

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2011

Act 36/2011

Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 23 of 2011\]](#) w.e.f 15th December 2011

I assent

12th December 2011

SIR ANEROOD JUGNAUTH

President of the Republic

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TENTH SCHEDULE

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TWELFTH SCHEDULE

An Act

To provide the legislative framework for a democratic, efficient, effective, inclusive and accountable system of local government permitting local communities to manage autonomously, through elected local authorities, the economic and social well-being of their areas

ENACTED by the Parliament of Mauritius, as follows –

PART I – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Local Government Act 2011.

2. Interpretation

In this Act –

“admission charge” means a charge leviable under section 128;

“agricultural building” means a building, other than a dwelling house, which is occupied together with agricultural land and is used solely in connection with agricultural operations on that land;

“agricultural land” –

- (a) means land used as arable, meadow or pasture ground only (including pastoral land), land used for a plantation (including any stone heaps or in-field roads on the land), or as a wood or for the growth of saleable underwood, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards or allotments; and
- (b) includes land in excess of 1,000 square metres used for the business of agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, apiculture or poultry farming, and land used for dairy farming, forestry or any other business consisting of the cultivation of soils, the gathering in of crops, the rearing of livestock or the propagation and harvesting of fish or other aquatic organisms; but
- (c) does not include –
 - (i) land occupied together with a house as a park, gardens or a pleasure ground, land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for the purposes of sports or recreation or land used as a racecourse;

- (ii) land with buildings, other than dwelling houses, being or forming part of a market garden and which are used solely in connection with agricultural operations thereon or used for the production of livestock or poultry; or
- (iii) agricultural land located in an area where development is permissible in accordance with an outline scheme or the strategic and detailed development policies of a development plan;

“annual report” means a report referred to in section 142;

“authorised officer” means an officer who is authorised in writing by his Chief Executive to perform any function;

“authority” means a local authority;

“balance sheet date”, in relation to a local authority, means such date as may be approved by the Permanent Secretary as a local authority’s balance sheet date;

“building” includes –

- (a) a movable dwelling or other movable structure;
- (b) a permanent or temporary structure erected or made on, in or under any land;
- (c) any added structure to an existing building which materially affects the external appearance of the building;

“Building and Land Use Permit” means a Building and Land Use Permit issued under section 117;

“business” –

- (a) means any trade, commerce or manufacture, profession, vocation or occupation; and

- (b) includes any other activity in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture, profession, vocation or occupation;

“cadastral database” means a database of immovable properties required to be kept and maintained under section 106;

“cadastral value”, in relation to any property, means its value ascertained on the basis of its market value;

“Chief Executive” means –

- (a) the Chief Executive of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council;
- (b) in relation to a Village Council within the administrative area of a District Council, the Chief Executive of that District Council;

“city” means a city specified in Part A of the First Schedule;

“classified trade” means a business specified in the Twelfth Schedule;

“Company” has the same meaning as in the Statutory Bodies Pension Funds Act;

“Council” means a Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council, a District Council or a Village Council;

“Councillor” means a Councillor of a local authority;

“development works” –

- (a) means construction works involving a permanent or temporary structure; and

(b) includes –

- (i) the erection, extension or demolition of a building;
- (ii) the alteration of, or repair to, a building;
- (iii) the making of a material change in the use of a building or land within the curtilage of the building;
- (iv) the division of land;
- (v) any construction on any drain, river, canal or any other watercourse;
- (vi) any site preparation works or excavation works carried out for the purpose of subparagraph (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v), including urban landscaping works; but

(c) does not include –

- (i) works for the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of a building, where the works affect only the interior of the building or do not materially affect the external appearance of the building;
- (ii) works required for the maintenance or improvement of a road where the works are carried out on land within the boundaries of the road;
- (iii) works carried out for the purpose of inspecting, repairing or renewing any sewers, mains, pipes, underground or overhead cables or other apparatus;
- (iv) the use of a building or land within the curtilage of a dwelling house

for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house;

- (v) the use of any land for the purposes of agriculture and forestry;
- (vi) works relating to a gate, hoarding or boundary wall not higher than 1.8 metres, other than –
 - (A) one which borders a road; or
 - (B) an enclosure crossing, or standing within 2 metres of, a watercourse;
- (vii) works relating to a single storey trellis, pergola or gazebo;
- (viii) works relating to a drain not more than 300 millimetres deep in residential premises;
- (ix) works relating to the setting up of a greenhouse for crop production on agricultural land;
- (x) works relating to a temporary stall or shed of lightweight material within any premises used for the purpose of holding a trade fair, a fun fair, or an exhibition, lasting not more than 6 months;
- (xi) works relating to the demolition, restoration or reinstatement of a non-load bearing wall;
- (xii) works relating to the replacement or changing of windows or doors in a building not exceeding 2 storeys; or
- (xiii) works relating to the replacement of existing floor and wall finishes;

“disposal”, in relation to waste, includes its sorting, carriage, transportation, treatment, storage, tipping above or underground, incineration and the transportation operations necessary for its recovery, re-use or recycling;

“disposal site” –

(a) means a disposal site designated under section 60(2); and

(b) includes a landfill or other final disposal site; “district” means a district specified in section 7;

“District Council” means a local authority responsible for the administration of a district;

“economic activity” means an activity specified in the Eleventh Schedule;

“effective date”, in relation to an application under Sub-part F of Part VIII, means the date by which all the information, particulars and documents specified in the application form are submitted;

“EIA licence” has the same meaning as in the Environment Protection Act;

“elector” means a person registered as a local government elector in accordance with the Representation of the People Act;

“Environment and Land Use Appeal Tribunal” means the Environment and Land Use Appeal Tribunal established under section 3(1) of the Environment and Land Use Appeal Tribunal Act;

“Environment Coordination Committee” means the Environment Coordination Committee set up under the Environment Protection Act;

“Financial Controller” means the officer in charge of the Finance Department of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council;

“financial statement” means –

- (a) a statement of financial position for a local authority as at the balance sheet date;
- (b) a statement of financial performance for a local authority in relation to the accounting period ended at the balance sheet date;
- (c) a statement of changes in equity between its last 2 balance sheet dates; or
- (d) a statement of cash flows,

together with any notes or documents giving information relating to the statement of financial position, or statement of financial performance, including a statement of accounting policies;

“financial year” means the period of 12 months ending on 30 June in any year;

“group” means a group referred to in section 18;

“hazardous waste” has the same meaning as in the Environment Protection Act;

“immovable property” includes –

- (a) land, other than agricultural land, or a flat or an apartment whether owned individually or jointly or in which a person has any interest by whatever name called; and
- (b) a building or part of it, actually occupied, whether or not its construction has been completed;

“interest” means any interest payable under section 100;

“local authority” means –

- (a) a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council;
- (b) a District Council;
- (c) a Village Council; or

(d) any new local authority created under section 8;

“Local Government Service Commission” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Service Commission Act;

“local rate” –

(a) means the rate leviable under section 95; and

(b) includes any surcharge or interest on the rate and any costs incurred in the recovery of the rate;

“main road” means a road designated and classified as main road by regulations made under section 3(2) of the Roads Act;

“market value”, in relation to any property, means the price which the property will fetch in an open competitive market, on a free and not forced sale, between a willing buyer and a willing seller, where it is vacant;

“Mayor” means the Mayor of a Municipal Town Council;

“member”, in relation to a local authority, means Councillor;

“Minister” means the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of local government is assigned;

“motorway” means a road designated and classified as motorway by regulations made under section 3(2) of the Roads Act;

“Municipal City Council” means a local authority responsible for the administration of a city;

“Municipal Town Council” means a local authority responsible for the administration of a town;

“officer” or “local government officer” –

- (a) means a person holding or acting in an office of emolument in the service of a local authority; but
- (b) does not include a person holding or acting in the office of Lord Mayor, Mayor, Chairperson or other member of a local authority, or a law practitioner employed or retained as such by a local authority;

“Outline Planning Permission” has the same meaning as in section 6A (5) of the Town and Country Planning Act;

“owner”, in relation to any property, includes –

- (a) in respect of an immovable property situated on State Land or Pas Géométriques, the lessee of the site;
- (b) the person who receives or, where such property were to be let, would be entitled to receive the rent, whether for his own benefit or that of any other person; or
- (c) where the owner cannot be found or ascertained, the occupier;

“Permanent Secretary” means the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry responsible for the subject of local government;

“Permits and Business Monitoring Committee” means the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee referred to in section 115;

“preliminary environmental report” has the same meaning as in the Environment Protection Act;

“rate” means local rate;

“ratepayer” means the owner of an immovable property liable to pay local rate or general rate, as the case may be;

“rating area”, in relation to a city or town, means the administrative area for which it is responsible;

“regional body” means a body specified in section 10 and Part A of the Fifth Schedule;

“reserve candidate” means a person whose name appears on a reserve list;

“reserve list” means a list of reserve candidates referred to in section 18(5); “road” –

(a) means a highway or other road to which the public has access and any public place to which vehicles have access; and

(b) includes a bridge, ford, culvert or other work in the line of the road;

“rural road” has the same meaning as in section 3(4) of the Roads Act;

“Sanitary Authority” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Public Health Act;

“Senior Councillor” means the Senior Councillor designated under section 32;

“surcharge” means a surcharge payable under section 99;

“town” means a town specified in Part A of the Second Schedule;

“Town and Country Planning Board” means the Town and Country Planning Board established under the Town and Country Planning Act;

“Tribunal” means the Valuation Tribunal established under section 109;

“undertaking” has the same meaning as in the Environment Protection Act;

“Unified Local Government Service Board” means the Board referred to in section 68;

“urban authority” means a Municipal City Council or a Municipal Town Council;

“urban road” has the same meaning as in section 3(3) of the Roads Act;

“valuer” means a Government valuer;

“village” means a village specified in Part A of the Third Schedule;

“Village Committee” means a Village Committee set up under section 10;

“Village Council” means a local authority responsible for the administration of a village;

“waste” includes any solid matter, other than hazardous waste, which is discarded, rejected, abandoned, unwanted or surplus matter, including any such matter intended for

–

- (a) recycling, reprocessing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the matter;
- (b) sale; or
- (c) export;

“waste management facility” –

- (a) means any site which is used for the transfer, treatment or disposal of waste; and
- (b) includes a landfill, transfer station, composting plant, recycling facility or any other facility designated by the Minister under section 60(2).

Amended by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#); [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#); [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

PART II – LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Sub-Part A – Constitution of Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council, Village Council and District Council

3. Establishment of local authority

(1) There is established for the purposes of this Act a local authority for each city, town, village and district.

(2) Every local authority shall be a body corporate.

4. Municipal City Council

(1) A city shall, for the purposes of local government, be administered by a local authority which shall be known as a Municipal City Council.

(2) There shall be a Municipal City Council for every city, the boundaries of which shall be those specified in Part B of the First Schedule.

(3) The corporate name of a Municipal City Council shall consist of the words “The City Council of”, followed by the name of the city.

(4) Every Municipal City Council specified in the first column of Part C of the First Schedule shall consist of the corresponding number of Councillors specified in the second column of Part C of that Schedule.

(5) (a) Every Municipal City Council specified in the first column of Part D of the First Schedule shall consist of the corresponding number of electoral wards specified in the second column of Part D of that Schedule.

(b) The boundaries of each electoral ward of a Municipal City Council shall be those specified in Part E of the First Schedule.

5. Municipal Town Council

(1) A town shall, for the purposes of local government, be administered by a local authority which shall be known as a Municipal Town Council.

(2) There shall be a Municipal Town Council for every town, the boundaries of which shall be those specified in Part B of the Second Schedule.

(3) The corporate name of a Municipal Town Council shall consist of the words "The Municipal Council of", followed by the name of the town.

(4) Every Municipal Town Council specified in the first column of Part C of the Second Schedule shall consist of the corresponding number of specified in the second column of Part C of that Schedule.

(5) (a) Every Municipal Town Council specified in the first column of Part D of the Second Schedule shall consist of the corresponding number of electoral wards specified in the second column of Part D of that Schedule.

(b) The boundaries of each electoral ward of a Municipal Town Council shall be those specified in Part E of the Second Schedule.

6. Village Council

(1) A village shall, for the purposes of local government, be administered by a local authority which shall be known as a Village Council.

(2) There shall be a Village Council for every village, the boundaries of which shall be those specified in the Part B of the Third Schedule.

(3) The corporate name of a Village Council shall consist of the words "The Village Council of", followed by the name of the village concerned.

(4) Each Village Council shall consist of 9 Councillors.

7. District Council

(1) A district shall, for the purposes of local government, be administered by a local authority which shall be known as a District Council.

(2) There shall be a District Council for each of the districts of –

- (a) Black River;
- (b) Flacq;
- (c) Grand Port;
- (d) Moka;
- (e) Pamplemousses;
- (f) Rivière du Rempart; and
- (g) Savanne.

(3) Each District Council shall be responsible for overseeing the administration of the villages respectively assigned to it in Part A of the Fourth Schedule.

(4) The corporate name of a District Council shall consist of the words “The District Council of”, followed by the name of the district.

(5) (a) Every District Council specified in the first column of Part B of the Fourth Schedule shall consist of the corresponding number of Councillors specified in the second column of Part B of that Schedule.

(b) Every Village Council specified in the first column of Part C of the Fourth Schedule shall be represented on the appropriate District Council by the number of Councillors specified in the second column of Part C of that Schedule.

8. Creation of new local authority

(1) The President may, by Proclamation, create a new local authority and extend this Act to that authority.

(2) Where a new local authority is created under subsection (1), the President may, in the Proclamation creating it –

- (a) appoint suitable persons to act as Councillors for that local authority;
- (b) fix the date on which the Councillors appointed under paragraph (a) shall retire from office; and
- (c) fix such date, time and place for the first election of Councillors or appoint persons to perform those duties, and make such temporary modifications to this Act, applying to that local authority, as may appear necessary to him for those provisions to be applicable to the first constitution of that local authority.

(3) The date, time and place fixed by Proclamation, and any person appointed by Proclamation to perform any duty, shall, as regards the local authority created by the Proclamation, be respectively substituted in any provisions applied by the Proclamation for the date, time, place and person referred to in those provisions, and the person referred to in the Proclamation shall have the like functions and be subject to the like obligations, as the officer and person referred to in those provisions.

(4) Where a new local authority is created under subsection (1), this Act and every other enactment shall apply to that local authority and where the first Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Councillor or any of them are named in the Proclamation, shall apply as if they were elected or appointed under this Act and, where they are not so named, shall apply to their first election.

(5) Where the President creates a new local authority under subsection (1), the Minister shall, by regulations, amend the First, Second, Third or Fourth Schedule, as the case may be, to make provision for that new local authority, including its boundaries.

9. Changes in local authority or electoral ward

(1) The President may, after consultation with the Electoral Commissioner, the local authority concerned and such other person as he thinks fit, by Proclamation, alter the boundaries of a local authority or an electoral ward.

(2) A Proclamation under subsection (1) may contain such consequential or supplementary provision with respect to administrative arrangements as may appear to be necessary for the purpose and may, in particular, provide –

- (a) for the abolition, establishment, restriction or extension of the jurisdiction of a local authority in or over any part of any area affected by the Proclamation;
- (b) for the name of any altered area;
- (c) for the adjustment or alteration of the boundaries of any area affected by the Proclamation, and for the constitution and election of the local authority in any such area;
- (d) for the number of Councillors in any altered ward of an altered local authority and, where necessary, for their election;
- (e) for the functions or area of jurisdiction of any local authority within the area affected by the Proclamation, and for the costs and expenses of any such authority;
- (f) temporarily for the disposal of the assets, or for meeting the debts and liabilities of the various local authorities affected by the Proclamation, for the management of their property, and for regulating the duties, position and remuneration of officers affected by the Proclamation;
- (g) for the transfer of any writs, process, records, and documents relating to or to be executed in any part of the area affected by the Proclamation, and for determining questions arising from such transfer; and
- (h) for the adjustment of any property, debts and liabilities affected by the Proclamation and for the continuance in office of any officer of the local authority for the purposes of such adjustment.

(3) Where the President alters the boundaries of a local authority or an electoral ward under subsection (1), the Minister shall, by regulations, amend the First, Second, Third or Fourth Schedule, as the case may be, to make provision for the new boundaries of that local authority or that electoral ward.

Sub-Part B – Village Committees of Agaléga and Other Parts of Mauritius

10. Village Committe

(1) In Agaléga, Tromelin, Cargados Carajos and the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, and any other island comprised in the State of Mauritius, the appropriate regional body may, in accordance with such guidelines as may be issued by the Minister, and notwithstanding any enactment or rules establishing the regional body, set up Village Committees in the localities under its jurisdiction.

(2) The Representation of the People Act shall not apply to an election organised under the guidelines referred to in subsection (1).

(3) The role of a Village Committee shall be to –

(a) represent and act as an advocate for the interests of its community;

(b) consider and report on any matter referred to it by the regional body, or any matter of interest or concern to the Village Committee.

(4) There shall be a Village Committee for each of the localities specified in Part B of the Fifth Schedule.

(5) In this section, “regional body” means a body specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.

PART III – ELECTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Sub-Part A – Election of Councillors to Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council, District Council and Village Council

11. Election of Councillors to Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council

(1) The election of Councillors to a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council shall be –

(a) held in 2015 and thereafter every 6 years or in such other year, and at such date, as the President shall, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoint; and

(b) conducted in accordance with the Representation of the People Act.

(2) Subject to the Representation of the People Act, the President shall, for the purpose of an election of Councillors to a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council –

(a) issue a writ of election; and

(b) where necessary, appoint a day on which the poll is to be taken.

(3) Where the Electoral Commissioner gives notice of an election referred to in this section, he shall indicate the number of Councillors to be returned for each ward of that Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council.

(4) (a) Four Councillors of a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council shall be returned from each electoral ward under the simple majority system.

(b) Every person entitled to vote at an election referred to in this section shall vote for not more than 4 candidates.

(5) Every Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for 6 years from the date on which the poll of the return of the entire Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council is taken, as the case may be, and, subject to this Act, shall terminate on the day preceding nomination day at the next general election of Councillors.

(6) (a) Every group presenting more, than 2 candidates at an election of a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council shall ensure that not more than two thirds of the group's candidates for election to that Council are of the same sex.

(b) Where the group forms part of an alliance, it shall be sufficient for the alliance to comply with paragraph (a) without each group forming part of the alliance

necessarily complying with that paragraph.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

12. Election of Councillors to Village Council

- (1) The election of Councillors to a Village Council shall be –
 - (a) held in 2012 and thereafter every 6 years or in such other year, and at such date, as the President shall, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoint; and
 - (b) conducted in accordance with the Representation of the People Act.

- (2) Subject to the Representation of the People Act, the President shall, for the purpose of an election of Councillors to a Village Council –
 - (a) issue a writ of election; and
 - (b) where necessary, appoint a day on which the poll is to be taken.

- (3) Where the Electoral Commissioner gives notice of a Village Council election, he shall indicate the number of Councillors to be returned for the Village Council under the simple majority system.

- (4) Every person entitled to vote at a Village Council election shall not vote for more than the number of Councillors indicated in the notice referred to in subsection (3).

- (5) Every Village Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for 6 years from the date on which the poll of the return of the entire Village Council is taken and shall terminate on the day preceding nomination day at the next general election of Councillors.

- (6) Any group presenting more than 2 candidates at a Village Council election shall ensure that not more than two-thirds of the group's candidates are of the same sex.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

13. Election of Councillors to District Council

(1) Within one week following the return of candidates at an election to Village Councils, District Councillors shall be elected by secret ballot from among the Councillors of every Village Council in each of the districts referred to in section 7(2).

(2) The Chief Executive shall convene a meeting of all the Councillors of a Village Council for the purpose of electing one or 2 representatives of a Village Council to the District Council.

(3) The election shall be held at such time and place as may be appointed by the Permanent Secretary.

(4) The Permanent Secretary or his representative shall preside over the meeting of the Village Councillors so convened, but he shall have no right to vote.

(5) In Village Councils electing 2 representatives to the respective District Council, one ballot will be held with each Village Councillor having the option of voting for one or 2 candidates and the 2 Councillors receiving the most votes shall, subject to subsection (6), be elected.

(6) Where, at an election under this section, 2 or more Councillors obtain the same number of votes –

- (a) in a case where, at an election for 2 representatives, 2 candidates are placed first with the same number of votes, the 2 candidates shall be elected;
and
- (b) in every other case, the elections shall be decided by a drawing of lots done by the person who presides over the meeting.

14. Term of office of District Councillors

- (1) Subject to this section and section 37, a District Councillor shall hold office for a term of 6 years beginning on the day following that on which he is elected.
- (2) The seat of a District Councillor shall become vacant where he elects to stop serving as Village Councillor or is disqualified from so serving.
- (3) (a) Notwithstanding section 23, and subject to paragraph(b) in any year in which Village Council elections are held, every Village Councillor who has been elected as District Councillor shall continue to hold office as District Councillor until the day preceding the day on which Village Council elections are to be held.

(b) The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of a District Council shall continue in office as such until the election of a new Chairperson and a new Vice-Chairperson.

(4) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), a Village Council may, after a representative has served for a period of 2 years at the District Council, replace him by another Councillor following a motion to that effect.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply where the representative is the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a District Council, or a member of its Executive Committee.

Sub-Part B – Qualifications and Disqualifications as Councillor

15. Qualifications for election as Councillor

Subject to section 16, a person shall be qualified to be elected as a Councillor where he is –

- (a) registered as an elector in, any ward of that city or town or, that village, as the case may be; or

- (aa) in the case of a Municipal City Councillor or Municipal Town Councillor, occupying, as owner or tenant, any business premises in a ward of that city or town for not less than 6 months before the election; and
- (b) able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read the English and French languages with a degree of proficiency sufficient to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the respective Council.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

16. Disqualifications for election as Councillor

No person shall be qualified to be elected, or nominated, as a Municipal City Councillor, Municipal Town Councillor or Village Councillor or, having been so elected or nominated, shall sit or vote at a meeting of that authority where he –

- (a) is a member of the National Assembly;
- (b) is a member of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly;
- (c) is the holder of, or is acting in, an office of emolument –
 - (i) under the State;
 - (ii) under a local authority
 - (iii) under a statutory corporation or an organisation wholly funded by the State other than as the chairperson or member of the governing body of that corporation or organisation wholly funded by the State;
- (d) is an undischarged bankrupt or has obtained the benefit of a cessio bonorum;
- (e) has, within the 5 years preceding the day of his nomination or election, or since his nomination or election, been sentenced by a Court to death, penal servitude or imprisonment for any offence or to a fine or imprisonment for any drug-related offence;
- (f) has been adjudged to be of unsound mind;

- (g) is a party to, or a partner in a firm or a director or manager of a company which is a party to, any contract with that authority and has not, within 14 days after his nomination as a candidate for election, published in English or French language in the *Gazette* and in a daily newspaper, a notice setting out the nature of the contract and his interest, or the interest of the firm or company, in the contract;
- (h) is disqualified from acting as a Councillor by any enactment for having committed an offence connected with elections;
- (i) is disqualified from election by any enactment by reason of his holding, or acting in, any office, the functions of which involve –
 - (i) any responsibility for, or in connection with, the conduct of an election; or
 - (ii) any responsibility for the compilation or revision of a electoral register; or
 - (j) is a Councillor in another local authority.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

17. Multiple candidatures unlawful

No person shall, at one and the same election, stand as candidate for election –

- (a) in more than one ward of a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council; or
- (b) in more than one Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or Village Council.

18. Registration of groups

(1) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), a group may, at least 10 days before the day appointed for the nomination of candidates for election to a local authority, other than the election of a District Council, be registered as a group for the purposes of that election with the Electoral Supervisory Commission on making application in such manner as may be prescribed.

- (b) Any 2 or more groups may be registered as an alliance for the purpose of paragraph (2).

(2) (a) Every candidate for election to a local authority, other than the election of a District Council, shall, at his nomination, declare, in such manner as may be prescribed —

(i) where he belongs to a group not forming part of an alliance, that he belongs to that group; or

(ii) where he belongs to a group forming part of an alliance, that he belongs to the alliance and the group forming part of the alliance.

(b) Where a candidate fails or refuses to make a declaration under paragraph (a), he shall not be regarded as a member of any group.

(c) Where a candidate makes a declaration —

(i) under paragraph (a)(i), he shall, for the purpose of section 42(2) and (2A), be regarded as a member of that group and the name of that group shall be stated on any ballot paper on which his name appears; or

(ii) under paragraph (a)(ii), he shall, for the purpose of section 42(2) and (2A), be regarded as a member of that group, and both the name of the group and that of the alliance shall be stated on any ballot paper on which his name appears.

(3) There shall be such provision as may be prescribed requiring a person who makes an application or a declaration for the purposes of this section to furnish evidence with respect to the matters stated in the application or declaration and to their authority to make the application or declaration.

(4) There shall be such provision as may be prescribed for the determination by a Judge in Chambers before the day appointed for the nomination of candidates at a local authority election, other than the election of a District Council, of any question incidental to any application or declaration made in relation to that local authority election, and the determination of the Judge shall not be subject to appeal.

(5) (a) Subject to paragraph (aa), a group may submit to the Electoral Supervisory Commission a list of reserve candidates for the election of Municipal City Councillors, Municipal Town Councillors or Village Councillors, for the purpose of filling, under section 42, any vacancy which may occur after that election and before the next general election for the election of Councillors.

(aa) In the case of an alliance —

- (i) each group forming part of the alliance may submit a reserve list;
- (ii) no reserve list shall be submitted by the alliance itself.

(b) Subject to sections 15 and 17, a reserve list shall —

- (i) contain the names of not more than 6 persons;
- (ii) not include the name of a person —
 - (A) whose name is included on any other reserve list submitted by a group for the election of Municipal City Councillors, Municipal Town Councillors or Village Councillors;
 - (B) who is a candidate for the election of Municipal City Councillors, Municipal Town Councillors or Village Councillors;
- (iii) not comprise more than two-thirds of persons of the same sex; and
- (iv) indicate the order of precedence of each of the candidates appearing on the list, provided that not more than 2 consecutive candidates on the list shall be of the same sex.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

Sub-Part C – Qualifications and Disqualifications as Elector

19. Right to vote at Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or Village Council election

(1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who is registered as an elector in a city, town or village shall be entitled to vote in such manner as may be prescribed at any election for that city, town or village, unless he is prohibited from so doing by any enactment where –

- (a) he is a returning officer; or
- (b) he has committed an offence connected with elections.

(2) No person shall be entitled to vote where, on the date fixed for polling, he is in lawful custody or, except insofar as may otherwise be prescribed, he is, for any other reason, unable to attend in person at the place and time fixed for polling.

20. Qualifications of elector

(1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 21, a person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector at the election of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or Village Council where he is –

- (a) a citizen of Mauritius of not less than 18 years;
- (b) domiciled and resident in Mauritius; and
- (c) a resident of that city, town or village, as the case may be, provided that his name is included in the register of electors compiled in accordance with section 4A of the Representation of the People Act.

(2) No person shall be registered as an elector –

- (a) in more than one ward of a city or town; and
- (b) in more than one city, town or village.

21. Disqualifications of elector

No person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector at the election of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or Village Council where he –

- (a) has been sentenced to death or is serving a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 months for any offence;
- (b) is a person adjudged to be of unsound mind; or
- (c) is disqualified for registration as an elector by any enactment relating to offences connected with elections.

PART IV – COUNCILLORS, VACANCIES OF COUNCILLORS, MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS

Sub-Part A – Councillors

22. Oath to be taken by Councillor

(1) Subject to subsection (2), every Councillor shall, before taking his seat, take and subscribe the oath specified in the Sixth Schedule at a public sitting held in the Council Chamber.

(2) The Councillors present shall take the oath, as far as possible, in alphabetical order of their surnames.

(3) The seat of a Councillor shall become vacant where, without reasonable excuse, he fails or neglects to take and subscribe the oath specified in subsection (1) within a period of 4 weeks of his election or appointment, as the case may be.

23. Term of office of Councillor

Subject to this Act, the term of office of a Councillor shall begin on the day on which he takes the oath under section 22 and, except for the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice- Chairperson, shall terminate on the day immediately preceding nomination day at a general election for the election of Councillors.

24. Duties of Councillor

(1) A Councillor shall, at all times, act with reasonable care and diligence in the performance and discharge of official duties.

(2) A Councillor or a former Councillor shall not make improper use of information acquired by virtue of his position as a Councillor to gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for himself or for another person or to cause detriment to the Council.

(3) A Councillor shall not make improper use of his position as a member of the Council to gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for himself or for another person or to cause detriment to the Council.

25. Code of Conduct for Councillors

The Minister shall, after consultation with local authorities, and such other persons as he thinks fit, issue a Code of Conduct for Councillors, which he shall cause to be published in the *Gazette*.

26. Privilege of Councillor

(1) No action shall lie against a Councillor in respect of any statement or communication made by him to the local authority where he had a legal, social or moral interest or duty to make the statement or communication and the authority had, in turn, a corresponding interest or duty to receive the statement or communication.

(2) The privilege conferred by subsection (1) shall extend only to a statement or communication on the subject with respect to which the privilege exists, and shall not extend to anything that is not inherent or pertinent to the discharge of the duty which creates the privilege.

27. Remuneration of Councillor

Every Councillor shall be paid such monthly remuneration as may be prescribed.

28. Access to information by Councillor

(1) Subject to this section, a Councillor shall be entitled, in connection with the performance or discharge of his duties as a Councillor under this Act or any other enactment, without charge, to have access at any reasonable time to any relevant Council document, including –

- (a) a written contract entered into by the Council;
- (b) accounting records kept by the Council; and
- (c) financial statements and other documents prepared by the Council under this Act.

(2) A request for access to information under subsection (1) shall be directed in writing to the Chief Executive.

(3) Where any information is considered by the Chief Executive to be confidential, he shall not communicate the information and shall inform the Councillor in writing of his decision.

29. Proceedings in respect of disqualification

(1) (a) The Attorney-General, or an elector of the local authority concerned, may institute proceedings in the Supreme Court against any person acting, or claiming to be entitled to act, as a Councillor while disqualified within the meaning of this Part.

(b) Proceedings under this section shall not be instituted after 6 months from the date on which the Councillor was disqualified.

(2) Where, in proceedings instituted under this section, it is proved that a person is disqualified from acting as Councillor, the Supreme Court shall –

- (a) make a declaration to that effect;
- (b) declare that the office in which the person claims to be entitled to act is vacant;
- (c) grant an injunction restraining him from so acting; and

- (d) order him to pay to the Council such sum not exceeding 10,000 rupees for each occasion on which he so acted while disqualified, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be disqualified from acting as a Councillor –

- (a) where he is not qualified to be, or is disqualified from being, a Councillor, or from holding that office; or
- (b) where he has ceased to be a Councillor, or to hold that office, for any of the reasons specified in section 37 or 38.

30. Acts done by unqualified persons

The acts and proceedings of any person elected or nominated to an office under this Act shall, notwithstanding his disqualification or want of qualification, be as valid and effectual as if he had been qualified.

31. Protection of Councillor against outrage

Sections 156(1), 158(1) and 160 of the Criminal Code shall extend to cases of outrage and violence against, and shall be applicable to, a Councillor.

Sub-Part B – Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

32. Senior Councillor

At any meeting requiring to be chaired by a Senior Councillor, the Chief Executive shall, before the start of the meeting, designate –

- (a) the Councillor who obtained the highest percentage of votes at the last election of Municipal City Councillors, Municipal Town Councillors or Village Councillors or, where 2 or more Councillors obtained the highest percentage of votes, one among them by the drawing of lots;
- (b) where the Senior Councillor is, for any reason, unable or unwilling to preside the meeting, the next eligible and willing Councillor with the highest percentage of votes; or
- (c) where there has been no poll at such election in respect of the local authority concerned, or in case there is among the Councillors present, no elected Councillor, the Councillor whose name is drawn by lot.

33. Election of Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

(1) The Chief Executive shall, within 14 days following the proclamation of the results of a Municipal City Council election, Municipal Town Council election or Village Council election, convene a meeting of all the returned candidates who, after taking the oath referred to in section 22, shall meet under the chairmanship of the Senior Councillor, to elect from amongst themselves or until such time as their successors are elected –

- (a) in the case of a Municipal City Council, a Lord Mayor and a Deputy Lord Mayor;
- (b) in the case of a Municipal Town Council, a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor;
- (c) in the case of a Village Council or District Council, a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson,

who, unless they resign from their office or are sooner removed, shall remain in office for a period of 2 years.

(2) Between the twenty-first and twenty-eighth of the month in which the term of 2 years referred to in subsection (1) expires –

- (a) every Municipal City Council, at a special meeting held for that purpose and convened by the Chief Executive, shall meet under the chairmanship of the retiring Lord Mayor, or in his absence, the Deputy Lord Mayor, or in the absence of both of them, a Councillor elected as chairperson of the day by the Councillors

present at the meeting, and elect from amongst the Councillors, a Lord Mayor and a Deputy Lord Mayor;

- (b) every Municipal Town Council, at a special meeting held for that purpose and convened by the Chief Executive, shall meet under the chairmanship of the retiring Mayor, or in his absence, the Deputy Mayor, or in the absence of both of them, a Councillor elected as chairperson of the day by the Councillors present at the meeting, and elect from amongst the Councillors, a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor;
- (c) every District Council or Village Council, at a special meeting held for that purpose and convened by the Chief Executive, shall meet under the chairmanship of the Chairperson, or in his absence, the Vice-Chairperson, or in the absence of both of them, a Councillor elected as chairperson of the day by the Councillors present at the meeting, and elect from amongst the Councillors, a Chairperson and a Vice- Chairperson,

who, unless they resign from their office or are sooner removed, shall hold their office for a period of 2 years, or until such time as their successors are elected.

(3) Between the twenty-first and the twenty-eighth of the month in which the term of 2 years referred to in subsection (2) expires –

- (a) every Municipal City Council, at a special meeting held for that purpose and convened by the Chief Executive, shall meet under the chairmanship of the retiring Lord Mayor, or in his absence, the Deputy Lord Mayor, or in the absence of both of them, a Councillor elected as chairperson of the day by the Councillors present at the meeting, and elect from amongst the Councillors, a Lord Mayor and a Deputy Lord Mayor;
- (b) every Municipal Town Council, at a special meeting held for that purpose and convened by the Chief Executive, shall meet under the chairmanship of the retiring Mayor, or in his absence, the Deputy Mayor, or in the absence of both of them, a Councillor elected as chairperson of the day by the Councillors present at the meeting, and elect from amongst the Councillors, a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor;

(c) every District Council or Village Council, at a special meeting held for that purpose and convened by the Chief Executive, shall meet under the chairmanship of the Chairperson, or in his absence, the Vice-Chairperson, or in the absence of both of them, a Councillor elected as chairperson of the day by the Councillors present at the meeting, and elect from amongst the Councillors, a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson,

who, unless they resign from their office or are sooner removed, shall hold their office starting from their election, or until such time as their successors are elected.

(4) Subject to subsection (3), the retiring Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor, or Mayor and Deputy Mayor, or Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall continue in office until their successors have been elected.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

34. Election procedure under this Sub-part

(1) In the case of elections for the office of Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor, or Mayor and Deputy Mayor, or Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of a District Council or Village Council, after an election of the whole Council, the Senior Councillor shall receive nominations of candidates from any Councillor who has been already sworn in, except that no member shall nominate more than one other member for the same office.

(2) Where the Senior Councillor receives –

(a) the nomination of only one candidate for an office, he shall declare that candidate duly elected;

(b) the nomination of more than one candidate, an election shall be held by secret ballot.

(3) (a) The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to the office of Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor, or Mayor or Deputy

Mayor, or Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a District Council or Village Council, as the case may be.

(b) In case of an equality of votes, the ballot shall be retaken in respect of the candidates who have obtained an equal number of votes.

(4) Where, on the second ballot, there is again an equality of votes, the person to be elected shall be designated by drawing of lots between the candidates having received the same number of votes.

(5) Where no nomination is received under subsection (2), the President may, on the recommendation of the Minister, make the necessary appointment.

35. Powers of Lord Mayor, Mayor and Chairperson of District Council

(1) The Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of a District Council shall issue general policy guidelines on the activities of the Council over which he presides.

(2) The appropriate Chief Executive shall be responsible, after consultation with the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of a District Council, as the case may be, for arranging the business for, and keeping the minutes of, the Council or any of its committees and for conveying the decisions of the Council or any of its committees.

(3) Any act required to be done by the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of a District Council may, in his absence, be done respectively by the Deputy Lord Mayor, Deputy Mayor or Vice-Chairperson of the District Council, as the case may be.

(4) Where the Lord Mayor and the Deputy Lord Mayor, the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, or the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of a District Council, are absent from their respective offices, the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be, shall, at a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Senior Councillor, appoint a substitute Lord Mayor, substitute Mayor, or substitute Chairperson who shall act as Lord Mayor of the Municipal City Council, Mayor of the Municipal Town Council or the Chairperson of the District Council, until such time as the Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor or Deputy Mayor, or Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the District Council resumes office.

36. Revocation of Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson

(1) Where a Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a District or Village Council no longer commands a majority, following a motion of no confidence that has been debated and passed against him, the Minister shall revoke the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson, as the case may be, and order that a new Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson be elected within 7 days of the order.

(2) A Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a District or Village Council elected in accordance with subsection (1) shall hold office until such time as the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson, as the case may be, whom he is elected to replace would have normally vacated his office.

(3) Only one motion of no confidence shall be allowed during the tenure of office of a Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a District or Village Council, and no such motion shall be allowed during the first 6 months of his tenure of office.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

Sub-Part C – Vacancies of Councillors

37. Vacation of office by resignation

(1) A Councillor may resign his office by giving notice in writing to the appropriate Chief Executive.

(2) A resignation under subsection (1) shall take effect on receipt of the notice of resignation by the Chief Executive.

(3) Where a person who has been elected as a Municipal City Councillor, Municipal Town Councillor or Village Councillor resigns from his group, he shall be deemed to have also resigned his office as Councillor.

(4) Where a person who has been elected as a District Councillor resigns his office, he shall be deemed to have also resigned his office as a Village Councillor.

38. Vacation of office in other cases

The seat of a Councillor shall become vacant –

- (a) on his death;
- (b) where, without the prior leave of the relevant Council, he fails throughout a period of 6 consecutive months to attend a meeting of that Council;
- (c) where, without disclosing his interest in accordance with section 46, he or a firm of which he is a partner or manager or a company of which he is a director or manager becomes a party to a contract with the Council of which he is a Councillor, or where, without making the required disclosure, he becomes a partner of a firm, or a director or manager of a company which is a party to any such subsisting contract; or
- (d) where he becomes disqualified under section 16.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

39. Declaration of vacancy

- (1) Where a Councillor –
 - (a) ceases to be qualified as a Councillor;
 - (b) becomes disqualified from being a Councillor for any reason other than by reason of a conviction or a breach of any enactment relating to electoral offences; or

- (c) ceases to be a Councillor for any reason specified in section 38(b), (c) or (d),

the appropriate Chief Executive shall, except in a case in which a declaration has been made by the Supreme Court under this Part, forthwith declare his office to be vacant.

(2) The notice of a declaration of vacancy shall be signed by the Chief Executive, affixed in a conspicuous place in the offices of the Council, and sent to the Minister, who shall cause the notice to be published in the *Gazette*.

(3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of a Chief Executive under this section may, by way of motion, move the Supreme Court to set aside the decision.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

40. Date of vacancy

For the purpose of filling a vacancy in any office for which an appointment is made or an election is held under this Act, the vacancy shall be taken to have occurred –

- (a) in the case of resignation in writing, on receipt of the resignation by the Chief executive;
- (b) in the case of death, on the date of death of the Councillor;
- (c) in the case of a disqualification by reason of conviction, on the expiry of the delay for lodging an appeal or, where an appeal is lodged, on the day it is finally disposed of by the Supreme Court;
- (d) in the case of an election being declared void on election petition, on the date of the judgment of the Court; or
- (e) in the case of a person ceasing to be qualified to be a Councillor, or becoming disqualified for any reason other than that specified in paragraph (c) or ceasing to be a Councillor for any reason specified in section 38(b), (c), or (d), on the

date on which his office is declared vacant by the Chief Executive or by the Supreme Court, as the case may be.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

41. Vacancy in office of Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson

(1) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of a Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor or Deputy Mayor, or of a Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a District Council or a Village Council, an election to fill the vacancy shall be held within 10 days of the occurrence of the vacancy and conducted in the manner provided in section 33 or 34.

(2) A Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor or Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a District Council or a Village Council elected in accordance with subsection (1), shall hold office until such time as the Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor or Deputy Mayor, Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the District Council or the Village Council, as the case may be, whom he is called to replace, would have normally vacated his office.

42. Vacancy in office of Municipal City Councillor, Municipal Town Councillor or Village Councillor

(1) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of a Municipal City Councillor, Municipal Town Councillor or Village Councillor, the appropriate Chief Executive shall, not later than one week after its occurrence, give notice in writing to the Minister of the vacancy.

(2) The vacant seat shall —

- (a) where the vacancy occurs following a declaration of the Supreme Court that a person was unduly elected or returned, be filled, subject to subsection (2A) and subsection (4)(a), by the unreturned candidate who obtained the highest number of votes after the elected candidates at the election; or

- (b) in every other case, be filled, subject to section 18(5), by the first available person on the Municipal City Councillor's, Municipal Town Councillor's or Village Councillor's group's reserve list in the order of precedence in which the name appears on the list.

(2A) Where the seat of a member of a group registered as an alliance becomes vacant, it shall be filled by the first available person on the reserve list of the group of which he is a member.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where the seat of a member becomes vacant, the Electoral Commissioner shall, after consultation with the Electoral Supervisory Commission, notify to the Minister the name of the person who is to fill the vacancy.

(4) A person's name may only be so notified where —

- (a) he is willing to serve as a Municipal City Councillor, Municipal Town Councillor or Village Councillor, as the case may be; and
- (b) in the case of the filling of a vacancy pursuant to subsection (2)(b) —
 - (i) the group does not, within one week of the notice of declaration of vacancy being published in the *Gazette* under section 39(2), inform the Electoral Commissioner of its objection to his name being notified to the Minister; or
 - (ii) in the case of a group that was registered as an alliance of 2 or more groups under section 18(1), all the groups jointly do not,

within one week of the notice of declaration of vacancy, inform the Electoral Commissioner of their objection to his name being notified to the Minister.

(5) A person whose name is notified under subsection (3) shall be treated as a member of the local authority on the day on which notification of his name is received by the Minister, and that person shall take the oath referred to in section 22 at the next ordinary meeting of the Council.

(6) Where, in the case of the filling of a vacancy pursuant to subsection (2)(b), no remaining person is available on the group's reserve list or where the group did not submit a reserve list at the time of the general election of the local authority, the Minister may appoint any person who is qualified to be a Municipal City Councillor, Municipal Town Councillor or Village Councillor, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy.

(7) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of a Municipal City Councillor, Municipal Town Councillor or Village Councillor, as the case may be, and —

- (a) the filling of the vacancy is to be made pursuant to subsection (2)(a) and there is no unreturned candidate who can, and is willing to, serve as a Councillor; or
- (b) the filling of the vacancy is to be made pursuant to subsection (2)(b) and the person who vacated the seat was not a member of a group,

the Minister may appoint any other person who is qualified to be a Councillor to fill the vacancy.

Amended by [\[Act No. 23 of 2013\]](#); [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

43. Vacancy in office of District Councillor

Where a vacancy occurs in the office of a District Councillor, an election to fill the vacancy so occurring shall be held within 15 days of the occurrence of the vacancy by the Village Council concerned, and shall be conducted in the manner specified in section 13.

44. Acts not invalidated by vacancy

Every act done by a local authority shall, notwithstanding any vacancy in the local authority or the subsequent discovery that there was a defect in the election or appointment of a person purporting to be a Councillor, be as valid as if no such vacancy or defect had existed.

Sub-Part D – Meetings, Proceedings and Committees of Local Authority

45. Meetings of local authority

(1) (a) The meetings and proceedings of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, and of any of its committees, shall be conducted in the manner specified in Part A of the Seventh Schedule.

(b) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall meet in an ordinary meeting as often as its business may require and at least once every month.

(2) (a) The meetings and proceedings of a Village Council and any of its committees shall be conducted in the manner specified in Part B of the Seventh Schedule.

(b) A Village Council shall meet in an ordinary meeting as often as its business may require and at least once every month.

(3) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), a meeting of a Council shall be conducted in a place open to the public, but the Councillor presiding over the meeting may order the removal of any person for disorderly conduct or obstruction of proceedings.

(b) A Council may order that the public be excluded from attendance at a meeting where the Council considers it to be necessary and appropriate, in order to receive, discuss or consider, in confidence, any information or matter.

(4) Subject to this Act, a Council shall make Standing Orders for the regulation of its proceedings and business, and may vary or revoke any such orders.

(5) The Minister may, after consultation with the local authorities concerned, by regulations, amend the Seventh Schedule.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

46. Disability because of interest

(1) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), where a Councillor or an officer having any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any contract or other matter is present at a meeting of the local authority at which the contract or other matter is the subject of consideration, he shall, as soon as practicable after the start of the meeting, disclose his interest and shall not take part in the consideration or discussion of, and shall not vote on any question with respect to, the contract or other matter.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply to an interest in a contract or other matter which a Councillor or an officer may have as a rate-payer or inhabitant of the area, or as an ordinary consumer of electricity or water, or to an interest in any matter relating to the terms on which the right to participate in any service, including the supply of goods, is offered to the public.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall, subject to subsection (1)(b), be treated as having an indirect pecuniary interest in a contract or other matter, where –

- (a) he or any of his nominees is a director of a company or other body with which the contract is made or is proposed to be made or which has a direct pecuniary interest in the other matter under consideration; or
- (b) he is a partner, or is in the employment, of a person with whom the contract is made or is proposed to be made or who has a direct pecuniary interest in the other matter under consideration.

(3) For the purposes of this section, an interest of spouses living together shall be deemed to be an interest of both spouses.

(4) A general notice given in writing by a Councillor or an officer to the appropriate Chief Executive to the effect that –

- (a) he or his spouse is a director, or is in the employment, of a specified company or other body; or
- (b) that he or his spouse is a partner, or in the employment, of a specified person,

shall, unless and until the notice is withdrawn, be deemed to be a sufficient disclosure of his interest in any contract, proposed contract, or other matter relating to that company or other body or to that person which may be the subject of consideration after the date of the notice.

(5) Every Chief Executive shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, particulars of any disclosure made under subsection (1) and of any notice given under subsection (4), and the book shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any Councillor or member of the public.

(6) A local authority may, by resolution, exclude any Councillor or any officer from any meeting while any contract, proposed contract, or other matter in which he has an interest referred to in subsection (1) is under consideration.

(7) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100,000 rupees.

(8) It shall be a defence for any person prosecuted under subsection (6) to establish that he did not know that the contract, proposed contract, or other matter which he has a pecuniary interest was the subject of consideration at the meeting.

(9) No prosecution for an offence under this section shall be instituted except on information filed by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

47. Establishment of Executive Committee

(1) Every local authority, other than a Village Council, shall have an Executive Committee.

(2) An Executive Committee shall comprise –

- (a) the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, as the case may be;
- (b) the Deputy Lord Mayor, Deputy Mayor or Vice-Chairperson, as the case may be; and
- (c) 5 other members of the Council, to be appointed by the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, as the case may be.

48. Duties and powers of Executive Committee

(1) Subject to the procedures and exceptions laid down in section 160, an Executive Committee shall be responsible for the approval of the procurement of goods and services.

(2) In the exercise of their powers, the members of an Executive Committee shall be collectively responsible to the Council.

(3) The term of office of an Executive Committee shall be 2 years, commencing after the election of a Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of a District Council.

(4) Every member of an Executive Committee shall, upon ceasing to be a member of the local authority by which he was appointed, also cease to be a member of the Executive Committee.

(5) Every decision taken by an Executive Committee under subsection (1) shall be reported at the next Council meeting.

(6) Where a vacancy occurs for a member designated under section 47(2)(c), he shall be replaced by another Councillor who shall hold office until such time as the original member, whom he is called upon to replace, would have normally vacated his office.

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

PART V – PURPOSE AND SERVICES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY
Sub-Part A – Purpose, Functions and Powers of Local Authority

49. Purpose of local authority

The purpose of a local authority shall be to –

- (a) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the local community;
- (b) improve the overall quality of life of people in the local community;
- (c) ensure that services and facilities provided by the Council are accessible and equitably distributed;
- (d) ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively to best meet the needs of the local community;
- (e) ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making; and

- (f) provide for the prudent use and stewardship of local community resources.

50. Functions of Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council

(1) Subject to this Act, a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall perform such functions as are necessary to further most effectively its purpose and, in particular, shall –

- (a) develop, implement and monitor its strategic plans and budgets;
- (b) plan for and provide services and facilities for the local community;
- (c) raise revenue to enable the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town or District Council to perform its functions;
- (d) develop, implement and monitor its corporate and financial management control techniques;
- (e) establish norms and standards in the conduct of its affairs;
- (f) perform and discharge the functions and exercise the powers under this Act or any other enactment relating to local authorities; and
- (g) do such things as are incidental or conducive to the performance of any of its functions under the Act.

(2) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall, subject to its financial capability and within the limits of its administrative area, be responsible –

- (a) subject to the Mauritius Land Transport Authority Act 2009, the Roads Act and the Road Traffic Act, for –
 - (i) the cleaning and lighting of all motorways and main roads;
 - (ii) the construction, care, maintenance, improvement, cleaning of all pavements, bus shelters, drains and bridges and lighting of all roads other than motorways and main roads;

- (iii) the removal from any public place or road of any dead animal and the safe disposal of any carcass or dead body of such animal;
 - (iv) the removal of any physical obstruction on road reserves;
 - (v) the control, removal or alteration of advertisements;
- (b) subject to any regulations made under section 162(1), for the collection and conveyance of waste to disposal sites or waste management facilities;
- (c) subject to the Forest and Reserves Act, for the undertaking of works of afforestation, terracing and tree planting alongside public roads, the cutting and removing of any tree growing within 2 metres of a public road unless the owner of the land bordering the road elects to cut and remove the tree within such time as may be fixed by the Council;
- (d) for the provision, maintenance, management and regulation of places of public auction, public markets and fairs, other than trade fairs and exhibitions which may be organised with the approval of the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of consumer protection is assigned, pursuant to any regulations made under the Consumer Protection (Price and Supplies Control) Act or any other relevant enactment;
- (e) for the construction, control, care, management, maintenance, improvement and cleaning of all beds and banks of lakes, rivers, rivulets and streams;
- (f) for the construction, care, management, maintenance, improvement, cleaning and lighting of squares, open spaces, parks, gardens, public buildings including lavatories, baths and swimming pools, open and dedicated to the use of the public, except for public buildings which are the property of the State;
- (g) for the construction, management, maintenance and improvement of public libraries, exhibition halls and art galleries, theatres, places of public entertainment, playing fields, nurseries for infants, pre-primary schools cemeteries, crematoria and cremation grounds;

- (h) for the control of premises used for commercial, industrial, professional and other related activities;
- (i) for the construction of commercial, industrial, professional and residential buildings and the management, maintenance and improvement of municipal estates;
- (j) for the provision, maintenance, control, management and renting of parking places for vehicles on urban and rural roads;
- (k) subject to the Public Health Act, the Environment Protection Act and any other relevant enactment, for the control of pollution causing a public or private nuisance;
- (l) for the licensing, regulation and control of the conduct of business activities, other than those regulated by other licensing authorities, within its administrative area;
- (m) for the promotion of sports development and the organisation of sports activities, including the sponsorship of any club capable of representing the city, town or district at local, regional and international levels;
- (n) for the provision of infrastructure for leisure and cultural activities to the inhabitants and the organization of leisure, welfare and cultural activities;
- (o) for the provision, maintenance, control and management of traffic centres, including bus stations, stands for lorries and other public vehicles;
- (p) for necessary action to ensure that the buildings and plots of land along roads are properly kept, regularly maintained and embellished;
- (q) for the control, management, and maintenance of public fountains;

- (r) for the proper management and regular maintenance of assets handed over to it by any Ministry or Government Department in accordance with any existing Memorandum of Understanding, signed by the Ministry or Department concerned and the Council;
- (s) for such other undertaking as may be approved by the Minister; and
- (t) for such other functions as may be conferred on it by any other enactment.

51. Functions of Village Council

(1) Subject to this section, a Village Council shall, within the limits of its administrative area, be responsible for –

- (a) the organisation of sports, leisure and cultural activities;
- (b) the running of pre-primary schools and entrepreneurship courses;
- (c) the maintenance and improvement of libraries and computer facilities;
- (d) the maintenance of cremation grounds and any other public health amenities;
and
- (e) the performance generally of any public works to promote the sanitation and cleanliness of the village and the well being of the inhabitants.

(2) A Village Council may, subject to the approval of the Minister, carry out any other duties assigned to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council under section 50.

52. Powers of local authority

(1) Subject to any limitations or restrictions imposed by or under This Act or any other enactment, a local authority shall have such powers as are necessary to attain its objects and discharge its functions most effectively.

(2) Notwithstanding any other enactment, the areas, places, property and undertakings specified in the Eighth Schedule shall be exclusively controlled, managed and maintained by, and all revenues derived there from shall accrue to, the Municipal City Council of Port Louis.

(3) For the better performance of its functions, any Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may do such acts and take such steps, including the acquisition and disposal of any property rights which it considers necessary for or conducive or incidental to the exercise of its powers and duties, and may in particular –

- (a) enter into such contracts as it deems fit for the efficient discharge, under its supervision and responsibility, of its functions;
- (b) with the Minister's approval, enter in partnership with any other local authority, parastatal organisation, private person, firm, partnership or company for the realisation of any joint venture, commercial, industrial or otherwise.

(4) In the exercise of its functions under section 50 or 51, a local authority may, temporarily or permanently, close, divert, alter, widen, raise or lower any public road and carry out all works which it considers appropriate in the area, including the planting and felling of trees or shrubs and the digging of wells and conduits.

(5) Where any closure or diversion of any road under this section is likely to be permanent or where any widening requires the demolition of buildings belonging to third parties, the resolution to close, divert or widen the road shall be subject to the approval of the Minister and no work shall be undertaken until notice of the resolution –

- (a) has been published in 2 consecutive issues of the *Gazette*; and
- (b) has been communicated to all persons whose premises may be injuriously affected by such works, by registered post with *avis de réception* at the residence or at the last known place of residence of such persons.

(6) The Minister may, where he considers it expedient, order the relevant unit of the Ministry to carry out any function of a local authority referred to in section 50(2) (a) to (c), (e) to (g), (k), (n), (p) and (q).

53. Thoroughfares on private property

(1) No street, lane, alley or thoroughfare shall be considered to be dedicated to public use unless the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council has approved its dedication to public use.

(2) No person shall create a street, lane, alley, or thoroughfare on his land for dedication to public use without giving notice of his intention to the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council concerned.

(3) Subject to section 156, a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall name any street, lane, alley or thoroughfare dedicated to public use.

54. Powers of authorised officers of Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council

(1) Subject to subsection (2), every authorised officer of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council

(a) shall have all the necessary powers to –

(i) enter, at all reasonable times, any place where a building is being constructed or repaired, to ascertain whether the required Building and Land Use Permit has been obtained and, if so, whether the conditions of such permit are being respected;

(ii) issue all orders required so that the Planning and Development Act, the Town and Country Planning Act and the Building Control Act 2012 are complied with;

- (b) shall have the powers, privileges, immunities and duties of a police officer in the execution of all summons and orders issued in relation to any offence against an enactment relating to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council;
- (c) may seize any article or animal which is the subject matter of an offence under any enactment relating to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council where –
 - (i) the seizure is necessary for the purpose of establishing the offence; or
 - (ii) the article or animal is liable to seizure or confiscation;
- (d) may, without warrant, arrest any person for any offence under any enactment relating to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council where the person –
 - (i) not being known to him, refuses to give his name and address or gives a name and address which he has reason to consider to be false; or
 - (ii) runs away or attempts to run away, rescues any article seized or in any way obstructs, hinders, opposes or molests the inspector;
- (e) shall wear such uniform, and carry such staff or other insignia of office, as the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may determine.

(2) (a) Any person arrested under subsection (1)(e) shall be taken forthwith to the nearest police station and the officer in charge of the station shall, where he is satisfied in respect to the name, position and place of abode of the person arrested, release him provisionally after recording all the particulars concerning the case in the occurrence book of the station.

(b) Where the person arrested is not released, he shall be taken before a Magistrate on the next sitting day.

(c) Any article or animal seized or confiscated under subsection (1)(d) shall be disposed of –

- (i) in such manner as the Court may direct;

- (ii) where no direction has been issued by the Court, in such manner as the Chief Executive may determine.

Amended by [\[Act No. 9 of 2012\]](#)

Sub-Part B – Services of Local Authority

55. Free membership of libraries

Where a local authority provides a library for public use, the residents of that local authority shall be entitled to join the library free of charge.

56. Markets and fairs

No market or fair shall be erected or opened in any administrative area of a local authority unless –

(a) it has been approved by the relevant Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council and complies with such terms and conditions as the Council may impose; and

(b) its site and layout plans have been approved by the Sanitary Authority and comply with such terms and conditions, including fire safety norms, as it may determine.

57. Occupation of stalls and shops inside markets, fairs or other premises

(1) Notwithstanding the Landlord and Tenant Act, a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may –

(a) after inviting expressions of interest and by contract, authorise any person to occupy any stall, shop or other place inside any market or fair which it controls or manages, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;

(b) after calling for tenders and by contract, authorise any person to occupy any other premises which it controls or manages, on such terms and conditions as it may determine.

(2) An authorisation under subsection (1) shall be for a period of not more than 3 years but may be expressly renewed for further periods not exceeding 3 years, on such terms and conditions, including a revision of any fee payable, as the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may determine in each particular category.

- (3) Except with the approval of the Minister, a local authority shall not –
- (a) suspend, revoke, or fail to renew an authorization granted under subsection (1);
 - (b) where it has the option not to renew a contract entered under subsection (1), exercise that option; or
 - (c) vary the terms and conditions of an authorization granted under subsection (1).

58. Sale of articles outside markets or fairs

(1) Subject to subsection (2) a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed and on such terms and conditions as it may determine, issue permits for the opening of shops and stalls outside the markets and fairs for the sale of such articles as may be specified in regulations made by the Council.

(2) The site, construction and sanitary arrangements of the shops and stalls shall be in conformity with any enactment relating to sanitation.

(3) No article shall be sold at a market or fair, in a place other than the shop or stall in respect of which the permit was granted.

(4) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may cancel any permit granted under this section where any enactment relating to these articles is not complied with or where the permit holder does not comply with any terms and conditions of the permit.

(5) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may, by regulations, provide for the payment of different fees in respect of different permits according to the description of the articles to be sold in such shops or stalls.

59. Waste management

- (1) The Permanent Secretary shall formulate policies and strategies for the –
- (a) minimisation of waste and recovery from waste; and
 - (b) storage, collection, conveyance and disposal of waste.
- (2) The Permanent Secretary shall, in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the Minister, make arrangements for the –
- (a) operation and management of disposal sites and waste management facilities; and
 - (b) control of private operators in the field of waste management.
- (3) For the purpose of subsections (1) and (2), the Permanent Secretary may consult the Environment Coordination Committee.

60. Storage, collection, transfer and disposal of waste

- (1) A local authority shall –
- (a) implement programmes and put in place mechanisms for waste minimisation, storage, collection and conveyance of waste to waste disposal sites or waste management facilities;
 - (b) ensure that waste is put in appropriate storage receptacles for collection;
 - (c) arrange for the regular collection of waste in its jurisdiction area and transfer to disposal sites or waste management facilities, as appropriate.
- (2) Subject to any requirement imposed under any other enactment, the Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, designate a waste disposal site or a waste management facility for hazardous or non-hazardous waste.
- (3) Any vehicle used for the conveyance of waste shall be licensed by the Ministry in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) A local authority may, subject to the approval of the Permanent Secretary, facilitate the collection of selected hazardous wastes.

(5) All waste collected by, or on behalf of, a local authority shall be the property of the State.

61. Sanitation and abatement of nuisance

(1) Subject to any enactment relating to buildings, drains, quarantine, drainage or waste water, a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may take measures for the construction, repair, maintenance, cleaning and general care of all drains, sewers, gutters and cross-gutters in the area falling within its jurisdiction.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of the Waste Water Management Authority and the control of the waste water system and, subject to section 62, a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall not object to, oppose or hinder any digging or other works consequent thereon or incidental thereto, where notice has been duly given to the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council.

(3) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall have the power to authorise the construction of drains in privately owned land where storm water accumulates and represents flooding risks.

(4) Except where way-leave has been given to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, the onus to keep the drains inside private properties clean shall be the responsibility of the owners.

(5) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall have the power to cause any obstruction to be removed from any watercourse likely to cause flooding.

(6) In the discharge of its functions, a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall ensure that the owner or occupier of –

(a) premises, including flats, vacant premises or wasteland, takes necessary measures to keep those premises, including drains found on private property, clean and free from waste, undergrowth or noisome vegetation at all times; and

(b) wasteland takes necessary measures to keep the wasteland properly fenced.

(7) Notwithstanding the Environment Protection Act, where any waste is deposited on any land within the jurisdiction area of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council or is in contravention of this Act, the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall serve a notice to the occupier of the land requiring him to –

(a) remove the waste forthwith or within a period specified in the notice, not exceeding 15 days as from the date of service of the notice;

(b) take, within a specified period, such steps as are specified in the notice with a view to eliminating or reducing the consequences of the deposit of the waste.

(7A) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (7)(a) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than 10,000 rupees and not exceeding 50,000 rupees.

(8) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may remove any type of waste that has been deposited on any premises or take such other steps –

- (a) where it considers that such waste should be removed to eliminate or reduce the consequences of the deposit of it and take action to prevent pollution of the environment or which may represent danger to human, animal or plant life; or
- (b) where the owner of the premises in question is untraceable.

(9) Where bareland or any abandoned premises constitutes, or is likely to constitute, a threat to public health, and where the owner of the bareland or premises, is untraceable, an officer of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may enter the bareland or premises and cause all necessary works for the cleaning of the land or premise and removal and disposal of all undergrowth, waste and any other material that may be found thereupon.

(10) (a) Where a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council exercises its powers under subsection (8) or (9) in respect of any land, it shall be entitled to recover the costs of the work done from the owner or occupier.

(b) Such sum shall stand as a civil debt to the account of the owner or occupier.

(11) No person shall deposit, or cause, or allow to be deposited, any household or commercial waste, litter, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture, animal carcass or any other material whether liquid or solid, on any street, pavement, bareland, vacant premises, drain, canal, rivulet, river, stream, reservoir or any public place.

(12) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall, on request, submit to the Permanent Secretary, a report of the wastelands cleared and of waste collected in accordance with this Part, and such report should include details of –

- (a) the premises which have been cleared or from which waste has been collected;
- (b) the types and volume or the quantity of waste; and
- (c) the costs incurred.

(13) (a) No person shall deposit or cause or allow to be deposited any building material on a street, pavement, bare land, vacant premises or any public place, unless he holds the appropriate written authorisation from the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council authorising him to do so.

(b) Where the authorisation is obtained, the deposit or stacking should be in strict conformity with the terms and conditions of the authorisation.

(14) The owner or occupier of any premises shall trim, or cause to be trimmed, in height and thickness, perpendicular to the inward edge of the footway, any hedge projecting on any street so as to allow a free passage.

(15) Where a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council considers that any nuisance exists on, or in respect of, any road, bridge, building or other place within its jurisdiction area and abatement thereof is required in the interest of public health, the Council shall, by order in writing, call upon the person causing the nuisance to abate that nuisance or to carry out required works which should commence within such time as may be fixed by the council.

(16) In this section –
“nuisance” has the same meaning as in section 18 of the Public Health Act.

Amended by [\[Act No. 27 of 2013\]](#); [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

62. Works affecting roads

(1) No person shall carry out any works likely to damage the surface of a road unless –

- (a) he obtains, pursuant to an application, a written authorisation from the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council in whose area the road is to be found; and
- (b) he strictly complies with all the conditions imposed by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council,

which shall include the payment of a fee and the submission of a deposit.

(2) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall commit an offence, and the Court shall, on motion of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, further order him to pay to the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council the cost or estimated cost of repairing and resurfacing the damaged part of the road.

(b) It shall be a defence for any person prosecuted for an offence under paragraph (a) to prove that –

- (i) an application for an authorisation made under subsection (1)(a) has not been dealt with within a reasonable time;
- (ii) the works undertaken were required to be done urgently; and
- (iii) he has offered to pay to the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council the cost or estimated cost of repairing and resurfacing the damaged part of the road.

Sub-Part C – Power to Control State Land and Acquire Land and Buildings

63. State lands in Port Louis

(1) (a) The Municipal City Council of Port Louis shall be vested with the control and maintenance of the State land known as the Champ de Mars.

(b) The Municipal City Council of Port Louis shall not sell, lease, occupy or build on the Champ de Mars without the approval of the President and shall ensure that no person occupies or builds on that land without the approval of the President.

(c) The State may, at any time, on giving notice to the Municipal City Council of Port Louis, resume its full rights over the whole or any part of the Champ de Mars.

(d) Any building and other property belonging to the Municipal City Council of Port Louis which, at the time of resumption of the rights referred to in paragraph (c), is to be found on the Champ de Mars, may be removed by the State.

(2) (a) The Municipal City Council of Port Louis shall –

- (i) be vested with the control and maintenance of the 6 portions of State Land situated at Guy Rozemont Square, in Port Louis, specified in the Ninth Schedule; and
- (ii) provide and maintain a proper and sufficient roadway on each side of Guy Rozemont Square for the purpose of access to the former War Department property and other property situated there.

(b) The Municipal City Council of Port Louis shall maintain Portion A specified in the Ninth Schedule as a roadway which shall bear the name of Decaen Street.

(c) The Municipal City Council of Port Louis shall maintain Portion F specified in the Ninth Schedule as a passage to be known as Bouvet Lane so as to give free access to the former War Department property.

64. Power to acquire, sell or exchange land and buildings

(1) Subject to subsections (3) and (7), a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may, with the Minister's approval, acquire by way of compulsory acquisition, purchase, lease or exchange, any land wherever situate for the purpose of any of its functions under this Act or any other enactment.

(2) Any land acquired under this section may, until it is required for the purpose for which it was acquired, be held and used for any purpose falling within the functions of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council.

(3) No land shall be acquired by way of purchase or lease where the price or rent to be paid exceeds that which is assessed by the Chief Government Valuer.

(4) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may, with the Minister's approval –

- (a) sell any land or building which it owns; or
- (b) exchange any of its lands for other land, with or without "soulte".

(5) (a) No land shall be –

(i) sold for a price which is below the market value of the land; or

(ii) exchanged for a land whose value is below the market value of the land being exchanged,

as assessed by the Director, Valuation and Real Estate Consultancy Services.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), where the owner of a house, standing on a portion of land belonging to the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council, which was built as part of a housing estate commonly known as a Municipal City Housing Estate, or Municipal Housing Estate, is willing to buy the house and the portion of land on which it stands, the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council may sell that house and that portion of land to him by private contract at the price of 2,000 rupees.

(6) No land shall be acquired by way of exchange where the value of the land intended to be received in exchange is below the Chief Government Valuer's assessment of the value of the land it is proposed to acquire.

(7) Any compulsory acquisition under subsection (1) shall be made on behalf of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council by the Government in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act.

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

65. Lease granted by local authority

(1) No lease of immovable property belonging to a local authority shall be granted or renewed for a period exceeding 10 years without the approval of the Minister.

(2) Any lease granted in breach of subsection (1) shall be null and void.

66. Proceeds from sale of assets

(1) Proceeds in respect of a transaction under section 64 shall only be used by a local authority for a purpose for which capital money may properly be used.

(2) Where capital money is used under this section for a purpose other than that for which the land, subject of the transaction, was held, the authority shall make in its accounts such adjustment as the Minister may direct.

PART VI – DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

67. Departments of local authority

(1) For the efficient discharge of its duties, every local authority, other than a Village Council, may have the following departments –

- (a) the Administration Department;
- (b) the Finance Department;
- (c) the Land Use and Planning Department;
- (d) the Public Infrastructure Department;
- (e) the Public Health Department; and
- (f) the Welfare Department.

(2) Every department of the Council shall be under the supervision of the Chief Executive.

68. Unified Local Government Service Board

(1) There shall be for the purposes of this Act a Unified Local Government Service Board, which shall have the power to –

- (a) approve the establishment of any office of emolument in the service of a local authority;
- (b) change the posting of an officer, except an officer from the workmen's group, from one local authority to another;
- (c) redeploy officers;
- (d) issue guidance on general human resource matters;
- (e) approve loans to eligible officers in accordance with section 74;
- (f) determine applications for leave without pay made by officers;
- (g) decide whether a temporary vacancy, arising from officers being on leave without pay or on extended leave, shall be filled and recruit, on a contract basis, any such temporary replacements;
- (h) establish training policy for officers and ensure that appropriate security bonds are entered into by officers who are sponsored to follow courses.

(2) The Board shall be presided by the Permanent Secretary or his representative and shall comprise –

- (a) a representative of the Prime Minister's Office;
- (b) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of finance;
- (c) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of civil service affairs;
- (d) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of labour and industrial relations; and
- (e) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of local government.

(3) The Board shall –

- (a) regulate its meetings in such manner as it may determine; and

- (b) meet as often as is necessary at such time and place as the Permanent Secretary thinks fit.
- (4) The Board shall designate an officer to act as Secretary to the Board, and the Secretary shall –
- (a) prepare and attend every meeting of the Board;
 - (b) keep minutes of proceedings of any meeting of the Board; and
 - (c) have such other duties as may be conferred upon it by the Board.
- (5) Notice of every meeting shall be given to the members by the Secretary to the Board.
- (6) Every member shall be paid such fee or allowance as the Minister may approve.
- (7) In this section –
- “workmen’s group” means the group consisting of every category of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers and their supervisors, including apprentices.

69. Officers of local authority

- (1) (a) The Local Government Service Commission shall appoint to the establishment of every local authority, for the efficient discharge of its functions, a fit and proper person to every office of emolument approved by the Board.
- (b) No person who is, or has during the preceding 12 months been, a Councillor, shall be appointed as an officer of a local authority.
- (2) No person shall be appointed as an officer unless he holds the prescribed qualifications of that post.
- (3) (a) The salary structure and conditions of service applicable to posts of any authority shall be those approved by the Board and, where applicable, in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Research Bureau or such other body as may be prescribed.

(b) Except as may be otherwise prescribed, the conditions of service applicable to the public service shall apply to an officer.

(4) The schemes of service applicable to every officer shall be those which the Board shall, after consultation with the appropriate Chief Executive and with the agreement of the Local Government Service Commission, specify in writing.

(5) Every Chief Executive shall have overall responsibility for the administration of the appropriate local authority whose officers shall be responsible to him.

(6) Every person holding an office of emolument in the service of a Village Council shall be deemed to be an officer of the District Council having jurisdiction over that Village Council.

(7) Any person holding an office of emolument in the service of a local authority shall be subject to disciplinary proceedings in matters of discipline in accordance with regulations made by the Local Government Service Commission under the Local Government Service Commission Act.

70. Human resource management principles

(1) Every Chief Executive shall ensure that principles of human resource management are applied to employment in the administration of a local authority, and shall take reasonable steps to ensure that those principles are known to every officer.

(2) The appropriate Chief Executive shall ensure that –

(a) every officer –

- (i) is given reasonable access to training and development;
- (ii) is afforded equal opportunities to secure promotion and advancement;
- (iii) is treated fairly and consistently, and not subject to arbitrary decisions;

- (iv) has access to suitable processes to deal with grievances concerning working conditions or the decisions of supervisors;
 - (v) is given regular reports on his performance;
 - (vi) is provided with safe and healthy working conditions; and
- (b) there is no unlawful discrimination against officers in the administration of the local authority on the ground of sex, sexual orientation, marital status, pregnancy, race, caste, opinion, physical or intellectual impairment, age or any other ground and that there is no other form of unjustifiable discrimination exercised against officers.

71. Protection of officers

(1) No civil liability shall attach to an officer for an act committed in the exercise of powers or functions under this Act.

(2) A liability that would, but for subsection (1), attach to an officer, attaches instead to the Council.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a Chief Executive may take such disciplinary action against an officer in accordance with regulations made by the Local Government Service Commission under the Local Government Service Commission Act.

(4) Sections 156(3), 159 and 160 of the Criminal Code shall extend to cases of outrage and violence against an officer.

72. Vacancy

(1) Where a vacancy occurs in respect of a local government office, the Chief Executive shall, within one month of the occurrence, report the matter to the Unified Local Government Service Board and make a recommendation as to whether or not –

(a) the vacancy should be filled in a permanent, temporary or acting capacity;

(b) the functions of the vacant office ought to be assigned to another officer in that local authority; or

(c). an officer from another local authority may be redeployed to fill the vacancy.

(2) Where a vacancy has to be filled by recruitment, the Unified Local Government Service Board shall report the vacancy to the Local Government Service Commission and the matter shall be governed by the Local Government Service Commission Act.

(3) The Unified Local Government Service Board may accept or reject any recommendation made under subsection (1) but no vacancy shall, unless so decided by the Board, be left unfilled for more than 6 months.

73. Security to be given by officers

(1) A local authority may take, or require any of its officers to give, such security as it thinks sufficient for the faithful execution of the duties of his office and for duly accounting for all money or property which may be entrusted to him.

(2) Any officer who, without reasonable excuse, fails to furnish the security required of him within 15 days of such request, or fails to renew a security which has been furnished within 15 days of its expiry, shall be considered to have vacated his office.

(3) No Councillor shall, for the purposes of this section, stand as surety for an officer employed by the local authority of which he is a member.

74. Loan to officers

- (1) A local authority may, subject to the approval of the Unified Local Government Service Board and on the same conditions as those in force in the public service, make a loan to eligible officers for the purchase of a motor vehicle to be used by the officer in the performance of his duties.

- (2) No local authority shall make a loan to an officer who is indebted to the authority for a previous loan granted to him.

75. Accountability of officers

(1) Every officer shall, during the continuance of his office or within 3 months after his ceasing to hold it, submit, in writing, at such time and in such manner as the local authority may direct, a true account of all money and property committed to his charge, and of his receipts and payments, with vouchers and other documents and records supporting the entries, and a list of persons from whom or to whom money is due in connection with his office and the amount so due.

(2) Every officer shall, on being so directed by a local authority, pay to the local authority, or to any person, any money due by him, in his capacity as an officer.

(3) Where an officer –

- (a) refuses or willfully neglects to make any payment which he is required to make under this section; or
- (b) after 3 days' notice in writing signed by the Chief Executive and served upon him, given or left at his usual or last known place of residence, refuses or wilfully neglects to make out or deliver to the local authority any account or list which he is required by this section to make out and deliver or any voucher or other documents or record relating thereto or to give to the authority such security respecting it as the Chief Executive directs,

a District Magistrate may, on complaint by the local authority, order him to make such payment or delivery or to give such security.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect any other action which a local authority may consider appropriate against the officer or his surety.

76. Responsibilities of Permanent Secretary

(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the Permanent Secretary shall, for the purposes of the Local Government Service Commission Act, be the responsible officer of every Chief Executive.

(2) The Permanent Secretary shall report to the Local Government Service Commission any Chief Executive who has –

- (a) failed to exercise administrative or financial control in accordance with his responsibilities;
- (b) failed to execute the policies, projects or decisions and directives of the Council, provided they are not inconsistent with existing legislation and established procedures; or
- (c) committed an act of gross misconduct, misbehavior or insubordination.

(3) Where, following a report made under subsection (2), the Local Government Service Commission is of the opinion that disciplinary action should be taken against the Chief Executive, the Permanent Secretary shall, after consulting the Solicitor-General, draw up the appropriate charge.

PART VII – PARTNERSHIPS

77. Policy on partnerships with private sector

(1) A local authority shall, in accordance with such guidelines as may be issued by the Minister and subject to subsection (2), prepare a policy in respect of partnerships between the local authority and the private sector.

(2) The policy shall include –

- (a) the circumstances where the local authority shall provide or receive funding or other resources in relation to any form of partnership with the private sector;
- (b) any consultation the local authority will undertake in respect of any proposal to provide or receive funding or other resources in relation to any form of partnership with the private sector;
- (c) the conditions, if any, the local authority shall impose before providing or accepting funding or other resources in relation to any form of partnership with the private sector;
- (d) an outline of how risks associated with any such provision of funding or other resources are assessed and managed;
- (e) an outline of the procedures by which any such provision of funding or other resources will be monitored and reported on to the local authority; and
- (f) an outline of how the local authority will assess, monitor, and report on the extent to which community outcomes are furthered by any provision of funding or other resources or a partnership with the private sector.

(3) In this section, “partnership with the private sector” means any arrangement or agreement that is entered into between one or more local authorities and one or more persons engaged in business, but does not include a contract for the supply of any goods or services to, by or on behalf of a local authority.

78. Associations of Local Authorities

(1) There shall be established an Association of Urban Authorities and an Association of District Councils.

- (2) (a) The Association of Urban Authorities shall be composed of –
- (i) the Lord Mayor and the Deputy Lord Mayor of each Municipal City Council; and
 - (ii) the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of each Municipal Town Council.

(b) The Association of District Councils shall be composed of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of each District Council.

(3) The objects of the Associations referred to in subsection (1) shall be to –

- (a) co-ordinate the activities of the relevant local authorities;
- (b) promote the development of the relevant local authorities;
- (c) deal in such other activities relating to local government, as may be approved by the Minister.

(4) The Chief Executive or other Heads of Departments of a local authority may attend or take part in any discussion of an Association referred to in subsection (1) but shall not vote on any question.

(5) The respective local authorities may delegate to their Association, with or without such restrictions or conditions as they think fit, any function of the local authorities relating to the objects of the Association, except the power of levying a rate, raising revenue or of borrowing money.

(6) The Minister, may, where he considers appropriate, consult The Associations referred to in subsection (1) for specific matters pertaining to local government.

79. Expenses and accounts of Association of Local Authorities

(1) The expenses incurred by an Association referred to in section 78(1) shall be defrayed by the relevant local authorities, in such proportions as they may agree upon or, in case of disagreement, in the proportions which the Minister may determine.

(2) The accounts of an Association referred to in section 78(1) shall be made up yearly to the end of the financial year and thereafter submitted within 4 months for audit by the Director of Audit.

(3) The voting disabilities provided in section 46 shall apply, with such modifications as may be necessary, to councillors appointed to an Association referred to in section 78(1)

PART VIII – LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Sub-Part A – Funds, Annual Estimates and Grants

80. General Fund

(1) There shall be, in respect of every local authority, other than a Village Council, a General Fund –

(a) into which shall be paid –

(i) all revenue; and

(ii) such amount of grants in respect of all expenditure, both recurrent and capital, as may be appropriated by the National Assembly; and

(b) out of which all liabilities shall be paid.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), all payments to and out of a General Fund shall be made by the appropriate Financial Controller.

(3) Payments out of a General Fund shall not be made before approval of the appropriate Chief Executive has been obtained, and such approval may cover several payments.

(4) No payment shall be made under subsection (2) unless it relates to an item included in estimates approved under section 85.

(5) A District Council shall allocate, for specific or general purposes, from its General Fund, such sum of money as the District Council shall, subject to the Minister's approval, make to each of the Village Councils set up within the jurisdiction of that District Council.

Amended by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#)

81. Pension Fund and Passage Fund

(1) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall, with the approval of the Minister, establish for its officers, a Pension Fund, which shall be administered by the Company, and a Passage Fund.

(2) There shall be paid into a Pension Fund –

- (a) the aggregate of the contributions made by the local authority;
- (b) income derived from investments of the Pension Fund;
- (c) any sum that may become payable to the Pension Fund following the transfer of an officer from another local authority, from the public service, from a statutory body or from any other institution;
- (d) such other money as may accrue to the Pension Fund.

(3) There shall be paid out of a Pension Fund –

- (a) any pension benefit;
- (b) the cost of administration of the Pension Fund.

(3A) (a) Any person who had retired from a local authority as at 31 December 2012 shall continue to be paid his pension benefits by the local authority where he was employed immediately before his retirement.

(b) The pension benefits referred to in paragraph (a) shall be paid out of the General Fund of the local authority where the person was employed.

(3B) Where an officer was appointed in a local authority before 1 July 2008 and is still an employee as at 31 December 2012, the local authority shall transfer to the Company the fund, in respect of its liability for the past service of the officer before 1 July 2008, for payment of the appropriate pension.

(4) The Company shall, at intervals of not more than 5 years, cause an actuarial investigation into every Pension Fund and, in the light of the actuarial report, shall determine what readjustments or modifications, if any, in the working of a Pension Fund are necessary in the interest of the beneficiaries, and the local authority shall comply with the recommendations made by the actuary with effect from the date on which the recommendations are notified to the Company.

(5) There shall be paid into a Passage Fund –

- (a) all passage benefits due to the officers of the local authority;
- (b) income derived from investments of the Passage Fund;
- (c) any sum that may become payable to the Passage Fund following the transfer of an officer from another local authority, from the public service, from a statutory body, or from any other institution;
- (d) such other money as may accrue to the Passage Fund.

(6) There shall be paid out of a Passage Fund solely payments of passage benefits for officers.

Amended by [\[Act No. 26 of 2012\]](#)

82. Village Council Fund

(1) There shall be, in respect of every village, a Village Council Fund which shall be managed by the appropriate Chief Executive and the Financial Controller of the District Council exercising jurisdiction over the Village Council.

(2) Any money received by a Village Council under this Act shall be paid into the Village Council Fund and all liabilities to be discharged by the Village Council shall be discharged out of that Fund.

(3) Any money received in the Fund shall be deposited in a bank or with the District Council concerned.

83. Grants to Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council

(1) (a) In every financial year, there shall be paid to the Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council or a District Council a grant from the Consolidated Fund of an amount calculated according to such formula as may be prescribed.

(b) The formula for the payment of grants under this section shall operate for such period and on such conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) In considering the amount of grants to be allocated to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, due consideration shall be given to the financial and development needs of the particular Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council and shall, for a fair allocation of the amount of the grants, take into account –

- (a) the human resource needs of the particular Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council;
- (b) the special needs of the area falling under the jurisdiction of the particular Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council in terms of accelerated development;
- (c) the possibility of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council concerned to increase its revenue by way of any local rates, fees or charges;
- (d) the opportunities for the development of business, industry and commerce within the area of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council; and
- (e) the state of public finance and of the economy of Mauritius in general.

(3) The Minister may reduce any grant payable to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council by such amount as he thinks fit, where –

- (a) he is satisfied, on representations made to him or otherwise, that the authority has failed to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of efficiency and progress in the discharge of its functions; or
- (b) he is satisfied that a requirement of this Act or any condition imposed under subsection (1) is not being complied with.

84. Release of grants

Any grant appropriated by the National Assembly in respect of local authorities, in any financial year, shall be released periodically in such manner as the Minister may determine.

85. Annual estimates

(1) (a) A Village Council shall, in March of every financial year, draw up an estimate of the income and expenditure of the Council for the next financial year.

(b) On or before 7 April next ensuing, 2 certified copies of the estimate, together with a statement of estimated assets and liabilities, shall be sent to the Chief Executive of the District Council in which the village is included for consideration.

(c) The Chief Executive of the District Council concerned shall, not later than 15 April of every financial year, submit to the District Council the estimates of the Village Council for consideration.

(d) The District Council shall, after consideration of the estimates of the Village Council, forward one of the copies of the estimates to the Minister with its comments for his approval.

(e) The Minister may approve the estimates of the Village Council in whole or in part.

(f) An attested copy of the estimates approved by the Minister shall be deposited in a suitable place in the office of the Village Council for public inspection.

(2) (a) The Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of every Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, shall, not later than 15 April of every financial year, submit to the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be, estimates of income and estimates of expenditure of the local authority for the next financial year.

(b) The Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be, shall approve, not later than 30 April of every financial year, the estimates submitted, subject to such modifications as it may determine.

(c) The Chief Executive shall, not later than 15 May of every financial year, in respect of the next financial year –

(i) transmit to the Minister an attested copy of the estimates of income and estimates of expenditure for his approval, together with a statement of estimated assets and liabilities in a prescribed form; and

(ii) transmit to the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of finance is assigned, a copy of the estimates and the statement referred to in subparagraph (i).

(d) The Minister may approve the estimates of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council in whole or in part.

(e) An attested copy of the estimates approved by the Minister shall be deposited in a suitable place in the office of Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council for public inspection.

(3) (a) The expenditure of a local authority, during any financial year, shall not exceed the amount laid down in the estimate approved by the Minister for that year.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a local authority may, subject to the approval of the Minister, amend the approved estimates.

Amended by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#)

86. Vote on account

(1) Subject to this section, where –

- (a) a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council has failed to comply with section 88(2);
or
- (b) the Minister has not approved an estimate drawn up by a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council, or District Council,

the Minister may authorise the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council, or District Council to incur expenditure in respect of the financial year for which no estimate has been drawn up or approved, as the case may be, at a monthly rate which shall not exceed one twelfth, or such other fraction, as he may determine, of the approved estimates for the immediately preceding financial year.

(2) An authorisation under subsection (1) shall –

- (a) be valid for such period as the Minister may determine;
and

- (b) lapse on the approval of the estimates of the authority under section 85(2).

(3) Any expenditure incurred under this section shall be deemed to have been incurred in anticipation of the approval of the Minister of an estimate under section 85(2).

87. Financial instructions

(1) The instructions described in the Capital Project Process Manual under the Finance and Audit Act and the financial instructions described in the Financial Management Manual for local authorities shall apply to every local authority, subject to such modifications, adaptations and exceptions as may be considered necessary or appropriate by the Minister to whom responsibility is assigned for the subject of finance.

(2) Every officer shall, in the performance of his duties, comply with the instructions referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Where an officer does not comply with any instructions referred to in subsection (1), the responsible officer may refer the matter to the Local Government Service Commission for disciplinary action.

Amended by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#)

Sub-Part B – Power to Borrow by Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council

88. Purposes for which money may be borrowed

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may, with the approval of the Minister, borrow such sum as may be required for

–

- (a) acquiring any land or any immovable property which it may require;
- (b) erecting any building which it has power to erect;
- (c) the execution of any permanent work, the provision of any plant or the doing of any other thing which it has power to execute, provide or do.

(2) Except with the Minister's approval –

- (a) the total debt of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall, at no time, exceed twice the amount of its revenue for the preceding financial year; and

- (b) loan charges, inclusive of principal and interest, shall not, at any time, exceed 20 per cent of the total revenue of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council for the financial year.

89. Modes of borrowing

(1) Subject to this section, a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, may borrow money –

- (a) on the security of its revenues or other property, movable or immovable, or on any part thereof by mortgage or otherwise; or
- (b) with the approval of the Minister, by way of debentures or bonds issued under this section.

(2) Any loan referred to in subsection (1)(b) shall be effected by means of an issue of debentures or bonds created, issued, transferred, dealt with and redeemed in such manner as may be specified in regulations made by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council.

(3) Any regulations referred to in subsection (2) shall provide –

- (a) for the discharge of any loan raised by means of debentures; and
- (b) for the payment of interest on money secured by debentures or bonds.

(4) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may borrow, by way of temporary loan or overdraft from a bank or any other similar institution, any sum not exceeding 10 million rupees or such other sum as may be prescribed by the Minister, which it may temporarily require for the purpose of defraying –

- (a) expenses pending the receipt of revenues receivable by it in respect of the period of account in which these expenses are chargeable and taken into account in the estimates made by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council for that period; or
- (b) expenses, pending the raising of a loan which it has been authorised to raise, intended to be defrayed by means of the loan.

90. Repayment of money borrowed

(1) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall repay any sum borrowed by way of mortgage by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest combined or by means of a sinking fund.

(2) Unless otherwise directed by the Minister, the payment of the first instalment or the first payment to the sinking fund shall be made –

- (a) in the case where the sum is repayable by half-yearly instalments, within 6 months; or
- (b) in any other case, within 12 months,

from the date the sum was borrowed.

(3) Every sum borrowed shall, subject to subsections (1) and (2), be repaid within such period as the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may determine.

91. Balance of unutilised money

The balance of any money borrowed by a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, and not required for the purpose for which the money was borrowed, may, with the approval of the Minister, and subject to such conditions as he may determine, be applied for the funding of any capital project.

92. Register of mortgages

(1) Every Chief Executive shall keep a register at the office of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council in respect of mortgages created for the purposes of section 89.

(2) The Chief Executive shall, within 14 days of the creation of a mortgage, enter in the register –

- (a) the number and date of the mortgage;
- (b) the names and descriptions of the parties to it;
- (c) the amount borrowed, as stated in the deed; and
- (d) such further information as the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may require.

(3) On production to the Chief Executive of the deed of mortgage, and –

- (a) a duly executed deed of transfer of the mortgage;
- (b) on the death of a person solely entitled to it or of the survivor of persons jointly entitled to it, of satisfactory evidence establishing who are the heirs or parties entitled to apprehend the estate and succession of the deceased; or

- (c) in the case of a transmission of a mortgage otherwise than as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b), of satisfactory evidence of the transmission,

the Chief Executive shall, on payment of any sum fixed by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, enter in the register –

- (i) the date of the transfer or transmission; and
- (ii) the name and description of the person becoming entitled to the mortgage.

(4) Any change of name or address on the part of a person entitled to a mortgage shall forthwith be notified to the Chief Executive who, on being satisfied of the change, shall alter the register accordingly.

(5) The register shall, during office hours, be open to public inspection, free of charge.

(6) The Chief Executive, or any person having the custody of the register, who –

- (a) refuses inspection of the register to any person; or
- (b) refuses or willfully neglects to make any entry in the register,

shall commit an offence.

93. Return to be submitted to Minister

(1) The appropriate Chief Executive shall, within one month of being so requested, submit to the Minister, a return showing the provisions made for the repayment of money borrowed by the Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council or a District Council.

(2) The return shall be certified by the appropriate Chief Executive and Financial Controller.

94. Powers of Minister in relation to return

(1) Where it appears to the Minister from any return made under section 93, or otherwise, that a Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council or a District Council has –

- (a) failed to appropriate any sum required to be so appropriated for the repayment of any amount borrowed under this Act;
- (b) failed to pay any instalment or annual payment required to be paid;
- (c) failed to set apart any sum required for a sinking fund;
or
- (d) applied any portion of a sinking fund to a purpose other than that authorised,

he may issue a direction to the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council that any sum not exceeding the amount in respect of which default has been made, be paid or applied, in such manner and by such date as he may specify in the direction.

(2) Any Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council to which a direction has been issued under subsection (1) shall, on compliance with the direction, forthwith notify the Minister accordingly.

(3) A direction issued under subsection (1) may be enforced, at the instance of the Minister, by an order issued by a Judge in Chambers.

Sub-Part C – Local Rate

95. Levy of local rate by Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council

(1) (a) Subject to this section, an annual local rate may be levied on the owner of any immovable property situate in the rating area of a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council.

(b) No local rate shall be levied in respect of immovable properties specified in Part A of the Tenth Schedule.

(c) The Minister may prescribe that the local rate shall, in any financial year, not be levied in respect of immovable properties specified in Part B of the Tenth Schedule.

(2) The local rate shall, unless the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council decides otherwise, be levied in respect of one full year corresponding with the financial year of the Council.

(3) (a) The local rate levied shall be such percentage of the cadastral value of the immovable property as may be prescribed by the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council.

(b) Different percentages may be prescribed under subsection (3) for immovable properties of different cadastral values or depending on whether they are used for residential, business, commercial or industrial purposes.

(4) For the purposes of this section, any immovable property, in respect of which the local rate is to be levied, shall be dealt with in such units as the valuer may determine.

(5) (a) A Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council may, subject to the approval of the Minister, remit the whole or part of the local rate payable by any person on account of poverty.

(b) The Minister may require a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council to submit a return showing the names of the persons to whom a remission has been granted under paragraph (a), the amount remitted and the reasons for the remission.

(6) Notwithstanding this Act, where the cadastral value of an immovable property is not determined, a general rate in respect of that immovable property shall, on the basis of its net annual value ascertained by the Valuation Department, be levied in such manner as may be prescribed until such time as the cadastral value of that immovable property is determined.

(6A) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (6) and Sub- part CA, general rate levied pursuant to subsection (6) shall not be payable –

(i) where, following an alteration in a valuation list, a claim, in respect of the financial year starting on 1 July 2015 and ending on 30 June 2016 or previous financial years, is issued –

(A) before the commencement of this subsection and remains unpaid on the commencement of this subsection; or

(B) on or after the commencement of this subsection; or

(ii) in such other cases as may be prescribed.

(b) In this subsection –

“valuation list” means a list kept by a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council containing particulars of immovable property situated in that Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council, as the case may be.

(7) A newly proclaimed Municipal Town Council shall not levy rates until the fourth financial year after its creation.

(8) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Local Government Act, “net annual value” shall, for the purposes of this section, be ascertained in the manner specified in section 80(2) of that Act.

- (9) Pursuant to subsection (6), the Minister may, in respect of general rate, make such regulations as he thinks fit.
- (10) Regulations made under subsection (9) may provide for –
- (a) the manner by which the net annual value of an immovable property is ascertained by the Valuation Department;
 - (b) the levying and payment of general rate;
 - (c) the surcharge and interest for late payment of general rate;
 - (d) the recovery, collection and enforcement of general rate;
 - (e) anything connected, consequential or incidental thereto.

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#); [\[Act No. 10 of 2017\]](#)

96. Cadastral value

Subject to section 95(6), the annual local rate payable in respect of an immovable property shall be calculated by reference to the property's cadastral value.

97. Rate due and payable

(1) The local rate levied under section 95 shall, in respect of every financial year, be due on 1 July and shall, subject to subsection (2), be payable in 2 equal installments, the first one on or before 31 July in that year and the second one on or before 31 January next ensuing.

(2) A Chief Executive, may, on a written application being made to him before 1 July, authorise the local rate to be paid, without any surcharge, by bank standing order, in not more than 12 consecutive equal installments during that financial year.

(3) The local rate shall be due and payable notwithstanding the fact that the ratepayer may not have received a claim for payment.

Amended by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#)

98. Notice for payment of local rate

- (1) A notice for the payment of local rate shall specify –
- (a) the location of the immovable property in respect of which the notice is issued and such description as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of its identification;
 - (b) the period in respect of which the rate is payable;
 - (c) the value of the property;
 - (d) the percentage at which the rate is charged;
 - (e) the amount of rate payable; and
 - (f) any amount claimed by way of surcharge or interest for late payment.

(2) Service of any notice or other document relating to the ascertainment, levy and payment of the local rate and required to be served on the ratepayer shall be validly effected if –

- (a) delivered personally to the person on whom it is to be served;
- (b) left at or forwarded by post to his usual or last known place of residence and, in the case of a company or *société*, its registered office;
- (c) delivered to a person of age, on the premises to which it relates or, where there is no such person on whom it can be so delivered, posted on some conspicuous part of the premises; or
- (d) without prejudice to paragraphs (a) to (c) where the property to which the notice or document relates is a place of business of the person on whom it is to be served, if left at or forwarded by registered post addressed to the person at that place of business.

(3) The owner of any property shall give to the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council notice of any change –

- (a) in ownership of the property; or
- (b) in his residential or business address.

(4) Any person who fails to notify the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council of a change, as specified in subsection (3), within one month of the date on which it is so effected, shall commit an offence.

(5) Any notice or other document relating to the levy and payment of the local rate and required to be served on the owner of any premises, may be addressed by the description of “The Owner” of the premises (naming the premises) without further name or description.

99. Surcharge for late payment of local rate

(1) Where any local rate is not paid within the periods specified in section 97(1), the owner of the immovable property shall, subject to section 97(2), be liable to pay, in addition to the local rate, a surcharge representing 10 per cent of the local rate remaining unpaid.

(2) Where, for any reason, an installment payable in the manner specified in section 97(2) is not effected within the date it is due, the ratepayer shall be liable to pay, in addition to the sum so due, a surcharge of 10 per cent on the installment which should have been paid.

(3) The date on which any surcharge has been added shall be clearly indicated in any notice relating to the payment of the local rate.

(4) The Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council may grant to any ratepayer such time for payment as it thinks fit not exceeding 6 months where it is satisfied that the ratepayer is unable to pay the local rate and surcharge due otherwise than by installments.

100. Interest

Where any sum due for local rate or surcharge is not paid in the financial year in which it becomes due and payable, it shall carry interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum or such other rate as may be prescribed until such time as it is paid.

101. Recovery of local rate

(1) Subject to this section, every Financial Controller shall, within one year of the date on which the local rate becomes due, take action for the recovery of the rate by summary process under the Recovery of State Debts

Act.

(2) Where an installment payable under section 97(2) is not paid within 14 days of the date on which it falls due, the Financial Controller shall take action for the recovery of the installment overdue together with any surcharge and the remaining installments.

(3) The Financial Controller shall be held personally responsible for any failure, without reasonable excuse, to start proceedings for recovery of any sum due by summary process within the time provided for in subsection (1).

(4) Subject to subsection (5), all rates, fees and other charges of any kind due to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council under this Act, shall be recoverable by summary process in the manner provided for by the Recovery of State Debts Act.

(5) Any act or thing which, under the Recovery of State Debts Act, is to be done or performed by the Accountant-General, shall, for the purposes of subsection (4), be done or performed by the appropriate Financial Controller.

(6) No other enactment relating to the limitation of action shall bar or affect any action or remedy for the recovery of any rates, fees and other charges payable under this Act.

102. Director-General to collect and enforce payment of local rate

(1) In this section and in sections 103 to 105, "Director-General" has the same meaning as in the Mauritius Revenue Authority Act.

(2) Notwithstanding section 97 and subject to this section, a Council may make a written request to the Director-General for the collection and enforcement on its behalf of local rate due to the Council.

(3) Where a written request is made under subsection (2), the Director-General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by the Mauritius Revenue Authority Act and the Income Tax Act, with such modifications, adaptations and exceptions as may be necessary to enable

him to comply with the request.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), every claim for local rate shall continue to be made by the Council.

(5) A request under subsection (1) shall specify the financial year, or the 6 month-period of the financial year, as may be mutually agreed between the Council and the Director-General, in respect of which the local rate is to be collected and enforced by the Director-General.

103. List of claims to be forwarded

(1) A Council which has made a request under section 102 shall, one month before the beginning of every financial year, forward to the Director-General, in electronic or such other form as may be mutually agreed, a list specifying, in respect of the coming financial year –

- (a) the amount of local rate due and payable in respect of every immovable property;
- (b) the address of each immovable property;
- (c) the full name and address of the owner and occupier of the immovable property; and
- (d) such other information or particulars as may be required by the Director-General.

(2) The Council shall, not later than 15 days after the end of every month in a financial year, forward to the Director-General, in electronic or such other form, a list of the claims made during that month for the payment of local rate.

(3) The Council shall, 2 months after the end of a financial year, and of the first 6 months of a financial year, forward to the Director-General, in electronic or such other form, a list of the claims that have remained unpaid, specifying, in respect of each immovable property

–

- (a) the amount of local rate and surcharge remaining unpaid and the period covered;
- (b) the address of the immovable property;
- (c) the full name and address of the owner and occupier of the immovable property; and
- (d) such other information or particulars as may be required by the Director-General.

104. Enforcement

Part XI and section 148 of the Income Tax Act shall apply to the local rate and surcharge with such modifications, adaptations and exceptions as may be necessary to enable the Director-General to comply with a request under section 102.

105. Director-General to remit amount collected

(1) (a) Notwithstanding section 3(3) of the Mauritius Revenue Authority Act, any local rate including surcharge collected on behalf of a Council by the Director-General under sections 102(2) and 104 shall, subject to paragraph (b), be remitted, not later than 10 days after the end of every month of collection, by the Director-General to that Council.

(b) The Director-General shall, at the end of every financial year, retain from the amount referred to in paragraph (a) such administration fee as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of finance is assigned.

(2) The Director-General shall, for the purposes of subsection (1) keep appropriate records to ascertain, in respect of every financial year and for each Council –

- (a) the amount of local rate including surcharge claimed by the Council from every owner or occupier of an immovable property;
- (b) the amount of local rate, including surcharge, paid by every owner or occupier of an immovable property;
- (c) the amount of local rate, including surcharge, remitted by the Director-General to the Council;
- (d) the amount of administration fee retained by the Director-General; and
- (e) the amount unpaid by every owner or occupier of the immovable property, as at the end of the financial year.

(3) A summary of the information recorded under subsection (2) shall be forwarded by the Director-General to the Council, not later than 10 days after the end of every month.

Sub-Part CA – General rate under section 95(6)

105A. Levy of general rate by Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council

(1) Subject to subsection (4), where the owner of any immovable property situate in a rating area of a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council has not received a claim for payment of general rate in respect of the financial year 2013, the owner shall, not later than 31 March 2013, make a written declaration in a form approved by the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council, as the case may be, and at the same time pay the amount of general rate calculated in accordance with the formula referred to in subsection (2) –

- (a) in one instalment, not later than 31 March 2013;
- (b) in 2 equal instalments, the first one on or before 31 March 2013 and the second one on or before 30 September 2013; or

(c) without any surcharge, by bank standing order, in not more than 12 consecutive equal instalments during the year 2013.

(2) The formula shall be –

$$x = a \times b \times c$$

where –

x is the amount of general rate payable;

a is the floor area in square metres of the immovable property with a building thereon, or is the area of the land in square metres where there is no building thereon;

b is the multiplication factor in rupees as specified in the form of declaration; and

c is the percentage at which the general rate is charged as specified in the form of declaration.

(3) The multiplication factor referred to in subsection (2) shall be determined by the Chief Government Valuer not later than 31 January 2013, taking into account, in respect of the immovable property, its location and whether it is residential, commercial, industrial or bare land.

(4) This Sub-Part shall apply to every financial year subsequent to 2013, until such time as the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council so determines and section 97(1) and (2) shall apply to the general rate in respect of every such financial year as they would apply to local rate.

(5) Where the owner of an immovable property fails to make a declaration and pay the general rate in accordance with subsection (1), section 99 shall apply to the general rate as it would apply to local rate.

(6) For the purposes of this section, an immovable property with a building thereon shall be deemed to be occupied on the date when it is serviced with electricity as from such periods as may be prescribed.

105B. Determination of net annual value of immovable property – Amended by

[\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

(1) On receipt of a declaration referred to in section 105A(1), the Chief Executive shall, within 30 days of the date of receipt, forward the declaration to the Chief Government Valuer for the determination of the net annual value of the immovable property.

(2) The Chief Government Valuer shall, on receipt of the declaration referred to in subsection (1), determine the net annual value of the immovable property and shall, as soon as practicable but not later than 6 months of the date of receipt, communicate the net annual value as determined to the Chief Executive, in such form and manner as may be mutually agreed.

(3) Section 110 shall apply to the general rate as it would apply to local rate.

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

105C. Refund of general rate

Where the amount of the general rate declared and paid by the owner of an immovable property under 105A(1) exceeds the amount of general rate based on the net annual value determined under section 105B, the excess amount together with interest at legal rate shall be refunded to the owner by the Chief Executive within one month of the date of the communication referred to in section 105B(2).

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

105D. Amount of general rate in respect of financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 and onwards

(1) The amount of general rate based on the net annual value determined under section 105B shall be the amount of the general rate payable in respect of the financial year starting on 1 July 2016 and ending on 30 June 2017 and subsequent financial year, until such time as the cadastral value under section 96 comes into force, unless there are additions to the building or a new building is constructed on the bare land, in which case section 120(2) shall apply.

(2) The general rate for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015 and for the period 1 January to 30 June 2016 shall be levied in

accordance with sections 105A to 105C.

(3) The general rate for the period 1 January to 30 June 2016 shall be payable in one sum not later than 31 January 2016.

Amended by [\[Act No. 26 of 2012\]](#); [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#); [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

Sub-Part D – Cadastral Database and Valuation

106. Cadastral database

(1) Every Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council and District Council shall keep and maintain a cadastral database of all immovable properties situate in the administrative area of the Council, which shall consist of the entries specified in subsection (2), kept and maintained on computer or such other electronic device at the office of the Chief Executive.

(2) The entries referred to in subsection (1) shall include, in respect of each immovable property –

- (a) the full name and address of its owner;
- (b) a brief description of the immovable property, including particulars of transcription, extent of land, area of building in square metres and its location including the street name;
- (c) an indication as to whether the building is for residential, business, commercial or industrial purposes;
- (d) the net annual value;
- (e) where, at the commencement of this Act, an immovable property does not appear on the cadastral list under the repealed Local Government Act, its annual value under that repealed enactment as ascertained by the local

authority;

- (f) the cadastral value of the immovable property as determined by the valuer; and
- (g) such other particulars as may be required by the Chief Executive.

(3) The owner of an immovable property shall forthwith notify the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council and District Council in writing, on such form as may be presented, of any addition, improvement or alteration made to the property.

(4) On receipt of a notification under subsection (3), the Chief Executive shall cause an appropriate entry to be made in the cadastral database.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), any person may, on payment of such fee, and on such conditions as may be prescribed, have access to the cadastral database.

(6) Any Ministry, Government Department or local authority shall be exempt from the payment of the fees specified in subsection (5).

107. Declaration of particulars of premises

(1) For the purposes of keeping and maintaining a cadastral database, a Chief Executive may –

- (a) on receipt of a notification under section 106(3);
- (b) from information obtained from the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee;
- (c) from the regular survey of immovable properties carried out by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council and District Council; and

- (d) on the basis of information relating to immovable properties obtained from any other source,

cause to be served on the owner of any premises in the setting area, a notice requiring the owner to make a declaration containing such particulars as he may reasonably require.

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) shall, within 21 days of the service of the notice, make the declaration in such form as is required in the notice and deliver it in the manner so required to the Chief Executive.

108. Ascertainment of value of immovable property

(1) Every Chief Executive shall cause to be retrieved from the digital cadastral database kept and maintained under section 4 of the Cadastral Survey Act 2011, the values of the immovable properties situated in the rating area of the appropriate local authority as ascertained by the valuer.

(2) On receipt of the value of an immovable property under subsection (1), every Financial Controller shall forthwith –

- (a) cause the appropriate entries to be made in the cadastral database; and
- (b) notify the ratepayer of the amount of local rate payable in the manner specified in section 98.

Sub-Part E – Valuation Tribunal

109. Establishment of Valuation Tribunal

(1) The Valuation Tribunal established under section 90 of the repealed Local Government Act shall be deemed to be established under this Act.

- (2) The Valuation Tribunal shall consist of –
- (a) a Chairperson who shall be a barrister holding or having held judicial office, and who shall be appointed for a term of 3 years by the President, after consultation with the Judicial and Legal Service Commission; and
 - (b) 2 other persons to be appointed for a term of 3 years by the President, on the recommendation of the Minister.
- (3) The President, acting on the recommendation of the Minister, may revoke the appointment of the Chairperson or member of the Tribunal.

110. Appeal to Tribunal

(1) Subject to subsection (2), any ratepayer who is aggrieved by a notification under section 98 may, within 28 days of the date of the notice, lodge a written notice of appeal against the valuation with the Secretary of the Tribunal, stating the grounds of the appeal.

(2) Where a ratepayer has failed to appeal to the Tribunal within the time specified in subsection (1), and the Tribunal is satisfied that his failure was due to illness or other reasonable cause, the Tribunal may, subject to subsection (3) and to such condition as it thinks fit to impose, hear an appeal lodged outside the prescribed time limit.

(3) Notwithstanding an appeal under this section, the ratepayer shall pay the amount of local rate specified in the notice under section 98 within the time specified therein, and that amount shall be recoverable under section 101.

110A. Objection to assessment before Tribunal

Notwithstanding section 110, any person aggrieved by any assessment made in respect of general rate may, within 14 days of receiving the notification of the assessment, lodge an objection to the assessment before the Tribunal.

Added by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

111. Proceedings of Tribunal

(1) The Tribunal shall sit at such place and at such time as the Chairperson of the Tribunal may decide.

(2) Where the Tribunal adjourns any proceedings, it may resume them at such place and at such time as the Chairperson of the Tribunal may determine.

(3) The Tribunal shall, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Minister, regulate its proceedings and shall –

(a) sit in public;

(b) make such orders it considers necessary to secure the attendance of persons and the production of articles or documents;

(c) take evidence on oath and shall, for that purpose, have power to administer oaths.

(4) Any person who –

(a) fails to attend a sitting of the Tribunal after having been required to do so under subsection (3);

(b) refuses to take an oath before the Tribunal; or

(c) after taking the oath, fails to answer fully and sincerely to the best of his knowledge and belief any question lawfully put to him or to produce any article or document when required to do so by the Tribunal, shall commit an offence .

112. Determination of Tribunal

(1) On the hearing of an appeal, the Tribunal may confirm, amend or cancel the decision of the municipal city or municipal town council.

(2) Where there is a disagreement among the members of the Tribunal, the decision of the majority of the members shall be the determination of the Tribunal.

(3) Subject to section 114, a determination of the Tribunal shall be final and binding on the parties.

113. Agreement between appellant and Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council

Where, pending determination of an appeal by the Tribunal, a written agreement is reached between the appellant and the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council regarding the valuation of the immovable property of the appellant, the agreement shall be to be a determination of the Tribunal.

114. Appeal to Supreme Court

(1) Any party who is dissatisfied with a determination of the Tribunal as being erroneous in law may, within 21 days of the determination, by notice in writing, appeal to the Supreme Court against the determination.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be prosecuted in the manner provided for an appeal under the District and Intermediate Courts (Civil Jurisdiction) Act.

Sub-Part F – Permits and Licences

115. Permits and Business Monitoring Committee

(1) For the purpose of this Sub-part, there shall be, in every Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, a Committee to be

known as the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee, which shall consist of –

- (a) (i) the Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor;
- (ii) the Mayor or Deputy Mayor; or
- (iii) the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a district council,

who shall be the chairperson;

- (b) 4 councillors, to be designated by the chairperson;

- (c) the Chief Executive; and

- (d) the heads of the Land Use and Planning, Public Infrastructure and Public Health Departments of the local authority.

(1A) Where any person referred to in subsection (1)(c) or (d) is unable to attend a meeting of the Committee, he shall designate a senior officer to be his alternate representative at the meeting, with written authority to act as required.

(2) The Chief Executive shall also designate an officer to act as Secretary to the Committee.

(3) The Committee shall –

- (a) meet as often as is necessary and at such time and place as the chairperson of the Committee may decide;

- (b) exercise the powers conferred on it by this sub-part;
 - (c) issue guidelines to assist persons wishing to make an application under this sub-part and enable them to understand its planning system; and
 - (d) regulate its meetings in such manner as it may determine.
- (4) Notwithstanding sections 23 and 33, the term of office of–
- (a) the chairperson of the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee shall begin on the day the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of the District Council is elected, and shall continue until his successor is elected; and
 - (b) the Councillors of the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee shall begin on the day they are designated by the chairperson of the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee and shall continue in office until the election of a new Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of the District Council.

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

116. Technical Committee

There shall be set up, in the Municipal City Council of Port Louis, a committee to be known as the Technical Committee, which shall consist of –

- (a) the officer in charge of the Planning Department of the Municipal City Council of Port Louis or his representative, as chairperson;
- (b) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of public infrastructure;
- (c) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of land use planning;
- (d) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of environment;
- (e) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of tourism;
- (f) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of arts and culture;
- (g) a representative of the National Heritage Fund;
- (h) a representative of the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund;
- (i) a representative of the Mauritius Ports Authority; and
- (j) the officer in charge of the Works Department of the Municipal City Council of Port Louis or his representative.

117. Application for Building and Land Use Permit

- (1) No development works shall be undertaken unless a Building and Land Use Permit has been issued in respect of those works.
- (2) Where a person intends to undertake development works, he shall make an application to the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be, for a Building and Land Use Permit.

- (2A) Subsection (2) shall not apply to –
- (a) a person who intends to set up a greenhouse for crop production on agricultural land; or
 - (b) a person who intends to carry out such classified trade as may be prescribed.
- (3) Every application for a Building and Land Use Permit shall be in accordance with the following enactments and any guidelines issued thereunder –
- (a) the Building Control Act 2012;
 - (b) the Town and Country Planning Act;
 - (c) the Planning and Development Act;
 - (d) the Environment Protection Act;
 - (e) the Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service Act; and
 - (f) any other enactment as may be prescribed.

Amended by [\[Act No. 4 of 2017\]](#)

(3A) A local authority having access to the Central Business Registration Database (CBRD) under the Business Registration Act and to the Central Population Database under the Civil Status Act shall not require an applicant to submit or produce his National Identity Card or, where the applicant is a company, its certificate of incorporation.

Added by [\[Act No. 4 of 2017\]](#)

- (4) (a) The Chief Executive shall, pursuant to an application made for a Building and Land Use Permit under subsection (2) or section 127A(4)(b), or for an Outline Planning Permission under section 6A of the Town and Country Planning Act, forward the application to –
- (i) the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee; and

- (ii) the Ministry responsible for the subject of health, the Central Electricity Board, the Central Water Authority, the Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service, the Waste Water Management Authority or such other authority as may be prescribed, in case a clearance is required from any of those authorities to process the application and collect and transfer, in such manner as may be prescribed, such fees as may be applicable .

Amended by [\[Act No. 4 of 2017\]](#)

(aa) Subject to the conditions of the morcellement permit an approved preliminary environmental report or an EIA licence and guidelines issued by the relevant authorities, where an application under paragraph (a) is made in respect of a building or land found within a morcellement, no clearance shall be required from the Central Electricity Board, Central Water Authority and Waste Water Management Authority.

(b) Where an application under paragraph (a) is made in respect of a building, or land found in the Buffer Zones, it shall be forwarded by the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee to the Technical Committee.

(c) The Technical Committee shall assess every application forwarded under paragraph (b) and submit its recommendations to the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee.

(d) In assessing an application under paragraph (c), the Technical Committee shall refer to the provisions of the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund Act, the Building Control Act 2012, the Planning and Development Act, the Town and Country Planning Act, and any planning policy guidance and guidelines issued under those Acts.

(e) In this subsection –

“approved preliminary environmental report” means a preliminary environmental report approved under section 16(6)(a) of the Environment Protection Act;

“EIA licence” has the same meaning as in the Environment Protection Act;

“morcellement” has the same meaning as in the Morcellement Act;

“morcellement permit” has the same meaning as in the Morcellement Act.

(5) On receipt of an application under subsection (4), the Chief Executive of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council or his representative shall –

(a) not later than 8 working days from the date of receipt, seek from the applicant any additional information, particulars or documents in relation thereto; and

(b) on the effective date, issue to the applicant an acknowledgement receipt in respect of the application.

(6) The Permits and Business Monitoring Committee shall process every application for an Outline Planning Permission or a Building and Land Use Permit, having regard to the provisions of the Building Control Act, the Environment Protection Act, the Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service Act, the Planning and Development Act and the Town and Country Planning Act and the Planning and Development Act and any guidelines issued under those Acts.

Amended by [\[Act No. 4 of 2017\]](#)

(6A) (a) An authority referred to in subsection (4)(a)(ii) shall, within 5 working days of receipt of the application from the Chief Executive, give its clearance.

(b) Where the authority fails to give its clearance within the time specified in paragraph (a), the clearance shall be taken to have been obtained.

(6B) In the course of the processing of an application under subsection (6), the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee may request the applicant to attend a meeting of the Committee, within the time limit referred to in subsection (7) or (8), as the case may be, for the purpose of giving such clarification or explanation relating to the application as the Committee may determine.

(7) With the exception of an application under subsection (8) and subject to subsection (9), the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee shall, within 14 working days of the effective date of receipt of the application, –

- (a) approve the application where it is satisfied –
 - (i) that the application is in accordance with the Acts and the guidelines referred to in subsection (6); and
 - (ii) in the case of an application for a Building and Land Use Permit relating to a scheduled undertaking, that there is, in relation to that undertaking, an approved preliminary environmental report or EIA licence under the Environment Protection Act; or
- (b) notify the applicant in writing that the application has not been approved and give the reasons thereof.

(8) Subject to subsection (9), where an application for an Outline Planning Permission or a Building and Land Use Permit is made by a microenterprise or small enterprise registered under the Small and Medium Enterprises Act 2017, the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee shall, within 3 working days of the effective date of receipt of the application –

- (a) approve the application where it is satisfied –
 - (i) that the application is in accordance with the Acts and the guidelines referred to in subsection (6); and

(ii) in the case of an application relating to an undertaking, that there is, in relation to that undertaking, an approved preliminary environmental report or EIA licence under the Environment Protection Act; or

(b) notify the applicant in writing that the application has not been approved and give the reasons thereof.

(9) Except with the approval of the Minister, no Outline Planning Permission or Building and Land Use Permit shall be issued for any development works for use as a place of public worship.

(10) (a) Where an application is approved under subsection (7)(a) or (8)(a), the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be, shall –

(i) on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Council; and

(ii) on payment of the penalty fee referred to in section 127A(5)(a), where applicable,

issue the Building and Land Use Permit or Outline Planning Permission, as the case may be, on such conditions as the Council may determine.

(b) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may, subject to the approval of the Minister, remit the whole or part of the fee payable referred to in paragraph (a)(i) in respect of construction of immovable property specified in Part B of the Tenth Schedule.

(11) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), where an applicant has not been issued with a Building and Land Use Permit or has not been notified that his application has not been approved under subsection (7) or (8), as the case may be, within 2 working days of the expiry of the due date, the application shall, on payment of the fee referred to in subsection (10) and, where applicable,

on payment of the penalty fee referred to in section 127A(5)(a), be deemed to have been approved by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council and the acknowledgement receipt, together with the receipt acknowledging payment of the fee, shall be deemed to be the Building and Land Use Permit.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply to an application for an Outline Planning Permission or a Building and Land Use Permit referred to in subsections 4(b), (9) or (12).

(12) (a) **Repealed by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)**

(b) The Minister –

- (i) shall have a *droit de regard* on any decision or recommendation made by the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee; and
- (ii) may direct a local authority to refer a particular application made to it for determination by him where he considers that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest to do so.

(13) The time limit specified in subsection (7) or (8) shall not apply to an application for an Outline Planning Permission or a Building and Land Use Permit referred to in subsection (4)(b), (9) or (12).

(14) Any person aggrieved by a decision of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council under subsections (7)(b), (8)(b) or (12) may, within 21 days of receipt of the notification, appeal to the Environment and Land Use Appeal Tribunal.

(15) In this section –

“Buffer Zones” has the same meaning as in the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund Act;

“planning policy guidance” has the same meaning as in the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund Act.

Amended by [\[Act No. 5 of 2012\]](#); [\[Act No. 9 of 2012\]](#); [\[Act No. 27 of 2013\]](#); [\[Act No. 9 of 2015\]](#); [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#); [\[Act No. 4 of 2017\]](#); [\[Act No. 10 of 2017\]](#); [\[Act No. 16 of 2017\]](#); [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

118. Repealed by [\[Act No. 27 of 2013\]](#)

Amended by [\[Act No. 9 of 2012\]](#)

119. Disclosure of interest

(1) Where a member of the Permits and Business Monitoring Committee or his spouse or next of kin has any direct or indirect interest in relation to any matter before the Committee, he shall –

- (a) disclose, at or before the meeting convened to discuss that matter, the nature of his interest; and
- (b) not take part in any deliberation or any decision-making process in relation to that matter.

(2) A disclosure of interest made under this section shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings of the Committee.

120. Validity of Building and Land Use Permit

A Building and Land Use Permit shall lapse within 2 years from the date of issue of the permit unless any of the following works has been undertaken –

- (a) for works at ground level, the external walls of the building are raised to at least 600 millimetres above the floor slab;
- (b) for a vertical extension to an existing structure, the external walls of the building are raised to at least 600 millimetres above the floor slab of the lower floor;
- (c) for a building with basement, the external walls are raised to at least 600

millimetres above the poured slab of the ground floor above;

- (d) for a timber construction, 20 per cent of the framing structure on the level where construction is being undertaken is lifted and standing;
- (e) for a steel construction, 20 per cent of the steel framing structure on the level where construction is being undertaken is lifted and standing;
- (f) the surrounding excavation of foundations are backfilled to avoid water ponds;
or
- (g) such other works as may be prescribed.

Amended by [\[Act No. 26 of 2012\]](#); [\[Act No. 4 of 2017\]](#); [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

120A.Obligations of holder of Building and Land Use Permit

The holder of a Building and Land Use Permit shall –

- (a) before the development works start, inform, in writing, the local authority which issued the permit;
- (b) at all times, during which development works are being undertaken, comply with the conditions of the permit; and
- (c) at all times, during which buildings works are being undertaken, comply with such guidelines as may be issued, or regulations as may be made, by the Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service, the Sanitary Authority, the Energy Efficiency Management Office, the National Heritage Fund or any Ministry.

120B. Inspections

- (1) An authorised officer shall, during the period where development works are being undertaken, carry out, in the presence of the holder of the Building and Land Use Permit, regular inspections to ascertain whether the conditions of the Building and Land Use Permit are being complied with.
- (2) An authorised officer shall, when an inspection is made, make an entry to that effect in a log book and the authorised officer and the holder of the Building and Land Use Permit shall both sign the entry.

120C. Occupation certificate

- (1) Where a building or part of a building has been erected pursuant to a Building and Land Use Permit, that building or part of that building shall not be inhabited, used or occupied unless an occupation certificate has, subject to subsection (7), been issued by the local authority which issued the permit.
- (2) An application for an occupation certificate shall –
 - (a) be made by the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit;
 - (b) be made on the completion of the erection of the building or part of the building;
 - (c) be made, in such form as may be prescribed, to the local authority which issued the Building and Land Use Permit; and
 - (d) in case the building or part of the building has a floor

area of 150 square metres or more, be accompanied by a clearance certificate which shall be issued by a principal agent, certifying that the building or part of the building has been erected in accordance with the Building and Land Use Permit.

- (3) Where an applicant complies with his Building and Land Use Permit and the builder and developer pay, where applicable, the necessary premiums for an insurance policy in accordance with section 21 of the Building Control Act, the local authority shall issue to the applicant an occupation certificate within 5 working days from the date of the application made under subsection (2).
- (4)
 - (a) Where an applicant fails to comply with his Building and Land Use Permit, the local authority shall, in accordance with section 127B, issue an enforcement notice specifying the measures that shall be taken to comply with his permit.
 - (b) Where an applicant takes the measures pursuant to paragraph (a) and the builder and developer pay, where applicable, the necessary premiums for an insurance policy in accordance with section 21 of the Building Control Act, the local authority shall issue an occupation certificate to him within 5 working days from the date on which all the measures have been taken.
 - (c) Where an applicant fails to take the measures pursuant to paragraph (a), the local authority shall reject the application and shall inform the applicant of its decision, giving its reasons.
 - (d) Any applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of a local authority under paragraph (c) may appeal to the Environment and Land Use Appeal Tribunal.
- (5) Where a person allows a building, in respect of which no occupation certificate has

been issued, to be inhabited, used or occupied, he shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than 10,000 rupees and not exceeding 50,000 rupees.

(6) The date of issue of an occupation certificate shall be deemed to be the date the building or part of the building is inhabited, used or occupied.

(7) No occupation certificate shall be required in relation to such building as may be prescribed.

(8) In this section –

“applicant” means a person who applies for an occupation certificate;

“builder” has the same meaning as in the Building Control Act;

“developer” has the same meaning as in the Building Control Act;

“principal agent” has the same meaning as in the Building Control Act.

Added by [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

121. Clustering of economic activities

(1) Every Building and Land Use Permit which has been granted in respect of an economic activity shall indicate the cluster to which the economic activity belongs, as specified in the Eleventh Schedule.

(2) Where there is a proposed change in economic activity –

- (a) within a cluster, no fresh Building and Land Use Permit shall, subject to the Eleventh Schedule, be required; or
- (b) from one cluster to another, a fresh Building and Land Use Permit shall be required.

122. Fees

(1) Subject to subsection (6), a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may, by regulations, provide for the payment of –

- (a) fees, dues or other charges in respect of classified trades specified in Parts A, B and C of the Twelfth Schedule; and
- (b) fees on the issue of an Outline Planning Permission or a Building and Land Use Permit.

(2) No person shall carry out a classified trade specified in Parts I and II of the Twelfth Schedule unless he has –

- (a) obtained any authorisation under section 117; and
- (b) paid the prescribed fee.

(3) (a) Where a person carries out a classified trade within the administrative area of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, he shall pay to that Council, in respect of the classified trade, such fee as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Council.

(b) Any regulations made under paragraph (a) may provide for the payment of a fee on a pro-rata basis on the start of a classified trade.

(4) Any fee payable under subsection (3), in respect of any financial year, shall be due on 1 July of that year and shall be paid by the person –

- (a) within 15 days after the start of the classified trade; and
 - (b) thereafter in respect of every subsequent financial year in 2 equal installments, the first one on or before 31 July and the second one on 31 January or before next ensuing.
- (4A) Notwithstanding subsection (4), a person referred to in subsection (3)(a) may effect advance payment of the appropriate fee payable in respect of a period of up to 3 years.
- (4B) A person who holds a valid business registration card under the Business Registration Act may start his activities in relation to the relevant classified trade where he is exempted from applying for a Building and Land Use Permit, as prescribed, unless –
- (a) where applicable, he satisfies the prescribed conditions; and
 - (b) the activities of the relevant classified trade are regulated by this Act or any other enactment.

Added [\[Act No. 4 of 2017\]](#)

- (5) A surcharge of 50 per cent shall be levied on any amount not paid within the period specified in subsection (4) or (8).
- (6) This section shall not apply to the National Empowerment Foundation incorporated under the Companies Act.
- (6A) (a) This section shall, subject to paragraph (b), in respect of a period of 3 years as from 1 January 2017, not apply to an economic operator carrying out trade activities whose annual trade fee does not exceed 5,000 rupees at 30 June 2016.

(b) Any economic operator who is exempted pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be issued with an exemption certificate by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be.

(c) Paragraph (a) shall not apply to trade activities regulated under the Excise Act, gambling activities under the Gambling Regulatory Authority Act or such other activities as may be prescribed.

(7) The fees for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015 and for the period 1 January to 30 June 2016 shall be levied in accordance with this section, as enacted before being amended by the Finance and Audit (Amendment) Act 2015.

(8) The fees leviable for the period 1 January to 30 June 2016 shall be paid in one sum not later than 31 January 2016.

Amended by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#); [\[Act No. 9 of 2015\]](#); [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#); [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

123. Conditions for conduct of classified trade

(1) The conduct of a classified trade shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in the guidelines issued by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council and the guidelines referred to in sections 117 and 120.

(2) Where a person carrying on a classified trade dies, the heirs of the deceased person may continue to carry on the classified trade during the period for which the fee under section 122 has been paid.

(3) Subject to section 122(6), every person carrying on a classified trade shall display, in a conspicuous place at each of his business premises, the receipt acknowledging payment of the fee or the exemption certificate under section 122 in respect of the current financial year.

(4) Every hawker of such goods, as may be authorised by the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, shall, at all times, carry his receipt acknowledging payment of the fee or the exemption certificate under section 122 in respect of the current financial year.

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

124. Right of entry and control

(1) Where a classified trade is carried on, or is reasonably suspected of being carried on, on any premises within the administrative area of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council –

- (a) an authorised officer ;
- (b) a medical officer or an inspector of the Ministry responsible for the subject of health;
- (c) a police officer or fire officer in uniform; or
- (d) a veterinary officer of the Ministry responsible for the subject of agriculture, may, for the purposes of this Act, enter on and inspect the premises and request from any person in charge, or ostensibly in charge, of the premises, the production of the licence or permit, or the receipt acknowledging payment of the fee or the exemption certificate under section 122.

- (2) Any person who –
- (a) refuses or neglects to produce a licence or permit, or the receipt acknowledging payment of the fee or the exemption certificate under section 122, on demand of any person authorised under subsection (1) or obstructs, molests, insults or hinders any such person;
 - (b) uses the premises for the purpose of a classified trade without having paid the trade fee for the purpose;
 - (c) fails to comply with any condition of the licence or permit, or with any of the conditions referred to in section 123, or with any other prescribed condition,

shall commit an offence .

(3) Every officer referred to in subsection (1)(a) shall report to the Chief Executive any contravention relating to a classified trade not later than 5 days after detecting it.

Amended by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

125. Closing order pending judgment

(1) The Chief Executive or an authorised officer may make a provisional closing order in respect of any premises where he is satisfied that –

- (a) the premises have been used for the purpose of an economic activity in a cluster other than that in respect of which the person has been authorised to conduct the activity;
- (b) the person has failed to comply with a condition referred to in section 123;
- (c) the economic activity of a person has been conducted in such a way as to be a danger to public health, public order or public safety; or

(d) the premises in which the economic activity is being carried out has not been issued with a Building and Land Use Permit for that specific economic activity.

(2) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), a closing order shall remain in force until a final judgment has been given by the Court in the proceedings brought on account of the alleged offence.

(b) The Chief Executive may revoke a closing order made by him or under his authority.

(3) A closing order may authorise any of the persons mentioned in section 124(1) to enter the premises to which it refers and remove or seal up any goods found on it and to take such other steps as may be necessary to secure compliance with the order.

(4) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Sub-part, the Court may, in addition to any penalty, order the closing of any premises –

(a) in respect of which no fee under section 122 has been paid;

(b) where there has been a contravention of a condition referred to in section 123; or

(c) where the economic activity of the person has been conducted in such a way as to be a danger to public health, public order or public safety.

126. Carrying on trade or economic activity after closing order

Any person carrying on a classified trade in premises which have been closed by order of the Court or of the Chief Executive shall commit an offence.

127. Cessation or transfer of business

Where a person carrying on a classified trade intends to cease or transfer his business, he shall, within 15 days of the cessation or transfer, give notice in writing thereof to the appropriate Chief Executive.

Sub-Part G – Enforcement Provisions

127A. Compliance notice

(1) (a) Where a person undertakes development works without a Building and Land Use Permit, the Chief Executive shall, subject to paragraph (b), cause to be served on that person a compliance notice ordering that person to make an application for a Building and Land Use Permit.

(b) Where a person undertakes development works in a or on any canal, river or drain without having obtained an approval or a permission required under any other enactment, the Chief Executive shall, notwithstanding paragraph (a), serve on that person a pulling down notice in accordance with section 127C.

(2) A compliance notice shall, inter alia –

(a) specify the period, not exceeding 30 days, within which the application for a Building and Land Use Permit shall be made; and

(b) be in such form as may be prescribed.

(3) Where a compliance notice is served on a person, he shall not undertake any further development works unless he has been issued with a Building and Land Use Permit.

(4) Where a person who has been served with a compliance notice under subsection (1)(a) –

- (a) fails to make an application for a Building and Land Use Permit, the Chief Executive shall, in accordance with section 127C, serve on that person a pulling down notice ordering the pulling down of those development works; or
- (b) makes an application for a Building and Land Use Permit, that application shall be dealt with in accordance with section 117.

(5) (a) Where the local authority approves an application made pursuant to this section under section 117(7)(a) or (8)(b), the local authority shall not issue the Building and Land Use Permit unless the applicant pays to the local authority, in addition to the fee payable under section 117(10) (a)(i), a penalty fee of 50,000 rupees within 28 days of being notified that his application has been approved.

(b) Where the applicant referred to in paragraph (a) fails to pay the penalty fee, the approval of the Building and Land Use Permit shall lapse and the Chief Executive shall, in accordance with section 127C, cause to be served on that person a pulling down notice ordering the pulling down of the development works.

(6) A person shall not be prosecuted for having undertaken development works without being the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit –

- (a) as long as the delay granted in the compliance notice in relation to the development works has not lapsed; or
- (b) where he has, pursuant to a compliance notice, applied for, and been issued with, a Building and Land Use Permit in relation to the development works.

127B. Enforcement notice

(1) Where the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit undertakes development works which are not in accordance with the permit, the Chief Executive shall cause to be served on the person an enforcement notice.

(2) An enforcement notice shall, inter alia –

- (a) specify the conditions that have not been complied with;
- (b) specify the measures, including pulling down measures, to be implemented to comply with the conditions;
- (c) specify the period, not exceeding 30 days, within which the measures shall be implemented; and
- (d) shall be in such form as may be prescribed.

(3) Where an enforcement notice in relation to the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit is in force, he shall not undertake any further development works unless the measures referred to in subsection (2)(b) have, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, been implemented.

(4) A holder of a Building and Land Use Permit shall not be prosecuted for not complying with his permit –

- (a) as long as the delay in the enforcement notice has not lapsed; or
- (b) where, pursuant to an enforcement notice, he complies with his permit.

127C. Pulling down notice

- (1) Where a person undertakes development works –
 - (a) without being the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit;
or
 - (b) in, or on any canal, river or drain without having obtained an approval or permission required under any other enactment,

the Chief Executive shall serve on that person a pulling down notice ordering the pulling down of those development works.

- (2) A pulling down notice shall, inter alia –
 - (a) specify the conditions that have not been complied with;
 - (b) specify the period, not exceeding 30 days, within which the development works shall be pulled down; and
 - (c) be in such form as may be prescribed.

(3) Where a pulling down notice has been served on a person, that person shall not proceed with the development works referred to in the notice.

(4) No person shall be prosecuted for undertaking development works without being the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit as long as the delay granted in the pulling down notice has not lapsed.

127D. Extension of time

(1) A person served with a compliance notice, an enforcement notice or a pulling down notice, as the case may be, may apply to the Chief Executive to extend the period specified in –

- (a) the compliance notice within which the application for a Building and Land Use Permit shall be made;
- (b) the enforcement notice within which measures shall be implemented; or
- (c) the pulling down notice within which the development works shall be pulled down.

(2) The Chief Executive may, on good cause shown, extend the period for a maximum period of 60 days.

127E. Service of notice

(1) (a) The Chief Executive shall cause personal service of any notice under this Part to be effected by a Court Usher or registered usher, as the case may be.

(b) Any notice shall be served in the district where the person resides.

(2) The Court Usher or registered usher, as the case may be, shall, within 24 hours of service, send his return of service to the Chief Executive.

127F. Revocation of notice

- (1) Where the Chief Executive is satisfied that a person on whom –
 - (a) a compliance notice has been served has applied for, and been issued with, a Building and Land Use Permit;
 - (b) an enforcement notice has been served has implemented the measures required to be taken in the notice; or
 - (c) a pulling down notice has been served has pulled down the development works,

the Chief Executive shall revoke the notice and shall inform that person in writing.

(2) Where a notice served on a person is revoked pursuant to subsection (1), that person shall not be prosecuted under section 127G(1).

127G.Offences

- (1) Any person who –
 - (a) undertakes development works without being the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit; or
 - (b) being the holder of a Building and Land Use Permit undertakes development works not in accordance with that permit,

shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than 100,000 rupees and not exceeding 500,000 rupees.

(2) The Court shall, in addition to the penalty provided for in

subsection (1), order the offender to pull down, at his own expense and within 30 days of the order, the development works.

(3) Where the offender fails, pursuant to subsection (2), to pull down the development works, the local authority shall pull down the development works.

(4) Where the local authority exercises its powers under subsection (3), it shall be entitled to recover, through its Financial Controller, the costs incurred in the pulling down of the development works from the offender in the manner provided for under the Recovery of State Debts Act.

(5) Section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Act shall not apply to a conviction under this section.

127H. Jurisdiction

Notwithstanding section 114 of the Courts Act and section 72 of the District and Intermediate Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) Act, a District Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Sub-part.

127I. Application of this Sub-part

This Sub-part shall apply to development works undertaken on or after the commencement of this section.

Added by [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

Sub-Part G – Admission Charge – Repealed by [\[Act No. 18 of 2016\]](#)

PART IX – ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

131. Accounting records to be kept

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chief Executive of a local authority, other than a Village Council, shall cause accounting records to be kept which –

- (a) correctly record and explain the transactions of the local authority;
- (b) shall at any time enable the financial position of the local authority to be determined with reasonable accuracy;
- (c) shall enable the preparation of financial statements that comply with this Act; and
- (d) shall enable the financial statements of the local authority to be readily and properly audited.

(2) The accounting records shall contain –

- (a) entries of money received and spent each day and the matters to which they relate;
- (b) a record of the assets and liabilities of the local authority;
- (c) a record of goods bought and sold that identifies the goods and buyers and sellers, together with relevant invoices;
- (d) a record of stock held at the end of the accounting period of the local authority, together with records of any stocktaking during that period.

132. Obligation to prepare financial statements

(1) (a) The Chief Executive of every local authority, other than a Village Council, shall, within 3 months after the end of the financial year, submit to the Council financial statements that comply with section 133.

(b) After approval the financial statements shall be dated and signed on behalf of the Council by the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, and the Chief Executive.

(2) (a) Subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), a local authority shall have a balance sheet date in each calendar year.

(b) A local authority may not have a balance sheet date in the calendar year in which it is established where its first balance sheet date is in the following calendar year and is not later than 18 months after the date of its establishment.

(c) Where a local authority changes its balance sheet date, the period between any 2 balance sheet dates shall not exceed 18 months.

133. Contents and form of financial statements

(1) The financial statements of a local authority shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and the cash flow of the local authority.

(2) The financial statements shall –

(a) be prepared in accordance with, and comply with, Accounting Standards, which should be in convergence with international accounting standards, as determined by the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of finance is assigned; and

(b) **Repealed by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#)**

(c) comply with any requirement which applies to the local authority's financial statements under any other enactment.

(3) Where, in complying with the standards referred to in subsection (2), the financial statements do not present fairly the matters to which they relate, the Chief Executive shall add such information and explanations as are necessary to present fairly those matters.

134. Deposit of financial statements

(1) Every Chief Executive shall ensure that a copy of all financial statements which are subject to audit by the Director of Audit, duly made up and balanced, together with all rate books, account books, deeds, contracts, vouchers and receipts relating to the financial statements, shall be deposited in an appropriate office of the local authority and shall, for 7 working days before they are produced and submitted to the Director of Audit, be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of all persons interested who may make copies of or extracts from the deposited documents on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(2) Every local authority shall, every year before the audit of its financial statements by the Director of Audit, by advertisement in 2 or more daily local newspapers, give not less than 14 days' notice of the deposit of the financial statements required by this section, and the production of the newspaper containing the notice shall constitute proof of the publication.

134A. Report on performance

Every local authority shall, not later than 31 October in every year, submit to the Minister a report on its performance in respect of the previous financial year and on its strategic direction in respect of the following 3 financial years and forward a copy of the report to the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of finance is assigned.

Added by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#)

135. Right of objection

Any elector for the area of a local authority may make an objection to the accounts of that local authority to the Chief Executive, stating the grounds of his objection.

136. Audit of accounts

(1) The approved annual financial statements of every local authority shall be audited by the Director of Audit.

(2) The Chief Executive of every local authority shall, within 4 months of the end of every financial year, submit the approved financial statements to the Director of Audit.

(3) The local authority shall pay an audit fee in respect of the audit of its financial statements.

137. Powers of Director of Audit

(1) The Director of Audit shall have access at all reasonable times to all Council minutes, information systems, books and accounts of the local authority, all vouchers in support of them, all deeds, contracts and other documents, and all relevant papers and writings in the possession or control of the local authority.

(2) The Director of Audit may, orally or in writing, request –

- (a) any person holding or accountable for any such document referred to in subsection (1) to appear before him at the audit or any adjournment;
- (b) from any member of the Council or any officer or agent of a local authority, such information and explanations as may be necessary for the purpose of the audit; and

- (c) any person referred to in paragraph (a) to make and sign a declaration as to the correctness of a document.

(3) Any person who willfully neglects or refuses to comply with any request made under subsection (2) shall commit an offence.

138. Audit report

(1) The Director of Audit shall make a report to the Council on the financial statements which have been audited.

(2) The report shall state –

- (a) the work done by him;
- (b) the scope and limitations of the audit;
- (c) whether he has obtained all information and explanations that he has required;
- (d) any item of account which, in his opinion, is contrary to law;
- (e) any loss or deficiency which, in his opinion, is wholly or partly due to the negligence or misconduct of any person;
- (f) any sum which, in his opinion, ought to have been so brought to account but which, due to willful default or negligence, has not been brought into account;
- (g) any failure to recover any rate, fee or other charge in the manner specified in section 101;

(h) whether, in his opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate, and where they do not, the aspects in which they fail to do so, and whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards approved by the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of finance is assigned.

(3) A report under subsection (1) shall state whether the instructions of the Minister, if any, in regard to the financial statements have been complied with.

(4) The Director of Audit shall address to the Minister, and to the local authority, a copy of the certified financial statements and his report.

(5) The local authority shall consider the report of the Director of Audit at its next ordinary meeting or as soon as practicable thereafter.

139. Publication of audited financial statements

A Chief Executive shall cause the financial statements, as finally certified, and the report of the Director of Audit, in respect of those financial statements, to be published in the *Gazette* within 14 days of their receipt by a local authority.

140. Immunity

(1) No action shall lie against the Office of the Director of Audit, the Director of Audit or any officer of his staff, in respect of any act done or omitted to be done by the Office of the Director of Audit and by the Director of Audit or any officer of his staff during or after his appointment, in the execution in good faith, of its or his functions under the Act.

(2) This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the Public Officers' Protection Act.

141. Powers of Minister in relation to accounts and returns

(1) The Minister shall –

- (a) direct a local authority to provide him, within such time as he may specify, such additional information as he may require in respect of any item referred to in section 138;
- (b) direct that the whole or part of any amount referred to in section 138(2) be refunded or paid to the local authority by the officer responsible for the loss or default.

(2) Subject to any provision of this Act relating to the furnishing of returns, a local authority shall furnish to the Minister such returns concerning its revenue and expenditure at such times and with such particulars as the Minister may determine.

142. Annual report to be prepared and adopted

(1) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall, on or before 31 March of every financial year, prepare and adopt an annual report on the activities of the authority during the preceding financial year ending on 30 June.

(2) Any annual report prepared under subsection (1) shall comply with such guidelines as may be issued by the Minister.

(3) A copy of the annual report shall promptly be forwarded to the Minister.

(4) The report shall be posted on the website of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council.

Amended by [\[Act No. 1 of 2015\]](#)

143. Recovery of sums certified to be due

Any sum payable under section 141(1)(b) shall be recoverable in the manner provided under section 101, except that, where the sum is to be recovered from the Financial Controller, the duties which, pursuant to section 101, are to be performed by the Financial Controller shall be performed by the Chief Executive.

144. Inspection of books, accounts and documents

(1) Any public officer duly authorised, in writing by the Minister, may inspect the books, accounts, vouchers, deeds, contracts, receipts and all other documents of a local authority.

(2) Every local authority shall, within such time as may be fixed by the officer referred to in subsection (1), provide him with such information as he may request for the purpose of carrying out his inspection.

(3) For the purpose of obtaining further information in respect of the affairs of any local authority, the officer may, by notice given to the Chief Executive, require the local authority to allow him to inspect any of the documents specified in subsection (1) within such reasonable time as he may indicate.

145. Abandonment of revenue

(1) Subject to any regulations made by the Minister, no claim for arrears of revenue shall be abandoned and no loss of revenue shall be written off by a local authority except with the approval of the Minister.

(2) When submitting a request for approval of the Minister for abandonment of revenue, a Chief Executive shall submit a certificate to the effect that all avenues for the recovery of the revenue have been explored but to no avail.

PART X – MISCELLANEOUS

146. Inscribed privilege

(1) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall have, in respect of any rate, fee or charge of any kind remaining unpaid to it under this Act and so long as the unpaid amount is not paid in full or the liability is not discharged, a privilege on all immovable properties belonging to the person by whom the unpaid amount is payable.

(2) Where the Chief Executive of the Municipal City Council, or a Municipal Town Council or District Council thinks it necessary for securing the recovery of any unpaid amount to the respective Council under this Act to inscribe the privilege provided for under subsection (1), he shall deposit, with the Conservator of Mortgages, 2 identical memoranda in such form as may be prescribed and shall forthwith notify the person by whom the amount is payable, of the deposit of the memoranda.

(3) The Conservator of Mortgages shall, on deposit of the memoranda, inscribe the privilege generally on all immovable properties belonging, or which may subsequently belong, to the person by whom the amount is payable, and shall return one of the memoranda to the Chief Executive with a statement written or stamped on it to the effect that the privilege has duly been inscribed.

(4) Where a privilege is inscribed under this section, it shall take effect from the date of the inscription.

(5) Where any amount in respect of which an inscription has been taken under this section is paid in full or the liability is discharged, the Chief Executive shall forthwith send to the Conservator of Mortgages a request in such form as may be prescribed to erase the inscription.

(6) The inscription of a privilege under this section shall be erased by the Conservator of Mortgages at the request of the Chief Executive.

(7) Any inscription or erasure of inscription which is required to be taken or made under this section shall be free from stamp duty under the Stamp Duty Act or registration dues levied under the Registration Duty Act or any other costs.

147. Uninscribed privilege

(1) Any rate, fee or charge levied by the Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council or a District Council under this Act shall be privileged and the privilege shall rank immediately after the privileges enumerated in Articles 2148 and 2152 of the Code Civil Mauricien and shall operate independently of, and without the necessity for, inscription upon any immovable or movable property belonging to the person owing the rate, fee or charge.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights granted to the Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council or a District Council by The Attachment (Rates and Taxes) Act and the Courts (Civil Procedure) Act.

148. Use of information technology

(1) A Chief Executive may direct the performance of any act or thing which is required to be done under this Act or any other enactment relating to local authorities, to be made or done by such electronic or other technological means as may be approved by him.

(2) Unless otherwise authorised, a Chief Executive may, with effect from such date as may be specified in regulations made by the Council, direct that any matter, act or thing referred to in subsection (1) shall be made or done by electronic or other technological means.

149. Custody of documents

Subject to any general directions which the Minister may give, the documents of every local authority shall be in the custody of the Chief Executive or such other officer as the authority may determine.

150. Deposit of documents

(1) Where, under any enactment, a document is deposited with the Chief Executive or any other officer of a local authority, the Chief Executive or the other officer shall –

- (a) receive and retain the document in the manner and for the purposes directed by the enactment; and
- (b) shall make such memorials and endorsements on and give such acknowledgments and receipts of the document as may be required.

(2) Subject to anything to the contrary in any other enactment, a person interested in a document deposited as specified in subsection (1) may, during office hours, inspect and make copies or extracts from the document on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(3) Any person having custody of any document specified in subsection (1) who obstructs any person who wishes to inspect the document or to make a copy of or extract from it shall commit an offence.

(4) This section shall not apply to plans for Building and Land Use Permits and any other related documents which shall be treated as confidential.

151. Production of documents at trial

Sections 170 and 171 of the Courts Act shall apply to any document in the official custody of a local authority, in the same way as they apply to any document in the official custody of a Government department.

152. Inspection of accounts, books and documents

(1) The minutes of proceedings in Council of a local authority shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, be open to the inspection of any person who may make a copy of them or take an extract from them.

(2) The abstract of the accounts of an authority and any report made by the Director of Audit on those accounts, shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, be open to the inspection of any person who may make a copy of or take an extract from them.

(3) A document directed by this section to be open to inspection shall be so open during office hours.

(4) The Permanent Secretary shall have free access to all the documents of an authority.

(5) Any person having the custody of any book or document specified in this section who –

- (a) obstructs any person entitled to inspect the document or to make a copy or extract thereof; or
- (b) refuses or fails to give copies or extracts to any person entitled to obtain copies or extracts,

shall commit an offence.

153. Service of documents

(1) Any document required or authorised by this Act or any other enactment to be sent, delivered, served to or upon a local authority, or the Chief Executive or Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of a District Council or Village Council shall be addressed to, left at or sent by registered post to the local authority, the Chief Executive or Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of a District or Village Council, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding any other enactment, every document which is required to be served on or by a local authority shall be served by registered post with *avis de réception*.

(3) Where, in any legal proceedings, service of any document on a local authority is required, it shall be sufficient to serve the notice or document on the Chief Executive of the authority.

154. Execution of documents

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a document shall be duly executed by or on behalf of a local authority when it is signed by –

- (a) the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson of a District Council or Village Council, or by any other person nominated for that purpose by the local authority; and
- (b) the Chief Executive.

(2) A cheque upon a banking account kept by a local authority shall be signed by –

- (a) the Chief Executive or his deputy; and
- (b) the Financial Controller or his deputy.

155. Donations to local authorities

(1) Subject to this section, a local authority may accept, hold and administer any donation in kind, gift or property, whether movable or immovable, for any local public purpose, or for the benefit of the inhabitants of the area or of some part of it, and may execute any works, including works of maintenance or improvement, incidental to or consequential to the exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

(2) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council, District Council or Village Council shall not accept, without the consent of the Minister, any donation in kind, gift or property of a value of more than 25,000 rupees or such other amount as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the purposes of the donation or gift are purposes for which the local authority is empowered to expend money raised from a rate, the local authority may, subject to any condition or restriction attaching to the exercise of that power, defray expenditure incurred in the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) out of the General Fund.

(4) Article 910 of the Code Civil Mauricien shall not apply to donations or gifts made and accepted under this section and such donations or gifts, whether or not by legacy, shall be registered free of charge.

156. Names of public places

(1) Unless otherwise provided by any other enactment, the names of all public places, including roads, streets, squares within the limits of a local authority area, shall be those specified in regulations made for that purpose by the local authority.

(2) All public places, including any road, street, square within the limits of a local authority area, which have, at the commencement of this Act, already been given a name, shall, subject to this section, continue to bear that name.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the Minister may, by Order, declare null and void the naming by a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council, District Council or Village Council of any public place, including a road, street and square within the limit of the administrative area of that authority.

157. Local authorities and legal proceedings

(1) Unless otherwise provided by any other enactment, a local authority may authorise an officer, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, to institute or defend on its behalf proceedings before the Intermediate Court or a District Court.

(2) An authorised officer may prosecute any breach of the Building Control Act 2012 or regulations made under section 193 of the Public Health Act, where the breach is committed within the administrative area of the local authority.

(3) Where the defendant in an action under this section is a councillor, officer, agent or officer of the local authority, that authority may, without prejudice to any other power, decide to pay out of the funds of the authority the whole or any part of any sums payable by the defendant in consequence of the action whether in respect of costs, charges, expenses, damages or otherwise.

Amended by [\[Act No. 9 of 2012\]](#)

158. Offences

(1) Any person who –

- (a) fails to comply with a request made to him under this Act to do or to refrain from doing an act;
- (b) fails to comply with a condition of a licence or permit, other than a Building and Land Use Permit issued to him under this Act;
- (c) carries on a classified trade on premises which have been closed by an order of a Court or of a Chief Executive Officer;
- (d) in a declaration required to be made under this Act, makes a statement which is false or misleading; or
- (e) in any other manner contravenes this Act,

shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25,000 rupees.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the Court may, in addition, order him to do, within such time as it thinks fit, any act which he should have done under this Act.

Amended by [\[Act No. 10 of 2018\]](#)

159. Prosecution of offences

(1) Any offence relating to a breach of this Act may be prosecuted by an authorised officer of the authority affected by the contravention.

(2) Notwithstanding section 114 of the Courts Act and section 72 of the District and Intermediate Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) Act, a Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act.

160. Procurement of goods and services

(1) The procurement of goods and services shall be effected by a local authority in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act.

(2) Any procurement of goods and services by a local authority shall be determined by a Procurement Committee composed of –

- (a) the Chief Executive or his deputy;
- (b) the Financial Controller or his deputy; and
- (c) one senior officer in charge of a department other than that of the Chief Executive or the Financial Controller,

and shall require the approval of the Executive Committee of the Council, where the total value of the procurement exceeds 100,000 rupees, or such amount as may be prescribed.

(3) The Permanent Secretary may, where bulk purchasing would be more economical, procure goods and services on behalf of a local authority, and such purchases shall be funded from the Grant-in-Aid payable to local authorities.

161. Registration of contracts

(1) There shall be no fixed period for the registration of any contract between a contractor and a local authority, or of any bond given as security in the performance of the contract, but the contract or bond shall be registered before any use is made of it in a public deed or in a Court, unless the contract or bond is exempted from registration.

(2) Notwithstanding any other enactment, any deed witnessing the sale of immovable property to, or the creation of any servitude in favour of a local authority, shall be registered by the Registrar-General free of charge and shall be transcribed by the Conservator of Mortgages free of duty.

162. Regulations by Minister

(1) The Minister –

- (a) may make such regulations as he thinks fit for the purposes of this Act;
 - (b) may make regulations for the efficient storage collection and conveyance of waste to approved disposal sites or other waste management facilities;
 - (c) may, by regulations, amend any of the Fifth, Sixth or Eighth to Twelfth Schedules.
- (2) Regulations made under subsection (1) may provide –
- (a) for the licensing and regulation of private operators in the field of waste management, including hazardous waste management;
 - (b) for the making of different provisions for different categories of waste and for different disposal sites, including the levying of fees and charges;
 - (c) for prescribing anything that may be prescribed under this Act;
 - (d) for any matter relating to enforcement, including the issue of enforcement notices, powers of entry, search and arrest, and the seizure of any vehicle, object of thing used in the commission of an offence under the regulations;
 - (e) for the administration and operation of the General Fund;
 - (f) for a variation in the fee specified in section 150 or 152 or the date or period fixed in this Act for the doing of any act;
 - (g) that any person who contravenes these regulations shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25,000 rupees;

- (h) that, in addition to the penalty provided under paragraph (g), the Court may, on conviction, order the forfeiture of any vehicle, object or thing used in the commission of the offence.

163. Regulations by Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council

(1) A Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council may make regulations –

- (a) for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act;
- (b) generally for the good rule and good government of the whole or any part of the locality within its jurisdiction;
- (c) for the efficient storage, collection and conveyance of waste to approved disposal sites or other waste management facilities; and
- (d) for the prevention and suppression of nuisance.

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) may provide for –

- (a) the levying of fees and charges, including different charges for –
 - (i) the removal of any type of waste;
 - (ii) the removal of waste from properties or part of properties used for residential, commercial or industrial purposes;
- (b) the supply of storage receptacles for different categories of wastes;

(c) the removal of waste unlawfully deposited, clearing of barelands and the recovery of expenses incurred.

(3) Subject to subsection (5), any fee or other charge of any kind due to a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council under this Act shall be recoverable by summary process in the manner provided for by the Recovery of State Debts Act.

(4) Any act or thing which, under the Recovery of State Debts Act, is to be done or performed by the Accountant-General, shall, for the purposes of subsection (3), be done or performed by the Financial Controller.

(5) No other enactment relating to the limitation of action shall bar or affect any action or remedy for the recovery of any rate, fee and other charge payable under this Act.

(6) Regulations made by a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council under this section shall not require the approval of the Minister.

164. Repeal

The following enactments are repealed –

- (a) the Local Government Act;
- (b) the Local Government Act 2003;
- (c) the Rural Buildings Tax Act;
- (d) the District Council Proclamation 1965; and
- (e) the Electoral Wards (Boundaries) Order 1990.

165. Consequential amendments

(1) The Advertisements Regulation Act is amended, in section 2, by deleting the definition of “local authority” and replacing it by the following definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

(2) The Attachment (Rates and Taxes) Act is amended –

(a) in section 2 –

(i) by deleting the definitions of “attaching officer” and “usher” and replacing them by the following definitions respectively –

“attaching officer” means, in the case of Government, the Accountant-General and, in the case of any Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council, the Chief Executive of the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council;

“usher” includes, in the case of a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council, an officer of the Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council.

(ii) in the definition of “rates and taxes”, by deleting the word “municipality” and replacing it by the words “Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council”.

(c) in section 5, by deleting the words “a municipality” and replacing them by the words “, a Municipal City Council or Municipal Town Council”.

(3) The Building Act is amended –

(a) in section 2 –

(i) in subsection (1) –

- (A) by deleting the definitions of “Authority” and “Building and Land Use Permit” or “permit” and replacing them by the following definitions, respectively –

“Authority” means a local authority referred to in section 117 of the Local Government Act 2011; “Building and Land Use Permit” or

“permit” means a Building and Land Use Permit issued under section 117 of the Local Government Act 2011;

- (B) by inserting, in the appropriate alphabetical order, the following new definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

(ii) in subsection (2), by deleting the words “section 98 of the Local Government Act 2003” and replacing them by the words “section 117 of the Local Government Act 2011”;

(b) in section 4, by deleting the words “municipal council” and replacing them by the words “local authority”;

(c) in section 7(1), by deleting the words “section 98 of the Local Government Act 2003” and replacing them by the words “section 117 of the Local Government Act 2011”;

(d) in section 31, by adding the following new subsection –

(3) Any reference to the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor in sections 22 to 30 shall be interpreted as a reference to the Lord Mayor,

Mayor or Chairperson of a District Council, or the Deputy Lord Mayor, Deputy Mayor or Vice-Chairperson of a District Council, as the case may be.

- (e) in section 32, by deleting the words “Municipal Council” and replacing them by the words “Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council”;
- (f) in section 36(2), by deleting the words “the Schedule” and replacing them by the words “section 122(1) of the Local Government Act 2011”.

(4) The Cadastral Survey Act 2011 is amended, in section 4(2)(j), by deleting the words “the district or town boundaries set out in the First Schedule to the local Government Act” and replacing them by the words “the city, town and village boundaries set out in the First, Second and Third Schedules, respectively, to the Local Government Act 2011”.

- (5) The Courts (Civil Procedure) Act is amended –
 - (a) by inserting, after section 1, the following new section –

1A. Interpretation

“Chief Executive” means the Chief Executive of a local authority;

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011.

- (b) in sections 38, 39, 44 and 50, by deleting the words “the Municipal Council of Port Louis” wherever they appear and replacing them by the words “a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council”;

(c) in sections 41, 42, 47 and 49, by deleting the words “Town Treasurer” wherever they appear and replacing them by the words “Chief Executive”.

(6) The Criminal Code (Supplementary) Act is amended, in section 101(2), by deleting the words “a municipal officer or by an officer of any municipal council” and replacing them by the words “an officer of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council”.

(7) The Declaration of Assets Act is amended –

(a) in section 2, by inserting, in the appropriate alphabetical order, the following new definition –

“local authority” means –

- (a) the Municipal Council of any city or town; or
- (b) the District Council of any district;

(b) in section 3 –

(i) by repealing subsection (1) and replacing it by the following subsection –

(1) Every member of the National Assembly, the Rodrigues Regional Assembly and any Councillor of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall, not later than 30 days –

- (a) after the first sitting of the National Assembly, the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, or any Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council or after being elected to the National Assembly, the Rodrigues Regional Assembly or, the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, following a by-election, as the case may be;

(b) after the seat becomes vacant in accordance with section 35 of the Constitution, section 19 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act or section 40 of the Local Government Act 2011,

deposit with the Commission, the Clerk of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly or the Chief Executive of the Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be, a declaration of assets and liabilities in relation to himself, his spouse and minor children and grand-children and, subject to subsection (3), his children of age.

(ii) by repealing subsection (7) and replacing it by the following new subsection –

(7) The Clerk of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly and the Chief Executive of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council shall transmit to the Commission any declaration made by a member of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly or a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be.

(c) by repealing section 5;

(d) in section 7(b), by inserting, after the words “public officers”, the words “, officers of a local authority”.

(8) The Interpretation and General Clauses Act is amended, in section 2, in the definition of “local authority”, by adding, after the words “Local Government Act”, the figure “2011”.

(9) The Local Authorities (Pensions) Act is amended –

(a) in section 2, by deleting the definition of “local authority” and replacing it by the following definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

(b) in section 16 –

(i) in subsection (1), by deleting the words “(1)”; and

(ii) by repealing subsection (2);

(c) by repealing the Schedule.

(10) The Local Government (Temporary Provisions) Act is amended –

(a) in section 2 –

(i) in the definition of “Act”, by adding, after the words “Local Government Act”, the figure “2011”;

(ii) by deleting the definitions of “Deputy Mayor”, “Mayor” and “municipal council”;

(b) in section 8, by repealing subsection (4) and replacing it by the following subsection –

(4) A term of office fixed under subsection (3)(b) shall not exceed 6 years.

(11) The Local Government Service Commission Act is amended –

(a) in section 2 –

(i) in the definition of “appointment”, by repealing paragraphs (c) and (d) and replacing them by the following paragraph –

(c) the promotion of a local government officer from one office of emolument to another within the service of the same local authority or from one local authority to another;

(ii) by inserting, in the appropriate alphabetical order, the following new definitions –

“District Council” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

“Municipal City Council” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

“Municipal Town Council” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

(b) in section 4(4), by deleting the words “municipal council” and replacing them by the words “Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council”.

(12) The Outer Islands Development Corporation Act is amended, in section 2, in the definition of “local authority”, by inserting, after the words “Local Government Act” the figure “2011”.

- (13) The Planning and Development Act is amended, in section 2(1), in the definition of “local authority” by inserting, after the words “Local Government Act”, the figure “2011”.

- (14) The Public Debt Management Act is amended, in section 2, in the definition of “local government” –
 - (a) by deleting the words “municipalities, district councils and village councils” and replacing them by the words “Municipal City Councils, Municipal Town Councils, District Councils and Village Councils”; and
 - (b) by inserting, after the words “Local Government Act”, the figure “2011”.

- (15) The Public Officers’ Protection Act is amended, in section 2, in the definition of “public officer”, by deleting the words “municipal council” and replacing them by the words “Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council”.

- (16) The Representation of the People Act is amended –
 - (a) in section 2 –
 - (i) in the definition of “council”, by deleting the words “a municipal council or a village council” and replacing them by the words “a Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council or a Village Council”;
 - (ii) in the definition of “local government election”, by deleting the words “a municipal council or a village council” and replacing them by the words “a Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council or a Village Council”;

(iii) in the definition of “town”, by deleting the words “Local Government Act 1989” and replacing them by the words “Local Government Act 2011”;

(iv) in the definition of “ward”, by deleting the words “section 7 of the Local Government Act” and replacing them by the words “section 11 of the Local Government Act 2011”;

(v) by inserting, in the appropriate alphabetical order, the following new definitions –

“city” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

“Municipal City Council” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

“Municipal Town Council” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

(b) in section 4A(1), by deleting the words “sections 27 and 28 of the Local Government Act” and replacing them by the words “section 20 of the Local Government Act 2011”;

(c) in section 8(2)(b) –

(i) in subparagraph (i) –

(A) by repealing sub subparagraph (A) and replacing it by the following sub subparagraph –

(A) is entitled, under section 20 of the Local Government Act 2011, to be registered as an elector for elections held under section 11 of that Act in respect of the ward; and

- (B) in sub subparagraph (B), by deleting the words “section 27(1)(c) of the Local Government Act” and replacing them by the words “section 20 of the Local Government Act 2011”;
- (ii) in subparagraph (ii) –
 - (A) in sub subparagraph (A), by deleting the words “section 28 of the Local Government Act” and replacing them by the words “section 20 of the Local Government Act 2011”;
 - (B) in sub subparagraph (B), by deleting the words “section 28(c) of the Local Government Act” and replacing them by the words “section 20 of the Local Government Act 2011”;
- (d) in section 8A, by repealing subsection (3);
- (e) in section 51, by deleting the words “municipal council” and replacing them by the words “Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or Village Council”;
- (f) in section 81, by deleting the word “town” wherever it appears and replacing it by the words “city, town”;
- (g) in the Schedule –
 - (i) in Form A, by deleting the words “Ward of town/village of” and replacing them by the words “Ward of City/Ward of Town of/Village of”, and by deleting all the words beginning with “Separate section” and ending with “Consecutive Number”;
 - (ii) in Form D, by deleting the words “Ward of the Town/Village” wherever they appear and replacing them by the words “Ward of the City or Town/Village”;

- (iii) in Form D, by deleting all the words beginning with “from – **EITHER**” and ending with “as appropriate”, and replacing them by the words “from residence in the Constituency/Ward of the City/Ward of the Town/Village”.

- (17) The Roads Act is amended –
 - (a) in section 2, by deleting the definition of “local authority” and replacing it by the following definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

 - (b) in section 70(1), by deleting the words “or a police officer” and replacing them by the words “a police officer, or an officer of a local authority”;

 - (c) in section 73, by deleting the words “not exceeding 10,000 rupees” and replacing them by the words “of not less than 5,000 rupees nor more than 25,000 rupees”.

- (18) The Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act is amended, in section 26 –
 - (a) in subsection (3)(a) –
 - (i) by deleting the figure “1989” wherever it appears and replacing it by the figure “2011”;

 - (ii) by deleting the words “section 51(1)” and replacing them by the words “section 50(2)”;

 - (b) in subsection (3)(b) by deleting the words “Eighth Schedule to the Local Government Act 1989” and replacing them by the words “Twelfth Schedule to the Local Government Act 2011”.

- (19) The Statutory Bodies Family Protection Fund Act is amended, in section 2 –
- (a) by deleting the words “urban authority” wherever they appear and replacing them by the words “local authority”;
 - (b) by inserting, in the appropriate alphabetical order, the following new definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;
- (20) The Statutory Bodies Mutual Aid Association Act is amended, in section 2 –
- (a) by deleting the words “urban authority” wherever they appear and replacing them by the words “local authority”;
 - (b) in the definition of “local authority”, by adding, after the words “Local Government Act”, the figure “2011”.
- (21) The Statutory Bodies Pension Funds Act is amended, in section 2, by deleting the definition of “local authority” and replacing it by the following definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;
- (22) The Tourism Authority Act is amended, in section 2, by deleting the definition of “local authority” and replacing it by the following definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;
- (23) The Town and Country Planning Act is amended –

- (a) in section 2, in the definition of “local authority”, by deleting the words “municipal council” and replacing them by the words “Municipal City Council, a Municipal Town Council”;
- (b) in section 2(3), by deleting the figure “2003” and replacing it by the figure “2011”;
- (c) in section 7, by deleting the words “section 98 of the Local Government Act 2003” wherever they appear and replacing them by the words “section 117 of the Local Government Act 2011”;
- (d) in section 8(1), by deleting the words “section 98 of the Local Government Act 2003” and replacing them by the words “section 117 of the Local Government Act 2011”;
- (e) in section 28 –
 - (i) by deleting the words “not exceeding 1,000 rupees” and replacing them by the words “of not less than 2,000 rupees nor more than 50,000 rupees”; and
 - (ii) by deleting the words “not exceeding 50 rupees” and replacing them by the words “of not less than 100 rupees nor more than 1,000 rupees”.

(24) The Workmen’s Compensation Act is amended, in section 25, by repealing subsection (3) and replacing it by the following subsection –

- (3) In this section, “local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011.

(25) The Finance and Audit (Local Infrastructure Fund) Regulations 2008 are amended, in regulation 2, by deleting the definition of “local authority” and replacing it by the following definition –

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 2011;

166. Transitional provisions and savings

(1) Any member of a local authority, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, President or Vice-President of a District Council or a Village Council elected under the repealed Local Government Act shall continue in office until the next general election of local authorities under this Act.

(2) The District Councils referred to in section 5 of the repealed Local Government Act shall continue to administer the districts in respect of which they were set up, pending the commencement of section 7 or the relevant provisions thereof, and the relevant provisions of the repealed Local Government Act shall continue to apply in respect of the said District Councils.

(3) (a) The assets and funds of the Moka/Flacq District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, vest, depending on the area where the assets and funds are situated and determined, in accordance with the Minister’s written directions, in the Moka District Council or the Flacq District Council, as the case may be.

(b) All rights, obligations and liabilities subsisting in favour of or against the Moka/Flacq District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, continue to exist, in accordance with the Minister’s written directions, under the same terms and conditions in favour of or against the Moka District Council or the Flacq District Council, as the case may be.

(c) Subject to paragraph (d), any contract entered into by the Moka/Flacq District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, be deemed, in accordance with the Permanent Secretary’s written directions, to have been entered into by the Moka District Council or the Flacq District Council, as the case may be.

(d) Any contract pertaining to goods or services entered into by the Moka/Flacq District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have been entered into by the Moka District Council or the Flacq District Council, as the case may be, depending on where the goods or services have to be delivered.

(e) Any licence, certificate, permit or authorisation issued, registration made or application granted by the Moka/Flacq District Council, which is valid and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued, made or granted, in accordance with the written directions of the Chief Executive of the Moka/Flacq District Council, by the Moka District Council or the Flacq District Council, as the case may be, and shall remain valid for the period specified in the licence, certificate, permit, authorisation, registration book or any other document, as the case may be.

(f) Any application made to the Moka/Flacq District Council and which is pending at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made, in accordance with the written directions of the Chief Executive of the Moka/Flacq District Council, to the Moka District Council or the Flacq District Council, as the case may be, and shall be dealt with in accordance with this Act and any other relevant enactment.

(g) All proceedings, judicial or otherwise, commenced before and pending at the commencement of this Act, by or against the Moka/Flacq District Council, shall be deemed to have been commenced, and may be continued, as the Minister so orders, by the Moka District Council or the Flacq District Council, as the case may be.

(4) (a) The assets and funds of Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, vest, depending on the area where the assets and funds are situated and as the Minister so orders, in the Pamplemousses District Council or the Rivière du Rempart District Council, as the case may be.

(b) All rights, obligations and liabilities subsisting in favour of or against the

Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, continue to exist, in accordance with the Minister's written directions, under the same terms and conditions in favour of or against the Pamplemousses District Council or the Rivière du Rempart District Council, as the case may be.

(c) Subject to paragraph (d), any contract entered into by the Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, be deemed, in accordance with the written directions of the Permanent Secretary, to have been entered into by the Pamplemousses District Council or the Rivière du Rempart District Council, as the case may be.

(d) Any contract pertaining to goods or services entered into by the Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have been entered into by the Pamplemousses District Council or the Rivière du Rempart District Council, as the case may be, depending where the goods or services have to be delivered.

(e) Any licence, certificate, permit or authorisation issued, registration made or application granted by the Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council, which is valid and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued, made or granted, in accordance with the written directions of the Chief Executive of the Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council, as the case may be, and shall remain valid for the period specified in the licence, certificate, permit, authorisation, registration book or any other document, as the case may be.

(f) Any application made to the Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council and which is pending at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made, in accordance with the written directions of the Chief Executive of the Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council, to the Pamplemousses District Council or the Rivière du Rempart District Council, as the case may be, and shall be dealt with in accordance with this Act and any other relevant enactment.

(g) All proceedings, judicial or otherwise, commenced before and pending at, the commencement of this Act, by or against the Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart District Council, shall be deemed to have been commenced, and may be continued, as the Minister so orders, by the Pamplemousses District Council or the Rivière du Rempart District Council, as the case may be.

(5) (a) The assets and funds of the Grand Port/Savanne District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, vest, depending on the area where the assets and funds are situated and as the Minister so orders, in the Grand Port District Council or the Savanne District Council, as the case may be.

(b) All rights, obligations and liabilities subsisting in favour of or against the Grand Port/Savanne District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, continue to exist, in accordance with the Minister's written directions, under the same terms and conditions in favour of or against the Grand Port District Council or the Savanne District Council, as the case may be.

(c) Subject to paragraph (d), any contract entered into by the Grand Port/Savanne District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, be deemed, in accordance with the written directions of the Permanent Secretary, to have been entered into by the Grand Port District Council or the Savanne District Council, as the case may be.

(d) Any contract pertaining to goods or services entered into by the Grand Port/Savanne District Council shall, at the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have been entered into by the Grand Port District Council or the Savanne District Council, as the case may be, depending where the goods or services have to be delivered.

(e) Any licence, certificate, permit or authorisation issued, registration made or application granted by the Grand Port/Savanne District Council, which is valid and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued, made or granted, in accordance with the written directions of the Chief Executive of the Grand Port/Savanne District

Council, by the Grand Port District Council or the Savanne District Council, as the case may be, and shall remain valid for the period specified in the licence, certificate, permit, authorisation, registration book or any other document, as the case may be.

(f) Any application made to the Grand Port/Savanne District Council and which is pending at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made, in accordance with the written directions of the Chief Executive of the Grand Port/Savanne District Council, to the Grand Port District Council or the Savanne District Council, as the case may be, and shall be dealt with in accordance with this Act and any other relevant enactment.

(g) All proceedings, judicial or otherwise, commenced before and pending, at the commencement of this Act, by or against the Grand Port/Savanne District Council, shall be deemed to have been commenced, and may be continued, as the Minister so orders, by the Grand Port District Council or the Savanne District Council, as the case may be.

(6) Every licence or permit issued under the repealed Local Government Act or Local Government Act 2003 by a Municipal or District Council or the Rodrigues Regional Assembly shall continue to be valid and effective for the period for which it was issued.

(7) (a) The President of the Valuation Tribunal appointed under section 90 of the repealed Local Government Act shall continue as the Chairperson of the Valuation Tribunal established under this Act, on the same terms and conditions as those applicable to him at the commencement of this Act, and for a term expiring on the day on which their appointment would have expired if this Act had not come into operation.

(b) The members of the Valuation Tribunal appointed under section 90 of the repealed Local Government Act shall continue as members of the Valuation Tribunal established under this Act, on the same terms and conditions as those applicable to them at the commencement of this Act, and for a term expiring on the day on which their appointment would have expired if this Act had not come into operation.

(c) Every determination of the Valuation Tribunal under the repealed Act shall, at the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be a determination of the Valuation Tribunal under this Act.

(d) Any appeal made under section 93 of the repealed Local Government Act to the Supreme Court against a determination of the Valuation Tribunal shall be deemed to be an appeal made to the Supreme Court against a determination of the Valuation Tribunal under this Act.

(e) Where, after hearing an appeal against a determination of the Valuation Tribunal under the repealed Local Government Act, the Supreme Court decides to remit the matter for determination, the matter shall be remitted to the Valuation Tribunal established under this Act, which shall have the power to hear and determine the matter.

(8) Where this section does not make provision for any transition, the Minister may make such regulations as may be necessary for such transition.

166A. Transitional provision

Section 85 shall apply for the period of 6 months ending on 30 June 2016, except that any reference to the next financial year shall be construed as a reference to the period of 6 months ending on 30 June 2016.

Added by [\[Act No. 9 of 2015\]](#)

167. Commencement - Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 23 of 2011\]](#) w.e.f 15th December 2011

(1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Proclamation.

(2) Different dates may be fixed for the coming into operation of different sections of this Act.

Passed by the National Assembly on the seventh day of December two thousand and eleven.

Ram Ranjit Dowlutta
Clerk of the National Assembly

FIRST SCHEDULE
[Sections 2 and 4]
PART A – CITY

Port Louis

PART B – BOUNDARIES OF CITY COUNCIL
BOUNDARIES OF MUNICIPAL CITY COUNCIL OF
PORT LOUIS

North

Starting from the mouth of Rivulet Terre Rouge, the boundary runs in an easterly direction along the Rivulet Terre Rouge up to a well which is situated on the site of the former aqueduct of the Bathurst Canal over Terre Rouge River; thence in a straight line up to the Tertiary Trigonometrical Station (TTP 0106) on top of Long Mountain.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South along the ridge of Long Mountain up to the top of Pieter Both Mountain.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs in a general westerly direction along the ridge of Mountains Pieter Both, Le Pouce, Guiby Peak and Berthelot Peak to Montagne Ory Trigonometrical Station (STP 12); thence West South West in a straight line to the junction of Old Moka Road and Port Louis-Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1).

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along Port Louis-Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1) to its junction with a road leading to Max Works Limited; thence North along the said road on a developed length of 110 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence West along the said estate road and its prolongation to its junction with Grand River North West; thence North along Grand River North West to its junction with the prolongation of the concrete wall separating Sunray Hotel and Bata Shoe Co. Ltd; thence West along that wall to its junction with the Port Louis-St Jean Road (A1); thence South along Port Louis-St Jean Road (A1) to its junction with the trace of the Midland Old Railway Line; thence generally South West along that Old Railway Track to its junction with the prolongation of the northern boundary of Richelieu Livestock Feed Factory (formerly Richelieu Maize Mill); thence North along the Midland Railway Line to its junction with an estate road; thence West along that estate road for 252 metres to its junction with Richelieu Branch Road (also called Balisage Road); thence North along the Richelieu Branch Road to its junction with Rivière Noire Road (A3); thence North East along an estate road to its junction with Avenue de La Concorde; thence North along the said Avenue to its junction with Peupliers Avenue; thence in a general westerly direction along Peupliers Avenue up to its junction with Pointe aux Sables Road (B31); thence South along that road on 720 metres to its junction with a straight line; thence West along that straight line passing through Pointe aux Caves lighthouse up to the sea.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North East along the seashore up to the starting point.

**PART C — NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS FOR
A MUNICIPAL CITY COUNCIL**

Municipal City Council	No. of Councillors
Port Louis	32

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

**PART D – NUMBER OF ELECTORAL WARDS FOR
A MUNICIPAL CITY COUNCIL**

Municipal City Council	No. of Electoral Wards
Port Louis	8

**PART E – BOUNDARIES OF EACH ELECTORAL WARD OF
MUNICIPAL CITY COUNCIL**

MUNICIPAL CITY COUNCIL OF PORT LOUIS

Ward 1

West and North

Starting from the junction of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 1 with the seashore at Pointe aux Caves Lighthouse, the boundary runs generally North East along the seashore to its junction with the north eastern prolongation of Kestrel Street.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along that prolongation and Kestrel Street to its junction with Martello Street; thence South East along Martello Street to its junction with Sparrow Street; thence South West along Sparrow Street to its junction with Bougainville Street; thence South East along Bougainville Street to its junction with Anthurium Avenue; thence generally South along Anthurium Avenue to its junction with La Tour Koenig

Avenue; thence across La Tour Koenig Avenue and South along Excel Avenue and its prolongation on 312 metres up to its junction with a concrete wall on the northern boundary of Shri Ganesh Gauri Mandir; thence East along the said concrete wall on 30 metres to its junction with Amandiers Avenue; thence South West along Amandiers Avenue to its junction with Avenue D'Unité; thence South along Avenue D'Unité to its junction with Black River Road (A3); thence across Black River Road and South again along Avenue D'Unité for 148 metres up to a concrete wall on the southern boundary of E.A.L. Man Hin (Consumer Goods Division); thence East on 42 metres and south on 82 metres along a path up to a concrete wall on the northern boundary of the Coromandel Industrial Estate near Dulmartread Ltd; thence East along a road from the southern boundary of Dulmartread Ltd to its junction with Port Louis-St. Jean Road(A1); thence South along Port Louis-St. Jean Road (A1) to its junction with the southern boundary of the town.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South West and West along part of the southern boundary of the town to the starting point.

Ward 2

West

Starting from the prolongation of Kestrel Street to the seashore, the boundary runs generally South along the eastern boundary of Ward 1 of the town up to the southern boundary of the town.

South and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along the western and southern boundaries of Constituency No. 1 and North West along the eastern boundary of the said constituency up to the top of Signal Mountain; thence along an imaginary line running North West to the junction of Furcy Paul Adele and St. Andrews Streets; thence North East along Furcy Paul Adele Street to its junction with Brabant Street.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along Brabant Street to its junction with Menagerie Road; thence North West along Menagerie Road to its junction with St. Joseph Street; thence South along St. Joseph Street to its junction with Port Louis-St. Jean Road (A1); thence South West along Port Louis-St. Jean Road (A1) up to its junction with Canal Dayot at the level of Montée Hussard; thence North East along an imaginary line to the junction of Banyan and Flamboyant Streets; thence generally North along Flamboyant Street up to the junction of the eastern and southern boundaries of the property lease to Mauritius Telecoms Ltd; thence West along the said southern boundary and its southerly prolongation to the seashore; thence generally South and West along the seashore to the starting point.

Ward 3

West and North

Starting from the junction of Canal Dayot with Port Louis-St. Jean Road (A1) at the level of Montée Hussard, the boundary runs North East along an imaginary line to the junction of Banyan and Flamboyant Streets; thence generally North along Flamboyant Street up to the junction of the eastern and southern boundaries of the property leased to Mauritius Telecoms Ltd; thence West along the said southern boundary and its southerly prolongation to the seashore; thence generally North and East along the seashore up to the level of the junction of Port Louis and Pamplémousses Dual Carriageway (M2) with the road leading to Albion Docks.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along the Port Louis and Pamplémousses Dual Carriageway (M2) to its junction with Corderie Street; thence South East along Corderie Street to its junction with Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Street; thence generally

South West and South East along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 2 up to Dr. G. M. D. Atchia Street.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along Dr. G. M. D. Atchia Street and Labourdonnais Street to its junction with Dr. O. Beugeard Street; thence North West along Dr. O. Beugeard Street to its junction with the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 1 at Petrichier Square; thence South West along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 1 up to the top of Signal Mountain; thence North West and generally West along part of the eastern and northern boundaries of Ward 2 of the town to the starting point.

Ward 4

West and North

Starting from the Signal Mountain, the boundary runs generally North East along the southern boundary of Ward 3 of the town and along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 2 up to its junction with Boulevard Victoria.

East and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along Boulevard Victoria to its junction with Shakespeare Street; thence generally South East along an imaginary line up to Mountain Le Pouce running through Monneron Hill (TTP27); thence North West along the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 1 to the starting point.

Ward 5

South and West

Starting from the junction of A. R. Mohammed Street with Sir Edgar Laurent Street at Khadhafi Square, the boundary runs South East along Sir Edgar Laurent Street to its junction with Boulevard Victoria; thence South West along Boulevard Victoria to its junction with Shakespeare Street; thence South East along an imaginary line up to Mountain Le Pouce running through Monneron Hill (TTP27).

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along part of the eastern boundaries of Constituencies Nos. 2 and 3 up to the Fortification Bridge on Pamplémousses Road.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South West along Pamplémousses Road, S. Peer Shah Street and A. R. Mohammed Street to the starting point.

Ward 6

West and North

Starting from the junction of Corderie Street with Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Street, the boundary runs North West along part of the eastern boundary of Ward 3 up to the seashore at the level of the road leading to Albion Docks; thence generally North West and East along the seashore to its junction with Rivulet Terre Rouge; thence upstream along Rivulet Terre Rouge to its junction with the northern prolongation of Pellegrin Street.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along that prolongation and Pellegrin Street to its junction with Tamarind Street; thence in the same direction along Tamarind Street to its junction with Lavaud Street; thence South West along Lavaud Street and its southerly prolongation to Lataniers River; thence upstream along Lataniers River up to the bridge on Nicolay Road; thence South West along Nicolay Road to its junction with S. Francois Xavier Street; thence along that street to its junction with Military Road; thence South East along Military Road to its junction with S. Peer Shah Street.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along S. Peer Shah and A.R. Mohammed Streets to its junction with Sir Edgar Laurent Street; thence North West along Sir Edgar Laurent Street to its junction with Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Street; thence South West along Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Street to the starting point.

Ward 7

West

Starting from the junction of Pellegrin Street with the northern boundary of the town, the boundary runs South along the eastern boundary of Ward 6 up to its junction with Pamplemousses Road.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along Pamplemousses Road up to Lataniers Bridge; thence upstream along Lataniers River up to the bridge on Sophia Lane; thence North East along Sophia Lane to its junction with Ste. Marie Street; thence South East along Ste. Marie Street for 50 metres to its junction with Mayflower Lane; thence North East

along Mayflower Lane and along an imaginary line in the same direction to the eastern boundary of the town.

North and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West along part of the eastern and northern boundaries of the town to the starting point.

Ward 8

The remaining part of the City of Port Louis.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Sections 2 and 5]

PART A – TOWNS

Beau Bassin-Rose Hill

Curepipe

Quatre Bornes

Vacoas-Phoenix

PART B - BOUNDARIES OF MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCILS

BOUNDARIES OF MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF BEAU BASSIN-ROSE HILL

North

Starting from the junction of the former Midland Railway Line with the prolongation southwards of Bissessur Lane, the boundary runs north easterly along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 1 up to its junction with Grand River North West.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs southerly along Grand River North West and Plaines Wilhems River up to the junction of Plaines Wilhems River with Boundary Road (B75).

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south westerly along Boundary Road (B75) to its junction with Ligne Berthaud Avenue (B73); thence again south westerly in a straight line to the district boundary post on Corps de Garde Mountain.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs northerly along the district boundary between Plaines Wilhems and Black River to its junction with La Ferme Feeder Canal; thence generally West along La Ferme Feeder Canal to its junction with La Chaumière Branch Road; thence northerly along La Chaumière Branch Road to its junction with an estate road at a point 800 metres from the junction of La Chaumière Branch Road with St. Martin Cemetery Road; thence easterly along that estate road to its junction with the district boundary between Plaines Wilhems and Black River; thence generally North along the last mentioned boundary to the starting point.

BOUNDARIES OF MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF CUREPIPE

North

Starting at the junction of Sadally Moraby Road with Jean Maurice Prudent Street, the

boundary runs North East and South East along Sadally Moraby Road to its junction with Swami Sivananda Avenue, then across that latter avenue north-easterly and easterly along Allée Brillant Branch Road (B 74) to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 15; thence along that boundary up to Couacaud Bridge.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south easterly in a straight line to Butte Chaumont; thence southerly in a straight line to Mt. Ebene.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally south westerly along an imaginary line to its junction with the Phoenix-La Vigie Motorway at a point 852 metres South East of the roundabout at La Vigie; thence again by an imaginary line running generally south westerly to meet the Phoenix-Mahébourg Road (A 10) at an unnamed bridge, at a point 250 metres from the junction of the said road with a secondary road leading to Ferney Spinning Mills; thence along another imaginary line running generally south westerly and parallel to La Brasserie Road (B 70) to meet the western boundary of Constituency No. 17.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally northerly and westerly along the western boundary of Constituency No. 17 to its junction with River St. Martin; thence downstream along that river to its junction with an estate road running generally easterly; thence easterly along that road to its junction with the road leading to former Reunion Estate; thence easterly along that latter road to its junction with Chemin Berthaud; thence again easterly and generally northerly along the said road for 325 metres to its junction with the prolongation of Dr Ernest Harel Street; thence easterly along that prolongation to its junction with Jean Maurice Prudent Street; thence northerly along that latter street to the starting point.

Amended by [\[GN No. 195 of 2012\]](#)

BOUNDARIES OF MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF

QUATRE BORNES

North

Starting from a point on River Terre Rouge approximately 580 metres North West of the Temple at Bagatelle, the boundary runs westerly along the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8 up to Robertson Bridge.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs southerly along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 18 to its junction with Boundary Road (B75); thence along Boundary Road (B75) to its junction with Ligne Berthaud Avenue (B73); thence again along the western boundary of Constituency No. 18 up to its junction with a stream; thence westerly along that stream to its junction with the eastern boundary of Pierrefonds Estate; thence south westerly along the eastern boundary of Pierrefonds Estate for approximately 1,742 metres to its junction with Palma Road (B2); thence south westerly along an estate road for 175 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence westerly along the second estate road for 175 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence southerly along the third estate road for 245 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road; thence southerly along the fourth estate road for 460 metres to its junction with Palma Road (B2); thence easterly along Palma Road (B2) to its junction with the estate road leading to Bassin Estate; thence southerly along that estate road and its prolongation to River Papayes.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along River Papayes to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 15; thence north easterly along the western boundary of Constituency No. 15 to its junction with the prolongation westwards of an estate road which is parallel to and at a distance of 206 metres southwards of a common

road forming the southern boundary of Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre; thence easterly along the prolongation of the said estate road and along that estate road to its junction with another estate road at approximately 220 metres West of Candos-Vacoas Road (B3); thence northerly along that estate road for 206 metres to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 15; thence north easterly along the northern boundary of Constituency No. 15 to its junction with Port Louis-Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1).

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north westerly along Port Louis-Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1) for 424 metres; thence easterly along the northern limit of the property of the Maurifoods Limited and its prolongation to its junction with River Sèche; thence generally north westerly along the last mentioned river to its junction with the prolongation in a westerly direction of the northern limit of the property of the Mauritius Tennis Federation; thence easterly along the last mentioned prolongation and the northern limit of the property of the Mauritius Tennis Federation to its junction with Petit Camp Branch Road; thence northerly along the last mentioned road for 152.5 metres; thence easterly along an imaginary line to its junction with Mesnil River; thence generally North along the last mentioned river to the confluence of Rivulet Vauclose and River Plaines Wilhems; thence north easterly along an imaginary line to the starting point.

BOUNDARIES OF MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF VACOAS-PHOENIX

North

Starting on the common road forming the southern limit of Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre at a point 220 metres West of Candos-Vacoas Road (B 3), the boundary runs generally north easterly along part of the southern and the eastern boundaries of the Town of Quatre Bornes to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 15; thence south easterly along the last mentioned boundary to its junction with Quartier Militaire Road (B 6).

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 15 to its junction with Phoenix-La Vigie Road.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 15 up to Allée Brillant Road (B74); thence south westerly along the said road to its junction with Swami Sivananda Avenue; thence across the said avenue and north westerly and westerly along part of Sadally Moraby Road to its junction with Jean Maurice Prudent Street; thence along the western boundary of the town of Curepipe to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No.16; thence along the southern boundary of Constituency No. 16 up to Boundary Stone No. 35.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs northerly along the western boundaries of Constituencies Nos. 16 and 15 up to the junction of the western boundary of Constituency No. 15 with Rivière Papayes; thence north easterly along the southern boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes to the starting point.

**PART C — NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS FOR A
MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL**

Municipal Town Council	No. of Councillors
Beau Bassin-Rose Hill	24
Curepipe	20

Quatre Bomes	20
Vacoas-Phoenix	24

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

**PART D - NUMBER OF ELECTORAL WARDS FOR A
MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL**

Municipal Town Council	No. of Electoral Wards
Beau-Bassin-Rose Hill	6
Curepipe	5
Quatre Bornes	5
Vacoas-Phoenix	6

**PART E - BOUNDARIES OF EACH ELECTORAL WARD OF
A MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL**

MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF BEAU BASSIN-ROSE HILL

Ward 1

North West

Starting from the junction of the southern and western boundaries of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, the boundary runs north westerly along the boundary of the town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill to its junction with the prolongation westward of Corps De Garde Avenue; thence north easterly along the said prolongation and along Corps De Garde Avenue to its junction with Berthaud Avenue; thence northerly along Berthaud Avenue to its junction with

Ratsitatane Avenue; thence north easterly along Ratsitatane Avenue to its junction with Hugnin Road.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south easterly along Hugnin Road to its junction with the southern boundary of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south westerly along the southern boundary of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill to the starting point.

Ward 2

North

Starting from the junction of Roches Brunes Avenue with the district boundary between Plaines Wilhems and Black River, the boundary runs north easterly along Roches Brunes Avenue to its junction with Hajee Hallaman Street.

East and South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south easterly along Hajee Hallaman Street to its junction with Ratsitatane Avenue; thence along part of the northern and western boundaries of Ward 1 of the town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill to its junction with the western boundary of the town.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north westerly along the district boundary between PlainesWilhems and Black River to the starting point.

Ward 3

North

Starting from the junction of Hajee Hallaman Street with Roches Brunes Avenue, the boundary runs north easterly along Roches Brunes Avenue to its junction with Hugnin Road; thence north westerly along Hugnin Road to its junction with Père Laval Street; thence north easterly along Père Laval Street to its junction with St Jean Road (A1); thence across St Jean Road (A1) and north easterly along Reverend Jean Lebrun Street and its prolongation to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally South along the eastern boundary of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill to its junction with the southern boundary of the said town.

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along part of the southern boundary of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill to its junction with Hugnin Road; thence north westerly along Hugnin Road to its junction with Ratsitatane Avenue; thence south westerly along Ratsitatane Avenue to its junction with Hajee Hallaman Street; thence north westerly along the last mentioned street to the starting point.

Ward 4

North

Starting from the junction of the prolongation westward of Colonel Maingard Street with the western boundary of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, the boundary runs easterly along the said prolongation and along Colonel Maingard Street to its junction with Pope Hennessy Street.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs southerly along Pope Hennessy Street and Hugnin Road to its junction with Roches Brunes Avenue.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south westerly along Roches Brunes Avenue to its junction with the district boundary between Plaines Wilhems and Black River; thence south easterly along the last mentioned district boundary to its junction with La Ferme Feeder Canal; thence generally West along La Ferme Feeder Canal to its junction with La Chaumière Branch Road.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs northerly along La Chaumière Branch Road to its junction with an estate road at a point 800 metres from the junction of La Chaumière Branch Road with St.Martin Cemetery Road; thence easterly along that estate road to its junction with the district boundary between Plaines Wilhems and Black River; thence northerly along the last mentioned district boundary to the starting point.

Ward 5

North

Starting from the junction of Port Louis-St. Jean Road (A1) with Marcelle L'Etang Street, the boundary runs easterly along Marcelle L'Etang Street to its junction with Dr. Lesur Street;

thence northerly along Dr. Lesur Street and its prolongation to its junction with Plaines Wilhems River.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along Plaines Wilhems River to its junction with the northern boundary of Ward 3.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south westerly along the northern boundary of Ward 3 of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill to the junction of Pope Hennessy Street with Hugnin Road.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs northerly along Pope Hennessy Street to its junction with Colonel Maingard Street; thence easterly along the last mentioned street to its junction with Port-Louis-St. Jean Road (A1); thence north easterly along the last mentioned road to the starting point.

Ward 6

The remaining part of the Town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill.

MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF CUREPIPE

Ward 1

North

Starting from the junction of Sadally Moraby Road and Jean Maurice Prudent Street, the boundary runs generally East along Sadally Moraby Road and Allée Brillant Road (B74) (northern boundary of the Town of Curepipe) to its junction with Valentia Lane.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south along Valentia Lane up to its junction with Ganachaud Lane; thence East along the prolongation of Ganachaud Lane on 137 metres; thence South along an imaginary line to its junction with Hazareeing Road; thence East along Hazareeing Road to its junction with Appayah Lane; thence South along Appayah Lane to its junction with Engrais Martial Road; thence West along Engrais Martial road and its prolongation to its junction with Rivière Sèche; thence upstream River Sèche to its junction with Georges Guibert Street.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south westerly along Georges Guibert and La Hausse de la Louvière Streets to its junction with Crater Lane; thence south easterly along Crater Lane to its junction with Avenue de la Vignac; thence south westerly along Avenue de la Vignac to its junction with the western boundary of the town.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West and North along the western boundary of the Town of Curepipe to the starting point.

Ward 2

North and East

Starting from the junction of Appayah Lane and Engrais Martial Road, the boundary runs north easterly along Engrais Martial Road to its junction with Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10); thence generally South along Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10) to its junction with Remono Street.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south westerly along Remono Street to its junction with Sir William Newton Avenue; thence south easterly along Sir William Newton Avenue to its junction with Sir John Pope Hennessy Street; thence south westerly along Sir John Pope Hennessy Street to its junction with V. Lamarque Street; thence south easterly along V. Lamarque Street to its junction with Alphonse Raffray Street; thence south westerly along Alphonse Raffray Street to its junction with St. Clement Street; thence south easterly along St. Clement Street to its junction with Dr. Henri Robert Street; thence south westerly along Dr. Henri Robert Street to its junction with Avenue des Flamboyants; thence north westerly along Avenue des Flamboyants to its junction with Sir Edgard Laurent Street; thence south westerly along Sir Edgard Laurent Street to its junction with A. Esnouf Street; thence north westerly along A. Esnouf Street to its junction with Botanical Garden Avenue; thence generally North along Botanical Garden Avenue to its junction with the main entrance of the Botanical Gardens; thence north westerly along an access road to its junction with H.Koenig Street; thence north westerly along H. Koenig Street to its junction with Sir John Pope Hennessy Street; thence north easterly along Sir John Pope Hennessy Street to its junction with Edgar Hughes Street; thence north westerly along Edgar Hughes Street to its junction with Promenade George V; thence south westerly, north westerly and generally West along that Promenade to its junction with Crater Lane and the southern boundary of Ward 1.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North and East along the southern and eastern boundaries of Ward 1 up to the starting point.

Ward 3

North

Starting from the junction of Toofany Lane (La Meilleraye Road No. 1) and Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10), the boundary runs generally East along the northern boundary of the town to Couacaud Bridge on Quartier Militaire Road (B6).

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the eastern boundary of the town up to its junction with the prolongation of Leclezio Street.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south westerly along the prolongation of Leclezio Street and Leclezio Street itself to its junction with Sir J. H. Jerningham Street; thence north westerly along Sir J. H. Jerningham Street to its junction with Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10).

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10) to the starting point.

Ward 4

North

Starting from the junction of Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10) and Sir J. H. Jerningham Street, the boundary runs generally South and East along the southern boundary of Ward 3 up to its junction with the eastern boundary of the town.

East and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South and West along the boundary of the town to its junction with the prolongation at Ligne Berthaud, thence North along the prolongation of Ligne Berthaud itself to its junction with La Brasserie Road (B70).

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north easterly along La Brasserie Road (B70) and Gustave Colin Street to its junction with Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10); thence North along Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10) to its junction with Sir Winston Churchill Street; thence along Sir Winston Churchill Street to its junction with Alphonse Raffray Street; thence generally North East along the southern eastern boundaries of Ward 2 to the starting point.

Ward 5

The remaining part of the Town of Curepipe.

MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF QUATRE BORNES

Ward 1

North and East

Starting from the junction of Hitchcock Avenue and Boundary Road (B75), the boundary runs north easterly along part of the western boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes to its junction with Plaines Wilhems River; thence the boundary runs generally South East along

Plaines Wilhems River to its junction with the prolongation north easterly of Wilson Avenue; thence south westerly along the last mentioned prolongation and Wilson Avenue to its junction with Colville Avenue; thence southerly along Colville Avenue to its junction with Broad Avenue; thence north easterly along Broad Avenue to its junction with the north eastern boundary of St. Jean Cemetery; thence generally south easterly along the last mentioned boundary and its prolongation to its junction with St. Jean Road (A8).

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south westerly along St. Jean Road (A8) to its junction with Telfair Avenue; thence northerly along Telfair Avenue to its junction with Sir Guy Forget Avenue; thence south westerly along Sir Guy Forget Avenue to its junction with Doyen Avenue; thence northerly along Doyen Avenue to its junction with Sir Virgil Naz Avenue; thence south westerly along Sir Virgil Naz Avenue to its junction with Victoria Avenue; thence south westerly along Victoria Avenue to its junction with Hitchcock Avenue; thence north westerly along Hitchcock Avenue to the starting point.

Ward 2

North

Starting from Robertson Bridge on Julius Nyere Avenue, the boundary runs generally easterly along the northern boundary of Constituency No 18, up to a point on River Terre Rouge, 580 metres North West of the temple at Bagatelle.

East and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally south westerly along the eastern boundary and part of the southern boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes to its junction with Hospital Road.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs northerly along Hospital Road to its junction with De La Paix Avenue; thence north easterly along De La Paix Avenue to its junction with Candos-Vacoas Road (B3); thence across Candos-Vacoas Road (B3) and along Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Avenue to its junction with Candos Lane; thence north westerly along the said lane to its junction with Cossigny Avenue; thence north easterly along the last mentioned avenue to its junction with Tristan D’Avice Avenue; thence north westerly along the said avenue to its junction with Wellington Avenue; thence south westerly along Wellington Avenue to its junction with Bigaignon Lane; thence north westerly along Bigaignon lane to its junction with St. Jean Road (A8); thence north easterly along St. Jean Road (A8) to its junction with Victoria Avenue; thence north easterly along Victoria Avenue to its junction with Sir Virgil Naz Avenue; thence north easterly along Sir Virgil Naz Avenue to its junction with Doyen Avenue; thence southerly along Doyen Avenue to its junction with Sir Guy Forget Avenue; thence north easterly along Sir Guy Forget Avenue to its junction with Telfair Avenue; thence southerly along Telfair Avenue to its junction with St. Jean Road (A8); thence north easterly along St. Jean Road (A8) to its junction with the northern and eastern boundary of Ward 1 of the Town of Quatre Bornes; thence generally north westerly along the last mentioned boundary to its junction with the prolongation north easterly of Boundary Road (B75); thence downstream along River Plaines Wilhems to the starting point.

Ward 3

North and East

Starting from the junction of Boundary Road (B75) and Hitchcock Avenue, the boundary runs south easterly along the said avenue to its junction with Victoria Avenue; thence generally south westerly along the western boundary of Ward 2 of the Town of Quatre Bornes to its junction with Kingston Avenue.

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north westerly along Kingston Avenue to its junction with Jawaharlall Nehru Road; thence north easterly along Jawaharlall Nehru Road to its junction with western boundary road; thence north westerly along western boundary road to its junction with Palma Road (B2); thence north westerly across Palma Road (B2) and along S. V. Murugan Avenue to its junction with northern boundary road; thence north easterly along northern boundary road to its junction with Berthaud Avenue (B73); thence generally north westerly along the said avenue to its junction with Boundary Road (B75); thence north easterly along Boundary Road (B75) to the starting point.

Ward 4

North

Starting from the district boundary post on Corps de Garde mountain, the boundary runs north easterly along an imaginary line up to the junction of Boundary Road (B75) with Berthaud Avenue (B73); thence generally south easterly along Berthaud Avenue (B73) to its junction with Northern Boundary Road.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south westerly along the Northern Boundary Road to its junction with S.V. Murugan Avenue; thence south easterly along the said avenue to its junction with Palma Road (B2); thence south westerly along Palma Road (B2) to its junction with Chemin Machine; thence south westerly along the said road to its junction with Kalimaye Lane; thence south easterly along Kalimaye Lane to its junction with J. Nehru Road; thence south westerly along J. Nehru Road and its prolongation to River Papayes.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north westerly along River Papayes to its junction with the western boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally north easterly along part of the western boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes to the starting point.

Ward 5

The remaining part of the Town of Quatre Bornes.

MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OF VACOAS-PHOENIX

Ward 1

North

Starting from the junction of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 14 with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 15, the boundary runs north easterly along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 15 to its junction with Vacoas-La Marie Road (B64); thence across Vacoas - La Marie Road (B64) and generally south easterly along Très Bon Road No. 1 to its junction with Très Bon Road No. 4; thence southerly along Très Bon Road No. 4 to its junction with Très Bon Road No. 2; thence easterly for 21 metres along Très Bon Road No. 2 to its junction with an estate road; thence generally south easterly along that estate road to its junction with River Grand Tatamaka; thence upstream along River Grand Tatamaka to its junction with the eastern and southern boundaries of the town.

East and South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally south easterly and south westerly along the eastern and southern boundaries of the town up to the Boundary Stone No. 35.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the western boundary of the town to the starting point

Ward 2

East and South

Starting from the junction of John Kennedy Avenue (B65) with St Paul Road (B4), the boundary runs southerly along John Kennedy Avenue (B65) up to its junction with Emmanuel Anquetil Avenue; thence north easterly along Emmanuel Anquetil Avenue and its prolongation to its junction with Swami Sivananda Avenue; thence south easterly along Swami Sivananda Avenue to its junction with the southern boundary of the town; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the town up to its junction with River St. Martin; thence upstream along River St. Martin up to its junction with the eastern boundary of Ward 1 of the town; thence generally north westerly along the northern boundary of ward 1 of the town; thence generally West along the northern boundary of ward 1 of the town to its junction with the western boundary of the town.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north westerly along part of the western boundary of the town up to Trois Mamelles peak.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north easterly along an imaginary line to meet Abbatoir Road; thence north easterly along Abbatoir Road to its junction with Vacoas-La Marie Road (B64); thence north westerly along the latter road to its junction with St Paul Road (B4); thence easterly along St. Paul Road to the starting point.

Ward 3

South

Starting from the junction of Swami Sivananda Avenue with St. Paul Road (B4), the boundary runs south westerly along St. Paul Road to its junction with Vacoas-La Marie Road (B64); thence south easterly along the last mentioned road to its junction with Abbatoir Road; thence south westerly along the northern boundary of Ward 2 of the town up to its junction with the western boundary of the town.

West and North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north easterly along part of the western and northern boundaries of the Town of Vacoas- Phoenix to its junction with Candos-Vacoas Road (B3).

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south easterly along Candos-Vacoas Road (B3) to its junction with Brown Sequard Avenue; thence north easterly along Brown Sequard Avenue to its junction with Jackson Lane; thence south easterly along Jackson Lane to its junction with Jackson Avenue; thence easterly along Jackson Avenue to its junction

with Emmanuel Gerard Lane; thence south easterly along Emmanuel Gerard Lane to its junction with Dr. Chiranjiv Bhardwaj Avenue (Ex-Club Road); thence north easterly along the last mentioned avenue to its junction with Swami Sivananda Avenue; thence south easterly along Swami Sivananda Avenue to the starting point.

Ward 4

East

Starting from the junction of River Sèche with Allée Brillant Road (B74), the boundary runs downstream along River Sèche up to its junction with St. Paul Road (B4); thence south westerly along St. Paul Road to its junction with Nalletamby Road (B69); thence generally North along Nalletamby Road (B69) up to its junction with Palmerston Road; thence south westerly along Palmerston Road to its junction with Sivananda Avenue (B63); thence generally North along Sivananda Avenue up to its junction with Port-Louis-Plaisance dual carriageway (M1) at Pont Fer roundabout.

North

From the last mentioned junction the boundary runs generally West along part of the southern boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes to its junction with Candos-Vacoas Road (B3).

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south easterly along Vacoas-Candos Road (B3) to its junction with Brown Sequard Avenue; thence generally East along the eastern boundary of Ward 3 of the town up to its junction with St. Paul Road (B4); thence south westerly along St Paul Road (B4) up to its junction with John Kennedy Road (B65); thence southerly along John Kennedy Road (B65) up to its junction with Emmanuel Anquetil Road; thence north easterly along Emmanuel Anquetil Road to its junction with Swami Sivananda Avenue; thence south easterly along Swami Sivananda Avenue to its junction with Allée Brillant Road

(B74).

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north easterly along Allée Brillant Road (B74) to the starting point.

Ward 5

West

Starting from the junction of River Sèche with Allée Brillant Road, the boundary runs northerly along the eastern boundary of Ward 4 to its junction with Port-Louis-Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1) at the Pont Fer roundabout; thence generally north east along part of the eastern boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes up to its junction with Plaines Wilhems River.

North and East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along Plaines Wilhems River to its junction with an estate road at a point lying 800 metres North West of Highlands Community Centre; thence south westerly along that estate road to its junction with Port-Louis-Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1) at a point lying 350 metres south of Phoenix roundabout; thence south easterly along Dual Carriageway (M1) up to its junction with Maulana Abdool Aleem Siddiqui Road (Ex-Highlands Branch Road); thence south westerly along the said road to its junction with River Mesnil; thence upstream along River Mesnil to its junction with Parisot Branch Road; thence south westerly along Parisot Branch Road to its junction with Phoenix-Plaisance Road (A10); thence South East along the latter road to its junction with R. Tagore

Lane; thence South West along R. Tagore Lane to its junction with Sonah Lane; thence South East along Sonah Lane to its junction with Allée Brillant Road (B74).

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs south westerly along Allée Brillant Road (B74) to the starting point.

Ward 6

The remaining part of the Town of Vacoas-Phoenix.

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Sections 2 and 6]

PART A – VILLAGES

Albion	Cap Malheureux
Amaury	Cascavelle
Amitié-Gokhoola	Case Noyale
Arsenal	Centre de Flacq
Baie du Cap	Chamarel
Baie du Tombeau	Chamouny
Bambous	Chemin Grenier
Bambous Virieux	Clemencia
Bananes	Cluny
Beau Vallon	Congomah
Bel Air (Rivière Sèche)	Cottage
Bel Ombre	Crève Coeur
Belle Vue Maurel	D'Epinay
Bénarès	Dagotièrè

Bois Chéri
Bois des Amourettes
Bon Accueil
Bramsthan
Brisée Verdière
Britannia
Calebasses
Camp Carol
Camp de Masque
Camp de Masque Pavé
Camp Diable
Camp Ithier
Camp Thorel
Grande Retraite
Grande Rivière Noire
Gros Cailloux
L'Avenir
L'Escalier
La Flora
La Gaulette
La Laura-Malenga
Lalmatie
Laventure
Le Hochet
Le Morne
Long Mountain
Mahebourg
Mapou
Mare d'Albert
Mare La Chaux
Mare Tabac
Médine (Camp de Masque)

Dubreuil
Ecroignard
Espérance
Espérance Trébuchet
Flic en Flac
Fond du Sac
Goodlands
Grand Baie
Grand Bel Air
Grand Bois
Grand Gaube
Grand River South East
Grand Sable
Petit Raffray
Petite Rivière
Piton
Plaine des Papayes
Plaine des Roches
Plaine Magnien
Pointe aux Piments
Poste de Flacq
Poudre d'Or
Poudre d'Or Hamlet
Providence
Quartier Militaire
Quatre Cocos
Quatre Soeurs
Queen Victoria
Richelieu
Ripailles
Rivière des Anguilles
Rivière des Créoles

Melrose	Rivière du Poste
Midlands	Rivière du Rempart
Moka	Roche Terre
Montagne Blanche	Roches Noires
Morcellement Saint André	Rose Belle
New Grove	Saint Aubin
Notre Dame	Saint Hubert
Nouvelle Découverte	Saint Julien
Nouvelle France	Saint Julien d'Hotman
Old Grand Port	Saint Pierre
Olivia	Sebastopol
Pamplemousses	Seizième Mille
Petit Bel Air	Souillac
Surinam	Trou aux Biches
Tamarin	Trou d'Eau Douce
Terre Rouge	Tyack
The Vale	Union Park
Triolet	Verdun
Trois Boutiques (Union Vale)	Ville Bague

PART B –BOUNDARIES OF VILLAGE COUNCILS

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BLACK RIVER
Boundaries of Village Council of Albion

North East

Starting from the Pointe Aux Caves Lighthouse, the boundary runs South East along the Pointe Aux Caves Road to its junction with Albion Road (B78), thence South West along Albion Road (B78) to its intersection with Feeder des Cocos, and thence, upstream along the Feeder

des Cocos to the fence of a grazing ground parallel with and 200 metres South East of Albion Road (B78), thence South West along that fence and along its prolongation to its junction with Simonet Road at a point 200 metres South East of Albion Road (B78) and thence South East along Simonet Road to its junction with Albion Approach Road.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along Albion Approach Road for 25 metres to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Albion Approach Road; thence South along that estate road for 218 metres to its junction with a second estate road and East along that estate road (which abuts on Rivière Noire Road (A3)) for 75 metres to its junction with Rivière Noire Road (A3), opposite St Martin Road, and thence south along Rivière Noire Road (A3) to the northern boundary of Constituency No. 14.

South

By the northern boundary of Constituency No. 14 to the mouth of River Belle Isle.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the seashore in a north easterly direction to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Albion Plage, Belle Vue and Camp Creoles.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bambous

North

Starting from the mouth of River Belle Isle, the boundary follows the northern boundary of Constituency No. 14 to the junction of La Ferme Feeder Canal with the district boundary between Plaines Wilhems and Black River.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South along the district boundary to the District Boundary Stone on Corps de Garde Mountain.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along a straight line to the junction of the starting point of the pipe line leading to La Ferme CEB Power Station with an estate road, thence generally West along the estate road to its junction with Geoffroy Branch Road at a point 1250 metres North of Palma Road (B2), thence South along Geoffroy Branch Road to its junction with Palma Road (B2) West along Palma Road (B2) to its junction with Rivière Noire Road (A3); thence South along Rivière Noire Road (A3) to its junction with Flic en Flac Road and thence West along Flic en Flac Road and to its junction with Médine Branch Road.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along Médine Branch Road to its intersection with River des Galets; thence West downstream along River des Galets to the sea, and thence generally North along the seashore to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

La Ferme, Eau Bonne, Médine, La Mecque, Vaudagne and Belle Isle.

Boundaries of Village Council of Cascavelle

North

From the junction of Palma Road (B2) with Rivière Noire Road (A3), the boundary runs East along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Bambous to the District Boundary Stone on Corps de Garde Mountain.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along the western boundary of the Town of Quatre Bornes to the junction of River Papayes with the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 14 and thence southerly along that boundary to Trois Mamelles Mountain.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along a straight line to the top of Mt. du Rempart and thence South West along a straight line to the River du Rempart Bridge on Rivière Noire Road (A3).

West

From the last mentioned point, generally North along Rivière Noire Road (A3) to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Camp Créoles, Camp Bombayes, Casela, Clarence Housing Estate, Beaux Songes and Mon Vallon.

Boundaries of Village Council of Case Noyale

North

Starting from the wharf on Ilot Fortier, the boundary runs generally North East along Ilot Fortier Road to its junction with Black River-Savanne Road (B9); thence generally North along the Black River-Savanne Road (B9) to the Bois Puant Mare aux Vacoas Reservoir.

East

From the last mentioned Reservoir, the boundary runs South East along a straight line to Piton de la Petite Rivière Noire.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along a straight line to Second Triangulation Point (STP) 339; thence South West again to the Sluice-gate on the Case Noyale-Chamarel Road at a point 107 metres North of the junction of Baie du Cap-Chamarel Road with Chamarel-Plaine Champagne Road. From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the Case Noyale-Chamarel Road in a general westerly direction to its junction with Black River-Savanne Road (B9); thence South along Black River-Savanne Road (B9) to its junction with a lane which abuts on Black River-Savanne Road (B9) at a point 24 metres North of the junction of the Black River-Savanne Road (B9) with Remy Ollier Road, and thence West along that lane to the sea.

West

From the last mentioned point, generally North along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Grande Case Noyale, Petite Case Noyale, Petite Rivière Noire and Ilot Malais.

Boundaries of Village Council of Chamarel

North

Starting from Piton de la Petite Rivière Noire, the boundary runs South East along a straight line to Piton St. Denis; thence generally East along the district boundary between Black River and Savanne to Boundary Stone No. 35 and thence along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 14 to its junction with Les Mares Road.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 13 to Mt. Cocotte.

South

From Mt. Cocotte, the boundary runs West along the northern boundaries of the Villages of Bel Ombre and Baie du Cap to Cascade Chamarel, and thence South West along a straight line to Piton du Fouge.

West

From Piton du Fouge, the boundary runs North East along a straight line to Piton du Canot, thence North East again along a straight line to its junction with Case Noyale-Chamarel

Road at a point 107 metres North of the junction of Baie du Cap-Chamarel Road and Chamarel-Plaine Champagne Road; thence along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Case Noyale to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Coloured Earth, Plaine Champagne and Ste Anne.

Boundaries of Village Council of Flic en Flac

North and East

From the mouth of River des Galets, the boundary follows the western boundary of the Village of Bambous to the junction of Médine Branch Road with Flic en Flac Road, and thence, East along part of the southern boundary of the said Village to the junction of Flic en Flac Road with Rivière Noire Road (A3).

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South along the western boundary of the Village of Cascavelle to the Rivière du Rempart Bridge on Rivière Noire Road (A3).

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along River du Rempart to the sea.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the seashore in a general northerly direction to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Wolmar, Anna, Palmyre, Clarence and Mon Désir.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grande Rivière Noire

North

Starting from the junction of a dry drain (near La Preneuse Esso Filling Station) with the sea, the boundary runs East along that drain to its junction with Rivière Noire Road (A3) at a point 378 metres North of the junction of La Preneuse Road with Rivière Noire Road (A3); thence South along Rivière Noire Road (A3) to its junction with 'Carlos' Tamarin Approach Road (which abuts on Rivière Noire Road (A3)); thence in an easterly direction to the ridge line on Tamarin Mountain; thence by a straight line along the ridge line to Piton Jean Marie. From this point, the boundary runs South East along a straight line to the junction of Black River-Yemen Road with the road leading to Les Grandes Gorges; thence generally East along a straight line to TTP 149 and its prolongation to the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 14.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South along the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 14 to the Boundary Stone No. 35.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West along the district boundary between Black River and Savanne to Piton St Denis; thence North West along the northern boundary of the Village of Chamarel and along the eastern boundary of the Village of

Case Noyale to the Bois Puant Mare Aux Vacoas Reservoir; thence along the northern boundary of the last named village to the sea.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along the seashore to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Black River Gorges, Bois Puant, Ilot Fortier and La Preneuse (both sides of La Preneuse Road).

Boundaries of Village Council of Gros Cailloux

East

Starting from the intersection of the district boundary between Plaines Wilhems and Black River with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 20, the boundary runs generally North along the district boundary to its junction with Chebel Branch Road; thence West along Chebel Branch Road to its junction with Black River Road (A3), and thence across that road, North West along an estate road for 175 metres, then North for 375 metres, and North East for 150 metres and thence North West again for 360 metres to its junction with Albion Road (B78). From this point, North East along Albion Road (B78) for 423 metres to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Albion Road (B78) opposite Kalimaye Sabha Temple; thence West along that estate road for 49 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence generally North along that second estate road for 610 metres and west for 90 metres (along the northern boundary of a reservoir) to its junction with a third estate road and thence North along that third road for 350 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road; thence West along that fourth road for 350 metres to its junction with the Old Railway Track and thence generally North East along that Track to its junction with Pointe aux Sables Road (B31); thence generally North along that road for 215 metres to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 1.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the western boundary of Constituency No. 1 to the sea and thence South West along the seashore to the Pointe aux Caves Lighthouse.

West

From the lighthouse, generally South East along the north eastern and eastern boundaries of the Village of Albion to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 20.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 20 to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Canot, St. Martin, Carré, Gros Cailloux, Petit Verger and Ka Hine Estates and Pont Charbon.

Boundaries of Village Council of La Gaulette

North

Starting from the junction of the southern and western boundaries of the Village of Case Noyale, the boundary runs generally East along part of the southern boundary of the said village to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Chamarel.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally South West along part of the western boundary of the Village of Chamarel to Piton du Fouge.

South

From Piton du Fouge, the boundary runs generally West along a straight line to Mt. La Porte and thence to the junction of the road leading to Le Meridien Hotel with Black River-Savanne Road (B9) and West along the road leading to Le Meridien Hotel for a distance of 378 metres to an old limekiln and then North West along a path to the sea.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along the seashore to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Coteau Raffin, Balance and Ilot Benitier.

Boundaries of Village Council of Le Morne

North

Starting from the junction of the southern and western boundaries of the Village of La Gaulette on the seashore, the boundary runs East along the southern boundary of the Village of La Gaulette to Piton du Fouge; thence north East by part of the southern boundary of the Village of Chamarel to Cascade Chamarel.

East

From Cascade Chamarel, the boundary runs generally South along the western boundary of the Village of Baie du Cap to the district boundary post at Macondé.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along the seashore to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Meridien Hotel, Le Morne Brabant, Le Morne Village, La Prairie, L'Embrasure, Moka, Mont sur Mont, Staub and Ilot Fourneau.

Boundaries of Village Council of Petite Rivière

North

Starting from the junction of Pointe aux Sables Road (B31) with the trace of the old railway line on the western boundary of Constituency No.1, the boundary runs generally East along the said boundary up to its junction with Rivière Noire Road (A3).

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 1 up to its junction with the former Midland railway line; thence South West along the said railway line to its junction with Chebel Branch Road.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the Chebel Branch Road up to its junction with Rivière Noire Road (A3).

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Gros Cailloux up to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp des Embrevades, La Rosière and La Croisée.

Boundaries of Village Council of Richelieu

West

Starting from the intersection of Pointe aux Sables Road (B31) with the Old Railway Line, the boundary runs generally North along Pointe aux Sables Road for 935 metres to its junction with Peupliers Street.

North and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs East along Peupliers Street which forms part of the southern boundary of the Town of Port Louis; thence South along the said boundary to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 20.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South West and North West along the northern boundary of Constituency No. 20 up to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Cité Richelieu and Platform.

Boundaries of Village Council of Tamarin

North

Starting from the mouth of River du Rempart, the boundary runs North East along the southern boundary of the Village of Flic en Flac and then along the southern boundary of the Village of Cascavelle to meet the eastern boundary of Constituency No 14 at Trois Mamelles.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 14 to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Grande Rivière Noire.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the northern boundary of the Village of Grande Rivière Noire to the sea.

West

From the last mentioned point, generally north along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Tamarin Sugar Estate, Yemen, Magenta, Carlos, La Mivoie, Camp Malgache, and Barachois Estate.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FLACQ

Boundaries of Village Council of Bel Air (Rivière Sèche)

West and North West

Starting from Pont Lardier on Deep River, the boundary runs North West along an estate road which passes along the western boundary of Siva Soopramanien Temple of La Lucie to meet Camp de Masque Road (B55) at a point 100 metres West of the Temple entrance; thence across Camp de Masque Road (B55) and along the prolongation of the said estate road running in the same direction to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10; thence North East along part of the northern boundary of the said constituency to a point 457 metres South West of La Laura signpost; thence North East along an imaginary line for 457 metres to meet the La Laura sign post on Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28); thence across the last mentioned road to meet an estate Road and North East along that estate road to meet the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10; thence north east along part of the northern boundary of the said constituency up to its junction with the old railway track leading to Grand River South East.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South East along the Old Railway Track to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B 28) at 300 metres North West of Umakhant Mandir.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along the last mentioned estate road to its junction with Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28); thence across the last mentioned road to meet a second estate road and South West along that second estate road to its junction with a third estate road lying East of a water pump; thence South East along that third estate road to its junction with a secondary road leading to Olivia from Beau Champ; thence South East along that secondary road to its junction with Deep River; thence upstream along Deep River to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Bel Air, La Caroline, La Lucie, Rivière Sèche, Petit Bois, Petit Bel Air, Pont Lardier and Ernest Florent.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bon Accueil

West

Starting from the junction of Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) with Latapie Branch Road, the boundary runs North East along the last mentioned road and its prolongation to the northern boundary of Constituency No. 9 at a point 648 metres South West of the junction of Chemin Maleppa with a secondary road leading from Bois Jacquot Hamlett to Belle Vue Road (B22).

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along the prolongation of an estate road and the said estate road which abuts on Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) at 68 metres East of the junction of the last mentioned road with Krishna Mandir Road; thence South West along Port Louis Central Flacq Road (A2) for 21 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South East along that estate road to its junction with Beau Bois Road; thence West along the last mentioned road to its junction with Cemetery Road; thence South along the last mentioned road for 820 metres to meet an estate road which abuts on Grand dans Fond Road.

South and South West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the last mentioned estate road and along Grand dans Fond Road to its junction with Mission Cross Road; thence across the last mentioned road and along Samy Road for 240 metres; thence North West along an imaginary line to the junction of Bon Accueil Branch Road with Faugoo Road; thence along the last mentioned road to its junction with Ramdour Road; thence across Ramdour Road and North West along an estate road lying opposite for 200 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North East along the last mentioned estate road for 115 metres to its junction with the road leading to Bon Accueil Government School; thence North along the last mentioned road to its junction with Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2); thence North West along the last mentioned road to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Bon Accueil, Quatre Bords, Beau Bois, part of Latapie, part of Mission Cross and part of Grand dans Fond.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bramsthan

North and East

Starting at D'Epinay Bridge on Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28) where it crosses River Coignard, the boundary runs North East and South East along part of the northern boundary of

Constituency No. 10 up to its junction with Trou d'Eau Douce Road and Lallbahadoor Shastri Road.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs across Trou D'eau Douce Road to an access road opposite Lallbahadoor Shastri Road, thence south westerly along that access road and its prolongation to its junction with Flacq-Mahebourg Road at Bramsthan sign post; thence the boundary runs south westerly along the road leading to the cremation ground and its prolongation to the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 to the starting point. The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –
Bramsthan.

Boundaries of Village Council of Brisée Verdrière

West and North

Starting from the junction of Nouvelle Découverte Road with western boundary of Constituency No. 9, the boundary follows part of the western and northern boundaries of Constituency No. 9 up to the western boundary of the Village of Bon Accueil.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the western and part of the south western boundaries of the Village of Bon Accueil up to Bon Accueil Branch Road.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along Bon Accueil Branch Road and Pont Bon Dieu Road to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Brisée Verdière, Mare d’Australia, part of Latapie, part of Belvédère and part of Pont Bon Dieu.

Boundaries of Village Council of Camp de Masque

West

Starting from the junction of an estate road with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) at a distance of 168 metres East of the 9th Milestone, the boundary runs South East along the prolongation of that estate road to its junction with river Coignard.

South and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along River Coignard up to its junction with Queen Victoria Branch Road.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp de Masque and L'Unité.

Boundaries of Village Council of Camp de Masque Pavé

North

Starting from the junction of Petit Paquet Road (B54) and Camp de Masque Approach Road, the boundary runs North East along an imaginary line to the junction of western and southern boundaries of Camp de Masque Village; thence East along part of the south eastern boundary of Camp de Masque Village up to Mare aux Goyaves Branch Road; thence South East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 to West Peak on Fayence Mountain.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along an imaginary line to meet Clémencia Bridge on Camp de Masque Road (B55); thence south by another imaginary line to Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 23 on Blanche Mountain.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the watershed of Blanche Mountain up to Montagne Blanche Trigonometrical Station.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along an imaginary line to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Camp de Masque Pavé, Mare Jacot and Petit Cabane.

Boundaries of Village Council of Camp Ithier

North East

Starting at a point 32 metres South East of the Junction of the road leading to Quatre Cocos Government School with Quatre Cocos Road (B61), the boundary runs North West along the last mentioned road for 900 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 450 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North West along that estate road for 1200m to its junction with Mare La Chaux Road (B58); thence South West along the last mentioned road for 16 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North West along that estate road for 550 metres to its junction with a second estate road.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along that estate road to its junction with Quatre Cocos Road (B61) at 250 metres North West of the junction of the last mentioned road with Mare La Chaux Road (B58); thence across Quatre-Cocos Road (B61) to its junction with an estate road; thence South West along that estate road to the southern boundary of Constituency No. 9.

South West and South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 9 up to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Quatre Cocos Road (B61) at the starting point; thence North East along that estate road to the starting point. The following localities are included in the Village Council Area –

Camp Ithier, Camp Marcelin, Isidore Rose and Isidore Rose (Pavé).

Boundaries of Village Council of Centre de Flacq

East

Starting from the junction of Brisée Verdière-St Julien-Constance Road (B23) with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) the boundary runs South along the last mentioned road to its junction with the road leading to Hermitage; thence generally East along the last mentioned road to its junction with Chemin du Poste Branch Road; thence across the last mentioned road to its junction with an estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 2300 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South West along that estate road and along the north western boundary of the Village of Camp Ithier.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 9 up to River Coignard; thence upstream along the last mentioned river to meet an estate road which abuts on Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) at 500 metres North East of the junction of the last mentioned road with Queen Victoria Road (B56); thence North West along that estate road to its junction with Moka-Camp de

Masque Road (A7); thence across Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) and along its prolongation to River Ceré; thence upstream along River Ceré to its junction with Rivière Ceré Road (B25); thence North along the last mentioned road to its junction with Plaine de Gersigny Road and an estate road; thence North along that estate road to its junction with River du Poste; thence upstream along River du Poste to its confluence with River Saint Louis; thence upstream along that River to its junction with St. Julien Junction Road; thence North along that Road to its junction with Brisée Verdière-St Julien-Constance Road (B23); thence West along the last mentioned road to its junction with Bon Espoir Branch Road.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along Bon Espoir Branch Road to its junction with River Française; thence downstream along that river to its confluence with Rivulet Bon Espoir; thence North West along an imaginary line to River Grande Barbe at a point where an estate road lying opposite to the junction of Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) with Laventure Road (B57) meets River Grande Barbe.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along River Grande Barbe to Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2); thence South East along the last mentioned road to the bridge on River Pont Blanc; thence downstream along River Pont Blanc to Port Louis Central Flacq Road (A2); thence South East along the last mentioned road to its junction with Brisée Verdière-St Julien-Constance Road (B23); thence North East along the last mentioned road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Centre de Flacq, Camp Bouillon, Argy, Boulet Rouge, Camp Garreau, Plaine de Gersigny, La Source, Riche Mare, Boulet Blanc, Le Verger, St. Rémy, Constance, Belle Vue Allendy and Camp Manes.

Boundaries of Village Council of Clemencia

North

Starting from West Peak on Fayence Mountain, the boundary runs East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 up to the western boundary of Bel Air Rivière Sèche Village.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along part of the western boundary of Bel Air Rivière Sèche Village to Pont Lardier.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along part of the watershed of Blanche Mountain to Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 23.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along the eastern boundary of Camp de Masque Pavé Village to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Hermitage, Clémencia, Belle Rose and Castel.

Boundaries of Village Council of Ecroignard

East

Starting from the junction of Trou D'Eau Douce Road and Lallbahadoor Shastri Road, the boundary runs South East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 to a point 457 metres East of Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28).

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along an imaginary line on 457 metres to La Laura sign post; thence South West along an estate road to its junction with part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 with its junction of the southern boundary of Bramsthan.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along the southern boundary of Bramsthan to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Ecroignard.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grand River South East

North

Starting from the junction of Rivière Sèche with the eastern boundary of Bel Air Rivière Sèche Village, the boundary runs downstream along Rivière Sèche to the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 10 at the seashore.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along part of the eastern and southern boundaries of Constituency No. 10 to Mt. Chat.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along an imaginary line to the junction of Grand River South East and La Nourice Road.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along Grand River South East to its junction with Deep River, thence upstream along the last mentioned river to the southern boundary of Bel Air Rivière Sèche Village; thence generally North East along part of the southern and eastern boundaries of Bel Air Rivière Sèche Village to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council
Area –

Grand River South East, Quartier, Camp de Pêcheurs and Beau Champ.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grande Retraite

North

Starting from a point on the eastern boundary of the Village of Bon Accueil which is the junction of the south western prolongation of an estate road which abuts on Laventure Road at a point approximately 1018 metres North of the junction of Laventure Road with Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2), the boundary runs North East along the said prolongation and that said estate road to its junction with Laventure Road; thence South easterly for approximately 30 metres along Laventure Road to its junction with an estate road; thence generally North easterly along the estate road which abuts on Belle Vue Road (B22) at a point approximately 1320 metres North of its junction with Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2); thence North East along Laventure Road to its junction with the northern wall of the Eastern Stone Crusher; thence generally East along the wall and its eastern prolongation to the western boundary of the Village of Poste De Flacq.

East and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South and West along part of the western boundary of the Village of Poste de Flacq and part of northern and western boundary of the Village of Central Flacq up to River Françoise; thence westerly along River Françoise up to its junction with an imaginary line which is the eastern prolongation of Cemetery Road and along Cemetery Road up to Grand Bas Fonds.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Bon Accueil to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council

Area –

Grande Retraite, Bois d'Oiseaux and Petite Retraite.

Boundaries of Village Council of Lalmatie

North

Starting from the junction of the western boundary of Constituency No. 9 with Nouvelle Découverte Road, the boundary runs East along the southern boundary of the Village of Brisée Verdière and along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Bon Accueil to Cemetery Road; thence generally South East along the last mentioned road for 1000 metres; thence East along an imaginary line to meet the western boundary of the village of Centre de Flacq.

East and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along part of the western boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq to the junction of Bon Espoir Branch with River Française; thence upstream along River Française to its junction with Brisée Verdière-St Julien-Constance Road (B23); thence along an imaginary line to the western boundary of Constituency No. 9.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 9 to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Lalmatie, part of Belvedere, part of Mission Cross, part of Grand Dans Fond and part of Pont Bon Dieu.

Boundaries of Village Council of Laventure

South

Starting from the junction of the northern boundary of the Village of Grande Retraite with the eastern boundary of the Village of Bon Accueil, the boundary runs generally North East along the northern boundary of the Village of Grande Retraite to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Poste de Flacq.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along part of the western boundary of the Village of Poste de Flacq to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 9.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 9 to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of Bon Accueil.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Bon Accueil to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council

Area –

Laventure.

Boundaries of Village Council of Mare La Chaux

South East

Starting at a point 95 metres South East of the junction of Allamanda Road with Quatre Cocos Branch Road, the boundary runs South West along an estate road to its junction with the north eastern boundary of the Village of Camp Ithier.

South West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along the north eastern boundary of the Village of Camp Ithier to its junction with the south eastern boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq to its junction with an estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 140 metres to its junction with a second estate road.

North East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along that estate road to its junction with Mare La Chaux Road (B58); thence across the last mentioned road and along Quatre Cocos Branch Road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Mare La Chaux and Camp Creole.

Boundaries of Village Council of Médine (Camp de Masque)

South

Starting from the intersection of Camp de Masque approach Road and the old railway track leading to Quartier Militaire, the boundary runs North West along the railway track to the boundary of Constituency No.10.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 10 to Higginson Road (B24).

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) at 186 metres East of the 9th Milestone.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South East along the last mentioned estate road to its junction with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7); thence across Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) and South East along the western boundary of Camp de Masque Village; thence South West along part of the northern boundary of Camp de Masque Pavé Village to its junction with the Camp de Masque approach Road; thence South West along the last mentioned Road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Médine, Mont Ida, Coquinbourg and Bel Etang.

Boundaries of Village Council of Olivia

North

Starting from Pont Lardier, the boundary runs West along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Clemencia to Mt. Couve.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along an imaginary line up to the junction of Deep River and Charlie Road; thence upstream along Deep River up to its junction with L'Etoile approach Road which abuts on Montagne Blanche-Bel Air Road (B27) at 850 metres West of the junction of L'Etoile approach Road with Montagne Blanche-Bel Air Road (B27); thence South West along that estate road to its junction with Montagne Blanche-Bel Air Road (B27); thence South by an imaginary line to the southern boundary of Constituency No. 10.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally East along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 10 up to Mt. Chat.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along part of southern and part of western boundary of Grand River South East Village up to junction of the southern boundary of Bel Air Rivière Sèche Village with the western boundary of Grand River South East Village; thence North West along part of the southern boundary of Bel Air Rivière Sèche Village to starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Olivia, Bois d'Oiseaux, La Commune, Plaine Bananes, La Nourrice, Deep River, Trois Ilots and Belle Rive.

Boundaries of Village Council of Poste de Flacq

East

Starting from the junction with the seashore at Pointe Roche Noire of the district boundary between Rivière du Rempart and Flacq, the boundary runs along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 9 to meet the south eastern boundary of St Géran Golf Course.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along St. Géran Golf Course and along an imaginary line which crosses Belle Mare-Palmar-Trou d'Eau Douce Road (B59) and Poste de Flacq Coastal Road (B62) to its junction with an estate road leading to the Pumping Station; thence South East along that estate road for 1240 metres to meet a second estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 450 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South West along that estate road for 1100 metres to meet the eastern boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq and along the eastern boundary of the Village of Laventure to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 9.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 9 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Poste de Flacq, Camp Raphia, Camp Acacia, Camp Poorun, Providence, Point Blanc, Poste Lafayette, Bras d'Eau and Pointe de Flacq.

Boundaries of Village Council of Quatre Cocos

East and South

Starting from the junction of the south eastern boundary of the Village of Poste de Flacq with the seashore, the boundary runs along the seashore and part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 9 to meet the south eastern boundary of the Village of Camp Ithier.

South West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along part of the south eastern and north eastern boundaries of the Village of Camp Ithier; by the south eastern, north eastern and part of the north western boundaries of the Village of Mare La Chaux, and by part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq to the starting point.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along the south eastern boundary of the Village of Poste de Flacq. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Quatre Cocos, Palmar, Belle Mare and Mare du Puits.

Boundaries of Village Council of Queen Victoria

North

Starting at a point 124 metres North East of the junction of Camp de Masque Road (B55) with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7), the boundary runs generally North East along the last mentioned road to its junction with River Ceré; thence downstream along that river to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Rivière Ceré Road (B25) at 800 metres east of Union Flacq Hospital; thence North West along the last mentioned road to meet the southern boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq; thence generally East along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq to meet the southern boundary of Constituency No. 9.

East, South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South and West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 9 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Bonne Mère, Camp Bonne Mère, Queen Victoria, Camp Alexis, Mare Carrée, Gibraltar and La Gaité.

Boundaries of Village Council of Saint Julien

North

Starting from the junction of the southern boundary of the Village of Lalmatie with the western boundary of Constituency No. 9, the boundary runs West along the southern boundary of the Village of Lalmatie to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Centre de Flacq.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along part of the western and southern boundaries of the Village of Centre de Flacq to the junction of Rivière Ceré Road (B25) with Plaine de Gersigny Road.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West and North along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Queen Victoria and along part of the southern and western boundaries of Constituency No. 9 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

St. Julien, La Roche, Rich Fund, Union Flacq, Camp Caboche and Camp Bouillon.

Boundaries of Village Council of Sebastopol

North

Starting from the Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 532 on Blanche Mountain, the boundary runs East along the southern boundary of Camp de Masque Pavé Village and part of the southern boundary of Clemencia Village to Mt. Couve.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the western boundary of Olivia Village up to southern boundary of Constituency No. 10.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 10 to Pic Grand Fond.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along part of the eastern boundary of Montagne Blanche Village to starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Sebastopol, Pellegrin, Lesur, Cent Gaulettes, Clavet and L'Etoile.

Boundaries of Village Council of Trou d'Eau Douce

East

Starting from the junction of the eastern and northern boundaries of Constituency No. 10, the boundary runs South along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 10 up to the northern boundary of Grand River South East Village.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the northern boundary of Grand River South East Village to the eastern boundary of the Village of Bel Air Rivière Sèche.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along part of the eastern boundary of BelAir Rivière Sèche Village to its junction the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 10 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Trou d'Eau Douce, Lenferna, St Michel, Montaigu and part of Beau Rivage and Palmar.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GRAND PORT

Boundaries of Village Council of Bambous Virieux

North East

Starting from Mt. Bambou on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 11, the boundary runs South East along an imaginary line to the junction of the weir of oyster beds at Anse Bambou (which lies 1400 metres West of Pointe Du Diable) with the Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28).

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along the seashore to a point on the Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28) lying 800 metres South West of Pointe Bambou.

South West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along an imaginary line to Mt Brise ou Fendu; thence North West along a second imaginary line to Mt. Piton Rouge; thence North West along a third imaginary line to Mount Camizard on the northern boundary of

Constituency No. 11.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 11 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Bambous Virieux and Pointe Bambou.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bananes

East

Starting from Mt. Lagrave on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 11, the boundary runs South East along an imaginary line to the junction of the road leading to Le Val with River Eau Bleue.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along that latter road to its junction with Coriolis Road (B86); thence along an imaginary line running South West to meet the Phoenix-La Vigie- Mahebourg Trunk Road at the centre of the roundabout at Union Park.

West and North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along the Phoenix-La Vigie-Mahebourg Trunk Road to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 11; thence North East along part of the said boundary to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area -

Bananes.

Boundaries of Village Council of Beau Vallon

North

Starting from Ste Helene Bridge on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12, the boundary runs North East to the junction of a tributary of River Delices on the Deux Bras-Cent Gaulette Rd (B7) (which junction lies 2000 metres East of the junction of Deux Bras-Cent Gaulettes Road (B7) with the private road leading to Beau Vallon S.E.); thence South East along an imaginary line to meet the junction of the western and southern boundaries of the Naval and Historical Museum; thence East along the southern boundary of the said Museum to meet the Phoenix-Mahebourg Road (A10); thence North along that latter road for a distance of 140 metres to its junction with a road lying on the northern boundary of Beau Vallon Govt. School; thence East that latter road to its junction with Sivananda Road; thence North along Sivananda Road to its junction with the southern boundary of the grounds of Mahebourg Village Hall; thence East along the said boundary and its prolongation to the seashore.

West

From Ste Helene Bridge on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12, the boundary runs East to meet the junction of an estate road lying on the eastern boundary of the Plaisance Experimental Station with the Phoenix-Mahebourg Road (A10); thence South along that estate road to meet the boundary of the Plaisance Airport grounds; thence generally South East along

the fence of Plaisance Airport grounds for 575 metres to meet an estate road which runs south; thence South along that estate road to the seashore.

South and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally East and North along the seashore to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Beau Vallon.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Beau Vallon, Blue Bay, La Chaux, Pointe d'Esny and Pointe Jerome.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bois des Amourettes

North and East

Starting from Mt. Camizard on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 11, the boundary runs generally South East along the south western boundary of the Village of Bambous Virieux to the seashore.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally SouthWest along the seashore to its junction with Feeder Belle Vue.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs upstream along the said Feeder to its junction with the Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28), then North across that road along an imaginary line to Lion Mountain and thence North along a second imaginary line to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Anse Jonchée, Bois des Amourettes and Providence.

Boundaries of Village Council of Camp Carol

North and West

Starting from a point on Mon Desert Road (B85) lying 682 metres South East of its junction with La Barraque Road (B8), the boundary runs south westerly for 356 metres along an estate road up to its junction with another estate road; thence south easterly along that estate road for 498 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence south westerly for 846 metres along that estate road to its junction with the road leading from Carreau Esnouf to Mon Desert Mon Tresor; thence south easterly along that road to its junction with the road commonly known as Lambic Road; thence south westerly along the latter road to meet Mon Desert Road; thence south easterly along Mon Desert Road and its prolongation to the sea at Ilot Brocus.

South and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along the seashore to Pointe Vacoas; thence north westerly along the prolongation of Mon Desert Road (B85) and along Mon Desert Road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Carol, Carreau Accacia, La Cambuse, Le Bouchon and Mon Desert Mon Tresor.

Boundaries of Village Council of Cluny

East

Starting from the junction of River La Chaux with Deux Bras-Cent Gaulette Road (B7), the boundary runs North West along an imaginary line to Vernon Hill; thence North West along an imaginary line to the junction of River Eau Bleue with the road leading to Le Val.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Bananes up to its junction with River Bee Vavangue.

West and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along the said river to its junction with River La Chaux and thence again downstream along River La Chaux to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Beemanique, Camp Ramdin, Cluny, Eau Bleue S.E. and Eau Bleue Tostée.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grand Bel Air

South East

Starting from Ste. Helene Bridge on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12, the boundary runs North East along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Beau Vallon up to Deux Bras-Cent Gaulettes Road (B7).

North East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along an imaginary line to the junction of River des Creoles with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs West and South along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12 to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Grand Bel Air.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grand Sable**North**

Starting from Mt. Bambous on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 11, the boundary runs North East along part of the said constituency boundary to Mt. Villars and thence East along the Flacq-Grand Port district boundary to the seashore.

East and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along the seashore to its junction with the north eastern boundary of the Village of Bambous Virieux.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the north eastern boundary of the Village of Bambous Virieux to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Grand Sable, Petit Sable, Pointe-aux-Roches and Pointe du Diable.

Boundaries of Village Council of Mahebourg

North

Starting from the mouth of River Delices, the boundary runs upstream along the said river and its tributary to the junction of the latter with the Deux Bras-Cent Gaulettes Road (B7).

West and South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South East along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Beau Vallon to the seashore.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Mahebourg and Ville Noire.

Boundaries of Village Council of Mare d'Albert

East

Starting from the junction of the road leading to Deux Bras with the Phoenix-Mahebourg Road (A10), the boundary runs North along the said road leading to Deux Bras up to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12 at Rivière Copeaux.

North and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along the north boundary of Constituency N. 12 to its junction with the Phoenix- La Vigie-Mahebourg Trunk Road on the road leading to Gros Bois.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs East along the Phoenix-La Vigie-Mahebourg Trunk Road to its junction with the Phoenix-Mahebourg Road (A10); thence West across that latter road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

La Rampe Le Moirt and Mare d'Albert.

Boundaries of Village Council of Mare Tabac

East

Starting from the junction of an estate road with Gros Bois Road at a distance of 300 metres South West of the Motorway-Gros Bois Road junction, the boundary runs East along that estate road for 75 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South East along

that estate road for 1620 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 12.

South, West and North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West, North and East along part of the western and northern boundaries of Constituency No. 12 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Gros Bois, Joli Bois and Mare Tabac.

Boundaries of Village Council of Midlands

North

Starting from Mont Ebène, the boundary runs south easterly along the southern boundary of the Village of Dubreuil up to Mont Lagrave.

East, South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south westerly along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 17 up to its junction with the Port Louis Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1); thence north westerly along the Port Louis Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1) to its junction with the southern boundary of the Town of Curepipe, 852 metres South East of La

Vigie roundabout. From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north easterly along the southern boundary of the Town of Curepipe to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Midlands.

Boundaries of Village Council of New Grove

North and East

Starting from the junction of River Eau Bleue and the road leading to Le Val, the boundary runs south easterly along an imaginary line to the junction of 2 rivulets with Deux Bras-Cent Gaulettes Road (B7), at a point 665 metres West of the junction of that latter road with St. Hubert Road (B84); thence south easterly along an imaginary line to the junction of River La Chaux with Ruisseau Copeaux on the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11 up to its junction with Bois d'Oiseaux Road.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north easterly along an estate road and its prolongation to Chacal Road; thence north easterly along Chacal Road to its junction with Phoenix-Mahebourg Road (A10); thence south easterly along Phoenix-Mahebourg Road (A10) up to its junction with Parasol Road; thence north easterly along Parasol Road and its prolongation along an estate road on 1350 metres.

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north westerly along an imaginary line to River La Chau; thence the boundary runs downstream River La Chau and along part of the southern and eastern boundaries of the Village of Cluny to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Astroea Rochecouste, Bois d'Oiseaux, Deux Bras, Eau Bleue (Rama), Gros Billot, La Rosa, Mare Chicose, Mont Fertile and New Grove.

Boundaries of Village Council of Nouvelle France

North West

Starting from the junction of the southern and western boundaries of Constituency No. 11, the boundary runs North East along the said constituency boundary to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Bananes.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along the western boundary of the Village of Bananes; thence South along the Phoenix-La Vigie-Mahebourg Trunk Road to its junction with Colleville Road (B80), thence South along an imaginary line to a point on Junction Road (B81) which is the intersection of Junction Road (B81) with an estate road running South West and which lies at a distance of 800 metres East from the junction of Savanne Road (A9) with Junction Road (B81); thence South West along that estate road to its junction with River Tabac on the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West along the said constituency boundary to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the Village Council Area –

Beau Climat, Nouvelle France and Pont Colville.

Boundaries of Village Council of Old Grand Port**South**

Starting from Mt. Des Créoles, the boundary runs North East along an imaginary line to the junction of the road leading to Le Vallon with the Flacq-Mahebourg Road (B28), and its prolongation to the seashore; thence generally East along the seashore to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Bois des Amourettes.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along the western boundary of the Village of Bois des Amourettes to Mt Camizard.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 11 to Mt Table a Perrot.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South along the Creole Mountain Range or Mt Des Hollandais to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Ferney, Kenya, Le Vallon, Old Grand Port and Treize Cantons.

Boundaries of Village Council of Petit Bel Air

North

Starting at the mouth of Rivière des Creoles on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12, the boundary runs West along the said constituency boundary to its junction with the north eastern boundary of the Village of Grand Bel Air.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along the north eastern boundary of the Village of Grand Bel Air to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Mahebourg.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs East along the northern boundary of the Village of Mahebourg to the seashore.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along the seashore to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Petit Bel Air.

Boundaries of Village Council of Plaine Magnien

North

Starting at Ste Helene Bridge on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 12, the boundary runs West along the said constituency boundary to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of Mare D'Albert.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along the eastern boundary and part of the southern boundary of the Village of Mare D'Albert up to its junction with the prolongation of Chemin Auriol onto the said boundary.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along the said prolongation and along Chemin Auriol to the junction of the latter with La Baraque Road (B8); thence North East along La Baraque Road for 500 metres; thence North East along an imaginary line to meet the Mon Desert Road (B85) at a point 600 metres from the junction of

Mon Désert Road (B85) with La Baraque Road (B8), South East along Mon Desert Road for 1320 metres and then South East along its prolongation to the seashore at Pointe Vacoas.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along the seashore to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Beau Vallon; thence North along the said boundary to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Dayla, Le Chaland, Plaine Magnien, Plaisance and Ruisseau Copeaux.

Boundaries of Village Council of Quatre Soeurs

South

Starting at the seashore opposite the district boundary post, the boundary runs West along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Grand Sable up to Mt Villars on the northern boundary of Constituency No.11.

West and North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along the said constituency boundary to its junction with Grand River South East; thence downstream along the said river to the seashore.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Deux Frères, Marie Jeanne, Mr Joli, Pointe aux Feuilles and Quatre Soeurs.

Boundaries of Village Council of Rivière des Créoles

South

Starting from the mouth of River des Créoles at the seashore, the boundary runs West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11 to its junction with the Deux Bras-Cent Gaulettes Road (B7).

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along an imaginary line to Mt. des Créoles.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Old Grand Port to the seashore.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Carol, Falaise Rouge, Pointe Brocus, Rivière des Créoles and SILWF Housing Estate.

Boundaries of Village Council of Rose Belle

West

Starting from the junction of the road leading from Rose Belle to Eau Bleue Tostee with River Bee Vavangue, the boundary runs south westerly along the said road to its junction with River La Chaux; thence upstream River La Chaux to its junction with the prolongation of an estate road which lies opposite Junction Road; thence south westerly along that prolongation and the estate road itself to its junction with Phoenix-Mahebourg Road (A10); thence across that latter road to meet Junction Road (B81); thence south westerly along Junction Road (B81) to meet an estate road lying 800 metres East of the intersection of Junction Road (B81) with Savanne Road (A9); thence south westerly along that estate road and its prolongation to River Tabac on the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs easterly along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11 to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of New Grove.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north easterly along the western boundary of the Village of New Grove to its junction with the southern boundary of the Village of Cluny.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north westerly along part of the southern and western boundaries of the Village of Cluny to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Baramia, Gébert, Marie Jeannie, Madame Lolo, Mongelard, Rose Belle and Rose Belle Sugar Estate.

Boundaries of Village Council of Saint Hubert

North

Starting from Mt. Lagrave on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 11, the boundary runs East along part of the said constituency boundary to Mt. Table à Perrot.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along the western boundaries of the Villages of Old Grand Port and Rivière des Créoles, and part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11 to Ste Hélène bridge on River La Chaux.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 11 to its junction with the north eastern boundary of the Village of New Grove.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Village of New Grove and the eastern boundary of the Village of Bananes to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Falbert, Camp Jardin, Cent Gaulettes, Le Val, Riche En Eau, St Hilaire, St Hubert, Ste Madeleine and Sainte Philomene.

Boundaries of Village Council of Seizième Mille

North and East

Starting from the junction of the southern boundary of the Town of Curepipe and Ligne Berthaud, the boundary runs north easterly along the boundary of the town up to its junction with the Port Louis Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1), 852 metres South East of La Vigie Roundabout; thence south easterly along the Port Louis Plaisance Dual Carriageway (M1) to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 17.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs south westerly and north westerly along the southern and western boundaries of Constituency No. 17 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Cité Anoushka, N.H.D.C. Mon Bois, Morcellement Nathoo, Morcellement Piton Longchamps, Morcellement Soobhany and Morcellement Domah.

Boundaries of Village Council of Trois Boutiques (Union Vale)

West

Starting from the mouth of River Tabac, the boundary runs North along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 12 to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of Mare Tabac; thence North along the eastern boundary of the Village of Mare Tabac to its junction with the southern boundary of the Village of Mare D'Albert.

North and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs East along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Mare D'Albert to its junction with the southern boundary of the Village of Plaine Magnien; thence along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Plaine Magnien up to the northern boundary of the Village of Camp Carol; thence along the northern and western boundaries of the Village of Camp Carol up to Ilot Brocus.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Beaufond, Carreau Esnouf, Carreau La Paille, LaBarraque, Malakoff, Plein Bois, Sauveterre, Savinia, Souffleur, Trois Boutiques, Union Vale and Virginia.

Boundaries of Village Council of Union Park

North

Starting at the centre of the roundabout at Union Park, the boundary runs North East along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Bananes to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Cluny.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along part of the said western boundary of the Village of Cluny to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Rose Belle.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along part of the western boundary of the Village of Rose Belle to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of Nouvelle France.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Nouvelle France to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Balisson, Pastourelle, Union Park and Union Park S.E.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MOKA

Boundaries of Village Council of Camp Thorel

East

Starting from the bridge at 'Pont Bondieu', the boundary runs South along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 8 up to its intersection with the district boundary between Moka and Flacq.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along an imaginary line to meet Camp Thorel Road (B53) at a point 900 metres North West from the junction of Camp Thorel Road (B53) with Higginson Road (B24); thence generally West along an estate road for 1150 metres to its junction with a secondary road (commonly known as Rambarran Road) leading from Esperance to Camp Thorel; thence South West along that secondary Road to a point 1350 metres from its junction with Bonne Veine Road (B51); thence by an imaginary line to a point 1300 metres on L'Escalier Branch Road from the latter's junction with Bonne Veine Road (B51); thence NorthWest by an imaginary line to Mont Bar Le Duc.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along an imaginary line to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Thorel.

Boundaries of Village Council of Dagotière

North

Starting from the intersection of an Old Tramway Track with the Old Railway Track near the Plastinax Industry, the boundary runs generally South East along the Old Railway Track up to the Water Tank situated at the junction of the Old Railway Track with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8.

East and South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South and West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8 up to its intersection with Cote D'Or Road (B48).

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along Cote D'Or Road (B48) up to the junction of the latter with an estate road 650 metres South East from the Tamil Temple at Cote D'Or (B48); thence North along that estate road for 500 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence East along that estate road to its junction with River Aubert; thence downstream along River Aubert to its confluence with River Cascade; thence upstream along River Cascade to its junction with the prolongation of an estate road lying West of a Poultry Farm; thence North along that prolongation and along that estate road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Dagotière, L'Assurance and Valetta.

Boundaries of Village Council of Dubreuil

North, East and South

Starting at a point on Quartier Militaire (B6) 800 metres South West of its junction with Verdun Road (B50), the boundary runs generally East, South and West along part of the northern, the eastern and part of the southern boundaries of Constituency No. 17 up to Mt Lagrave; thence North West along part of the district boundary between Moka and Plaine Wilhems up to Mt. D'Hauvillard (TTP 94); thence North West along an imaginary line to Mt. Ebène on the eastern boundary of the Town of Curepipe.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along part of the eastern boundary of the Town of Curepipe up to Couacaud bridge on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 17; thence North West along part of the northern boundary of the said Constituency to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Belle Rive, Dubreuil, La Chartreuse, La Pipe, Pave Citron and Piton du Milieu.

Boundaries of Village Council of Espérance

North East

Starting from the Mont Bar Le Duc, the boundary runs South East along part of the south western boundary of the Village of Camp Thorel up to the secondary road (commonly known as Rambarrun Road) at a point 1350 metres North East from its junction with Bonne Veine Road (B51).

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West for 1350 metres along that secondary road to its junction on Bonne Veine Road (B51) at a point 500 metres South East from the Bridge on Rivière Françoise; thence West along an imaginary line to Alma Hill; thence North West from Alma Hill along an estate road for 600 metres up to its intersection with Bonne Veine Road (B51) at a point 700 metres North East from its junction with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7); thence across Bonne Veine Road (B51) and North West again along an estate road for 600 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South West along that estate road for 10 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence North West along that estate road for 280 metres to the Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 5 situated North West of Alma Hill and South East of L'Avenir Village.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along an imaginary line to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Espérance.

Boundaries of Village Council of L'Avenir

North East

Starting from the Peak of Mont Bar Le Duc, the boundary runs North West by an imaginary line up to the Peak of Mount Deux Mamelles.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along part of the south western boundary of the Village of La Laura-Malenga up to the intersection of Rivulet Baptiste with the Circonstance Cemetery Road; thence South West along that road to its intersection with Rivulet L'Agrement; thence South East along an imaginary line to the bridge South West on Ripailles/Nicolière Road (B49) at a point 330 metres South West from the junction of L'Avenir Govt School Road and Ripailles-Nicolière Road (B49); thence SouthWest along Ripailles-Nicolière Road (B49) up to its junction with an estate road lying 60 metres North East of the Ganga Bhawani Temple situated at Circonstance; thence South East along that estate road for 50 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence SouthWest along that estate road to its intersection with River Profonde.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs upstream along part of River Profonde and along Feeder Jacquot up to the Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 5 situated North West of Alma Hill and South East of L'Avenir Village.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along the north western boundary of the Village of Espérance up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

L'Avenir and Beau Bois.

Boundaries of Village Council of La Laura-Malenga

North

Starting from the peak of Mont Deux Mamelles, the boundary runs West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 4 up to Le Pouce.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along an imaginary line up to the confluence of Rivulet Baptiste and Moka River.

South and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs upstream along Rivulet Baptiste up to its intersection with the Circonstance cemetery Road; thence North East along that road to its junction with Rivière Baptiste Road; thence South East along Rivière Baptiste Road to its junction with the road leading to Malenga; thence North East along that road to meet a secondary road leading to Beau Bois; thence South East along that secondary road for a distance of 400 metres; thence North East along an imaginary line to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

La Laura-Malenga.

Boundaries of Village Council of Melrose

North

Starting from a point situated 1035 metres from the junction of Moka-Camp De Masque-Flacq Road (A7) and Montagne Blanche-Bel Air Road (B27) on Montagne Blanche-Bel Air Road, the boundary runs East along part of the western boundary of the Constituency No. 10 and along the southern boundary of Medine Camp de Masque Village to Camp de Masque approach Road.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along the Camp de Masque Approach Road up to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 10.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 10 to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Melrose.

Boundaries of Village Council of Moka

North

Starting from the junction of the western boundary of Constituency No. 1 with Grand River North West, the boundary runs generally East and South along part of the western boundary and part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 1 up to Guiby Peak.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along an imaginary line up to an estate road at Chantenay Bridge; thence South East along that estate road for 100 metres to its junction with Bois Chéri Road (B47); thence North along Bois Chéri Road (B47) for 73 metres to its junction with a Public Road; thence South East along that Public Road for 300 metres up to its junction with Rivière Baptiste Road; thence across Rivière Baptiste Road and along an estate road running in the same direction for 368 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South West along that estate road for a developed length of 200 metres to

its junction with River Profonde; thence downstream for 200 metres along River Profonde up to its confluence with a wide drain lying 140 metres West of the junction of Cote D'Or Road (B48) with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7); thence South along that wide drain to its junction with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7); thence East along Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) to its junction with Cote D'Or Road (B48); thence South along Cote D'Or Road (B48) up to the bridge over River Cascade at Camp Auguste; thence downstream along River Cascade to meet the prolongation of a tarred estate road lying 1250 metres from Cote D'Or Road (B48); thence South along that prolongation and along that estate road to the junction of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8 up to its junction with River Plaines Wilhems at Robertson Bridge.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along River Plaines Wilhems and Grand River North West up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the Village Council Area –

Moka, Mount Ory, Gentilly, Martindale, Telfair, Bocage, Réduit, Minissy, Camp Samy, Eureka, Bagatelle Chantenev, Helvetia Sugar Estate and part of Bois Chéri.

Boundaries of Village Council of Montagne Blanche

East

Starting from the junction of Camp de Masque approach Road and Petit Paquet Road (B54), the boundary runs South East along the western boundary of the Village of Camp de Masque Pavé up to Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 532 on Blanche Mt; thence South East along an imaginary line to a point on Montagne Blanche-Bel Air Road (B27) about 800 metres East of Montagne Blanche Police Station; thence South East by a second imaginary line to Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 16 on Montagne Maurice; thence South by a third imaginary line to the southern boundary of the Constituency No. 10 at Pic Grand Fond.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West and North West along part of the southern and western boundary of Constituency No. 10 to its junction with Montagne Blanche/BelAir Road (B27); thence South East along the said Road (B27) to its junction with Camp de Masque approach Road; thence North West along the eastern boundary of the Village of Melrose and part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Medine Camp de Masque up to the starting point. The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Montagne Blanche, Petit Paquet and Sans Souci.

Boundaries of Village Council of Nouvelle Découverte

South

Starting from “Pont Bondieu” bridge on Pont Bon Dieu Road (B96), the boundary runs in a south westerly direction along the northern boundary of the Village of Camp Thorel to its junction with Nouvelle Découverte Road (B99).

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north westerly along Nouvelle Découverte Road (B99) to its junction with L'Escalier Branch Road; thence south westerly and north westerly along L'Escalier Branch Road to its junction with Ripailles-Nicolière Road (B49), thence along a private lane lying in the prolongation of L'Escalier Branch Road to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 8.

North and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north easterly along part of the northern boundary and south easterly along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 8.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Nouvelle Découverte and Salazie.

Boundaries of Village Council of Providence

East and South

Starting at a point 1320 metres on a secondary road (commonly known as Rambarran Road) North East from its junction with Bonne Veine Road (B51), the boundary runs South East along an estate road for 700 metres up to its junction with a second estate road; thence East along that estate road for 50 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 600 metres to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8 at Higginson Road (B24); thence along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8 up to its intersection with Rivière Française.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along Rivière Française up to its junction with the southern boundary of the Village of Espérance.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North East along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Espérance to the starting point. The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Providence.

Boundaries of Village Council of Quartier Militaire

North and East

Starting from the peak of Alma Hill, the boundary runs along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Espérance and by the western boundary of the Village of Providence, up to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8.

South

From the last junction, the boundary runs generally North West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8 to its junction with the northern and eastern boundaries of the Village of Dagotière.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North along an estate road for 500 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence East along that estate road for 50 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence North East along that estate road to its junction with the Moka- Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7); thence South East along the Moka- Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7) to its junction with Alma Cemetery Road; thence North East along that road for 300 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North West along that estate road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –Quartier Militaire, Bonne Veine, Bonne Veine Sugar Estate and Vuillemin.

Boundaries of Village Council of Ripailles

North and East

Starting from the peak of Mount Deux Mamelles, the boundary runs north easterly along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 8 and south easterly along the western boundary of the Village of Nouvelle Découverte to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Camp Thorel.

South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs westerly along the northern boundary of the Village of Camp Thorel to the peak of Mont Bar Le Duc (Ripailles Hill); thence North westerly along the eastern boundary of the Village of L'Avenir to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Ripailles.

Boundaries of Village Council of Saint Julien d'Hotman

East and South

Starting from the intersection of the district boundary between Moka and Flacq, with the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 8, the boundary runs East, South and West along part of the eastern and southern boundaries of Constituency No. 8 to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of Providence on Higginson Road (B24).

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along part of the eastern of the Village of Providence to its junction with the southern boundary of the Village of Esperance.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally East along the southern boundary of the Village of Camp Thorel up to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –Saint Julien d’Hotman.

Boundaries of Village Council of Saint Pierre

North West

Starting from Guiby Peak, the boundary runs North East along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 1 up to Le Pouce.

North East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along the western and part of the south eastern boundaries of the Village of La Laura-Malenga; thence by part of the north western boundary of the Village of L’Avenir up to the intersection of Rivière Profonde with an estate road; thence South West along half that estate road to its junction with Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7); thence across Moka-Camp de Masque-Flacq Road (A7); and along an estate road, up to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Dagotière; thence North West along part of the northern boundary and along the western boundary of the Village of Dagotière up to its intersection with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 8 to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of Moka.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North along the eastern boundary of the Village of Moka up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

St. Pierre, Petit Verger, L'Agrement, Circonstance, Mont Fleury, Helvetia, Rivière Baptiste, Roselyn Cottage, Mon Désert Sugar Estate, Camp August, Cote d'Or and part of Bois Cheri.

Boundaries of Village Council of Verdun

North

Starting from the intersection of the north western and southern boundaries of the village of L'Avenir at River Profonde, the boundary runs along the southern boundary of the Village of L'Avenir; thence along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Esperance up to Alma Hill.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along the western boundary of the Village of Quartier Militaire up to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Dagotière.

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Dagotière to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of St Pierre; thence North East along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of St. Pierre up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Verdun, Alma and Alma Sugar Estate.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PAMPLEMOUSSES

Boundaries of Village Council of Arsenal

North

Starting at the mouth of River Citrons, the boundary runs upstream along that river to its confluence with Canal de La Ville Bague; thence upstream along Canal de La Ville Bague to its junction with Plaines des Papayes Road (B11).

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South along Plaines des Papayes Road (B11) and along its prolongation southwards to its junction with Rivulet Citrons; thence downstream along Rivulet Citrons to its junction with Plaines des Papayes Road (B11); thence South West along Plaines des Papayes Road (B11) for 220 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South along that estate road and along its prolongation southwards to its junction with Calebasses Branch Road, thence West along Calebasses Branch Road for 430 metres to its junction with the western boundary of State Land L'Asile; thence South East along that boundary for 460 metres to its junction with the southern boundary of that same state land; thence North East along that boundary for 45 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South along that estate road for 315 metres to its junction with the Northern Entrance Road at a point 330 metres East of the intersection of the last mentioned road with River Tombeau.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along the Northern Entrance Road for 585 metres to its junction with the north eastern boundary of Bois Marchand Cemetery; thence North West and South West along the boundary of Bois Marchand Cemetery to its junction with an access road which abuts on Grand Baie Road (A4) at a point 295 metres North East of the junction of Baie du Tombeau Road (B29) and Grand Baie Road (A4); thence South West along Grand Baie Road (A4) to its junction with Baie du Tombeau Road (B29); thence North West along Baie du Tombeau Road (B29) for 2060 metres and along its prolongation to the seashore.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Arsenal, Petit Gamin, Ville Valio, Le Goulet, Rivière Citrons and part of Balaclava.

Boundaries of Village Council of Baie du Tombeau

North

Starting from the junction of the southern and western boundaries of Arsenal Village, the boundary runs South East along part of the southern boundary of Arsenal Village to its junction with an estate road 715 metres North West from the junction of Baie du Tombeau Road (B29) and Grand Baie Road (B11).

East and South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along the estate road last mentioned to its junction with the northern boundary of Baie du Tombeau Receiving Station; thence generally East, South East and South West along the boundary of the Baie du Tombeau

Receiving Station to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 5; thence generally South West along the last mentioned boundary to its junction with the seashore.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Baie du Tombeau and La Cocoterie.

Boundaries of Village Council of Calebasses

South

Starting at Calebasses bridge on Old Flacq (B20), the boundary generally runs South West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 5 to its junction with feeder St Louis.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs downstream along feeder St. Louis to its confluence with River du Tombeau; thence downstream along that river to its junction with the southern boundary of Arsenal Village; thence East along part of the southern boundary and generally north along part of the eastern boundary of Arsenal Village up to the junction of Rivulet Citrons with Plaines des Papayes Road (B11).

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along Rivulet Citrons to its junction with the prolongation northerly of a road which abuts on Port Louis Central Flacq Road (A2) at a point 360 metres West from the Pamplémousses Police Station.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South along the prolongation referred to above and along the said road to its junction with Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2); thence East along Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) for 10 metres to its junction with a road; thence South along the said road and along its prolongation to its junction with an estate road which is the prolongation south westwards of John Kennedy Street; thence South West along that estate road and along its prolongation to River Labourdonnais; thence upstream along River Labourdonnais to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Calebasses, Khoyratty, L'Espoir, Camp Badamiers and Souvenir.

Boundaries of Village Council of Congomah

North

Starting from the junction of La Nicolière Distributory Channel with the Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2), the boundary runs North West along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 4 to the Second Triangulation Point (STP) 24 on Mt. Bonamour.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along an imaginary line to a point on a bridge lying 90 metres East of the junction of the Plaine des Calebasses Branch Road and the Victoria Road; thence again generally South East along another imaginary line to a point lying 500 metres East of the intersection of the road leading to Eau Bouillie and Nouvelle Découverte to the southern boundary of Constituency No. 4.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally East along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 4 to its junction with the district boundary between Pamplemousses and Flacq.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 4 up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Congomah, Plaine des Calebasses and Belvédère.

Boundaries of Village Council of Crève Coeur

West

Starting from Cantin's Peak, the boundary runs generally South along part of the eastern boundary of the City of Port Louis to Pieter Both on the southern boundary of Constituency No. 4.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North East along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 4 to the Triangulation Point of Mt. Calebasses.

East and North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along an imaginary line to the intersection of the road leading to Robinson and Creve Coeur Road (B34); thence North along Crève Coeur Road (B34) to its junction with Thomassin Road; thence along Thomassin Road to its junction with Labourdonnais River; thence downstream along that said river to its intersection with a road leading to Mt. Jacot; thence West along an imaginary line to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Crève Coeur, Pieter Both, Tosca, Rivaland, Melotte, Robinson, Industrie and Thomassin.

Boundaries of Village Council of D'Epinay

North and East

Starting from the junction of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 5 with an estate road which abuts on Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) at a point 1000 metres West from the junction of the last mentioned road with Mon Piton-Rivière du Rempart Road (A6), the boundary runs generally East along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 5 to its junction with Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2).

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 5 to its junction with the prolongations southwards of Camp des Embrevades Road.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North East along the said prolongation and along Camp des Embrevades Road, for 820 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 190 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 60 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 255 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 320 metres to its junction with a fifth estate road; thence again North East along that estate road for 150 metres to its junction with a sixth estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 250 metres to its junction with a seventh estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 520 metres to its junction with Feeder Mon Gout; thence upstream along Feeder Mon Gout to its junction with the prolongation south westwards of an estate road which abuts on Mon Gout Road at a point 185 metres West from the secondary road leading to Mon Gout from Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2); thence along the said prolongation and the said estate road and its prolongation north eastwards to its junction with River des Pamplemousses; thence upstream along the said river to its junction with the prolongation south westwards of an estate road which abuts on Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) at a point 146 metres West from the junction of the last mentioned road with Shivala Road (the secondary road) leading to Mon Gout; thence North along the said prolongation and along the said estate road to its junction with Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2); thence East along Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Port Louis-Central Flacq Road (A2) at a point 990 metres West from the junction of the last mentioned road with Mon Piton-Rivière du Rempart Road (A6); thence North East along the said prolongation and along the said estate road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
D'Epinay, Camp Creole, Grande Rosalie, Petite Rosalie, Mon Gout, Ilot and The Mount.

Boundaries of Village Council of Fond du Sac

North East

Starting from the intersection of Grand Baie Road (A4) with the district boundary between Pamplémousses and Rivière du Rempart, the boundary runs South East along the said district boundary to its junction with Mapou Goodlands Road (A5).

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along Mapou goodlands Road (A5) to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No 6; thence generally West along part of the said constituency boundary to its junction with Grand Baie Road (A4).

North West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North East along Grand Baie Road (A4) to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Fond du Sac, Ausailles, Belle Vue Pilot and Bois Rouge.

Boundaries of Village Council of Le Hochet

South

Starting from the intersection of Rivulet Terre Rouge with the Northern Entrance Road, the boundary runs generally East along part of the northern boundary of the City of Port Louis to Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 3 on the Long Mountain Range; thence generally East to the northern boundary of Constituency No. 4.

East and North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West and South West along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 4 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Le Hochet and part of Riche Terre.

Boundaries of Village Council of Long Mountain

East

Starting from the Secondary Triangulation Point (STP) 24 on Mt. Bonamour, the boundary runs generally South along the western boundary of the Village of Congomah to meet the southern boundary of Constituency No. 4.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South West along part of the said constituency boundary to Mt. Calebasses; thence North West along the eastern and northern boundaries of the Village of Crève Coeur to Cantin's Peak.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North along part of the eastern boundary of the City of Port Louis up to L'Echelle Rock; thence from L'Echelle Rock along an imaginary line to a point 160 metres upstream River Labourdonnais from its junction

with Victoria Bridge on Montagne Longue Road (B19); thence downstream River Labourdonnais to Calebasses Bridge on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 4.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along part of the northern boundary of the said constituency to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Long Mountain, Ruisseau Rose, Montagne Jacot, Les Mariannes, Baillache, Camp La Boue, Valton, Boulingrin and Victoria.

Boundaries of Village Council of Morcellement Saint André

West

Starting from a point on Fond du Sac Road at 1300 metres South East of the junction of the road last referred to with Grand Baie Road (A4), the boundary runs South West along an estate road which abuts on Bon Air Road (B37) at the eastern boundary of Bon Air Knitwear Factory; thence across Bon Air Road (B37) and along an estate road running in the same direction as the first estate road to its junction with a branch road running from Solitude to Morcellement St. André; thence East along that road for 260 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South West along that estate road for 20 metres to its junction with a second estate road.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South East along that estate road to its junction with Plaines des Papayes Road (B11); thence across Plaines des Papayes Road

(B11) and along an estate road running in a generally south easterly direction to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Powder Mill Road (B18) at a point 590 metres North West from the intersection of the last mentioned road with the Northern Entrance Road.

East and North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North East along that estate road for 445 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence generally North along that estate road to its junction with the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 5; thence along part of the eastern and part of the northern boundaries of Constituency No. 5 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Morcellement St André and Bon Air.

Boundaries of Village Council of Notre Dame

North

Starting from Calebasses Bridge on the northern boundary of Constituency No. 4, the boundary runs generally South West along part of the northern boundary of the said constituency to its intersection with Montagne Longue Road (B19) which point lies at a distance of 610 metres to the intersection of Notre Dame Junction Road and Montagne Longue Road; thence generally West along the said boundary for 480 metres and its prolongation along an imaginary line to meet Secondary Triangulation Point (STP)n 3 on Long Mountain.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along part of the eastern boundary of the City of Port Louis to L'Echelle Rock.

South and East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North East along the western boundary of the Village of Long Mountain to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the Village Council Area –
Notre Dame.

Boundaries of Village Council of Pamplémousses

North and East

Starting from the junction of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 5 with the eastern boundary of Morcellement St. André Village, the boundary runs generally South East along part of the eastern boundary of Constituency No. 5 to its junction with the northern boundary of d'Épinay Village; thence generally South West along the north western boundary of d'Épinay Village to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 5.

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 5 to its junction with the eastern boundary of Calebasses Village; thence along the eastern and part of the northern boundaries of the said village to its junction with the eastern boundary of Arsenal Village; thence North along that boundary to its junction with the northern boundary of that same village; thence generally North East along Plaine des Papayes Road (B11) to its junction with the southern boundary of Morcellement St. André Village; thence along part of the southern and part of the eastern boundaries of the village last mentioned to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Pamplemousses, Camp des Embrevades, Madame Cayeux, Canton Nancy, Canton Belle Eau, La Louisa, Beau Plan and Bois Rouge.

Boundaries of Village Council of Plaine des Papayes

North, West and South

Starting from the junction of Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5) with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7, the boundary runs generally West along part of the northern and South East along part of the western boundaries of Constituency No. 7 to its junction with Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5).

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North East along part of the north western boundary of the Village of Mapou to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Plaine des Papayes, Bois Mangués, Bois Rouge, Gowsal, Belle Vue Harel, Butte aux Papayes and Plaine Tennante.

Boundaries of Village Council of Pointe aux Piments

South

Starting at the mouth of River Citrons, the boundary runs upstream to the Balaclava bridge on Arsenal-Balaclava Road (B41); thence North along the said road to its junction with Solitude Road (B39); thence generally North East along the last mentioned road for approximately 1025 metres to its junction with an estate road.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North along the said estate road for approximately 1283 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence East for approximately 114 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence North along the said road for approximately 285 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road; thence East along the said estate road for approximately 207 metres to its junction with a fifth estate road; thence North along the said road for approximately 980 metres to its junction with Smt. Indira Gandhi Road (formerly Japonais Road) (B 35) at a point approximately 733 metres West from the junction of the last mentioned road with Grand Baie Road (A4); thence North West along Smt. Indira Gandhi Road (B35) for approximately 340 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North along that estate road for approximately 196 metres to its junction with a second estate road.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along an imaginary line to its junction with an estate road which is the northern prolongation of St. Jean Marie De Vienne Chapel Road, at a point approximately 450 metres from the junction of Smt. Indira Gandhi Road (B35) with St. Jean Marie De Vienne Chapel Road; thence North West along an estate road for approximately 258 metres; thence again North West along another imaginary line to the seashore at Batterie des Grenadiers.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally South West along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Bestel, Camp la Cloche, Camp Sadah, Camp Scipion, Grande Pointe aux Piments, Petite Pointe aux Piments and Part of Balaclava (Les Vieux Banians).

Boundaries of Village Council of Terre Rouge

North and East

Starting from the junction of the northern and south eastern boundaries of Baie du Tombeau Village, the boundary runs generally South East along part of the southern boundary of Arsenal Village to its junction with the western boundary of Calebasses Village; thence generally South East along part of that boundary to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 5.

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along the said constituency boundary to its junction with the south eastern boundary of Baie du Tombeau Village; thence along part of that boundary to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Terre Rouge, Bois Pignolet, Bois Marchand, Sinatambou, St. Joseph, Mlle Laure and Camp La Boue.

Boundaries of Village Council of Triolet

North

Starting from the junction of the eastern boundary of Trou Aux Biches Village with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 5, the boundary runs generally South East along the northern boundary of Constituency No. 5 to its junction with the western boundary of Morcellement St. André Village.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally South West along the western boundary of Morcellement St. André Village; thence along part of the southern boundary of Morcellement St. André Village to its junction with the western boundary of Pamplémousses Village; thence generally South West along part of the western boundary of Pamplémousses Village to its junction with the northern boundary of Arsenal Village; thence generally West along part of the northern boundary of the village last mentioned to its junction with Balaclava Bridge.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along part of the southern and the eastern boundaries of Pointe aux Piments and Trou aux Biches Villages to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Lilas, Camp Moti, Camp Parma, Solitude and Triolet.

Boundaries of Village Council of Trou aux Biches

West

Starting from the junction of the northern boundary of the Village of Pointe aux Piments with the seashore at Batterie des Grenadiers, the boundary runs generally North East along the seashore to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 5.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 5 for 1061 metres to its junction with the north eastern prolongation of an estate road.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South West along the said prolongation for approximately 672 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence again south along the second estate road for approximately 340 metres and along a third estate road for a distance of 416 metres which abuts on Trou Aux Biches Road (B36) at a point which is approximately 670 metres South East of the junction of Trou aux Biches Road (B36) with Pointe aux Piments-Mon Choisy Coast Road (B38); thence South East along Trou aux Biches Road (B36) for approximately 50 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South West along the said estate road for approximately 510 metres to its junction with Trio Road; thence NorthWest along Trio Road for approximately 148 metres to its junction with another estate road; thence South West along that estate road for approximately 338 metres to its junction with another estate road; thence South West along the said estate road for approximately 690 metres to its junction with another estate road; thence South East along that estate road for approximately 677 metres to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Pointe aux Piments.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Pointe aux Piments to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Fleury Sur Mer, Morcellement Jhuboo and Trou aux Biches.

Boundaries of Village Council of Ville Bague

North

Starting at the junction of Antoinette Road with the western boundary of Constituency No. 7, the boundary runs generally South East along part of the south eastern boundary of the Village of Piton and the south western boundary of the Village of Belle Vue Maurel to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 7.

East, South and West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West and North along the southern and western boundaries of Constituency No. 7 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Ville Bague, Petite Julie, Mon Songe, Camp La Serpe, Pont Praslin, La Nicolière and part of Antoinette.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIVIERE DU REMPART

Boundaries of Village Council of Amaury

South, West and South East

Starting from the junction of Amaury Branch Road with River du Rempart, the boundary runs generally South East and North East along the southern boundary of Constituency No. 7 to the junction of Bois Jacot Road and Belle Vue-Rivière du Rempart Road (B22).

North East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along the last mentioned road to its intersection by River du Rempart.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs upstream along River du Rempart to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –
Amaury and Bois Jacot.

Boundaries of Village Council of Amitié-Gokhoola

North West

Starting from the intersection of Bois Rouge Canal with an estate road which abuts on Mon Piton-Rivière du Rempart Road (A6); at 580 metres North West of 12th Milestone, the boundary runs North East along that estate road to its junction with Mon Piton-Rivière du Rempart Road (A6); thence across the last mentioned road and along a second estate road running in the same direction to its junction with the road leading to Mon Loisir Sugar Factory.

North East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along that road to its junction with the prolongation north eastwards of Allybaccus Road.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along the prolongation of and along Allybaccus Road and then again along the prolongation of the said road for 998 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North West along that estate road for 1157 metres to its junction with a second estate road which abuts on Mon Piton-Rivière du Rempart Road (A6) South East of Amitié Government School; thence South West along that estate road to meet the Bois Rouge Canal.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along Bois Rouge Canal to its intersection by an estate road which abuts on Mon Piton-Rivière du Rempart Road (A6) at 580 metres North West of the 12th Milestone to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Amitié and Gokoola.

Boundaries of Village Council of Belle Vue Maurel

North

Starting from the junction of Mon Piton-Rivière du Rempart Road (A6) with Coquinbourg Road, the boundary runs North West along the last mentioned road to its junction with feeder River du Rempart; thence West along the last mentioned feeder to its junction with the north eastern boundary of the Village of Amitié; thence South East along part of the north eastern and southern boundaries of the Village of Amitié.

NorthWest

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along an estate road which abuts on Antoinette Road at 480 metres North East of the bridge over the Irrigation Distributary Channel.

South West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along Antoinette Road to its junction with an estate road situated at 585 metres South East of Antoinette Temple; thence South East along that estate road to its junction with Grande Rosalie-Mon Loisir Road (B21) at 345 metres South West of the junction of the last mentioned road with Antoinette Road.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs downstream along River Chevrettes to its confluence with River du Rempart; thence by the north western and north eastern boundaries of the Village of Amaury; thence by part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 7 to its junction with an estate road situated at 263 metres South East of the junction of Bois Jacot Road with Belle Vue-River du Rempart Road (B22); thence generally North East and North West along that estate road to its intersection with River du Rempart to its junction with the prolongation south eastwards of Coquinbourg Road; thence North West along the said prolongation to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Belle Vue Maurel, Mon Loisir, Phooliyaar Nagar, Barlow and part of Antoinette.

Boundaries of Village Council of Cap Malheureux

West

Starting from the seashore at the western boundary of Cap Malheureux public beach, the boundary runs south along the boundary of the said public beach to its junction with the Mon Choisy-Cap Malheureux Road (B13); thence East along that road for 18 metres to its junction with another road; thence South and East along that road over a developed length of 820 metres to its junction with another road; thence generally South along that road for 455 metres to its junction with a secondary road which abuts on Vingt Pieds Road (B45) at a point 790 metres SouthWest of the junction of the last mentioned road with Mare Sèche Branch Road; thence along the said secondary road to its junction with Vingt Pieds Road (B45); thence across Vingt Pieds Road (B45) and along a road running in the same direction as the last mentioned secondary road for 440 metres to its intersection with an estate road.

South

From the last mentioned intersection, the boundary runs North East along that estate road to its junction with Mare Sèche Branch Road; thence across Mare Sèche Branch Road and along an estate road running in a south easterly direction for 670 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence East along that estate road for 1190 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 95 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road; thence South East along that estate road 585 metres to its junction with a fifth estate road; thence South West along that estate road for 80 metres to its junction with a

sixth estate road; thence South East along that estate road to its junction with Mon Choisy-Cap Malheureux Road (B13); thence across Mon Choisy-Cap Malheureux Road (B13) and along an estate road running in the same direction as the last mentioned estate road for 290 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 315 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 480 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North East along an imaginary line to its junction with an estate road which abuts on St. François Grand Gaube Coast Road (B44) at a point 400 metres North West from the western boundary of Grand Gaube cemetery; thence North East along that estate road for 390 metres to its junction with St François Grand Gaube Coast Road (B44); thence across the St. François Grand Gaube Coast Road (B44) and along an estate road for 150 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North West along that estate road to the seashore.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along the seashore to the starting point. The islets lying off the coast and facing the village are included in it.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area – Cap Malheureux, Pavillon, Camp Pavé, Sans Souci, Anse La Raie, St. François, Callodine and Petit Paquet.

Boundaries of Village Council of Cottage

North East

Starting from the intersection of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7 with Beau Plateau Branch Road at a point 680 metres from the intersection of Beau Plateau Road with School Avenue, the boundary runs South East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7 up to its junction with the prolongation of an estate road which abuts on Forbach Road (B42) at 702 metres South East of Cottage Tamil Temple.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along that estate road to its junction with Forbach Road (B42); thence across that road and along a second estate road running in the same direction to its junction with the trace of old railway track.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the trace of old railway track to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Beau Plateau Road (B43) at 590 metres South West of the junction of the last mentioned road with Forbach Road (B42).

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along that estate road to its junction with Beau Plateau Road (B43); thence across that road and along a second estate road running in the same direction to its junction with Fond du Sac-Forbach Branch Road; thence North West along that road to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7; thence in a general easterly direction along the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7 up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Cottage and Forbach.

Boundaries of Village Council of Espérance Trébuchet

North East

Starting from the junction of the south eastern boundary of the Village of Cottage with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7, the boundary runs South East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7 to its junction with the prolongation of an estate road which abuts on Esperance Road at a distance of 663 metres from its junction with Poudre d'Or Road (B16).

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along that estate road to its junction with the trace of old railway track at 560 metres East of the junction of Forbach Road (B42) with Esperance Road.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West along the trace of old railway track to its junction with the south eastern boundary of the Village of Cottage.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the south eastern boundary of the Village of Cottage to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Espérance Trébuchet and Espérance (Nicole).

Boundaries of Village Council of Goodlands

North West

Starting from a point on Fond du Sac-Forbach Road 1200 metres South East from the junction of the last mentioned road with Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5), the boundary runs North East along an estate road for 1385 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 40 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence North East along that estate road to its junction with Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5) at a point 100 metres North West from the junction of the last mentioned road with Grand Gaube Coast Road (B14); thence North West along Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5) for 485 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 750 metres to its junction with a second estate road.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South East along the last mentioned estate road to its junction with Grand Gaube Coast Road (B14); thence South West along Grand Gaube Coast Road (B14) for 15 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 485 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 200 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 120 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 315 metres to its junction with a fifth estate road; thence North East along an imaginary line to its junction with an estate road which abuts on the secondary road running from Roche Terre to Madame Azor at a point 365 metres South East from the junction of the last mentioned road with Grand Gaube Coast Road (B14); thence North

East along the said estate road to its junction with the secondary road last referred to; thence South East along that road for 1070 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North East along that estate road for 780 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South East along that estate road and along its prolongation to the seashore.

South East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally South along the seashore to its junction at Grand Barachois with an imaginary line running eastwards from an estate road which abuts on Goodlands-Poste de Flacq Road (B15) at a point 560 metres South East from the entrance of Belmont Cemetery; thence West along the said imaginary line to its junction with the estate road last referred to; thence South West along that estate road for 1300 metres to its junction with Goodlands-Poste de Flacq Road (B15); thence North West along the last mentioned road for 475 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 6.

South West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally North West along the southern boundary of Constituency No. 6 to the starting point. The islets lying off the coast and facing the village are included therein.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Goodlands, Roc en Roc, Bois Rouge, Mamzelle Jeanne, Mapou, Leclezio, Madame Azor, St. Antoine and Belmont.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grand Baie

South East

Starting from the seashore at the western boundary of Cap Malheureux public beach, the boundary runs generally South along the western boundary of Cap Malheureux Village to its junction with Vingt Pieds Road (B45); thence South West along Vingt Pieds Road (B45) to its junction with Plaine des Papayes Road (B11); thence South East along Plaine des Papayes Road for 700 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with Sottise Road; thence North West along Sottise Road for 370 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence South West along that estate road for 190 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North West along that estate road for 60 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with the north eastern boundary of Fond du Sac Village; thence North West along part of the north eastern and north western boundaries of the said village to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 6; thence along that boundary to the seashore.

North West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Grand Baie, Pereybere, Sottise, Pointe aux Cannoniers, Mon Choisy and part of Trou aux Biches.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grand Gaube

North and East

Starting from the junction of the eastern and northern boundaries of Cap Malheureux Village, the boundary runs generally South East along the seashore to its junction with the northern boundary of Goodlands Village.

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along part of the northern boundary of Goodlands Village to its junction with the branch road running from Roche Terre to Madame Azor; thence North West along that branch road to its junction with the Grand Gaube Coast Road (B14); thence North East along Grand Gaube Coast Road (B14) for 295 metres to its junction with a footpath; thence North West along that footpath for 72 metres to its junction with a secondary road; thence North East along that secondary road for 20 metres to its junction with another road; thence North West along that road to its junction with another secondary road; thence North East along that road for 290 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North West along that estate road and along its prolongation to its junction with the eastern boundary of Cap Malheureux Village; thence along the said boundary of Cap Malheureux Village to the starting point. The islets lying off the coast and facing the village are included therein.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Grand Gaube, Petit Camp, Melville, Germain, Boutique Batie, Camp La Serpe and Sin Fat.

Boundaries of Village Council of Mapou

North East

Starting from the intersection of Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5) by the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7, the boundary runs South East along part of the northern boundary of

Constituency No. 7 to its junction with the north western boundary of the Village of Cottage; thence south East along Fond du Sac-Forbach road for 260 metres.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along the north western boundary of the Village of Cottage; thence East along the trace of old railway track for 35 metres to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Middle Road (B17) at 600 metres South East of the road leading to Camp Chevreau; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with Middle Road (B17); thence North West along the last mentioned road to its junction with the road leading to Camp Chevreau; thence South West along the last mentioned road for 1400m to its junction with an estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 347 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 7.

South West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 7 to its junction with Mapou- Goodlands Road (A5).

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the last mentioned road to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Mapou, Labourdonnais, Camp Poulailier, Camp Beton, Camp Chevreau, Camp Ferret and Mon Rocher.

Boundaries of Village Council of Petit Raffray

North

Starting from the intersection of the western boundary of Cap Malheureux Village with Vingt Pieds Road (B45), the boundary runs along part of the western and the southern boundary of Cap Malheureux Village up to its junction with the eastern boundary of the said village.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South West along an estate road for 300 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 100 metres to its junction with a third estate road; thence South West along that estate road for 325 metres to its junction with a fourth estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 300 metres to its junction with a fifth estate road; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with the north western boundary of Goodlands Village; thence along part of the north western boundary of Goodlands Village to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5) at the junction of the last mentioned road with The Vale Road (B12).

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along the last mentioned estate road to its junction with Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5); thence across Mapou-Goodlands Road (A5) and North West along The Vale Road (B12) to its junction with an estate road situated at 260 metres North West from the junction of The Vale Road (B12) with Petit Raffray Road; thence North along that estate road for 570 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence North West along that estate road to its junction with the road running from

The Vale Road (B12) to Mon Mascal; thence along that road for 240 metres to its junction with another road; thence West along that road for 290 metres to its junction with Mare Sèche Branch Road; thence generally North West along Mare Sèche Branch Road to its junction with a secondary road leading to La Salette R C Church; thence North West and South West along that road for 115 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North West along that estate road for 975 metres to its junction with the south eastern boundary of Grand Baie Village at a point 1010 metres South West from the starting point; thence along part of the south eastern boundary of Grand Baie Village to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Petit Raffray, Camp Domaingue, Moulin à Vent and Mon Loisir Rouillard.

Boundaries of Village Council of Piton

North West

Starting from the intersection of the western boundary of Constituency No. 7 by the south eastern boundary of the Village of Mapou, the boundary runs along part of the last mentioned boundary to its junction with the trace of old railway track.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs East along the southern boundary of the Village of Cottage and part of the southern boundary of the Village of Esperance Trebuchet up to its junction with an estate road lying opposite of Esperance Road and running in the same direction; thence South West along that estate road to its junction with Cremation Ground Road; thence South East along the last mentioned road for 691 metres to its junction with Poudre D'Or Road (B16); thence North East along the last mentioned road for 359 metres to its junction with

an estate road; thence South East along that estate road for 695 metres to its junction with a second estate road.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along the last mentioned road to the intersection of the north eastern and north western boundaries of the Village of Amitié; thence by the north western boundaries of the Villages of Amitié and Belle Vue Maurel; thence West along Antoinette Road to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 7.

South West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along the boundary of Constituency No. 7 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Piton, L'Espérance, Beau Séjour, La Paix, Mon Choix and Bon Espoir.

Boundaries of Village Council of Plaine des Roches

North East

Starting from the railway bridge on River du Rempart, the boundary runs South East along the trace of old railway track for 1346 metres to its intersection by an estate road.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along that estate road to its junction with Roches Noires Branch Road; thence South East by an imaginary line to its junction with the intersection of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 7 with the district boundary between Flacq and Rivière du Rempart.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South West and North West along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 7 to the junction of the said boundary with the south eastern boundary of the Village of Belle Vue Maurel.

North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North East along part of the south eastern boundary of the Village of Belle Vue Maurel; thence downstream along River du Rempart to the starting point.

The following locality is included in the above Village Council Area –

Plaine des Roches.

Boundaries of Village Council of Poudre d'Or

South

Starting from the junction of the seashore with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 6, the boundary runs along part of the said constituency boundary to its junction with the south eastern boundary of Goodlands Village.

North West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally North East along the south eastern boundary of Goodlands Village to its junction with the seashore at Grand Barachois.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs along the seashore to the starting point. The islets lying off the coast and facing the village are included therein.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Poudre d'Or, Bois d'Oiseaux and Baudot Estate.

Boundaries of Village Council of Poudre d'Or Hamlet

North

Starting from the junction of Esperance Trebuchet Road with Forbach Road (B42), the boundary runs generally East along part of the southern boundary and North East along the south eastern boundary of the Village of Esperance Trebuchet to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7; thence generally South East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7 to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Schoenfeld Branch Road at 150 metres North West of Schoenfeld Sub Office.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along that estate road to its junction with Schoenfeld Branch Road; thence across that road and along an estate road running in the same direction and along its prolongation to meet the prolongations south eastwards of a second estate road which abuts on Poudre d'Or Road (B16) at 359 metres North East of Cremation Ground Road.

South West and North West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along the prolongation of and along that estate road to the junction of the south eastern and northern boundaries of the Village of Piton; thence generally North West along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Piton to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Poudre d'Or Hamlet and part of Schoenfeld.

Boundaries of Village Council of Rivière du Rempart

East

Starting from the junction with the seashore of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7, the boundary runs generally South East along the seashore to the mouth of River du Rempart.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs upstream along River du Rempart to its junction with the north western boundary of the Village of Plaines des Roches; thence generally South West along part of the north western boundary of the Village of Plaines des Roches to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Belle Vue Maurel; thence generally North West along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Belle Vue Maurel part of the north eastern boundary of the Village of Amitié and generally North East along part of the south eastern boundary of the Village of Piton, part of the south western and south eastern boundaries of the Village of Poudre d'Or Hamlet to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally East along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 7 to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Rivière du Rempart, Coquinbourg, La Clémence, Le Ravin, Hermitage, Pointe des Lascars and part of Schoenfeld.

Boundaries of Village Council of Roche Terre

North East and South

Starting from the junction of the south western boundary of Grand Gaube Village with the eastern boundary of Cap Malheureux Village, the boundary runs generally South East along part of the south western boundary of Grand Gaube Village to its junction with the northern boundary of Goodlands Village; thence along part of the northern boundary of the last mentioned village to its junction with the eastern boundary of Petit Raffray Village.

North West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally North along part of the eastern boundary of Petit Raffray and part of the eastern boundary of Cap Malheureux Village to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Roche Terre and part of Calasse.

Boundaries of Village Council of Roches Noires

North West

Starting from the mouth of River du Rempart, the boundary runs upstream to its junction with the north eastern boundary of the Village of Plaines des Roches.

SouthWest

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South East along the north eastern boundary of the Village of Plaines des Roches.

South East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North East along part of the southern boundary of Constituency No. 7 to the seashore.

North East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along the seashore to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Roches Noires and Haute Rive.

Boundaries of Village Council of The Vale

North East

Starting from a point on Vingt Pieds (B45) at 1320 metres North East from the intersection of the last mentioned road with Plaines des Papayes Road (B11), the boundary runs South East along the south western boundary of Petit Raffray Village to its junction with the north western boundary of Goodlands Village; thence South West along part of the north western boundary of Goodlands Village to its junction with the southern boundary of Constituency No. 6.

South and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along part of the said constituency boundary to its junction with the southern boundary of Fond du Sac Village; thence along part of the southern and part of the north eastern boundaries of Fond du Sac Village to its junction with the south eastern boundary of Grand Baie Village; thence along part of the said boundary of Grand Baie Village to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Lower and Upper Vale.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SAVANNE

Boundaries of Village Council of Baie du Cap

North

Starting from Cascade Chamarel, the boundary runs North East upstream along River St. Denis to its intersection with Baie du Cap-Chamarel Road; thence generally south along the Baie du Cap-Chamarel Road to its junction with a road which abuts on Baie du Cap-Chamarel Road and thence North East along that road to Maingard Reservoir.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along a straight line to Piton Fantaisie; thence South again to the source of Feeder Toulet, and thence South West to the junction of Fisheries Lane with an estate road parallel to Black River-Savanne Road (B9); thence South East for 91 metres along Fisheries Lane (which abuts on Black River- Savanne Road (B9) near National Coast Guard Station) to its junction with Black River-Savanne Road (B9) at a point 64 metres South East of a drain.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally North West along the seashore to the district boundary post at Macondé.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the district boundary between Black River and Savanne in a northerly direction to the mouth of River Baie du Cap; thence upstream along that river to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Baie du Cap, Cocos and Choisi.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bel Ombre

North

Starting from the Maingard Reservoir, the boundary runs North East upstream along a Feeder of the said reservoir to its source on the Bel Ombre Access Road to the Chamarel-Plaine Champagne Road; thence East along a straight line to Mt. Cocotte.

East

From Mt Cocotte, the boundary runs generally South downstream along Feeder Luchon, Rivulet Ruche and River des Galets to the mouth of the last mentioned river.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the seashore westward to the junction of Fisheries Lane with Black River-Savanne Road (B9) near the National Coast Guard Station.

West

North East by the eastern boundary of the Village of Baie du Cap to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

St Martin, Bel Ombre, Beau Champ, Frederica, Ste Marie, Valruche and Ilot Sancho.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bénarès

North

Starting from the intersection of River Dragon with an estate road forming the southern boundary of a poultry farm and situated on Colmar Road at about 1100 metres from its junction with Riche Bois Road, the boundary runs East along that estate road, then across Colmar Road, and again East along another estate road (forming the northern boundary of another poultry farm) to its intersection with Rivulet St Amand.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs downstream along Rivulet and River St Amand to the sea.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs West along the seashore to the mouth of River Dragon.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along River Dragon to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Batimarais, Colmar, Château and Bénarès.

Boundaries of Village Council of Bois Chéri

North and West

Starting at the junction of the district boundaries of Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port and Savanne on River du Poste, the boundary runs West and South along part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 13 up to Piton Savanne.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs easterly along an imaginary line from Piton Savanne to a point about 500 metres North of St. Avold Chimney and lying on an estate road leading from the St. Avold to Old Savanne Road.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along that estate road for about 1450 metres to meet Old Savanne Road; thence North East along Old Savanne Road for about 380 metres to its junction with a estate road; thence North West along that estate road for 750 metres to its junction with another estate road behind the southern wall of the football playground; thence South East along the estate road for 73 metres to its junction with the western wall of the football playground; thence West along the wall of the football playground to its junction with Pandit Jhummun Giri Gossagne Napal Road (B88); thence South along that road for 19 metres to its junction with Mambahal Road; thence West along Mambahal Road for about 300 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence North West along that estate road for about 1575 metres to its intersection with another estate road; thence North West along an imaginary line from the last mentioned intersection to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Grand Bassin, Bois Chéri Tea Camp and Bois Chéri.

Boundaries of Village Council of Britannia

East

Starting from Pitot Bridge on Savanne Road (A9), the boundary runs generally South East along an imaginary line drawn from Pitot Bridge to the confluence of Rivulet Daniel with River du Poste; thence downstream along River du Poste up to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 12; thence south easterly along the western boundary of Constituency No. 12 up to its intersection with the prolongation of a road forming the northern boundary of Tookay Temple.

South

From the last mentioned intersection, the boundary runs West along the last mentioned prolongation and estate road up to its junction with Riche Bois Road (B90); thence South along Riche Bois Road (B90) for about 200 metres to its junction with an estate road, forming the northern boundary of a poultry farm; thence the boundary runs West along the last mentioned estate road to its junction with Rivulet St. Amand; thence along the northern boundary of the Village of Benares; thence South along River Dragon to its junction with the prolongation of an estate road (abutting on Savanne Road (A9) at 775 metres North of the junction of Beau Bois Road with Savanne Road (A9) and bearing traces of an old tramway line); thence West along that prolongation and that estate road to its junction with Savanne Road (A9); thence along Savanne Road (A9) for 775 metres to its junction with Beau Bois Road.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north westerly along Beau Bois Road to its junction with River des Anguilles, thence upstream along River des Anguilles to its intersection with the southern boundary of Bois Chéri.

North

From the last mentioned intersection, the boundary runs East along part of the southern boundary of Bois Chéri, thence south easterly along the estate road leading to St Avoid for about 400 metres to its junction with another estate road leading North East from St Avoid to Savanne Road (A9); thence north easterly along that estate road to its junction with Savanne Road (A9); thence South along Savanne Road (A9) up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Rivière Dragon, St Avoid, Camp Berthaud and Britannia.

Boundaries of Village Council of Camp Diable

North

Starting from the junction of River du Poste with the prolongation of the road forming the northern boundary of Tookay Temple, the boundary runs West along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Britannia up to its junction with Rivulet St Amand.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Benares up to St Amand Bridge on La Barraque Road (B8).

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally East along La Barraque Road (B8) up to its intersection with Ruisseau Bati Bontemps; thence East along an imaginary line from the last mentioned intersection to the confluence of Ruisseau Panniers with River du Poste.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along River du Poste up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Riche Bois, Camp Diable CHA Estate and Camp Diable.

Boundaries of Village Council of Chamouny

North

Starting from Mt. Cocotte, the boundary runs South East along the western boundary of Constituency No. 13 to Piton Savanne.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs West, thence South East along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 13 to its junction with an estate road which abuts on Chamouny Road (B89); thence South West along that estate road to its junction with Chamouny Road (B89) at a point 920 metres North West of a water tank; thence across that road and again South West along the last mentioned estate road to its junction with the 'Chamouny Govt School-Martiniere Access Road' at a point 700 metres North West of the water tank.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally West along the Chamouny Govt School-Martinière Access Road for 1100 metres to its junction with Cremation Ground Road which lies 250 metres East of the school. From this point, the boundary runs South along the Cremation Ground Road for 150 metres to the Cremation Ground; thence West along an estate road for 140 metres to its junction with a second estate road; thence South along that road for 130 metres, thence West along a straight line for 120 metres to a third estate road, then across that road and West again along a fourth estate road to its junction with Jumbo Road; thence North along Jumbo Road for 36 metres to its junction with Camp Fanny Road; thence generally West along Camp Fanny Road to its junction with Chamouny Royal Road (B89); thence North along Chamouny Royal Road (B89) to its junction with a lane opposite Allée Tamarin at a distance of 25 metres North of the junction of Camp Fanny Road with Chamouny Royal Road (B89); thence West along that land and along its prolongation to River des Galets.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the eastern boundary of the Village of Bel Ombre to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Goolbar, La Foret, Mont Blanc and Mare Anguilles.

Boundaries of Village Council of Chemin Grenier

North

Starting from the junction of the southern and the western boundaries of the Village of Chamouny, the boundary runs generally East along the southern boundary of the last mentioned village and along its prolongation to its junction with another estate road at a point 600 metres West of a water tank.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs generally South along that estate road to its junction with Chemin Grenier Road (B10) at a point 390 metres East of the junction of St. Félix Sugar Factory Entrance Road with Chemin Grenier Road (B10); thence across Chemin Grenier Road (B10) and again generally South along a second estate road (lined with electric poles) and along its prolongation to the Black River-Savanne Coast Road (B9). From this point, the boundary runs West along Black River-Savanne Coast Road (B9) to the eastern limit of Villa Pointe aux Roches and thence southward to the sea.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the seashore in a general north westerly direction to the mouth of River des Galets.

West

From the last mentioned point, North along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Bel Ombre to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Belle Vue, Camp Charlot, Camp Barbe, Camp Gallets, Camp Jeannette, Plaine des Galets, Rivière des Galets, St Félix, Terre Coupée, Valentina and Pointe aux Roches.

Boundaries of Village Council of Grand Bois

West

Starting from the intersection of the district boundaries of Grand Port, Plaines Wilhems and Savanne, the boundary runs South East along the eastern boundary of the Village of Bois Cheri to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Britannia.

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally North East along part of the northern boundary of the Village of Britannia up to its junction with Savanne Road (A9).

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs north along Savanne Road (A9) for about 600 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence West along that estate road for 424 metres to its junction with another estate road; thence North along that estate road to its junction with Playground Street; thence North West along the said street to its junction with Pandit

Jhummun Giri Gossagne Napal Road (B88); thence across the said road to its junction with Cemetery Street and its prolongation to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Bananes and Mexico.

Boundaries of Village Council of L'Escalier

South

Starting from the mouth of River Tabac, the boundary runs West along the seashore to the mouth of River St. Amand.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North West along the eastern boundary of the Village of Benares up to St. Amand Bridge.

North and East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs East along the southern boundary of Camp Diable; thence upstream along River du Poste up to its junction with the western boundary of Constituency No. 12; thence the boundary runs generally South along the western boundary of Constituency No. 12 up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Savannah, Grand Case and L'Escalier.

Boundaries of Village Council of La Flora

West and South

Starting from the intersection of the district boundaries of Grand Port, Plaine Wilhems and Savanne, the boundary runs South East along the eastern boundary of the Village of Grand Bois to its junction with Savanne Road (A9); thence East along an estate road to its junction with River du Poste.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along River du Poste up to its junction with the northern boundary of Constituency No. 13.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North West along the northern boundary of Constituency No. 13 up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Ramdin and Camp Aubeeluck.

Boundaries of Village Council of Rivière des Anguilles

South

Starting from the mouth of River Dragon, the boundary runs West along the seashore to the mouth of River Des Anguilles.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs upstream along River des Anguilles up to its junction with Savanne Road (A9); thence North along Savanne Road (A9) to its junction with La Baraque Road (B8); thence South East along La Baraque Road (B8) to its junction with River Gros Ruisseau; thence upstream along the said river to its junction with the old Savanne Branch Railway Line; thence generally North along the old Railway Line to its junction with the southern boundary of Britannia.

North

From the last mentioned point, the boundary generally follows part of the southern boundary of Britannia to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Benares.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs along River Dragon, which is the eastern boundary of the Village of Benares, up to the sea.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Bel Air St. Félix and EDC.

Boundaries of Village Council of Rivière du Poste

South

Starting from Pitot Bridge on Savanne Road (A9), the boundary runs East along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Britannia up to its junction with the eastern boundary of Constituency No.13.

East and North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs North along the eastern boundary and part of the northern boundary of Constituency No. 13 up to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Village of Grand Bois.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South along the eastern boundary of the Village of Grand Bois up to its junction with Savanne Road (A9); thence South along Savanne Road up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Camp Siadi, Camp Rabaud and Terrain Maurice.

Boundaries of Village Council of Saint Aubin

South

Starting at the junction of the northern boundary of the Village of Souillac with the western boundary of Constituency No. 13, the boundary runs South and East along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Village of Souillac; thence East along the seashore to the mouth of River des Anguilles.

East

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North along the western boundary of the Village of Rivière des Anguilles up to its junction with the southern boundary of the Village of Bois Chéri.

North and West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs West along part of the southern boundary of the Village of Bois Chéri up to Piton Savanne; thence West and South along part of the western boundary of Constituency No. 13 up to its junction with the northern boundary of the Village of Souillac.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Union Ducray, Fontenelle, Combo, St. Aubin and Part of Jurançon.

Boundaries of Village Council of Souillac

South

Starting from the mouth of River Savanne, the boundary runs East along the seashore to the mouth of River Bain des Négresses.

East and North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs upstream along River Bain des Négresses up to its intersection with a road leading from Union Ducray to Combo; thence North West along that road for 250 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence West along that estate road and its prolongation to Rivulet Michel; thence along an imaginary line from the last mentioned junction to the peak of Jurançon Hill and its prolongation to the western boundary of Constituency No. 13.

West

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs South along the western boundary of Constituency No. 13 up to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Terracine, Gris Gris, Foyer de L'Unité and part of Jurançon.

Boundaries of Village Council of Surinam

North and East

Starting from the junction of the western boundary of Constituency No. 13 with the eastern boundary of the Village of Chamouny, the boundary runs downstream in a general southerly direction along the constituency boundary to the mouth of River Savanne.

South

From the last mentioned point, the boundary follows the seashore in a general westerly direction to the junction of the eastern boundary of the Village of Chemin Grenier with the sea.

West

From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs North, then East and then generally North along the eastern boundary of the Village of Chemin Grenier, then along part of the eastern boundary of the Village of Chamouny to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Riambel, Pomponnette, Balance, Four à Chaux, St Louis, Bois d'Oiseaux and Martinière.

Boundaries of Village Council of Tyack

West

Starting from the junction of Savanne Road (A9) and River des Anguilles, the boundary runs upstream along River des Anguilles to its junction with Feeder Bambous; thence West along Feeder Bambous to Pont La Terre; thence South along that road for about 35 metres to its junction with an estate road; thence West along that estate road to its junction with River Bain des Negresses; thence upstream along that river to its junction with the southern boundary of Bois Chéri.

North

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs East along part of the southern boundary of Bois Chéri up to its junction with the western boundary of Britannia.

East

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally South along the western and part of the southern boundary of the Village of Britannia to its junction with the western boundary of the Village of Rivière Des Anguilles; thence South along the said boundary to its junction with La Baraque Road (B8).

South

From the last mentioned junction, the boundary runs generally West partly along the western boundary of the Village of Rivière des Anguilles to the starting point.

The following localities are included in the above Village Council Area –

Beau Bois and Bois Sec.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Section 7]

PART A – COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BLACK RIVER

Villages of Albion, Bambous, Cascavelle, Case Noyale, Chamarel, Flic en Flac, Grande Rivière Noire, Gros Cailloux, La Gaulette, Le Morne, Petite Rivière, Richelieu and Tamarin.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FLACQ

Villages of BelAir (Rivière Sèche), BonAccueil, Bramsthan, Brisée Verdière, Camp de Masque, Camp de Masque Pavé, Camp Ithier, Centre de Flacq, Clemencia, Ecoignard, Grand River South East, Grande Retraite, Lalmatie, Laventure, Mare La Chaux, Médine (Camp de Masque), Olivia, Poste de Flacq, Quatre Cocos, Queen Victoria, Saint Julien, Sebastopol and Trou d'Eau Douce.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GRAND PORT

Villages of Bambous Virieux, Bananes, Beau Vallon, Bois des Amourettes, Camp Carol, Cluny, Grand Bel Air, Grand Sable, Mahebourg, Mare d'Albert, Mare Tabac, Midlands, New Grove, Nouvelle France, Old Grand Port, Petit Bel Air, Plaine Magnien, Quatre Soeurs, Rivière des Créoles, Rose Belle, Saint Hubert, Seizième Mille, Trois Boutiques (Union Vale) and Union Park.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MOKA

Villages of Camp Thorel, Dagotière, Dubreuil, Espérance, L'Avenir, La Laura-Malenga, Melrose, Moka, Montagne Blanche, Nouvelle Découverte, Providence, Quartier Militaire, Ripailles, Saint Julien d'Hotman, Saint Pierre and Verdun.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PAMPLEMOUSSES

Villages of Arsenal, Baie du Tombeau, Calebasses, Congomah, Crève Coeur, D'Epinay, Fond du Sac, Le Hochet, Long Mountain, Morcellement Saint André, Notre Dame, Pamplemousses, Plaine des Papayes, Pointe aux Piments, Terre Rouge, Triolet, Trou aux Biches and Ville Bague.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIVIERE DU REMPART

Villages of Amaury, Amitié-Gokhoola, Belle Vue Maurel, Cap Malheureux, Cottage, Espérance Trébuchet, Goodlands, Grand Baie, Grand Gaube, Mapou, Petit Raffray, Piton, Plaine des Roches, Poudre d'Or, Poudre d'Or Hamlet, Rivière du Rempart, Roche Terre, Roches Noires and The Vale.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SAVANNE

Villages of Baie du Cap, Bel Ombre, Bénarès, Bois Chéri, Britannia, Camp Diable, Chamouny, Chemin Grenier, Grand Bois, L'Escalier, La Flora, Rivière des Anguilles, Rivière du Poste, Saint Aubin, Souillac, Surinam and Tyack.

PART B – NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS FOR A DISTRICT COUNCIL

District Council	No. of Councillors
Black River	14
Flacq	26
Grand Port	28
Moka	17
Pamplemousses	21
Rivière du Rempart	22
Savanne	19

PART C — NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES OF A VILLAGE COUNCIL ON DISTRICT COUNCIL

Village Council	No. of Councillors
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Albion	1
Amaury	1
Amitié-Gokhoola	1
Arsenal	1
Baie du Cap	1
Baie du Tombeau	2
Bambous	2
Bambous Virieux	1
Bananes	1
Beau Vallon	1
Bel Air (Rivière Sèche)	2
Bel Ombre	1
Belle Vue Maurel	1
Bénarès	1
Bois Chéri	1
Bois des Amourettes	1
Bon Accueil	1
Bramsthan	1
Brisée Verdière	1
Britannia	1
Calebasses	1
Camp Carol	1
Camp de Masque	1
Camp de Masque Pavé	1
Camp Diable	1
Camp Ithier	1
Camp Thorel	1
Cap Malheureux	1
Cascavelle	1
Case Noyale	1
Centre de Flacq	2

Chamarel	1
Chamouny	1
Chemin Grenier	2
Clemencia	1
Cluny	1
Congomah	1
Cottage	1
Crève Coeur	1
Dagotière	1
D'Épinay	1
Dubreuil	1
Écroignard	1
Espérance	1
Espérance Trébuchet	1
Flic en Flac	1
Fond du Sac	1
Goodlands	2
Grand Baie	2
Grand Bel Air	1
Grand Bois	1
Grand Gaube	1
Grand River South East	1
Grand Sable	1
Grande Retraite+	1
Grande Rivière Noire	1
Gros Cailloux	1
L'Escalier	1
La Flora	1
La Gaulette	1
La Laura-Malenga	1
Lalmatie	2
Laventure	1

Le Hochet	2
Le Morne	1
Long Mountain	1
Mahebourg	2
Mapou	1
Mare d'Albert	1
Mare La Chaux	1
Mare Tabac	1
Médine (Camp de Masque)	1
Melrose	1
Midlands	1
Moka	1
Montagne Blanche	1
Morcellement Saint André	1
New Grove	2
Notre Dame	1
Nouvelle Découverte	1
Nouvelle France	1
Old Grand Port	1
Olivia	1
Pamplemousses	1
Petit Bel Air	1
Petit Raffray	1
Petite Rivière	1
Piton	1
Plaine des Papayes	1
Plaine des Roches	1
Plaine Magnien	2
Pointe aux Piments	1
Poste de Flacq	1
Poudre d'Or	1
Poudre d'Or Hamlet	1

Providence	1
Quartier Militaire	1
Quatre Cocos	1
Quatre Soeurs	1
Queen Victoria	1
Richelieu	1
Ripailles	1
Rivière des Anguilles	1
Rivière des Créoles	1
Rivière du Poste	1
Rivière du Rempart	2
Roche Terre	1
Roches Noires	1
Rose Belle	2
Saint Aubin	1
Saint Hubert	1
Saint Julien	1
Saint Julien d'Hotman	1
Saint Pierre	2
Sebastopol	1
Seizième Mille	1
Souillac	1
Surinam	2
Tamarin	1
Terre Rouge	1
The Vale	1
Triolet	2
Trois Boutiques (Union Vale)	1
Trou aux Biches	1
Trou d'Eau Douce	1
Tyack	1
Union Park	1

Verdun	1
Ville Bague	1

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Sections 2 and 10]

PART A — REGIONAL BODIES

AGALEGA

The Agaléga Island Council

PART B — LOCALITIES

AGALEGA

La Fourche

Sainte Rita

Vingt Cinq

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Section 22]

OATH OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION

I,.....,having been elected/appointed a Councillor, do hereby swear/solemnly affirm that I take that office upon myself, and will duly and faithfully fulfill its duties according to the best of my judgment and ability.

Public sitting held onin the Council Chamber of the Municipal City Council/Municipal Town Council/District Council/Village Council of



SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Section 45]

**MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
PART A – MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF MUNICIPAL CITY
COUNCIL, MUNICIPAL TOWN COUNCIL OR DISTRICT COUNCIL**

1. A Council shall meet at an ordinary meeting as often as its business may require and at least once every month in the Council Chamber or in any other suitable location decided by the Council.

2. (1) The Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson may call a special meeting of the Council –
 - (a) whenever he thinks it necessary; or
 - (b) after a requisition for that purpose, signed by not less than one half of the total number of Councillors and specifying the reasons for the meeting, has been addressed to him through the Chief Executive.

(2) Where the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, as the case may be, refuses to call a meeting after the presentation of the requisition to him, or where, without refusing, the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson does not call a meeting within 3 working days after the requisition has been addressed to the Chief Executive, the requisitionists may ask the Chief Executive to call forthwith a meeting of the Council, to be held within one week of the requisition addressed to the Mayor or Chairperson under subparagraph (1)(b).

(3) Where, without reasonable cause, a Chief Executive fails to call a meeting when requested to do so under subparagraph (2), he shall commit an offence.

(4) Every meeting shall be convened by notice stating the business to be transacted at the meeting and shall be signed by the Chief Executive.

(5) (a) The notice of the meeting shall be left at or sent by registered post to the usual place of residence or business of every Councillor and a copy thereof shall be affixed in a conspicuous place at the seat of the local authority at least 2 days before the meeting.

(b) Want of service of the notice of any Councillor shall not affect the validity of a meeting.

(6) (a) Where circumstances so warrant, a Council may convene an urgent meeting at least 2 hours before that meeting.

(b) Subparagraph (5)(a) shall not apply to a meeting convened under subparagraph (a).

(7) (a) Subject to subparagraph (4), no business other than that specified in the notice shall be transacted at a meeting of the Council.

(b) (i) Any Councillor may, before the commencement of public business, give notice of his intention to move at the adjournment of the Council a matter of urgent public importance and state the matter briefly.

(ii) The Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, as the case may be, shall not allow the motion to be discussed unless he is satisfied that the matter is urgent.

(iii) The Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson may, where he is satisfied that priority should be given to the motion, allow it to be discussed before the business of the day is actually transacted.

3. Subject to section 35 of the Act –

- (a) the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, as the case may be, shall preside every meeting of the Council at which he is present;
- (b) where the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson is absent from a meeting of the Council, the Deputy Lord Mayor, Deputy Mayor or Vice-Chairperson, as the case may be, shall, if present, preside;
- (c) where both the Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor and Deputy Mayor, or Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, as the case may be, are absent from a meeting of the Council, a Councillor, elected as chairperson of the day by the Councillors present at the meeting, shall preside; and
- (d) any reference in this Schedule to the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson shall be interpreted as a reference to the person presiding a meeting.

4. (1) All acts of the Council and all questions coming or arising before the Council shall be done and decided by a majority of the Councillors present and voting.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes, the person presiding the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

5. The proceedings and debates of the Council, or of any committee thereof, shall be conducted in English or French.

6. The names of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Council, or at a committee thereof, shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

7. (1) Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Council, or of any of its committee, shall be drawn up in English or French and recorded by the Chief Executive or by

any officer appointed for that purpose, and a copy thereof shall be circulated to the Councillors and the Permanent Secretary within one week of the meeting.

(2) At the next meeting of the Council, the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, as the case may be, shall ask the Councillors present whether they approve the minutes of proceedings of the previous meeting and, where no objection is raised, the minutes shall be deemed to have been approved without it being necessary to have them read.

(3) (a) After the procedure laid down in subparagraph (2) has been followed, the minutes shall be signed by the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairperson, as the case may be, and the Chief Executive or his representative.

(b) Any minute purporting to be so signed shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(4) (a) A meeting of the Council, or of any of its committee, in respect of which a minute has been so made and signed shall, prima facie, be deemed to have been duly convened and held and all the Councillors present at the meeting shall be deemed to have been duly qualified.

(b) Where the proceedings are those of a committee, the committee shall be deemed to have been duly constituted and to have had power to deal with the matters referred to in the minutes.

8. (1) No resolution explicitly or implicitly repealing or altering a decision taken by the Council within the year preceding that resolution shall be proposed at any meeting held within that year unless prior notice thereof is given to the Chief Executive at least 10 days before the meeting.

(2) On receiving a notice under subparagraph (1), the Chief Executive shall do the needful so that notice of the motion is served on every Councillor at least 5 days before the meeting and no such resolution shall have effect unless it is voted at the meeting by at least two-thirds of the Councillors present.

(3) After a resolution explicitly or implicitly repealing or altering a decision of the Council has been proposed and rejected, no Councillor may propose the same resolution again or propose a new resolution explicitly or implicitly repealing or altering the decision, unless –

- (a) 6 months have elapsed from the date of the decision; or
- (b) the proposal has the written support of at least half of the total number of Councillors, including his vote.

(4) Where for want of a quorum, the resolution cannot be put to the vote at 2 subsequent meetings, no Councillor may propose the same resolution unless 6 months have elapsed.

(5) Where the decision which it is sought to repeal or alter was for doing an act forthwith or within a specified time, such decision, unless repealed or altered, may be carried out forthwith after the meeting, if no time was specified, or after the expiration of the specified time.

9. Subject to this Act, the Council shall make standing orders for the regulation of its proceedings and business and may vary or revoke any such orders.

10. (1) All meetings of the committee appointed under section 47 shall be convened in writing by the Chief Executive.

(2) (a) Every such meeting shall be convened by notice stating the business to be transacted at such meeting and shall be signed by the Chief Executive.

(b) The notice shall, at least 2 days before a meeting, be left at or sent by registered post to the usual place of residence or business of every Councillor forming part of that Committee and shall be accompanied by copies of the minutes of proceedings of the previous meeting and of reports, if any, to be considered at the meeting.

(c) No business other than that specified in the notice shall be transacted at such meeting.

(3) (a) Minutes of the proceedings of a committee shall be drawn up in English or French and recorded by the Chief Executive or any other officer appointed for that purpose

and a copy shall be circulated to every Councillor within 4 days of the meeting and not later than 2 days before the next meeting of the committee.

(b) Consecutive meetings of a committee may not be held within a period of less than 6 days.

(4) Any Councillor not being a member of a committee who wishes to comment on the minutes shall inform the Chief Executive in writing of his comments at least one day before the meeting at which these minutes are to be confirmed.

(5) Reports of any committee which have been subsequently confirmed shall be sent to every member of the Council.

(6) A member of a committee shall not disclose, except to a member of the Council, a matter dealt with or brought before such committee without its permission until such matter is discussed in Council or is otherwise disposed of.

11. (1) Every Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of a committee shall remain in office until the dissolution of the committee.

(2) In the absence of the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson, the members present shall elect from amongst themselves a chairperson for that meeting.

12. (1) All questions in a committee shall be determined by a majority of members of the committee present and voting.

(2) Unless a member requests a division, voting shall be by show of hands.

(3) In case of an equality of votes, the person presiding at the committee shall have a second and casting vote.

13. The standing orders of the Council as to rules of debate at the meetings of the Council (other than those relative to standing and speaking more than once) and the standing orders as

to interest of Councillors and officers in contracts and other matters, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the meetings of any committee.

14. All notices, reports and other documents and all proceedings of committees shall be treated as confidential unless and until they become public either in the ordinary course of the business of the Council or in accordance with any instruction or authority issued or given by the Council.

15. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of a Council unless there are present more than one third of the number of members.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

PART B – MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF VILLAGE COUNCILS

1. A Council shall meet in an ordinary meeting at least once every month in the Council Chamber or in any other suitable location decided on by the Council.

2. (1) The Chairperson may call a meeting for the Council whenever he thinks it necessary or after a requisition for that purpose, signed by at least one half of the Councillors and specifying the reasons of the meeting has been presented to him.

(2) Where the Chairperson refuses to call a meeting after the presentation of the requisition to him, or where without refusing, the Chairperson does not call a meeting within 10 days, the Councillors may forthwith call a meeting of the Council through the Chief Executive or his representative.

(3) Every meeting of a Village Council shall be convened by notice stating the business to be transacted at the meeting signed by the Chief Executive of the District Council, or his representative, of the district where the village is located.

(4) (a) The notice of the meeting shall be left at or sent by registered post to the usual place of residence or business of every Councillor at least 2 days before the meeting and a copy affixed to a board provided for that purpose outside the building in which the Council usually meets.

(b) In case of a notice left, a receipt should be requested in the despatch book.

(5) Except by leave of the person presiding and of all the members present, no business shall be transacted at a meeting other than that specified in the notice of meeting.

3. (1) At a meeting of the Council, the Chairperson, if present, shall chair the meeting.

(2) Where the Chairperson is absent from a meeting of the Council, the Vice Chairperson, if present, shall chair the meeting.

(3) Where both the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson are absent from a meeting of the Council, the members shall elect from among themselves a person to chair the meeting.

4. (1) All acts of the Council and all questions coming or arising before Council shall be done and decided by a majority of the members of the Council present and voting thereon at a meeting of the Council.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or a casting vote.

5. No resolution of the Council shall be acted upon until the minutes of the meeting at which the resolution was passed have been confirmed at a subsequent meeting in accordance with paragraph (8) unless authority for such action has been expressly included in the resolution.

6. Meetings of the Council shall be held in public, unless otherwise directed by the Council.
7. The names of the members present at a meeting of the Council shall be recorded.
8. (1) (a) Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Council or of any of its committees shall be drawn up in English or French and entered in a book for that purpose by the Chief Executive or by any officer appointed for that purpose, and a copy of the minutes of proceedings of the committees shall be circulated to the Councillors and the Permanent Secretary within 7 days of the meeting and at least 2 days before the next meeting of the Council.
 - (b) Consecutive meetings of a Council may not be held within a period of less than 10 days.
- (2) At the next meeting of the Council, the person presiding shall inquire of the members present whether they approve the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting, and where no objection is raised, they shall be deemed to have been approved without it being necessary to have them read.
- (3) After the procedure laid down in subparagraph (2) has been followed, the minutes shall be signed by the person presiding, and any minute purporting to be signed shall be received in evidence without further proof.
9. The Permanent Secretary or any public officer at the request of the Permanent Secretary shall be entitled to attend any meeting of a Village Council and to take part in the proceedings, but not to vote at such meetings.
10. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of a Council unless there are present more than one third of the number of members.

Amended by [\[Act No. 3 of 2015\]](#)

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[Section 52(2)]

AREAS, PLACES, PROPERTY AND UNDERTAKINGS

1. The cemeteries situated in the district of Port Louis and known as –
 - (a) The Eastern Cemetery;
 - (b) The New Muslim Cemetery.

2. That part of Vallée Pitot in the district of Port Louis made up of 2 large blocks of State land leased by the State to the Municipal City Council and 2 private properties of which the boundaries are as follows –
 - (a) North West – By Giquel Street;
 - (b) South East – By Sauzier Street;
 - (c) South West – By Inkerman Street;
 - (d) North West – By Malakoff Street;
 - (e) East – From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South East along Sauzier Street on a distance of 68.58 metres to its junction with Inkerman Street;
 - (f) South – From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs South West along Inkerman Street on a length of 229.13 metres to its junction with Malakoff Street;
and
 - (g) West – From the last mentioned point, the boundary runs north-west along Malakoff Street on a length of 78.02 metres to its junction with Giquel Street, the point of departure.

NINTH SCHEDULE

[Section 63]

STATE LAND SITUATED AT GUY ROZEMONT SQUARE

Description of 6 small portions of former War Department land (now State Land) situate at Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place, in the City of Port Louis bounded as shown on the plan accompanying the memorandum of survey of surveyor S Pelte, dated 21 November, 1910 and registered in Reg LS 10 No. 1943.

PORTION A

Decaen Street

Towards the South firstly by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place, secondly by Sujeebunsing or assigns and thirdly by former War Department land (RA Barracks, now State land) on a total length of 78.33 metres.

Towards the West by Engineer Street on 8.84 metres.

Towards the North by railway property into 4 parts firstly along the southern edge of a drain on railway land on 38.71 metres, secondly on the 0.61 metre being the width of a wall, thirdly and fourthly by a wall belonging to the railway on 27.43 metres and 12.50 metres, respectively.

Towards the East by a wall belonging to the railway into 2 parts. The first part measures 3.96 metres and the second measures 0.91 metres. This portion contains 14,566 square metres.

PORTION B

On all sides by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place. This portion is 32.92 metres long and 6.10 metres wide. It contains 4,959 square metres.

PORTION C

Towards the North East and East by the former War Department land (now State land) on 14.32 metres and 34.75 metres respectively.

Towards the South partly by the portion marked F and partly by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place, on a total length of 6.10 metres.

Towards the West by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place, on 47.85 metres. This portion contains 6,240 square metres.

PORTION D

Towards the North, East and South by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place.

Towards the West by the former War Department land (RA Barracks, now State land).

This portion is 39.01 metres long and 5.18 metres wide. It contains 5,000 square metres.

PORTION E

On all sides by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place. This portion is 47.24 metres long and 6.10 metres wide. It contains 7,107 square metres.

PORTION F

Part of Bouvet Lane

Towards the North partly by the portion marked C and partly by the former War Department land (now State land) on a total length of 9.14 metres.

Towards the East by the passage called Bouvet Lane on 2.44 metres.

Towards the South partly by the said passage and partly by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place, on 9.14 metres.

Towards the West by Guy Rozemont Square, formerly Artillery Place, on 2.44 metres.

This portion contains 2,696 square metres.

TENTH SCHEDULE

[Sections 95(6), 95(7) and 117(10)]

PART A – IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES NOT SUBJECT TO LOCAL

RATE AND FEES

1. Immovable property owned and occupied by any foreign State or any organisation or body accorded diplomatic immunity under any enactment.
2. Immovable property owned and occupied by the Government of Mauritius or a statutory corporation exclusively owned by the Government of Mauritius.
3. Immovable property owned and occupied by a local authority and situated within its own rating area.
4. Agricultural building or agricultural land.

5. Immovable property belonging to the Curepipe War Memorial Board or to the Austin Wilson Home.
6. Any church, chapel, mosque, temple or similar building used solely as a place of public religious worship.

**PART B – IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE
EXEMPTED FROM PAYMENT OF LOCAL RATE AND FEES**

1. Immovable property owned and exclusively occupied by any religious institution.
2. Pre-primary, primary and secondary schools, and tertiary institution in receipt of grants from the Government.
3. Immovable property exclusively used as an orphanage, infirmary or crèche.
4. Immovable property or any part thereof belonging to an association registered under the Registration of Associations Act and exclusively used for the purposes of training its members for sporting competitions.
5. Immovable property belonging to a charitable institution.
6. Unoccupied immovable property owned by a statutory corporation exclusively owned by Government or agencies of Government.
7. Any other property, where it is considered expedient.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Sections 2 and 121]

CLUSTERS

1. Commercial cluster

(1) Commercial activities relate to the provision of goods and services within building premises, such as shops, showrooms, post offices, hairdressers' salons, undertakers' parlours, ticket and travel agencies, and cafés.

(2) A change of economic activity within the building premises in respect of which a Building and Land Use Permit has been granted for commercial development will not require a fresh permit if the change of economic activity does not result in –

- (a) direct or indirect dangerous or congested traffic conditions on any nearby street or road;
- (b) adverse external nuisance such as noise, dust, smell, fumes, soot, ash, vibration or any other similar nuisance;
- (c) loading and unloading causing disruption to the amenity of the surrounding neighbourhood;
- (d) inadequate parking on site for staff and visitors; or
- (e) unsafe storage of materials.

2. Industrial cluster

(1) Industrial activities relate to the manufacture or processing of goods within any premises and include light industry and general industry.

(2) Extractive industry and special industry (noxious) will be *sui generis*, that is, standing on its own, as per item 4.

(3) A change of economic activity within the building premises in respect of which a Building and Land Use Permit has been granted for industrial development shall require a fresh permit if the proposed change results in –

(a) detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust, grit, water, waste products, oil, power supply or otherwise;

(b) direct or indirect dangerous or congested traffic conditions on any nearby street or road;

(c) loading and unloading, causing disruption to the amenity of the surrounding neighbourhood;

(d) inadequate parking on site for staff and visitors; or

(e) unsafe storage of materials.

3. Services cluster

(1) Service activities relate to the provision of financial and professional services and include banks and other financial services and professional services such as estate agents and employment agencies.

(2) A change of use within the building premises in respect of which a Building and Land Use Permit has been granted for development of services shall require a fresh permit if the proposed change of use results in –

(a) direct or indirect dangerous or congested traffic conditions on any nearby street or road;

(b) adverse external nuisance such as noise, dust, smell, fumes, soot, ash, vibration or such other similar nuisance;

(c) loading and unloading, causing disruption to the amenity of

the surrounding neighbourhood;

- (d) inadequate parking on site for staff and visitors; or
- (e) unsafe storage of materials.

4. *Sui Generis* activities

The following activities are *sui generis* activities, which are activities standing on their own and which cannot be specifically classified within the 3 clusters specified at paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) –

(a) a fresh permit is required for any change of economic activity from or to a *sui generis* activity;

(b) economic activities expressly excluded from the 3 clusters referred to above are -

- (i) extractive industry;
- (ii) special industry (polluting and noxious industry);
- (iii) builders' yard;
- (iv) scrap yard;
- (v) petrol filling station;
- (vi) hypermarket;
- (vii) theatre;
- (viii) amusement centre; and
- (ix) nightclub.

Note 1: For the purposes of item 4 (a) –

“extractive industry” means an industry carried on by –

- (a) extracting sand, gravel, soil, rock, stone or other similar materials from the land, beds of watercourses, the seabed; or
- (b) the getting, dressing or treatment of minerals and mineral stone.

Note 2: The following industries are to be treated as not falling within any cluster –

- (a) sugar manufacture from sugar cane and associated industries including distilleries using molasses for the production of rum and alcohol, pelletisation of bagasse, production of bagasse cubes, manufacture of chipboard and particle board;
- (b) stone crushing plants and associated activities including the primary and secondary crushing of rocks and boulders premixing of concrete, block making (unless being carried out as an individual operation), the making of precise slabs, and floor and wall tiles;
- (c) the manufacture of textiles and other wearing apparel involving continuous spinning or bleaching and dyeing processes;
- (d) the manufacture of wearing apparel from rubber products;
- (e) breweries;
- (f) dry cleaning;
- (g) tanneries;
- (h) cement plants;
- (i) pulp and paper manufacture excluding mechanical pulping of waste paper into recycled material, not involving chemical processes;
- (j) foundries;
- (k) the manufacture of "table salt" from sea water; and
- (l) sawmills.

TWELFTH SCHEDULE

[Sections 2 and 122]

PART A

Agent for import and export

Agent in animals

Agent in Land and/or Building or Estate Agency

Aluminum/metal welding workshop
Aquaculture (for commercial purposes)
Asphalt plant
Assembly of batteries
Assembly of motor vehicles
Assurance or Insurance Agency
Assurance or Insurance Company
Auctioneer keeping auction room
Auctioneer keeping no auction room
Audiotex service provider
Automotive workshop employing less than 10 persons
Automotive workshop employing 10 persons or more
Bakery
Bank (Branch)
Bank (Main Office)

Beauty Care Centre
Billiard/Pool/Bowling House or Snooker (per table or alley)
Block/Slab/Tile/Ceramic making, Stone/Coral crushing and other related activities employing less than 10 persons
Block/Slab/Tile/Ceramic making, Stone/Coral crushing and other related activities employing 10 persons or more
Bonded warehouse
Bookseller and stationery shops
Bottler of liquor
Bread seller
Breeder of animals (above 20 heads)
Brewer
Builder of coach
Bulk Storage of Pesticides and Dangerous Chemicals

Business and/or Management Consultancy or Professional Service (Including medical and para-medical practitioners and opticians) (Individual)

Business and/or Management Consultancy or Professional Service (Including medical and para-medical practitioners and opticians) (Firm)

Call Center/Business Process Outsourcing

Caterer (without canteen)

Caterer/Canteen (employing less than 10 persons)

Caterer/Canteen (employing 10 persons or more)

Cinema Hall/Multiplex (per screen)

Cleaning contractor

Cleaning services (Individual)

Cold Room and Refrigeration Plant for storage and hire only (0 - 46.45m²)

Cold Room and Refrigeration Plant for storage and hire only (46.46 - 92.90m²)

Cold Room and Refrigeration Plant for storage and hire only (above 92.90m²)

Collector

Computer/ICT related activities

Computer/ICT related activities (Individual)

Contractor for hire of audio equipment/decorative items

Contractor for hire of construction plants and equipment

Contractor for hire of scaffolding equipment, tubular tent and accessories

Contractor for leasing/renting of machinery and equipment (other than motor vehicles)

Contractor of motor vehicles (per motor vehicle)

Copper/Tin Smith

Cybercafé

Day Care Centre/kindergarten

Dealer in auto cycles, motor cycles and accessories

Dealer in bicycles and bicycle accessories

Dealer in commercial and industrial equipment and accessories

Dealer in electric and electronic appliances and accessories thereof

Dealer in firearms, ammunitions and accessories

Dealer in fishing accessories and other marine equipment

Dealer in liquor and alcoholic products (wholesale)

Dealer in motor vehicle spare parts and tyres

Dealer in motor vehicles and spare parts

Dealer in pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other listed chemical products

Dealer in ready made goods

Dealer in solar water heater

Dental mechanic

Distiller/Bottler

Distributor of general merchandise

Distributor/Dealer of manufactured tobacco

Dock/Wharf owner and or agent

Driving school

Duty free outlet

Engraver including 'tombaliste'

Establishment for bulk processing, storage and handling of petroleum, petroleum products, liquid gas, coal and petrol chemical products

Establishment for recording/sale/hire of audio, video cassette, compact discs and other recording/storage devices

Establishment for the manufacture of paints and other allied products

Exhibition centre with the right to sell articles exhibited therein by retail

Filling station

Film making studio

Financing and Lending Agency

Firm of Builders and/or Contractors

Florist

Food processing industry (employing less than 10 persons)

Food processing industry (employing 10 persons or more)

Formulation and packing of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other listed chemical products

Foundry, smelting plant or metallurgical workshop and galvanizing and electroplating activities

Gas seller (Retailer)

Gas seller (Wholesaler)

General Retailer-Foodstuff and Non Foodstuff

Guesthouse

Hardware shop having the right to sell cement and iron and steel bars
Hardware shop not having the right to sell cement and iron and steel bars
Health club, sports centre and/or wellness centre (including gym and spa)
Hotel
Hypermarket
Importer/Manufacturer/Seller of gold and silver wares and other precious metals and or stones
Industry not classified elsewhere in this Part (employing less than 10 persons)
Industry not classified elsewhere in this Part (employing 10 persons or more)
Job Contractor (Grade A, B, C, D or E)
Job Contractor (Grade A or B)
Job Contractor (Grade C or D or E)
Land Promoter and Property Developer
Lauderer and Dry Cleaner
Lauderette
Libraries and archives activities
Maker/Seller of clocks and watches
Manufacturer of footwear (employing less than 10 persons)
Manufacturer of footwear (employing 10 persons or more)
Manufacturer /Distiller/Bottler of non-alcoholic drinks
Manufacturer and/or seller of handicraft products (employing less than 10 persons)
Manufacturer and/or seller of handicraft products (employing 10 persons or more)
Manufacturer and/or Seller of handicraft products (Individual)
Manufacturer of alcoholic products
Manufacturer of candles (Individual)
Manufacturer of candles (employing less than 10 persons)
Manufacturer of candles (employing 10 persons or more)
Manufacturer of food items (self-employed)
Manufacturer of footwear (Individual)
Manufacturer of furniture and cabinet (employing less than 10 persons)
Manufacturer of furniture and cabinet (employing 10 persons or more)
Manufacturer of island recipe rum

Manufacturer of island wine, made-wine, admixed wine, fruit wine, fortified island wine, fortified fruit wine, vinegar

Manufacturer of salt

Manufacturer of soap and detergents

Manufacturer of spirit cooler

Manufacturer of toilet requisites

Manufacturer of wax blends and liquid polish

Manufacturer of wine, fortified wine and vinegar

Manufacturer of mattresses

Matrimonial Agency

Medical Clinic

Medical Laboratory

Merchant/Wholesale dealer

Mirror manufacturer

Modeling Agency

Money changer and/or lender

Multi-purpose hall, including wedding hall

Museum/Art Gallery

Nightclub

Oil Manufacturing and/or related processing activities

Operating aquarium displaying fish or marine animals for public viewing

Operating rental agency for bus, including minibus

Operating rental agency for car

Operating travel agency

Operation of landfills

Organiser of trade/commercial fair

Owner of bus for public transport (per bus)

Owner of fishing business including *banian*

Owner of goods vehicle (Carrier's 'B') (per vehicle)

Owner of towing services (per vehicle)

Packing enterprise of foodstuff and/or non-foodstuff (Individual)

Pastry shop/manufacturer (Individual)

Packing enterprise of foodstuff and/or non-foodstuff
Paid parking spaces for motor vehicles (per slot)
Panel beating and/or paint workshop
Pastry shop/manufacturer
Pest control service provider
Petroleum refinery
Photographer/Cameramen/Photo Studio
Plant Nursery
Poultry pen - 25 to 500 birds
Poultry pen - 501 to 5000 birds
Poultry pen - above 5000 birds
Power plant
Printing Industry (employing less than 10 persons)
Printing services (Individual/Homebased)
Printing Industry (employing 10 persons or more)
Private club
Private Enterprise offering courier service
Private Radio/Television broadcasting
Private security service provider
Pub
Pulp and paper manufacturer
Recycling plant enterprise
Registered Office of Company
Repair/Assembly for repair of bicycles and motorcycles
Residential Care Homes
Restaurant (excluding liquor and other alcoholic beverages) with entertainment
Restaurant (excluding liquor and other alcoholic beverages) without entertainment
Restaurant (including liquor and other alcoholic beverages) with entertainment
Restaurant (including liquor and other alcoholic beverages) without entertainment
Retail Pharmacy
Retailer of beer and alcoholic beverages
Retailer of liquor and alcoholic products - Casino or Gaming House

Retailer of liquor and alcoholic products - Hotel and Guest House
Retailer of liquor and alcoholic products - off
Retailer of liquor and alcoholic products - on and off
Retailer of liquor and alcoholic products - Restaurant
Retailer of Liquor - Night club
Retailer of Liquor - Private Club
Rock/Stone/Coral/Sand quarry
Sawmill
Scavenging contractor
School Bus Operator (per vehicle)
Screen printing/ serigraphie
Seller of food stuff and non-foodstuff (mobile), except on public beaches
Seller of fruits/vegetables
Seller of milk/milk products
Seller of poultry, meat, fish and allied products
Seller of traditional medicines/ayurvedic products
Ship chander - Liquor and alcoholic products
Shoe mender
Showroom
Skating/Karting centre
Store and warehouse (less than 50 m²)
Store and warehouse (between 50-100 m²)
Store and warehouse (more than 100 m²)
Sugar factory or refinery
Supermarket
Table d'hôte
Tailor (Individual/Homebased)
Tailor (employing less than 10 persons)
Tailor (employing 10 persons or more)
Tannery and leather finishing establishment
Taxi/Carrier A (Per Taxi)
Telecommunications and related activities

Textile industry with or without spinning, weaving, washing, knitting, bleaching, dyeing and printing (employing less than 50 persons)

Textile industry with or without spinning, weaving, washing, knitting, bleaching, dyeing and printing (employing 50 to 150 persons)

Textile industry with or without spinning, weaving, washing, knitting, bleaching, dyeing and printing (employing more than 150 persons)

Timber dealer, processing and storage

Tour operator service

Tourist residence

Undertaker

Upholsterer (Individual/Homebased)

Upholsterer

Victualler

Washing of vehicles

Wholesale Pharmacy

Wild game farming/stalking

Workshop for repair/assembly of computers and other electronic and electrical appliances (Individual)

Workshop for repair of chemical appliances, refrigerators and other electrical, mechanical appliances

Workshop for repair/assembly of computers and other electronic and electrical appliances

Workshop for vulcanization, retreading and repair of tyres and wheel balancing

Workshop not elsewhere classified

X-Ray and Scan Centre

Amended by [\[Act No. 11 of 2018\]](#)

PART B

Circus or fun fair

Installation of electric motor or engine –

- (a) of more than 186.4W but not more than 1491.4W;
- (b) of more than 1491.4W but not more than 2982.8W;

- (c) of more than 2982.8W but not more than 3728.5W;
- (d) of more than 3728.5W but not more than 7457W;
- (e) of more than 7457W but not more than 11,185.5W;
- (f) of more than 11,185.5W but not more than 18,642.5W;
- (g) of more than 18,642.5W

Merry-go-round (outside a circus or fun fair), driven by man-power per installation

Merry-go-round (outside a circus or fun fair) power driven, per installation (exclusive of fee for installation of motor)

Montagnes-russes (outside a circus or fun fair) per installation

Occasional activities –

- (a) organisation of fun fair (per day);
- (b) organisation of game of darts in fancy fair (per day);
- (c) organisation of game of darts within the precincts of a race course (per stand per day);
- (d) organisation of game of skills (other than darts) in fancy fairs and within the precincts of a race course (per stand per day);
- (e) organisation of Public Entertainment Events (per day);
- (f) sale of articles during fairs (per stall per day);
- (g) sale of articles during festivities and end of year festivities (per stall per day);
- (h) sale of beer, cider, perry, rum and other alcoholic beverages and liquors in fancy fairs and other commercial fairs (per sale point per day);
- (i) sale of cakes, refreshments, fruit and photographic materials (per day);
- (j) sale of Christmas trees (per day);
- (k) sale of liquor (per sale point per day);
- (l) sale of seasonal fruit (per day);
- (m) sale of toys, fire crackers and handicraft (per stand per day);
- (n) trade fair or exhibition (per stand per day);
- (o) victualler fancy fair (per day);
- (p) victualler in fair (per day)

Use of steam boiler, steam going machine or engine driven by steam, petrol, diesel oil or gas, in any factory or workshop or for any factory or workshop or for any commercial purposes.

PART C

Complete obstruction of a street, for private purposes (per day) Complete obstruction, by any person other than a public undertaker or authority providing services or utilities, of half a street, or less, for any reason (per 6 metres or fraction of 6 metres, per day)

Digging across or along a public road, or undertaking any excavation work on a public road, where the road is to be reinstated by the Local Authority –

- (a) reinstatement fee per square metre of tarred road;
- (b) reinstatement fee per square metre of untarred road

Display of an advertisement on a flag (per flag)

Display of an advertisement on a vehicle (per vehicle per advertisement)

Display of an advertisement on wooden board, Wall, building, tin or any other material or under glass –

- (a) of not more than 3 m² (per 0.1 m²)
- (b) of more than 3 m² (per additional 0.1 m² or fraction thereof)

Fixing of posters per copy –

- (a) Size - not more than 1 m²
- (b) Size - more than 1 m²