REPUBLIC OF
MAURITIUS

Public Administration
Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations

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MAURITIUS

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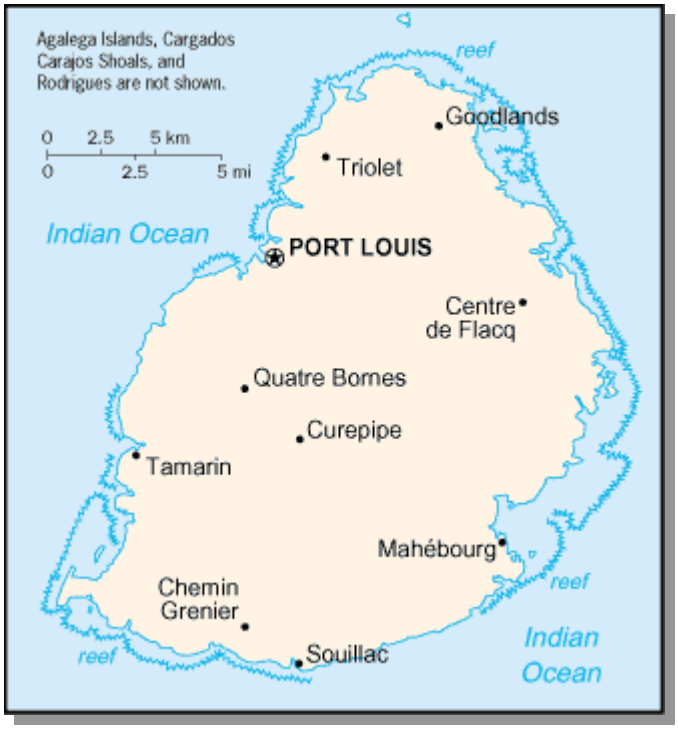


Source: The World Factbook - Mauritius

Government type

Parliamentary democracy

Independence

12 March 1968 (from UK)

Constitution

12 July 1991 (in brief)

Legal system:

Based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas

Administrative divisions

9 districts and 3 dependencies (Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals, Rodrigues)

Source: The World Factbook - Mauritius

Mauritius became independent from the United Kingdom in 1968. Governments in 1970s and 80s tended to be fragile and diverse coalitions.

Mauritius is a multiparty democracy. Elections held on September 11th 2000 resulted in a landslide victory for the MMM/MSM alliance (*Mouvement Militant Mauricien/Mouvement Socialiste Militant*), which now holds 90% of seats in the National Assembly. Constitutional amendments are being prepared which will allow for greater powers for the President of the Republic (now a figurehead post).

Under the terms of the parties' Alliance agreement, Sir Anerood Jugnauth (MSM) is acting as Prime Minister for the first three years of the mandate, and Mr Paul Bérenger (MMM) for the remaining two years. Contrary to earlier predictions, the Alliance is holding together well. The President resigned in February 2002 in protest at certain provisions in the Anti-Terrorist Bill going through Parliament.

No major policy changes have been introduced: the government continues trying to move the economy into higher-value service sectors. Foreign policy continues to focus on building stronger economic ties with the West and within the region (Indian Ocean Rim, Southern Africa and Co-mesa free trade area).

The three main ethnic groups (Indian, Chinese and Creole-Mauritians) co-exist peacefully on the whole, though there are occasional flare-ups among ethnic groups.

Source: European Commission (Development) - Country Overview

1. General Information

1.1 People	Mauritius	Comoros	Seychelles	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	1,222	768	81[i]	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	615	382	41[i]	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	607	386	40[i]	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	99	101	97[i]	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.96	2.83	0.88	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	25	42	39[ii]	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	10	5	12[iii]	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	8	4	8[iii]	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	42	34	65	
Rural population (%), 2001	58	66	35	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.57	4.64	2.43	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	0.24	2	-0.89	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	12	..	..	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	12.2	..	..	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	11.9	..	..	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	18.8	51.3	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	12.2	36.8	..	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	8[iv]	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	39[v]	..	..	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	80[v]	..	..	2

Notes: [i] 2001, [ii] 1996; [iii] 1996, Data for population under age 20; [iv] Official estimates; [v] 1995, Civilians - usually resident population

1.2 Economy	Mauritius	Comoros	Seychelles	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US$), 2002	4,532	256	630	
GDP per capita (US$), 2002	3,739	437	7,500	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US$), 2002	12,766	961[i]	..	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US$), 2002	10,533	1,640[i]	..	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	6.0	40.9	3.3	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	30.9	11.9	35.1	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	63.1	47.2	61.7	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	5.6	6.2	7.0	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	61.7	82.9	56.2	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	13.0	16.5	24.4	

Notes: [i] Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates

[1] United Nations Statistics Division:
[a] Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; [b] Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; [c] Population Division of the UN Secretariat; [d1] UNESCO ; [d2] UNESCO; [e1] ILO; [e2] ILO/OECD
[2] World Bank - Data and Statistics:
[a] Quick Reference Tables; [b] Data Profile Tables ; [c] Country at a Glance

1.3 Public Spending	Mauritius	Comoros	Seychelles	
Public expenditures				[3]
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	3.3	..	10.2	[a]
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	4.6	..	7.9	[a]
Health (% of GDP), 1990	..	2.9	3.6	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	1.8	..	4.8	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	0.3	..	4	[b]
Military (% of GDP), 2000	0.2	..	1.8	[b]
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	5.9	0.4	5.9	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	12.6	1.3	2.8	

Notes:

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
Data from the latest year available		Mauritius 1991-1995	Mauritius 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan Africa average[4] 1996-2000	Non-Francophone Africa average[4] 1996-2000	Middle income group average[4] 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government[5]	(,000)	37.0	56.1			
	(% pop.)	3.32	4.89	0.30	0.38	0.59
Sub-national Government[5]	(,000)	5.0	5.9			
	(% pop.)	0.45	0.51	0.30	0.38	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	10.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.90	..	0.62	0.78	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	9.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.81	..	0.29	0.20	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	1.3			
	(% pop.)	..	0.11	0.07	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	0.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.0	0.26	0.31	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	8.1	..	6.1	6.9	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	38.0	34.6	28.9	26.4	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	78.3	103.3			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	94.5	103.3			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		1.4	1.4	4.8	2.8	4.2

[3] UNDP - Human Development Report 2002
[a] Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.
[b] As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).
[4] Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.
[5] Excluding education, health and police – if available (view Country Sources for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The Republic of Mauritius is a sovereign democratic state within the Commonwealth with a long tradition of parliamentary democracy. The Constitution establishes clearly the separation of powers between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

Source: Government of Mauritius - Constitution

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral National Assembly (70 seats; 62 elected by popular vote, 8 appointed by the election commission from the losing political parties to give representation to various ethnic minorities[6]; members serve five-year terms).[7]

women in parliament: 4 out of 70 seats: (6%).[8]

Fact box:
elections: Last held on 11 September 2000 (next to be held by September 2005)
election results: percent of vote by party - MSM/MMM 51.7%, MLP/PMSD 36.6%, OPR 10.8%[9]; seats by party - MSM/MMM 58 (54/4), PTR/PMXD 8 (6/2), OPR 2 (2/0), MR (0/2)[10]

The Constitution of Mauritius provides for the Parliament of Mauritius to consist of the President and the National Assembly. The Parliament of Mauritius is modelled after the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy, where Members of Parliament are voted in at regular general elections, on the basis of a first past the post system.

The Assembly is made up of 70 Members of whom 62 are directly elected in 21 constituencies. The island of Mauritius is divided into 20 constituencies returning 3 members each and that of Rodrigues is a single constituency returning 2 members. After a general election, the Electoral Supervisory Commission may nominate up to a maximum of 8 additional members in accordance with section 5 of the First Schedule of the Constitution with a view to correct any imbalance in community representation in Parliament. This system of nominating members is commonly called the best loser system.

The political party or party alliance, which wins the majority of seats in Parliament forms the government and its leader usually becomes the Prime Minister. The political party or alliance which has the second largest majority forms the Official Opposition and its leader is normally nominated by the President of the Republic as the Leader of the Opposition. The Assembly elects a Speaker, a Deputy Speaker and a Deputy Chairman of Committees as one of its first business.

Source: National Assembly - Introduction

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister
elections: president and vice president elected by the National Assembly for five-year terms; election last held 25 February 2002 (next to be held 2007); prime minister and deputy prime minister appointed by the president, responsible to the National Assembly

[6] Source of figures: Government of Mauritius - Parliament Members
[7] Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: The World Factbook - Mauritius
[8] Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments
[9] Electionworld.org - Mauritius & Maurinet.com - Results of the Election
[10] The Electoral Institute of Southern Africa - Mauritius

The Head of State is the President of the Republic who is elected by the National Assembly. The President appoints as Prime Minister the member of the Assembly who appears to him best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the Assembly. Acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, the President appoints the Deputy Prime Minister and other ministers from the members of the Assembly.

Fact box:
chief of state: President Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH (since 7 October 2003)
head of government: Prime Minister Paul BERENGER (since 30 September 2003)

The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government. He presides over the Cabinet of Ministers which is collectively responsible to the National Assembly for any action taken by one of its members.

Responsibility for the conduct of any business of the government, including the responsibility for the administration of any department of the government rests with the Prime Minister and other Ministers.

A Minister who has been charged with the responsibility for the administration of any department of the government, exercises general direction and control over that department which is placed under the supervision of a Permanent Secretary or some other supervisory officer whose office is a public office.

Source: Government of Mauritius - Constitution

Former Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth took the presidency in October 2003 as part of a power-sharing arrangement between two major political parties. Previously, Karl Offman had the largely honorary presidency (since Feb. 2002), after two predecessors stepped down early over a controversial anti-terrorism bill.

Source: The Boston Herald - News Article (April 2, 2004)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court.

The concept of the separation of powers, as defined by the Constitution, guarantees the independence of the judiciary. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the country. It is a superior court of record and the principal court of civil and criminal jurisdiction. It hears appeals from all other courts of the country i.e. District Courts, Intermediate Court, Industrial Court and has special jurisdiction to protect the constitutional rights of the citizen.

The Constitution has maintained the right of appeal against judgements of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in Great Britain.

Appointments in the judicial service are made by the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

Source: Government of Mauritius - Constitution

2.4 Local Government

The Constitution provides for a local government to manage local matters. For this purpose Mauritius is divided into towns, districts and villages. There are five municipal councils in the urban areas and in the rural areas there are four district councils under which fall 126 village councils.

The five municipal councils are those of Port Louis, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Vacoas-Phoenix and Curepipe. The four district councils are: Pamplemousses-Rivisre du Rempart, Moka-Flacq, Grand Port-Savanne and Black River.

The district councils consist of representatives of village councils. The village council is the smallest unit of local government and has its own constitution and powers to carry out certain functions.

The representatives of local authorities are democratically elected during elections which are held every five years.

Source: Government of Mauritius - Constitution

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The creation of the Ombudsman institution dates back to 1968 in which Mauritius became independent and adopted a new Constitution.

Chapter IX of the Constitution is devoted to the Ombudsman and it provides for the establishment of the institution, the manner in which the Ombudsman is appointed, the extent of his jurisdiction, his powers, the procedure to be followed when investigating and other cognate matters including the annual report to be made to the President of the Republic.

The Ombudsman is appointed by the President after consultation with the Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition and such other persons, if any, as appear to the President, acting in his own deliberate judgment, to be leaders of parties in Parliament. The term of office of the Ombudsman is four years but he may be re-appointed.

The Ombudsman Act was passed in 1969 and it provides for, inter alia, the oath of office to be taken by the Ombudsman and the oath of secrecy to be taken by members of the staff, the manner in which a complaint is lodged, the privilege of communication, the creation of offences whenever any person attempts to influence the decision of the Ombudsman, and administrative expenses of the office which are charged on the Consolidated Fund with the approval of Parliament.

Source: Ombudsman Office - Overview

3.2 NGOs

Source: Institution - Title

3.3 Civil Society

Public opinion polls as such on public administration are not taken, but the Administrative Heads of Ministries and Departments are accountable to Parliament and the Public Accounts Committee for judicious use of public funds. Moreover, Public Administration is subject to scrutiny and criticisms from the news media, and both written and audio-visual press. The members of the public can lodge their complaints through Public Complaints Bureau or through Citizen Advice Bureau, which exist across the country.

Source: The African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) - Mauritius[11]

[11] Questionnaire on National Public Administrations in Africa - not available online

4. Civil Service

The main role of the Ministry of Civil Service Affairs & Administrative Reforms (click here) is to develop and co-ordinate policies which regulate employment in the Civil Service. The functions are primarily of a management nature and centre on areas of staffing, salaries and planning.

The Ministry deals with aspects of the Public Service which do not come within the purview of the three executive service commissions and which relate to the size of establishments, salaries, wages and conditions of service (such as allowances, leave and passages) and staff relations in regard to such matters. It also deals with training of public officers.

In August 2001, the Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Administrative Reforms launched its 2001-2003 Action Plan "Towards the Modernization of the Public Service" focusing on thirteen strategic objectives and a set of projects which aimed at bringing significant changes in the Public Sector during the medium term perspective. Further, the Ministry has set up the Administrative Reforms Unit to be responsible for implementing, monitoring and co-ordinating reform initiatives within the Civil Service.

In order to enlist a wider participation and commitment in the implementation of reform initiatives, five task forces have been set up to assist the Steering Committee on Civil Service Reforms. The Task Forces comprise representatives of the Civil Service, the Private Sector as well as Federations of Unions.

Source: Review of Pay and Grading Structures and Conditions of Service in the Public Sector – Training and Staff Development

4.1 Legal basis

Chapter VIII of the Constitution provides for the Service Commission and the Public Service.

The Public Service Commission Regulations (click here) apply to all public offices, other than public offices in respect of which the power to appoint persons to hold or act in such offices (including power to confirm appointments), to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and to remove such persons from office is, by virtue of section 89(3) of the Constitution, not vested in the Commission.

4.2 Recruitment

Recruitment in the Civil Service is undertaken by 4 Commissions set up by the Constitution of Mauritius and are totally independent, namely: the Public Service Commission and the Disciplined Forces Service Commission (click here), the Local Government Service Commission (click here) and the Judicial and Legal Service Commission (click here).

Source: The African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) - Mauritius[12]

[12] Questionnaire on National Public Administrations in Africa - not available online

The Public Service Commission is vested with powers to appoint persons to hold or act in any offices in the public service, to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and to remove such persons from office.

The Disciplined Forces Service Commission performs similar functions in respect of the Mauritius Police Force, Fire Services and Prisons Department.

Source: Public and Disciplined Forces Services Commissions - About Us

The Local Government Service Commission is vested with the exclusive right of appointment, promotion, disciplinary control, removal from office and approval of retirement in respect of all Local Government Officers.

Source: Local Government Service Commission - About us

Vacancies in the Public Service are filled at the request of Responsible Officers of Ministries/Departments. The vacancies are filled by either the appointment or promotion of serving officers or by inviting applications from the public by way of public advertisement or from serving officers by way of Public Service Commission Circular Notes.

Source: Public and Disciplined Forces Services Commissions - Advertisement

4.3 Promotion

Part III of the Public Service Commission Regulations (click here) stipulates, inter alia, the conditions and procedures for promotions.

There is dissatisfaction and de-motivation amongst high performing employees as commitment and outstanding performance are not always recognised and adequately rewarded as officers irrespective of performance get the same pay and treatment in terms of promotion. The grant of yearly increment has become almost automatic.

Source: Review of Pay and Grading Structures and Conditions of Service in the Public Sector - Findings and Pay Considerations

4.4 Remuneration

The pay of employees at and near the top continue to be behind those of comparable positions in the Private Sector while the public sector still leads in terms of remuneration at the lower levels though there are indications that the gap is closing.

The compression of pay differentials, i.e. too little difference in salary between organisational levels due mainly to tapering increases, has been damaging to the Public Service as adequate differential is not only a recognition of and a reward for increased responsibilities, but is also a major incentive for promotion. The pre-tax Permanent Secretary/General Field and Office/Premises Worker salary ratio, which was set at 7.5:1 in 1998, has dropped to 6.4:1 today. The post-tax ratio would work out to 6.2:1.

Click here for Review of Pay and Grading Structures and Conditions of Service in the Public Sector, Volume II, Part I (Civil Service) prepared by the Pay Research Bureau with the Prime Minister's Office.

Source: Review of Pay and Grading Structures and Conditions of Service in the Public Sector - Findings and Pay Considerations

4.5 Training

The Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Administrative Reforms is currently co-ordinating the implementation of training policies/programmes. Training

opportunities are being provided to different target groups through in-service courses, formal training, seminars, workshops, conferences, both locally and abroad, in order to ensure that officers at different levels in the hierarchy develop and upgrade their skills so as to be more performance-oriented. Other Ministries/Departments organise training for officers in grades specific to their organisations. Such courses are mounted by the Ministries/Departments either on their own or in collaboration with appropriate institutions like the University of Mauritius or the University of Technology.

Source: Review of Pay and Grading Structures and Conditions of Service in the Public Sector – Training and Staff Development

4.6 Gender

Source: Institution - Title

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	**Country**						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
48	Mauritius	4.4	5	0.7	3.6 – 5.5	3	4.0 -4.9
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.
Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.
High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.
Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.
90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

In Mauritius, the National Assembly has over the last three decades shown growing interest on ways and means of ensuring transparency, accountability and reducing the extent and risks of corruption. More recently the National Assembly set up a Select Committee on Fraud and Corruption. The Select Committee which submitted its report on 18 December 2001 made an exhaustive and objective assessment on the general perception and risks of corruption at institutional level and in the day to day life of the ordinary citizens (click here for report).

On that backdrop, the National Assembly met in emergency session on 4 February 2002 and enacted The Prevention of Corruption Act

Source: Hong Kong ICAC - Independent Commission against Corruption, Mauritius (edited)

The Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 provides for:

- the prevention and punishment of corruption and fraud by introducing new corruption offences with severe penalties;
- the establishment of an Independent Commission Against Corruption, which has powers to:
    - detect and investigate corruption offences;
    - investigate money laundering offences;
    - improve public awareness of corruption
- restraint and forfeiture of the proceeds of corruption and money laundering; and
- mutual assistance in relation to corruption and money laundering.

The Independent Commission Against Corruption has already been set up and is operational.

Source: Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services & Corporate Affairs - Financial Services Division

5.2 Ethics

The following is the introduction of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers:

“This Code of Ethics sets out the standards of correct conduct expected of public officers. It emphasizes the importance of a responsible, responsive and caring public service and is intended to promote effective administration and responsible behaviour.

Conduct cannot be regulated but a code provides guidance for appropriate behaviour in a variety of circumstances.

This Code of Ethics does not have an answer to every problem of ethics or behaviour. It simply lays down a set of principles and guidelines which aim at instilling a high standard of conduct and behaviour in the public service.

This Code applies to all officers irrespective of grade or rank. It complements existing rules and regulations.

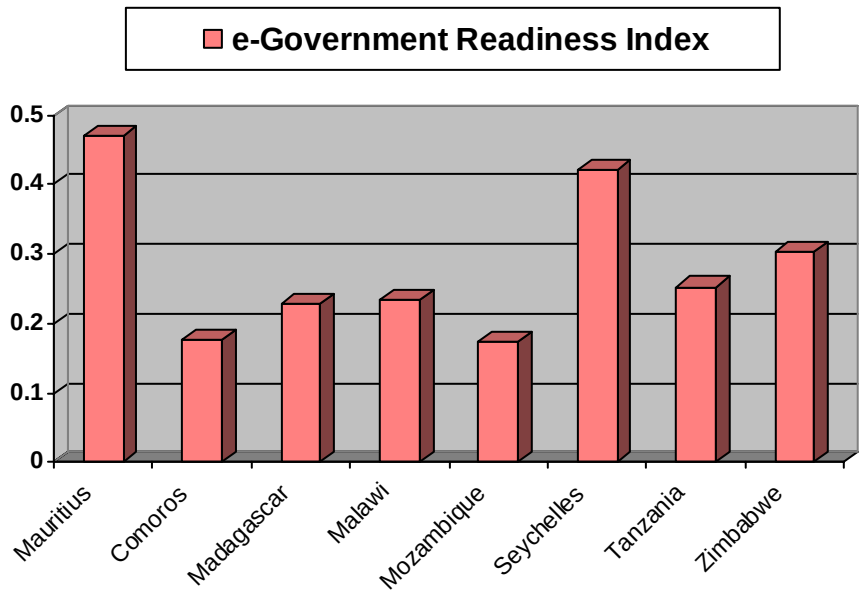
Source: Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Administrative Reform - Code of Ethics

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indexes: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

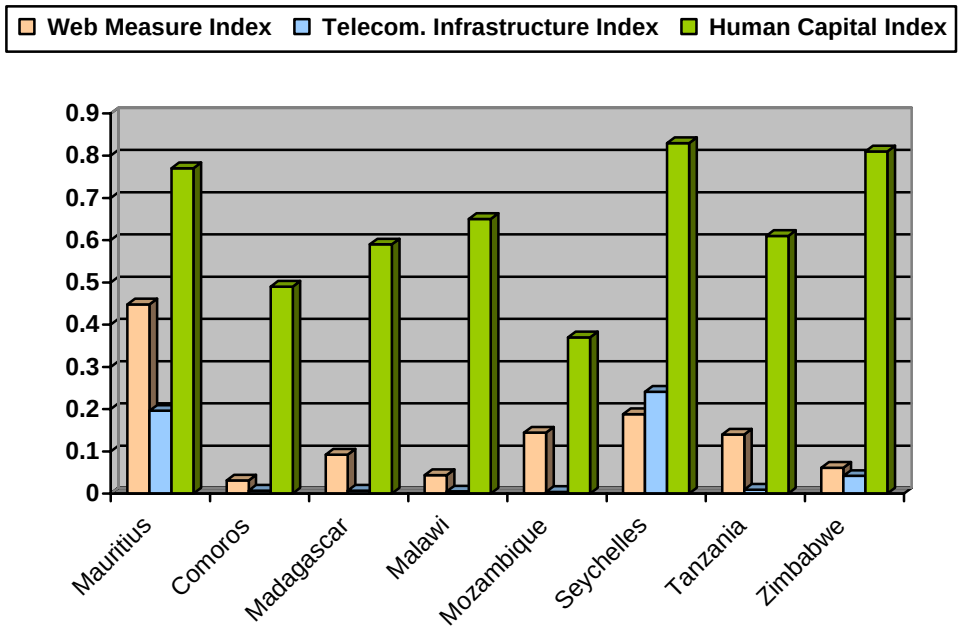


Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

Web Measure Index:
A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infra-structure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

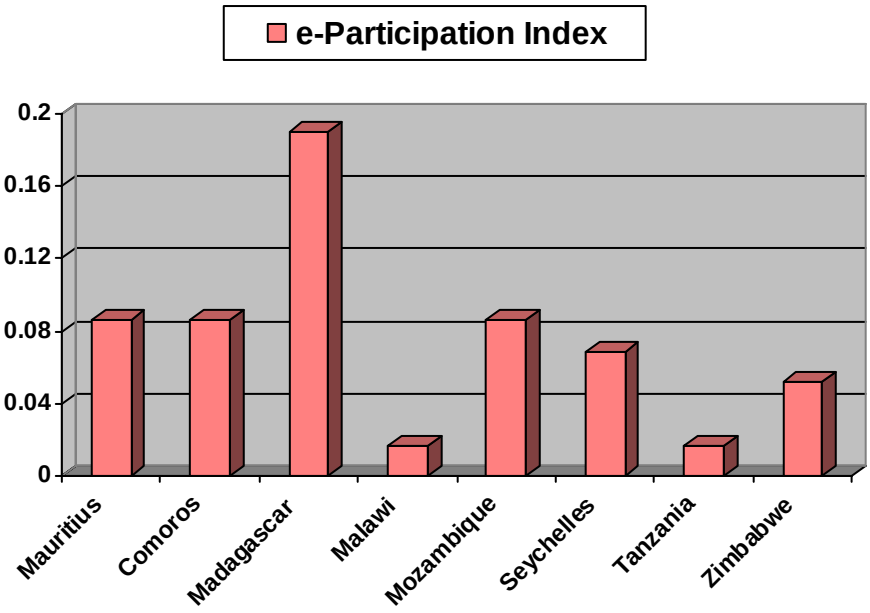


Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

Human Capital Index:
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowerring people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



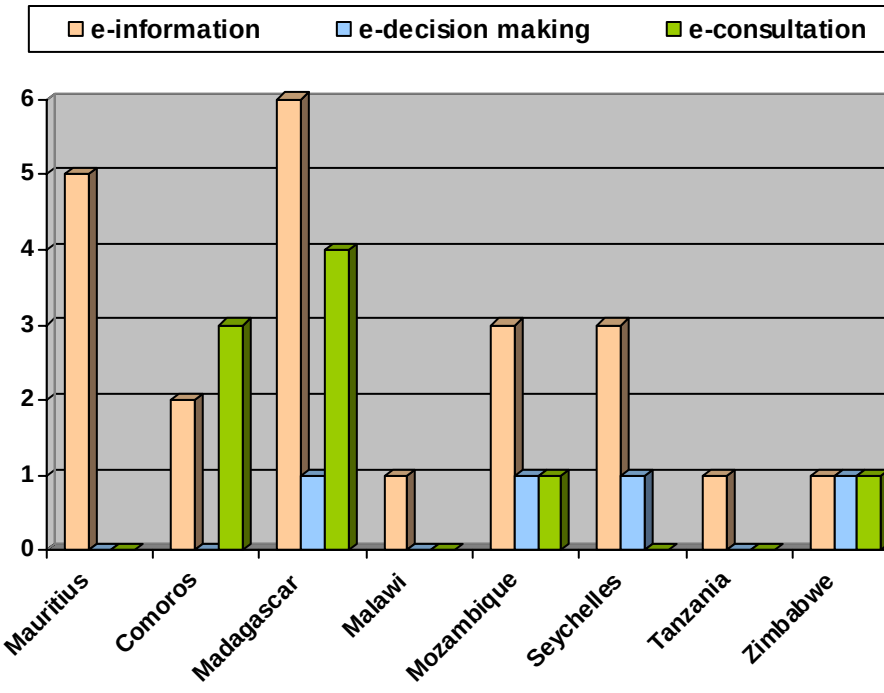
Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003 d

e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003 d

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
President	http://ncb.intnet.mu/presiden.htm
National Assembly	http://mauritiusassembly.gov.mu/
Prime Minister	http://primeminister.gov.mu
Government	http://www.gov.mu/
Ministries	http://www.gov.mu/ministries.htm
Governmental Bodies	http://www.gov.mu/gbodies.htm
Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Administrative Reform	http://civilservice.gov.mu/
Public and Disciplined Forces Service Commissions	http://psc.gov.mu/
Supreme Court	http://supremecourt.intnet.mu/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
African Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.afdb.org/
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)	http://www.unidep.org/
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	http://www.cafrad.org/
African Union (AU)	http://www.africa-union.org/
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP countries
International Labour Organization (ILO) - NATLEX	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org/
Transparency Mauritius	http://transparencymauritius.intnet.mu/
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	http://www.uneca.org/
United Nations in Mauritius and Seychelles	http://un.intnet.mu
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/mu