

THE DECLARATION OF ASSETS ACT 2018

Act 23/2018

Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 6 of 2019\]](#) w.e.f. 25 February 2019 – Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 14, 15 and 17

Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 15 of 2019\]](#) w.e.f. 1 June 2019 – Sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16

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An Act

To provide for a new legal framework governing the declaration of assets in the public sector in Mauritius, and for matters related thereto

ENACTED by the Parliament of Mauritius, as follows –

PART I – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Declaration of Assets Act 2018.

2. Interpretation

In this Act –

“adviser” means the holder of an office referred to in section 89 (3) (h) of the Constitution;

“assets” means –

- (a) money, in any currency, in local banks and foreign banks;
- (aa) money deposited in a non-bank deposit taking institution licensed by the Bank of Mauritius;
- (b) cash in hand exceeding one million rupees in any currency accepted as legal tender in any country;
- (c) securities, including stocks, bonds, treasury bills or other units held in Mauritius or abroad;
- (d) shares or any interest in a company, *société* or partnership;
- (da) trust property;
- (e) any item of jewellery, precious stone or metal, or watch or gold coin,

exceeding 500,000 rupees in value;

(ea) any virtual asset

(eb) a work of art exceeding 500,000 rupees in value;

(f) any freehold or leasehold immovable property –

(i) registered in Mauritius or abroad;

(ii) which, at the time of declaration, has been purchased but is still subject to registration in Mauritius or abroad;

(fa) *waqf* property dedicated under the *Waqf* Act;

(g) motor vehicles, boats, ships or aircrafts;

(h) assets held by a person for and on behalf of the declarant in the declarant's capacity as ultimate beneficiary;

“Commission” means the Financial Crimes Commission established under the Financial Crimes Commission Act 2023;

“Commissioner” has the same meaning as in the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act;

“control” has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Companies Act;

“declarant” means a person who is required to make a declaration under this Act;

“declaration”

(a) means a declaration of assets and liabilities made under section 4; and;

(b) includes a declaration made under section 6;

“enforcement authority” means the Mauritius Police Force, the Mauritius Revenue Authority, the Financial Intelligence Unit or such other body as may be prescribed;

“liability” means a financial obligation of an individual which arises out of a loan, credit card, finance lease or such other similar agreement;

“member of the National Assembly” includes the Speaker of the National Assembly;

“member of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly” includes the Chairperson of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly;

“Minister” means a person appointed as such under section 59 of the Constitution;

“precious metal” –

(a) means gold, silver, platinum or palladium; and

(b) includes any object which is composed of gold, silver, platinum or palladium;

“precious stone” means diamond, sapphire, ruby, emerald, alexandrite or tanzanite;

“public officer” has the same meaning as in the Constitution;

“senior public officer” means a public officer of the grade of, or drawing salary in a scale the initial point of which is equivalent to the initial point of the salary scale of Deputy Permanent Secretary and above;

“State-owned enterprise” means such enterprise, in which the State is a shareholder or exercises a degree of control, as may be prescribed;

“trust property” has the same meaning as in the Trusts Act;

“unexplained wealth” has the same meaning as in the Financial Crimes Commission Act 2023;

“virtual asset” has the same meaning as in the Virtual Asset and Initial Token Offerings Services Act 2021.

Amended by [\[Act No. 11 of 2019\]](#); [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#); [\[Act No. 11 of 2024\]](#)

3. Application of Act

(1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act shall apply to –

(a) every member of the National Assembly, including the Speaker of the National Assembly, and every Minister;

(b) every member of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, including the Chairperson of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, and every Commissioner;

- (c) every Councillor of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council;
- (d) every Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, as the case may be;
- (e) every senior public officer;
- (f) every Chief Executive of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, and every officer of such Councils drawing salary in a scale the initial point of which is equivalent to the initial point of the salary scale of Deputy Permanent Secretary and above;
- (g) every Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer of State-owned enterprises and statutory bodies, and every officer of such enterprises and statutory bodies drawing salary in a scale the initial point of which is equivalent to the initial point of the salary scale of Deputy Permanent Secretary and above;
- (h) every adviser and officer employed on a contractual basis in Ministries, drawing salary in a scale the initial point of which is equivalent to the initial point of the salary scale of Deputy Permanent Secretary and above; and
- (i) such other persons as may be prescribed.

(2) Where a person referred to in subsection (1) is required to make a declaration of his assets and liabilities under any other enactment –

- (a) he shall, notwithstanding that other enactment, not be required to make a declaration of his assets and liabilities under that enactment; but
- (b) he shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities under this Act; and
- (c) any declaration made under paragraph (b) shall be deemed to meet the requirements of that other enactment.

(3) In this section –

“statutory body” –

- (a) means a body incorporated by an Act; but

- (b) does not include such body as may be prescribed.

Amended by [\[Act No. 11 of 2019\]](#)

PART II – DECLARATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

4. Obligation to make declaration of assets and liabilities

- (1) Every member of the National Assembly, every member of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly and every 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, as the case may be; or
 - (b) after being elected to the National Assembly, the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, or a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council, following a by-election, as the case may be; and
 - (c) after his seat becomes vacant pursuant to section 32 or 35 of the Constitution, section 19 or 24 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act or Parts III and IV of the Local Government Act, as the case may be,

make a declaration of his assets and liabilities with the Commission, including the assets and liabilities of his spouse and his minor children.

(2) Repealed by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

- (3) Every person referred to in section 3 (1) (e) to (i) shall, not later than 30 days after –
 - (a) being appointed; and
 - (b) his office becomes vacant,

make a declaration of his assets and liabilities with the Commission, including the assets and liabilities of his spouse and his minor children.

- (4) Where a person makes a declaration under this Act, he shall specify any property

sold, transferred or donated to his children of age and grandchildren, in any form or manner whatsoever, including income or benefits from any account, partnership or trust.

(5) Where a person simultaneously holds different positions in relation to which he is required to make a declaration under this section, he shall make only one declaration with the Commission.

(6) For the purpose of –

(a) subsection (3)(a), a person referred to in section 3(1)(e) and (f) who, on being appointed, has made a declaration shall not be required to make another declaration where he is appointed to another post which is equivalent to, or higher than, the post for which he made the first declaration, provided that the second appointment –

(i) is within a period of 5 years from his first appointment; and

(ii) is within the public service or local government service, as the case may be;

(b) subsection (3)(b), the office of a person referred to in section 3(1)(e) and (f) becomes vacant where the person retires or resigns from the public service or local government service, as the case may be.

Amended by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

5. Form and content of declaration

(1) A declaration referred to in –

(a) section 4 (1) and (2) shall be made by way of affidavit, in such form as may be prescribed, sworn before the Supreme Court or, in the case of a Commissioner or member of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, before the Magistrate for Rodrigues; or

(b) section 4 (3) shall be made in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) A declarant shall, in relation to a declaration made under this Act –

(a) not be required to specify the value of any asset included in the declaration, except where such asset consists of cash;

- (b) specify the nature of his interests in the assets, including any joint ownership;
and
- (c) specify the nature of –
 - (i) any liabilities in relation to those assets, including any joint liability; and
 - (ii) any other liabilities which are not in relation to those assets.

Amended by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

6. Fresh declaration

- (1) Every person referred to –
 - (a) in section 3 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (g), (h) and (i) shall, within a period of 30 days, make a declaration to the Commission where he, his spouse or minor children –
 - (i) acquires, or disposes of, an item of jewellery, precious stone or metal, or watch or gold coin exceeding 500,000 rupees in value;
 - (ii) acquires, or disposes of, a work of art, the value of which exceeds 500,000 rupees;
 - (iii) acquires, or disposes of, any freehold or leasehold immovable property registered in Mauritius or abroad;
 - (iv) dedicates *waqf* property under the *Waqf* Act;
 - (v) acquires, or disposes of, a motor vehicle, a boat, a ship or an aircraft;
 - (b) in section 3(1)(e) and (f) shall –
 - (i) at every interval of 5 years, make a fresh declaration with the Commission not later than 30 days after the end of the 5-year period of his last declaration; and
 - (ii) make a fresh declaration with the Commission not later than 30 days after leaving office.
- (2) Any declaration made under this section shall be made in such form as may be prescribed.

- (3) For the purpose of subsection (1)(b)(ii), a person leaves office where he retires or resigns from the public service or local government service, as the case may be.

Amended by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#); [\[Act No. 20 of 2025\]](#)

7. Disclosure of declaration

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Commission shall disclose to the public the declarations made by members of the National Assembly, including the Speaker, members of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, including the Chairperson of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, and Councillors of a Municipal City Council, Municipal Town Council or District Council.

(2) The Commission shall not, in relation to the persons referred to in subsection (1), disclose to the public information pertaining to –

- (a) money, in any currency, in local banks and foreign banks;
- (aa) money deposited in a non-bank deposit taking institution licensed by the Bank of Mauritius;
- (b) any item of jewellery, precious stone or metal, or watch, exceeding 500,000 rupees in value; and
- (c) cash in hand not exceeding one million rupees in any currency accepted as legal tender in any country.

(3) The Commission shall keep confidential and not disclose to the public any declaration, other than a declaration referred to in subsection (1).

(3A) Notwithstanding subsection (4) and pursuant to section 3(6)(b) of the Mauritius Revenue Authority Act, the Commission may, on request made by the Mauritius Revenue Authority, disclose to it a copy of declarations made by the employees of the Mauritius Revenue Authority.

(4) Any enforcement authority may apply to the Judge in Chambers for the disclosure of a declaration and the Judge in Chambers may, on good cause shown by the enforcement authority for the purpose of its investigation, order the disclosure of the declaration.

(5) Repealed by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

Amended by [\[Act No. 11 of 2019\]](#); [\[Act No. 15 of 2022\]](#); [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

PART III – POWERS OF COMMISSION

8. Power to issue directives

For the purposes of this Act, the Commission may issue directives to any person to whom this Act applies.

Amended by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

9. Power to monitor assets and liabilities

(1) Notwithstanding any other enactment, the Commission shall monitor the assets and liabilities of any declarant for the purpose of detecting and investigating corruption and money laundering offences or unexplained wealth.

(2)(a) For the purpose of subsection (1), the Commission may require a relevant authority to furnish it with any information and to produce any book, document or record.

(b) A relevant authority shall comply with any request made under paragraph (a).

Amended by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#); [\[Act No. 11 of 2024\]](#)

10. Penalty for late submission of declaration

(1) Where a person fails, without reasonable excuse, to submit a declaration within the specified period, he shall be liable to pay to the Commission a penalty representing 5,000 rupees per month or part of the month, until such time as the declaration is submitted, provided that the total penalty payable shall not exceed 50,000 rupees.

(2) Any person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Commission relating to the imposition of a penalty pursuant to subsection (1), may, within 28 days of the imposition of the penalty, apply to the Supreme Court for a judicial review of such decision.

Amended by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

PART IV – MISCELLANEOUS

11. Offences

(1) Any person who fails to make a declaration or who wilfully makes a false declaration shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

(2) Any person who, in any other manner contravenes this Act or any regulations made under it, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 10,000 rupees.

(3) Any spouse who, without any reasonable excuse, fails to collaborate in disclosing his or her assets and liabilities for the purpose of fulfilling a requirement under this Act, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 10,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.

(4) Notwithstanding –

(a) section 114 of the Courts Act; and

(b) section 72 of the District and Intermediate Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) Act,

a Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and may impose any penalty provided for by this Act.

12. Prosecution

(1) Repealed by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

(2) Any declaration made under this Act shall be admissible as evidence before any Court of law for the purpose of the prosecution of any criminal offence.

Amended by [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

13. Regulations

(1) The Prime Minister may, for the purposes of this Act, make such regulations as he thinks fit.

(2) Any regulations made under subsection (1) may provide for –

(a) extending the application of this Act to such other category of persons or officers; and

(b) anything that may be prescribed under this Act.

14. Repeal

- (1) The Declaration of Assets Act is repealed.
- (2) The Declaration of Assets (Prescribed Forms) Regulations 2019 are revoked.

Amended by [\[Act No. 11 of 2019\]](#)

15. Consequential amendment

16. Transitional provisions

(1) Every person referred to in section 3(1) and in office at the commencement of the Declaration of Assets (Amendment) Act 2019 shall, within 90 days of the commencement of the Declaration of Assets (Amendment) Act 2019, make a declaration of his assets and liabilities with ICAC, including the assets and liabilities of his spouse, his minor children and, subject to section 4(4), his children of age and grandchildren.

(2) Where, before the commencement of the Declaration of Assets (Amendment) Act 2019, a person referred to in section 3(2) is required to make a declaration of his assets and liabilities under any other enactment –

- (a) he shall, notwithstanding that other enactment, make a declaration of his assets and liabilities under this Act; and
- (b) any declaration made under paragraph (a) shall be deemed to meet the requirements of that other enactment.

(3)(a) Where, before the commencement of the Declaration of Assets (Amendment) Act 2019, a person has made a declaration of his assets and liabilities with ICAC, that person shall, in case he has money deposited in a non-bank deposit taking institution licensed by the Bank of Mauritius, or in case he has any trust property, declare that money and trust property to ICAC within the time specified in subsection (1).

(b) Any declaration under paragraph (a) shall be made in such form as ICAC may determine.

(4) Any declaration made under this Act to the Independent Commission Against Corruption by a person prior to the commencement of this subsection shall be deemed to have been made to the Commission.

Amended by [\[Act No. 11 of 2019\]](#); [\[Act No. 20 of 2023\]](#)

17. Commencement

Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 6 of 2019\]](#) w.e.f. 25 February 2019 – Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 14, 15 and 17

Proclaimed by [\[Proclamation No. 15 of 2019\]](#) w.e.f. 1 June 2019 – Sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16