**Annex**

**Question 3 & 4**

An array of legislations has been enforced in the State of Mauritius and include *inter alia*;

1. the Public Health Act;
2. the Foods Act and its supporting regulations;
3. the Environment Protection Act and its supporting regulations, namely:
* the Environment Protection (Banning of Plastic Bags) Regulations;
* the Environment Protection (Control of Single Use Plastic Products) Regulations 2020;
* the Environment Protection (Collection, Storage, Treatment, Use and Disposal of Waste Oil) Regulations 2006;
* the Environment Protection (Control of Noise) Regulations 2008;
* the Environment Protection (Environmental Standards for Noise) Regulations 1997;
* the Environment Protection (Drinking Water Standards) Regulations 1996;
* the Environment Protection (Effluent Discharge Permit) Regulations 2003;
* the Environment Protection (Effluent Limitations for the Sugar Industry) Regulations 1997;
* the Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Audit) Regulations 2008;
* the Environment Protection (Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Bottle Permit) Regulations 2001;
* the Environment Protection (Standards for Air) Regulations 1998;
* the Environment Protection (Standards for Effluent Discharge into the Ocean) Regulations 2003;
* the Environment Protection (Standards for Effluent Discharge) Regulations 2003;
* the Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001; and
* the Environment Protection (Standards of Effluent for Use in Irrigation) Regulations 2003.
1. the Land Drainage Authority Act;
2. the Ground Water Act;
3. the Waste Water Management Authority Act and the Waste Water (Licence for Discharge of Industrial Effluent into a Waste Water System) Regulation 2019;
4. the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act;
5. the Fisheries and Marine Resources Act and its supporting regulations, namely:
* the Fisheries and Marine Resources (Fishing of Octopus) Regulations 2016, as amended by the Fisheries and Marine Resources (Fishing of Octopus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020;
* the Fisheries and Marine Resources (Fishing of Sea Cucumbers) Regulations 2009, as amended by the Fisheries and Marine Resources (Fishing of Sea Cucumbers) (Amendment) Regulations 2020;
* the Fisheries and Marine Resources (Marine Protected Areas) Regulations 2001; and
* the Fisheries and Marine Resources (Prohibition of the Use of Hooks of Small Size) Regulations 2011.
1. the Forest and Reserves Act;
2. provisions in the Constitution of Mauritius that generally provide for the protection of the fundamental rights of every citizen but only to the extent that they are not interfering with, inter alia, public health, public safety and public order.

Additional information on the above legislations can be accessed on the following websites:

* Supreme Court of Mauritius Website: <https://supremecourt.govmu.org/legislation-search?from_year=2021&to_year=2021>
* Attorney General’s Office Website: <https://attorneygeneral.govmu.org/Pages/Laws%20of%20Mauritius/A-Z%20Acts/ActsAZ.aspx>
* Mauritius National Assembly Website: <https://mauritiusassembly.govmu.org/Pages/Acts.aspx>

**Question 6**

**Paragraph 6.1:**

**(a) sustainable fishing and conservation and protection of marine ecosystem.**

These include measures such as:

1. introduction of closed season of six months for net fishing in the lagoon and banning of fishing with cast nets and drift nets;
2. prohibition of fishing by use of poisonous substances, spear gun or explosives;
3. fishermen have been encouraged to conduct off-lagoon fishing around Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and they are provided with grants and loan facilities to purchase more robust boats for same;
4. fishing on the banks are regulated by limited entry, Licence and catch quota;
5. the removal and sale of shell and coral has been prohibited;
6. the proclamation of marine protected areas namely two marine parks and six fishing reserves;
7. introduction of the mangrove propagation in appropriate coastal areas, in order to increase nursery and feeding grounds for juvenile fish;
8. introduction of a coral farming project to restore degraded areas of coral reefs and their essential ecosystem services;
9. implementation of the lagoon replenishment programmes through marine ranching technique to enhance fish stocks;
10. implementation of the National Plan of to combat IUU fishing and ratification the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (adopted by the FAO Conference in 2009)

 **(b) reduction of pollution and other environmental issues**.

Measures undertaken by the State of Mauritius include:

1. collection and segregation of waste, for the production of compost, carried out at the Petit Verger Prison;
2. a Bio-Gas plant is being implemented on a pilot basis at the Richelieu Open Prison, followed by the installation of a larger plant at the New Wing Prison;
3. highly polluting industrial activities such as the textile industry, canning and food processing, laundry processes have to apply for an Effluent Discharge Permit to the appropriate enforcing agency prior to discharging any effluent into a watercourse, water body or onto any land.
4. as far as reducing air and water pollution is concerned, the EPA 2002 empowers the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change to prescribe national environmental standards for the protection and management of the environment on air, water and effluent limitations amongst others;
5. development and promotion of soil conservation practices in vulnerable areas to limit land degradation and improve the livelihoods of small farmers. Use of light farm machinery e.g. power tillers to reduce the impact of soil compaction leading to soil degradation;
6. encouraging the utilization of compost and waste recycling;
7. encouraging the utilization of farmyard manure and compost as a source of natural fertilizer;
8. the [Commission for Environment, Forestry, Tourism, Marine parks and Fisheries](http://environment.rra.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx) is presently implementing an agro-forestry scheme in Rodrigues with the objectives of solving the problems of soil erosion, land degradation and Alien Invasive Species.

 **(c) Healthy food production:**

Measures undertaken by the State of Mauritius include, *inter-alia*:

1. implementation of integrated pest management programmes by Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI) so as to increase long-term agricultural productivity;
2. promotion of Sheltered Farming Scheme to enable farmers mitigate effects of adverse climatic conditions, improve production capacity and the quality of farm production. Sheltered Farming System enables rainwater harvesting and improved water and fertiliser use efficiencies via drip fertigation;
3. food samples are tested in the food laboratory of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security for monitoring purposes and to ensure all food meant for human consumption complies with the relevant parts of the food regulations;
4. Eco Labeling and Certification Schemes developed to boost production of sustainable goods and services namely the MauriGAP Certification (Mauritian Certification for International Green Agricultural Practices) to certify planters who adhere to sustainable agricultural practices in their cultivations;
5. undertaking of the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) flagship initiative under EU support to support Climate Smart Agriculture for small holders;
6. formulation of a voluntary standard for treated animal manure to enhance adoption of good agricultural practices;
7. development and promotion of Integrated Plant Nutrient System among farmers to optimise use of chemical fertiliser in agriculture as well as to minimise leaching of nutrient to waterbodies and reduce GHG emissions;
8. development of organic production and farming systems and Smart Agriculture to minimise the use of chemical fertilisers while sustaining food crop production;
9. development of standards for certain commodities (fresh poultry meat, compost, treated manure) for commercial enterprise by the Mauritius Standard Bureau;
10. development and implementation of the Integrated Disease and Pest Management to rationalize the use in pesticides in crop production;
11. introduction of biological control (parasitoids) of pest and enhancement of the use of bio pesticides and bio-fertilizers by FAREI to sensitise the farming community;
12. implementation of climate smart livestock production practices that minimize GHG emission such as rearing of small livestock, feeding practices that improves feed utilization and feed conversion, waste management and recycling and integrated farming practices;

 **(d) Awareness campaigns such as:**

1. health education of the public is carried out on a regular basis through the media or personal contact. A network of fourteen Health Offices is available across the island, including Rodrigues, to ensure accessibility for any queries and complaints as far as food safety is concerned;
2. training of food handlers is being carried out on a weekly basis;
3. a common platform (the Citizen Support Unit) has been established to allow aggrieved ones to register their complaints online; and
4. implementation of a “guide Agricole”, several technical booklets & recommendations sheets on different commodity have also been produced by FAREI to support the farming community.