO presented a paper on “**The Internet of Things and Criminal Investigations**” at the **Amsterdam Law School**. The Internet of Things (IoT) has ushered in a new era of connectivity, with a myriad of devices now interwoven into the fabric of daily life. This paradigm shift extends beyond mere technological advancement, casting significant implications for the field of criminal investigations. The paper seeks to explore the versatile role of IoT in aiding, challenging, and transforming modern criminal investigative practices. At the core of this discourse is the recognition of IoT devices as reservoirs of potential evidence. From smart home systems to wearable technology, these devices capture a wealth of data, offering unprecedented insights into human behaviours and interactions. The lecture presented case studies underscoring the instrumental role of IoT evidence in solving complex criminal cases, while also highlighting the diversity and depth of data that can be extracted. However, the integration of IoT data in criminal investigations is not without its challenges. The paper presented delved into the legal and ethical quandaries posed by IoT devices. Central to this discussion are concerns regarding privacy rights and data protection, especially in contexts where the extraction of personal data may conflict with existing legal frameworks.

Appendix 1: LRC's Outputs on Projects (2024-2025)

Aspects of Law under Review	Outputs
<i>Public Law Framework Operation of Judicial System & Settlement of Disputes</i>	Opinion Paper on "Recovery of search and rescue costs and prohibition of venturing out during natural disasters" [LRC_R&P 186, December 2024]
<i>Criminal Justice System</i>	Issue Paper on "Law for prevention of sharenting" [LRC_R&P 189, April 2025] Opinion Paper on "Regulation of Crowdfunding in Mauritius" [LRC_R&P 191, May 2025]
<i>Code Civil Mauricien & Other Related Legislation Legal Framework for Business</i>	Discussion Paper on "Towards a comprehensive and inclusive legal framework for home-schooling" [LRC_RP 183 December 2024] Report and Draft Bill on "La réforme de la vente en l'état futur d'achèvement (VEFA)" [LRC_R&P 185, December 2024] Opinion Paper on "The Prevalence of Parental Alienation Syndrome in Mauritius: A Need For Reform?" [LRC_R&P 187, March 2025] Issue Paper on "Reforming laws regarding objections to marriage in Mauritius" [LRC_R&P 188, March 2025]
<i>Protection of Constitutional Rights</i>	Issue Paper on "Reform for Inclusive Employment Practices: Proposals for Gender-Neutral Policies, Eliminating CV Photos, and Eradicating Sex and Marital Status Discrimination" [LRC_R&P 184, December 2024]
<i>Consumer Protection</i>	Discussion Paper on "Regulation of surcharge fee for use of credit cards" [LRC_R&P 190, April 2025]

Appendix 2: LRC's Reports/Papers on aspects of the law reviewed (chronological) [as at 30th June 2025]

- (1) Report (together with draft Bill) on "Opening Mauritius to International Law Firms and Formation of Law Firms/Corporations" [May 2007];
- (2) Report (together with draft Bill) on "Relationship of Children with Grand Parents and Other persons under the Code Civil Mauricien" [June 2007];
- (3) Discussion Paper on "Access to Justice and Limitations of Actions against Public Officers and the State" [June 2007];
- (4) Issue Paper "Commentary on some of the Human Rights dimensions of the Sexual Offences Bill No. VI of 2007" [June 2007];
- (5) Issue Paper on "Disclosure in Criminal Proceedings" [December 2007];
- (6) Discussion Paper on "Law and Practice relating to Criminal Investigation, Arrest and Bail" [April 2008];
- (7) Report (together with draft Bill) on "Access to Justice and Limitations of Actions against Public Officers and the State" [May 2008];
- (8) Review Paper on "The Criminal Justice System and The Rights of an Accused Person" [September 2008];
- (9) Report (together with draft legislation) on "Law relating to NGOs" [November 2008];
- (10) Issue Paper on "Equality/Anti-Discrimination Legislative Framework (*Re* Equal Opportunities Bill No. XXXVI of 2008)" [November 2008];
- (11) Working Paper on "Reform of Local Government Legislative Framework" [December 2008];
- (12) Report (together with draft Bill) on "Disclosure in Criminal Proceedings" [December 2008];
- (13) Report (together with draft Bill) about "Law on Divorce" [December 2008];

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- (14) Issue Paper on “The Office of Director of Public Prosecutions [DPP] and its Operational Autonomy” [March 2009];
- (15) Discussion Paper on “Forensic Use of DNA” [April 2009];
- (16) Report (together with draft Local Government Bill) on “Local Government Reform” [June 2009];
- (17) Report on “Bail and other Related Issues” [together with draft Bail (Amendment) Bill] [August 2009];
- (18) Issue Paper on “Social Partnership Framework” [November 2009];
- (19) Discussion Paper on “Judicial Review” [November 2009];
- (20) Issue Paper on “Evidence of Reluctant/Intimidated Witness in criminal Proceedings: Proposal for Reform of the Law” [May 2010];
- (21) Issue Paper on “Criminal Investigation: Reform of Police Procedures and Practices” [July 2010];
- (22) Background Paper on “Reform of Codes (Code Civil Mauricien, Code de Commerce & Code de Procédure Civile)” [October 2010];
- (23) Report on “Review of Aspects of Consumer Protection Law and Proposals for Reform” [October 2010];
- (24) Report on “Prevention of Vexatious Litigation” [October 2010];
- (25) Issue Paper on “Constitutional Protection of Human Rights” [October 2010];
- (26) Issue Paper on “Law as to Publicity for Appointment and Revocation of Agent and Proxy” [November 2010];
- (27) Report on “Mediation and Conciliation in Commercial Matters” [November 2010];
- (28) Opinion Paper on “Liberalization of Usher Services” [January 2011];

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- (29) Opinion Paper on “Legal Aid Reform” [February 2011];
- (30) Opinion Paper on “Appeal by Vexatious Litigant” [April 2011];
- (31) Opinion Paper on “Costs in Criminal Cases” [April 2011];
- (32) Opinion Paper on “Attorney’s Commission” [April 2011];
- (33) Issue Paper on “Timeshare (Droits de Séjour à Temps Partagé)” [July 2011];
- (34) Opinion Paper on “Establishment Court of Appeal and Composition of JLSC (Judicial and Legal Service Commission)” [August 2011];
- (35) Issue Paper on “Reform of Criminal Code” [November 2011];
- (36) Issue Paper on “Establishment of Family Court and Conduct of Family Proceedings” [November 2011];
- (37) Discussion Paper on “Crédit-Bail (Leasing)” [November 2011];
- (38) Report on “Crédit-Bail & Location Financière” [November 2011];
- (39) Issue Paper on “Crédit-Bail (Leasing)” [December 2011];
- (40) Issue Paper on “Road Traffic Legislation and Penalty Points System” [December 2011];
- (41) Issue Paper on “Offences against Persons (Atteintes à la vie & à l’intégrité physique - homicides, menaces, violences)” [December 2011];
- (42) Opinion Paper on “Draft Police and Criminal Evidence Bill” [March 2012];
- (43) Opinion Paper on “Offences against Persons [*Re* Draft Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill]” [April 2012];
- (44) Discussion Paper on “the New Code de Procédure Civile” [May 2012];
- (45) Report on “Code de Procédure Civile” [May 2012];

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- (46) Report on “Code de Commerce (Livre Premier) [Fonds de commerce, garanties autonomes, crédit documentaire, franchise, concession exclusive & timeshare]” [May 2012];
- (47) Report on “Code de Commerce (Livre Deuxième) [Navigation & commerce maritimes]” [June 2012];
- (48) Report on “Code de Commerce (Livre Troisième) [Navigation & commerce aériens]” [June 2012];
- (49) Issue Paper on “Party and Witness Anonymity in Civil Proceedings” [August 2012];
- (50) Issue Paper on “Offences against Persons (Autres atteintes à la personne humaine – atteintes à la vie, à l’intégrité sexuelle, à la liberté de la personne, à la dignité humaine et la personnalité, et atteintes aux mineurs et à la famille)” [August 2012];
- (51) Report on “Copropriété des immeubles sociaux” [August 2012];
- (52) Report on “Droit des Sûretés” [August 2012];
- (53) Report on “Incorporation of Provisions relating to Effets de Commerce (Lettre de Change & Billet à Ordre) in the Livre Premier of Code de Commerce” [November 2012];
- (54) Report on “New Regime for Copropriété” [November 2012];
- (55) Report on “Mechanisms for Review of Alleged Wrongful Convictions or Acquittals” [November 2012];
- (56) Issue Paper on “General Principles of Criminal Law” [February 2013];
- (57) Issue Paper on “Law of Contracts and Obligations under Code Civil Mauricien” [March 2013];
- (58) Issue Paper on “Law of Prescription under Code Civil Mauricien” [March 2013];
- (59) Issue Paper on “Personnalité Juridique & Protection de la Personne Humaine” [July 2013];

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- (60) Review Paper on “Law on Surrogacy [Maternité pour autrui]” [July 2013];
- (61) Issue Paper on “Nom de famille” [July 2013];
- (62) Issue Paper on “Secured Transactions Reform” [October 2013];
- (63) Issue Paper on “Filiation” [October 2013];
- (64) Issue Paper on “Autorité Parentale” [October 2013];
- (65) Issue Paper on “Majeurs Protégés” [October 2013] ;
- (66) Issue Paper on “Offences against Property (1) (‘Des appropriations frauduleuses’)” [December 2013];
- (67) Issue Paper on “Offences against Property (2) (‘Autres Atteintes aux Biens’)” [December 2013];
- (68) Issue Paper on “Offences against the Nation, the State and Public Peace” [December 2013];
- (69) Issue Paper on “Contraventions in the Criminal Code” [December 2013];
- (70) Issue Paper on “Specific Contracts” [February 2014];
- (71) Issue Paper on “Successions & Libéralités” [February 2014];
- (72) Opinion Paper on “Effective Handling of Criminal Cases” [February 2014];
- (73) Issue Paper on “Filiation Adoptive” [April 2014];
- (74) Issue Paper on “Aspects of Family Law” [April 2014];
- (75) Opinion Paper on “Electoral Reform” [May 2014];
- (76) Issue Paper on “Other Aspects of law relating to Successions & Libéralités” [June 2014];
- (77) Issue Paper on “Régimes Matrimoniaux” [December 2014];

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[July 2025]

- (78) Issue Paper on “Bail d’habitation” [December 2014];
- (79) Report on “Encadrement des Opérations de Crédit” [December 2014];
- (80) Report on “Intermédiaires du commerce” [December 2014];
- (81) Paper on “Changes to Books I & II of Criminal Code (General Provisions)” [December 2014];
- (82) Paper on “Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Offences against Nation, State & Public Peace)” [December 2014];
- (83) Paper on “Changes to Book IV of Criminal Code (Contraventions)” [December 2014];
- (84) Paper on “Changes to Provisions in Code Civil Mauricien about Louage des choses, bail à loyer et bail d’habitation” [March 2015];
- (85) Report on “Bail commercial” [March 2015];
- (86) Paper on “Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Offences against Persons)” [March 2015];
- (87) Paper on “Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Offences against Property)” [March 2015];
- (88) Report on “Miscellaneous Aspects of Code de Commerce” [May 2015];
- (89) Issue Paper on “Droit des biens” [June 2015];
- (90) Paper on “Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Incorporation of Provisions on Cybercrime)” [June 2015];
- (91) Review Paper on “Statut des Personnes non-mariées vivant en couple” [October 2015] ;
- (92) Review Paper on “Regulation of the Activities of Real Estate Agents” [February 2016];

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- (93) Paper on "Legislative Framework for the Regulation of the Activities of Real Estate Agents" [February 2016];
- (94) Interim Report on "Reform of Code Civil Mauricien (Droit des personnes)" [April 2016];
- (95) Interim Report on "Reform of Code Civil Mauricien (Droit extrapatrimonial de la famille)" [April 2016];
- (96) Interim Report on "Reform Code Civil Mauricien (Droit patrimonial de la famille)" [April 2016];
- (97) Issue Paper on "Incorporation in Code Civil Mauricien of Provisions relating to Aspects of Private International Law" [April 2016];
- (98) Review Paper on "Hague Conventions on Private International Law and Mauritian Law" [May 2016];
- (99) Interim Report on "Reform Code de Commerce" [May 2016];
- (100) Interim Report on "Reform of Criminal Code" [May 2016];
- (101) Review Paper on "Criminal Protection of Children's Rights" [May 2016];
- (102) Review Paper on "Law on Fraud" [May 2016];
- (103) Review Paper on "Comparative Approaches to Aspects of Private International Law" [March 2017];
- (104) Review Paper on "Criminal Code (Supplementary) Act" [March 2017];
- (105) Working Paper about "Reform of Law on Forgery in the Criminal Code" [March 2017];
- (106) Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Embezzlement in the Criminal Code" [March 2017];
- (107) Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Swindling in the Criminal Code" [May 2017];

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- (108) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Larceny & Aggravated Larceny in the Criminal Code” [May 2017];
- (109) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Responsabilité Civile in the Code Civil Mauricien” [May 2017];
- (110) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law of Contract & Regime and Proof of Obligations in Code Civil Mauricien” [June 2017];
- (111) Paper on “Changes to Sources and Regime of Law Obligations in Code Civil Mauricien” [June 2017];
- (112) Issue Paper on “Indemnisation des victimes d’accidents de la circulation & Réforme du Droit des Assurances” [June 2017];
- (113) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Destruction, Degradation and Deterioration of Property in the Criminal Code” [June 2017];
- (114) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Receiving Property Obtained Unlawfully in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 114, Sep 2017];
- (115) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Extortion & Blackmail in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 115, Sep 2017];
- (116) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law relating to Fraudulent Appropriations of Property in the Criminal Code – Miscellaneous Other Offences” [LRC_R&P 116, Sep 2017];
- (117) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Willful Killing in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 117, Dec 2017];
- (118) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Violence in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 118, Dec 2017];
- (119) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Threats in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 119, Dec 2017];
- (120) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Torture and Acts of Barbarity in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 120, Feb 2018];

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- (121) Opinion Paper about “Reform of the Law on Acquisitive Prescription” [LRC_R&P 121, Mar 2018];
- (122) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Involuntary Offences against Life & Physical Integrity of Persons in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 122, April 2018];
- (123) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Endangering Persons in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 123, April 2018];
- (124) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Violations of Dignity and Liberty of Persons in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 124, June 2018];
- (125) Opinion Paper on “Reform of the Judicial System and other Related Matters” [LRC_R&P 125, June 2018];
- (126) Opinion Paper about “Law on Social Media (Fake Profiles, Fake News and other Harmful Digital Communications)” [LRC_R&P 126, Sep 2018];
- (127) Opinion Paper about “Mechanisms for Settlement of Land Disputes” [LRC_R&P 127, Sep 2018];
- (128) Opinion Paper about “Jury System” [LRC_R&P 128, Dec 2018];
- (129) Opinion Paper on “Reform of System of Judicial Sale by Levy” [LRC_R&P 129, Dec 2018];
- (130) Discussion Paper about “Incorporation of Offence of Moral Harassment in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 130, Dec 2018];
- (131) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Sexual Offences involving a physical contact between the Perpetrator and the Victim” [LRC_R&P 131, Apr 2019];
- (132) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Sexual Offences (not involving a physical contact between the Perpetrator and the Victim) in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 132, May 2019];
- (133) Interim Report about “Domestication Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and its Additional Protocols” [LRC_R&P 133, June 2019];

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- (134) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (*Échange*)” [LRC_R&P 134, June 2019];
- (135) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (*Dépôt & Séquestre*)” [LRC_R&P 135, June 2019];
- (136) Opinion Paper about “Reform of Law on Sexual Offences involving a physical contact in the Criminal Code” [LRC_R&P 136, July 2019];
- (137) Report on “Domestication Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment” [LRC_R&P 137, October 2019];
- (138) Opinion Paper about “Settlement of Disputes in the Construction Industry” [LRC_R&P 138, October 2019];
- (139) Discussion Paper about “Reform of General Principles of Criminal Law” [LRC_R&P 139, October 2019];
- (140) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (*Contrats Aléatoires*)” [LRC_R&P 140, December 2019];
- (141) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Offences against Personality” [LRC_R&P 141, December 2019];
- (142) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (*Vente*)” [LRC_R&P 142, June 2020];
- (143) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (*Prêt*)” [LRC_R&P 143, June 2020];
- (144) Discussion Paper about “Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (*Contrats de Prestation de Service*)” [LRC_R&P 144, June 2020]; and
- (145) Discussion Paper about “CIDB's Draft Construction Contracts (Special Provisions) Bill 2017” [LRC_R&P 145, June 2020];
- (146) Review Paper about compulsory Land Acquisition [LRC_R&P 146, August 2020];

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- (147) Discussion Paper about Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrat de location-bail) [LRC_R&P 147, August 2020];
- (148) Discussion Paper about Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrats de représentation) [LRC_R&P 148, August 2020];
- (149) Issue Paper about Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrat de location-bail and Contrats de représentation) [LRC_R&P 149, August 2020];
- (150) Opinion Paper about “Legal Professional Education & Other Matters relating to Law Practitioners” [LRC_R&P 150, October 2020];
- (151) Paper on « Consolidation et affermissement du droit français à travers les travaux de la Law Reform Commission de Maurice » [LRC_R&P 151, May 2021] ;
- (152) Report & Draft Bill on « Contrat de Location-Bail and Contrats de Représentation » [LRC_R&P 152, June 2021] ;
- (153) Review Paper on « Le crédit-bail et la location financière » [LRC_R&P 153, June 2021];
- (154) Discussion Paper on “Miscellaneous amendments to the Criminal Code and other legislation based on provisions of the Strafgesetzbuch– StGB (German Criminal Code)” [LRC_R&P 154, June 2021];
- (155) Review Paper on “Draft Notaries Bill and compliance of Notarial Activities with AML/CFT Regulations” [LRC_R&P 155, October 2021];
- (156) Discussion Paper on “Opportunity of moving away from Pecuniary bail conditions” [LRC_R&P 156, October 2021];
- (157) Issue Paper on “Incorporation of New Forms of Homicides in the Criminal Code (Femicide, Felony Homicide, Drug-Induced Homicide)” [LRC_R&P 157, November 2021];
- (158) Review Paper on “Opportunity of having a Motor Vehicle Accident Fund in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 158, January 2022];

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- (159) Review Paper on “Discriminatory laws against women in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 159, January 2022];
- (160) Report and draft Bill on “Reform of Law relating to Fraudulent Appropriations of Property in the Criminal Code (Larceny, Falsely Obtaining Credit, Extortion, Blackmail, Embezzlement, Swindling)” [LRC_R&P 160, January 2022];
- (161) Paper on “Amendments to be brought to the Mutual Assistance in Criminal and Related Matters Act 2003 to keep it abreast with latest developments, especially in the area of interception of communications” [LRC_R&P 161, February 2022];
- (162) Discussion Paper on “Anonymity of Individuals in Court Judgments” [LRC_R&P 162, May 2022];
- (163) Paper on “Compensation Regimes for Compulsory Land Acquisition and Return of Land Compulsorily acquired but no longer needed by the State” [LRC_R&P 163 June 2022];
- (164) Discussion Paper on “Legal Status of Animals in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 164 July 2022];
- (165) Review Paper on “Laws pertaining to tracking of funds related to illicit activities” [LRC_R&P 165, July 2022] (Not in Public domain);
- (166) Issue Paper on “Prevention of Food Waste in Mauritius: an environmental and economic Pandora’s box” [LRC_R&P 166, September 2022];
- (167) Report on Child Adoption Bill [LRC_R&P 167, November 2022] (Not in public domain);
- (168) Issue Paper on “Chemical Castration treatment for sex offenders” [LRC_R&P 168, December 2022];
- (169) Issue Paper on “Concurrent and consecutive sentencing” [LRC_R&P 169, May 2023]; and
- (170) Discussion Paper on “Change of Family Name” [LRC_R&P 170, May 2023]

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- (171) Report and Draft Bill on “Reform of Defences in Criminal Law” [LRC_R&P 171, June 2023]
- (172) Report and Draft Bill on “Anonymity of Individuals in Court Judgments” [LRC_R&P 172, June 2023]
- (173) Issue Paper on “Legibility of medical prescriptions and minimisation of medication errors” [LRC_R&P 173, November 2023]
- (174) Issue Paper on “Autonomous criminalisation of mob justice” [LRC_R&P 174, November 2023]
- (175) Issue Paper on “La réforme du principe de bonne foi en droit contractuel mauricien” [LRC_R&P 175, November 2023]
- (176) Issue Paper on “Protection of the Rights and Interests of Elderly Persons in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 176, December 2023]
- (177) Report and Draft Bill on “Prevention of Food Waste in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 177, December 2023]
- (178) Discussion Paper on “The law pertaining to display of price” [LRC_R&P 178, February 2024]
- (179) Interim Report on “Sentencing Guidelines and Award of Civil Damages” [LRC_R&P 179, February 2024]
- (180) Discussion Paper on « La réforme de la vente en l'état futur d'achèvement » [LRC_R&P 180, March 2024]
- (181) Issue Paper on “Criminalisation of denial of access to public beaches in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 181, June 2024]
- (182) Issue Paper on “Reform of Judicial System of Sale by Levy” [LRC_R&P 182, June 2024]
- (183) Discussion Paper on “Towards a comprehensive and inclusive legal framework for home-schooling” [LRC_RP 183 December 2024]

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- (184) Issue Paper on “Reform for Inclusive Employment Practices: Proposals for Gender-Neutral Policies, Eliminating CV Photos, and Eradicating Sex and Marital Status Discrimination” [LRC_R&P 184, December 2024]
- (185) Report and Draft Bill on “La réforme de la vente en l’état futur d’achèvement (VEFA)” [LRC_R&P 185, December 2024]
- (186) Opinion Paper on “Recovery of search and rescue costs and prohibition of venturing out during natural disasters” [LRC_R&P 186, December 2024]
- (187) Opinion Paper on “The Prevalence of Parental Alienation Syndrome in Mauritius: A Need For Reform?” [LRC_R&P 187, March 2025]
- (188) Issue Paper on “Reforming laws regarding objections to marriage in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 188, March 2025]
- (189) Issue Paper on “Law for prevention of sharenting” [LRC_R&P 189, April 2025]
- (190) Discussion Paper on “Regulation of surcharge fee for use of credit cards” [LRC_R&P 190, April 2025]
- (191) Opinion Paper on “Regulation of Crowdfunding in Mauritius” [LRC_R&P 191, May 2025]

Appendix 3: LRC's Reports/Papers on aspects of laws reviewed (thematic) as at 30 June 2024

(A) Strengthening the Rule of Law, Good Governance and the Human Rights Protection System

(1) Strengthening the Rule of Law

- *Discussion Paper on "Access to Justice and Limitations of Actions against Public Officers and the State"* [June 2007] & *Report on "Access to Justice and Limitations of Actions against Public Officers and the State"* [May 2008]
- *Issue Paper on "The Office of Director of Public Prosecutions [DPP] and the Constitutional Requirement for its Operational Autonomy"* [March 2009]
- *Discussion Paper on "Judicial Review"* [November 2009]
- *Paper on « Consolidation et affermissement du droit français à travers les travaux de la Law Reform Commission de Maurice »* [LRC_R&P 151, May 2021]
- *Discussion Paper on « Legal Status of Animals in Mauritius »* [LRC_R&P 164 July 2022]
- *Issue Paper on Prevention of Food Waste in Mauritius: an environmental and economic Pandora's box* [LRC_R&P 166, September 2022]
- *Report and Draft Bill on "Prevention of Food Waste in Mauritius"* [LRC_R&P 177, December 2023]
- *Issue Paper on "Reform for Inclusive Employment Practices: Proposals for Gender-Neutral Policies, Eliminating CV Photos, and Eradicating Sex and Marital Status Discrimination"* [LRC_R&P 184, December 2024]
- *Discussion Paper on "Towards a comprehensive and inclusive legal framework for home-schooling"* [LRC_RP 183 December 2024]

(2) Consolidating Good Governance and Democracy

- *Working Paper on "Reform of Local Government Legislative Framework"* [December 2008] & *Report on "Local Government Reform"* [June 2009]
- *Report on "Law relating to NGOs"* [November 2008] & *Issue Paper on "Social Partnership Framework"* [November 2009]
- *Opinion Paper on "Aspects of Electoral Reform"* [May 2014]

(3) Reinforcing the Human Rights Protection System

- *Issue Paper on "Equality/Anti-Discrimination Legislative Framework (Re Equal Opportunities Bill No. XXXVI of 2008)"* [November 2008]
- *Issue Paper on "Constitutional Protection of Human Rights"* [October 2010]
- *Review Paper on "Discriminatory laws against women in Mauritius"* [LRC_R&P 159, January 2022]

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- *Issue Paper on "Legibility of medical prescriptions and minimisation of medication errors"* [LRC_R&P 173, November 2023]
 - *Issue Paper on "Protection of the Rights and Interests of Elderly Persons in Mauritius"* [LRC_R&P 176, December 2023]

(B) Improving the Judicial System and Settlement of Disputes, the Operation of the Legal Profession and the Provision of Legal Services

- *Report on "Opening Mauritius to International Law Firms and Formation of Law Firms/Corporations"* [May 2007]
- *Report on "Mediation and Conciliation in Commercial Matters"* [November 2010]
- *Issue Paper on "Establishment of Family Court and Conduct of Family Proceedings"* [November 2011]
- *Opinion Paper on "Establishment of Court of Appeal and Composition of JLSC (Judicial and Legal Service Commission)"* [August 2011]
- *Opinion Paper on "Liberalization of Usher Services"* [January 2011]
- *Opinion Paper on "Legal Aid Reform"* [February 2011]
- *Opinion Paper on "Reform of the Judicial System and other Related Matters"* [LRC_R&P 125, June 2018]
- *Opinion Paper about "Mechanisms for Settlement of Land Disputes"* [LRC_R&P 127, Sep 2018]
- *Opinion Paper about "Reform of System of Judicial Sale by Levy"* [LRC_R&P 129, Dec 2018]
- *Opinion Paper about "Settlement of Disputes in the Construction Industry"* [LRC_R&P 138, October 2019]
- *Discussion Paper about "CIDB's Draft Construction Contracts (Special Provisions) Bill 2017"* [LRC_R&P 145, June 2020]
- *Review Paper about "Compulsory Land Acquisition"* [LRC_R&P 146, August 2020]
- *Opinion Paper about "Legal Professional Education & Other Matters relating to Law Practitioners"* [LRC_R&P 150, October 2020]
- *Review Paper on "Draft Notaries Bill and compliance of Notarial Activities with AML/CFT Regulations"* [LRC_R&P 155, October 2021]
- *Review Paper on "Opportunity of having a Motor Vehicle Accident Fund in Mauritius"* [LRC_R&P 158, January 2022]
- *Discussion Paper on Anonymity of Individuals in Court Judgments* [LRC_R&P 162, May 2022]
- *Paper on "Compensation Regimes for Compulsory Land Acquisition and Return of Land Compulsorily acquired but no longer needed by the State"* [LRC_R&P 163 June 2022]
- *Issue Paper on "Reform of Judicial System of Sale by Levy"* [LRC_R&P 182, June 2024]
- *Interim Report on "Sentencing Guidelines and Award of Civil Damages"* [LRC_R&P 179, February 2024]

(C) Modernizing the Civil Justice System

- *Discussion Paper on "The New Code de Procédure Civile"* [May 2012] & *Report on "Code de Procédure Civile"* [May 2012]

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- *Issue Paper on "Law as to Publicity for Appointment and Revocation of Agent and Proxy"* [November 2010]
- *Report on "Prevention of Vexatious Litigation"* [October 2010] & *Opinion Paper on "Appeal by Vexatious Litigant"* [April 2011]
- *Issue Paper "Party and Witness Anonymity in Civil Proceedings"* [August 2012]
- *Opinion Paper on "Attorney's Commission"* [April 2011]
- *Report on Child Adoption Bill (Not in public domain)* [LRC_R&P 167, November 2022]

(D) Modernizing the Criminal Justice System

(1) Criminal Investigation Procedures

- *Discussion Paper on "Law and Practice relating to Criminal Investigation, Arrest and Bail"* [April 2008]
- *Discussion Paper on "Forensic Use of DNA"* [April 2009]
- *Issue Paper on "Criminal Investigation: Reform of Police Procedures and Practices"* [July 2010], as well as *Opinion Paper on "Draft PACE Bill"* [March 2012]
- *Discussion Paper on "Opportunity of moving away from Pecuniary bail conditions"* [LRC_R&P 156, October 2021]
- *Paper on « Amendments to be brought to the Mutual Assistance in Criminal and Related Matters Act 2003 to keep it abreast with latest developments, especially in the area of interception of communications »* [LRC_R&P 161, February 2022]
- *Review Paper on "Laws pertaining to tracking of funds related to illicit activities"* [LRC_R&P 165, July 2022] (Not in Public domain)

(2) Law on Bail

- *Report on "Bail and other Related issues"* [August 2009]

(3) Criminal Trial by Jury

- *Opinion Paper about "Jury System"* [LRC_R&P 128, Dec 2018]

(4) Rules as to Disclosure

- *Issue Paper on "Disclosure in Criminal Proceedings"* [December 2007] & *Report on "Disclosure in Criminal Proceedings"* [December 2008], as well as *Opinion Paper on "Draft PACE Bill"* [March 2012]

(5) Rules as to Costs

- *Opinion Paper on "Costs in Criminal Cases"* [April 2011]

(6) Criminal Evidential Rules

- *Issue Paper on "Evidence of Reluctant/Intimidated Witness in Criminal Proceedings: Proposal for Reform of the Law"* [May 2010]; also *Opinion Paper on "Draft PACE Bill"* [March 2012]

(7) Fairness of Trial & Effective Handling of Criminal Cases

- *Review Paper on "The Criminal Justice System and The Rights of an Accused Person"* [September 2008]
- *Opinion Paper on "Effective Handling of Criminal Cases"* [February 2014]

(8) Mechanism for Review of Miscarriages of Justice and for the Correction of Errors

- *Report on "Mechanisms for Review of Alleged Wrongful Convictions or Acquittals"* [Nov 2012]

(E) Renovating the Criminal Law in accordance with Human Rights Norms and Best International Practices

- *Issue Paper on «Reform of Criminal Code»* [November 2011]
- *Issue Paper on «General Principles of Criminal Law»* [February 2013] & *Paper on "Changes to Books I & II of Criminal Code (General Provisions)"* [December 2014]
- *Issue Paper on «Offences against the Nation, the State and Public Peace»* [December 2013] & *Paper on "Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Offences against Nation, State & Public Peace)"* [December 2014]
- *Issue Paper on "Offences against Persons (Atteintes à la vie & à l'intégrité physique - homicide, menaces, violences)"* [December 2011], *Issue Paper "Offences against Persons (Autres atteintes à la personne humaine – atteintes à la vie, à l'intégrité sexuelle, à la liberté de la personne, à la dignité humaine et la personnalité, et atteintes aux mineurs et à la famille)"* [August 2012], as well as *Opinion Paper "Offences against Persons [Re Draft Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill]"* [April 2012] and *Issue Paper "Commentary on some of the Human Rights dimensions of the Sexual Offences Bill No. VI of 2007"* [June 2007], and *Paper on "Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Offences against Persons)"* [Mar 2015]
- *Issue Paper on "Offences against Property (1) ("Des appropriations frauduleuses")* [December 2013] & *Issue Paper on "Offences against Property (2) ("Autres Atteintes aux Biens")* [December 2013], as well as *Paper on "Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Offences against Property)"* [Mar 2015]
- *Paper on "Changes to Book III of Criminal Code (Incorporation of Provisions on Cybercrime)"* [June 2015]
- *Issue Paper on «Contraventions in the Criminal Code»* [December 2013] & *Paper on "Changes to Book IV of Criminal Code (Contraventions)"* [December 2014]
- *Issue Paper on "Road Traffic Legislation and Penalty Points System"* [December 2011]
- *Review Paper on "Criminal Protection of Children's Rights"* [May 2016]
- *Review Paper on "Law on Fraud"* [May 2016]
- *Interim Report on "Reform of Criminal Code"* [May 2016]
- *Review Paper on "Criminal Code (Supplementary) Act* [March 2017]
- *Working Paper about "Reform of Law on Forgery in the Criminal Code"* [March 2017]
- *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Embezzlement in the Criminal Code"* [March 2017]
- *Discussion Paper about "Reform of law on Swindling in the criminal Code"* [May 2017]
- *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Larceny & Aggravated Larceny in the Criminal Code"* [May 2017]

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[July 2025]

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- *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Destruction, Degradation and Deterioration of Property in the Criminal Code"* [June 2017]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Receiving Property Obtained Unlawfully in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 114, Sep 2017]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Extortion & Blackmail in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 115, Sep 2017]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law relating to Fraudulent Appropriations of Property in the Criminal Code – Miscellaneous Other Offences"* [LRC_R&P 116, Sep 2017]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Willful Killing in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 117, Dec 2017]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Violence in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 118, Dec 2017]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Threats in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 119, Dec 2017]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Torture and Acts of Barbarity in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 120, Feb 2018]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Involuntary Offences against Life & Physical Integrity of Persons in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 122, April 2018]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Endangering Persons in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 123, April 2018]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Violations of Dignity and Liberty of Persons in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 124, June 2018]
 - *Opinion Paper about "Law on Social Media (Fake Profiles, Fake News and other Harmful Digital Communications)"* [LRC_R&P 126, Sep 2018]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Incorporation of Offence of Moral Harassment in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 130, Dec 2018]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Sexual Offences involving a physical contact between the Perpetrator and the Victim"* [LRC_R&P 131, Apr 2019]
 - *Opinion Paper about "Reform of Law on Sexual Offences involving a physical contact in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 136, July 2019]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Sexual Offences (not involving a physical contact between the Perpetrator and the Victim) in the Criminal Code"* [LRC_R&P 132, May 2019]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of General Principles of Criminal Law"* [LRC_R&P 139, October 2019]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Offences against Personality"* [LRC_R&P 141, December 2019]
 - *Discussion Paper on "Miscellaneous amendments to the Criminal Code and other legislation based on provisions of the Strafgesetzbuch-StGB (German Criminal Code)"* [LRC_R&P 154, June 2021]
 - *Issue Paper on "Incorporation of New Forms of Homicides in the Criminal Code (Femicide, Felony Homicide, Drug-Induced Homicide)"* [LRC_R&P 157, November 2021]
 - *Report and draft Bill on « Reform of Law relating to Fraudulent Appropriations of Property in the Criminal Code (Larceny, Falsely Obtaining Credit, Extortion, Blackmail, Embezzlement, Swindling) »* [LRC_R&P 160, January 2022]
 - *Issue Paper on "Chemical Castration treatment for sex offenders"* [LRC_R&P 168, December 2022]
 - *Issue Paper on "Concurrent and consecutive sentencing"* [LRC_R&P 169, May 2023]

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[July 2025]

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- *Issue Paper on "Autonomous criminalisation of mob justice"* [LRC_R&P 174, November 2023]
 - *Issue Paper on "Criminalisation of denial of access to public beaches in Mauritius"* [LRC_R&P 181, June 2024]
 - *Opinion Paper on "Recovery of search and rescue costs and prohibition of venturing out during natural disasters"* [LRC_R&P 186, December 2024]
 - *Issue Paper on "Law for prevention of sharenting"* [LRC_R&P 189, April 2025]

(F) Modernizing the Code Civil Mauricien

- *Background Paper to the Reform of the Codes* [October 2010]
- (1) Law on Persons and "Droit Extrapatrimonial de la Famille"
- *Issue Paper on « Personnalité Juridique & Protection de la Personne Humaine »* [July 2013]
 - *Review Paper on « Law on Surrogacy » ("Maternité pour autrui")* [July 2013]
 - *Issue Paper on « Nom de famille »* [July 2013]
 - *Report on "Law on Divorce"* [December 2008]
 - *Issue Paper « Filiation »* [October 2013]
 - *Issue Paper on « Filiation Adoptive »* [April 2014]
 - *Issue Paper « Autorité Parentale »* [October 2013]
 - *Report on "Relationship of Children with Grand Parents and Other persons under the Code Civil Mauricien"* [June 2007]
 - *Issue Paper « Majeurs Protégés »* [October 2013]
 - *Issue Paper on « Aspects of Family Law »* [April 2014]
 - *Review Paper on "Statut des Personnes non-mariées vivant en couple"* [October 2015]
 - *Interim Report on « Reform of Code Civil Mauricien (Droit des personnes) »* [April 2016]
 - *Interim Report on « Reform of Code Civil Mauricien (Droit extrapatrimonial de la famille) »* [April 2016]
 - *Discussion Paper on « Change of Family Name »* [LRC_R&P 170, May 2023]
 - *Opinion Paper on "The Prevalence of Parental Alienation Syndrome in Mauritius: A Need For Reform?"* [LRC_R&P 187, March 2025]
 - *Issue Paper on "Reforming laws regarding objections to marriage in Mauritius"* [LRC_R&P 188, March 2025]
- (2) Law on Succession and Matrimonial Regimes
- *Issue Paper on "Régimes Matrimoniaux"* [December 2014]
 - *Issue Paper on « Successions et libéralités »* [February 2014]
 - *Issue Paper on « Other Aspects Law of 'Successions & Libéralités' »* [June 2014]
 - *Interim Report on « Reform Code Civil Mauricien (Droit patrimonial de la famille) »* [April 2016].
- (3) Law on Obligations and Specific Contracts
- *Issue Paper on « Law of Contracts and Obligations under Code Civil Mauricien »* [March 2013]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Responsabilité Civile in the Code Civil Mauricien"* [May 2017]

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- *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law of Contract & Regime and Proof of Obligations in Code Civil Mauricien"* [June 2017]
 - *Paper on "Changes to Sources and Regime of Law Obligations in Code Civil Mauricien"* [June 2017]
 - *Issue Paper on "Indemnisation des victimes d'accidents de la circulation & Réforme du Droit des Assurances"* [June 2017]
 - *Report on "Crédit-Bail (Leasing) & Location Financière"* [November 2011], as well as *Discussion Paper on "Crédit-Bail (Leasing) & Location Financière"* [November 2011] and *Issue Paper "Crédit-Bail (Leasing)"* [December 2011]
 - *Issue Paper on «Specific Contracts»* [February 2014]
 - *Issue Paper on "Bail d'habitation"* [December 2014] & *Paper on "Changes to Provisions in Code Civil Mauricien about Louage des choses, bail à loyer et bail d'habitation"* [March 2015]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Échange)"* [LRC_R&P 134, June 2019]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Dépôt & Séquestre)"* [LRC_R&P 135, June 2019]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrats Aléatoires)"* [LRC_R&P 140, December 2019]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Vente)"* [LRC_R&P 142, June 2020]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Prêt)"* [LRC_R&P 143, June 2020]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrats de Prestation de Service)"* [LRC_R&P 144, June 2020]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrat de location-bail)"* [LRC_R&P 147, August 2020]
 - *Discussion Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrats de représentation)"* [LRC_R&P 148, August 2020]
 - *Issue Paper about "Reform of Law on Specific Contracts in the Code Civil Mauricien (Contrat de location-bail and Contrats de représentation)"* [LRC_R&P 149, August 2020]
 - *Report & Draft Bill on « Contrat de Location-Bail and Contrats de Représentation »* [LRC_R&P 152, June 2021]
 - *Review Paper on « Le crédit-bail et la location financière »* [LRC_R&P 153, June 2021]
 - *Issue Paper on "La réforme du principe de bonne foi en droit contractuel mauricien"* [LRC_R&P 175, November 2023]

(4) Property Law (including law on "Co-Propriété")

- *Issue Paper on "Droit des biens"* [June 2015]
- *Report on "New Regime for Copropriété"* [November 2012] & *Report on « Copropriété des immeubles sociaux »* [August 2012]
- *Discussion Paper on « La réforme de la vente en l'état futur d'achèvement »* [LRC_R&P 180, March 2024]
- *Report and Draft Bill on "La réforme de la vente en l'état futur d'achèvement (VEFA)"* [LRC_R&P 185, December 2024]

(5) Law on "Sûretés" and Credit Transactions

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- *Issue Paper on «Secured Transactions Reform»* [October 2013], as well as *Report on «Droit des Sûretés»* [August 2012]
- *Report on «Encadrement des Opérations de Crédit»* [December 2014]

(6) Law on Prescription

- *Issue Paper on «Law of Prescription under Code Civil Mauricien»* [March 2013]
- *Opinion Paper about «Reform of the Law on Acquisitive Prescription»* [LRC_R&P 121, Mar 2018]

(7) Aspects of Private International Law

- *Issue Paper on «Incorporation in Code Civil Mauricien of Provisions relating to Aspects of Private International Law»* [April 2016]
- *Review Paper on «Hague Conventions on Private International Law and Mauritian Law»* [May 2016]
- *Review Paper on «Comparative Approaches to Aspects of Private International Law»* [March 2017]

(G) Improving the Legal Infrastructure for Business

(1) Reform of the Code de Commerce

- *Report on « Code de Commerce (Livre Premier) [fonds de commerce, garanties autonomes, crédit documentaire, franchise, concession exclusive & timeshare] »* [May 2012], following *Issue Paper on «Timeshare (Droits de Séjour à Temps Partagé)»* [July 2011]
- *Report on «Bail commercial»* [March 2015]
- *Report on «Intermédiaires du commerce»* [December 2014]
- *Report on «Incorporation of Provisions relating to Effets de Commerce (Lettre de Change & Billet à Ordre) in the Livre Premier of Code de Commerce»* [Nov 2012]
- *Report on «Miscellaneous Aspects of Code de Commerce»* [May 2015]
- *Report on « Code de Commerce (Livre Deuxième) [navigation & commerce maritimes] »* [June 2012]
- *Report « Code de Commerce (Livre Troisième) [navigation & commerce aériens] »* [June 2012]
- *Interim Report on «Reform Code de Commerce»* [May 2016]

(2) Regulatory Framework for the activities of Real Estate Agents

- *Review Paper on «Regulation of the Activities of Real Estate Agents»* [February 2016]
- *Paper on «Legislative Framework for the Regulation of the Activities of Real Estate Agents»* [February 2016]

(3) Reform of the Consumer Protection Regime

- *Report on «Review of Aspects of Consumer Protection Law and Proposals for Reform»* [October 2010]
- *Discussion Paper on «The law pertaining to display of price»* [LRC_R&P 178, February 2024]

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- *Discussion Paper on "Regulation of surcharge fee for use of credit cards" [LRC_R&P 190, April 2025]*
 - *Opinion Paper on "Regulation of Crowdfunding in Mauritius" [LRC_R&P 191, May 2025]*

(4) Domestication Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment & its Additional Protocols

- *Interim Report about "Domestication Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and its Additional Protocols" [LRC_R&P 133, June 2019]*
- *Report on "Domestication Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment" [LRC_R&P 137, October 2019]*