

Mauritius

Mauritius is a Member State of the African Union (AU) and of the United Nations (UN), and has human rights obligations at both the regional and universal levels.

Regional: African System



Mauritius has ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter), and its human rights policies and practices are monitored by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), which reviews the State's reports concerning its human rights situation and decides complaints of alleged violations. Additionally, Mauritius has accepted the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to hear complaints presented by the Commission, African intergovernmental organizations, and States parties to the African Charter.

Individuals and groups have submitted complaints of human rights violations committed by Mauritius through the [African human rights system](#). For example, in *Luke Munyandu Tembani and Benjamin John Freeth v. Angola and Thirteen Others*, the Commission addressed claims that the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States, which include Mauritius, had violated the complainants' right to a fair trial because the SADC Tribunal had failed to implement its decision, leading to continued suffering on the part of the complainants. The Commission found that Mauritius did not have an obligation to ensure that the SADC Tribunal respected the complainants' rights. See ACommHPR, [Luke Munyandu Tembani and Benjamin John Freeth v. Angola and Thirteen Others](#), Communication No. 409/12, 54th Ordinary Session, 5 November 2013.

Mauritius has submitted [periodic reports](#) to the ACHPR on human rights conditions in the country. The ACHPR has conducted one promotion mission to Mauritius, in [2006](#).

Mauritius has ratified the following **regional human rights treaties**:

- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

United Nations System

As a UN Member State, Mauritius is subject to the oversight of various [UN human rights bodies](#), including the [Human Rights Council](#) and its [Universal Periodic Review](#) and thematic [special procedures](#). As a party to specific universal human rights treaties, Mauritius's policies and practices are monitored by [UN treaty bodies](#). It has accepted the complaints procedure of two treaty bodies.

Mauritius has ratified the following **UN human rights treaties**:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Mauritius has submitted a reservation that modifies its obligations under the [CRPD](#).

Mauritius has also ratified the Optional Protocol to CAT and the optional protocols to the CRC addressing children in armed conflict and the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography. Mauritius has a duty to submit **State reports** to each UN treaty body that is associated with the relevant treaty Mauritius has ratified. These reports must be submitted on a periodic basis, and describe the steps Mauritius has taken to implement the treaty provisions.

Mauritius has ratified the **optional protocols** allowing individuals to submit **complaints** against the State alleging violations of the ICCPR and CEDAW. Additionally, certain UN treaties include **inquiry procedures**, which allow the UN treaty body to consider allegations of grave or systematic human rights violations. Mauritius has accepted the inquiry procedures of the CAT and CEDAW.

Mauritius has not extended a **standing invitation** to UN special procedures, which means that special rapporteurs and working groups must seek specific invitations from Mauritius to conduct a visit within the State. For example, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography conducted a mission to Mauritius in May 2011, and published a [report](#) in November 2011.

For more information on Mauritius's engagement with [UN human rights bodies](#), visit <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/MUIndex.aspx>.

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