

A future that works



Innovative Politics



**LINION
PEP** 
MORISIEN

Avek lepep pou lepep



A future that works

Principle and core values Innovative Politics – Beyond a traditional Party

This document serves as a map for campaigning more holistically, not a prescriptive or linear path to follow. It is a recognition for the need of the big picture or systems thinking for looking at the root causes of issues to find sustainable solutions than quick fixes, bearing in mind our complex external world and actual trends.

Our Strategies, be it internal or external should respond to both situations.

Today we face profound challenges: Fading economy, growing inequality, drug invasion, climate change, environmental degradation, plastic pollution, an urgent need for a clean energy transition; youth unemployment; badly regulated institutions. The challenges of social integrations; curtailment of judicial independence and freedom of the press in some cases; a rapidly ageing population, an education system that in un-adapted to the needs of the country and the revolutionary impact of technology.

Change is necessary

**Time is for a real change and break away from an obsolete system
Allow a new mind-set to take over.**

“Conventional thinking has given way to systemic thinking” as the challenge is gigantic, and there is a need to address the deeper structural causes of three-fold economic, social and environmental crisis, our policy makers have to innovate, beat a traditional and outdated public system, overcome silos and start treating issues more holistically. There is no other path to success.

Our vision in a green of sustainability build around people, their prosperity and the Planet.



The Philosophy Endorsing a “Green New Deal” Mauritius

A green New deal for the republic of Mauritius aspires to stop and eventually reverse the effects of climate change while creating a more just society – putting hundreds of people to work in environmental restoration, mitigation, adaptation, and roll-out and construction of public goods aimed at reducing overall emissions.

A GND answers both the substantive question of “what’s our plan” and the political question of “how can we get this through” by involving all Mauritians in defining their priorities in achieving a climate-safe and much more equal society

For this reason, it is time to:

- Fight for the reforms and not let our goodwill and reputation be destroyed. No single country can respond to climate change. Fight corruption and ensure that economic measures are delivered for everyone without reviewing our current fragmented approach. We need to move from silos to a more horizontal integration mode.
- Campaign for a more transparent, democratic and accountabilities Mauritius, bring decision-making as close to the citizen as possible and monitor violations of fundamental rights, civil and social liberties and the rule of law.
- Unite in its mission to renew our island into a place where people can be proud of again. Only if we choose to address our flaws and reform them, the Mauritius will again a driving force for new jobs, security and prosperity, a renewed country.



The theory of change

Tackling today's and tomorrow's challenges through pragmatism & passion offers a different vision. One that values fairness and decency.

- After more than 54 years of independence the country needs to reverse the actual trend, endorse a new pathway where we will create “sustainable Mauritius “through innovation politics and green policies that will be well coordinated and sustained while at the same time face major challenges like climate change economic inequalities and institutional failures.
- We want our forest, beaches and coral reefs restored and brimming with life once more.
- We want inclusive Republic of Mauritius, where every Mauritian has a right to aspire to success, to leadership, to prosperity and to a happy life...
- We will rejuvenate economics planning to provide to the ability of directing our economy rationally while preserving the natural capital.
- We will set the stage to build an eco-economy – we will not succeed with a project here and a project there we need a strategy for systemic economic change.
- Our most pressing goal will be to strive and remove people out of poverty as well as protecting them from economic insecurity and addressing SDG1
- We will give voices to the thousands of people who previously went unheard by bringing local participative democracy closer than ever to existence – peoples watch will be created in all villages and localities.
- We will ensure that all working families can live in decent and affordable housing and will try to eliminate all squatters.
- Mauritius ranks 15th in the world when it comes to density of road traffic. Ensure that our homes and streets are safe, and we have a clean, green, efficient transport system to eliminate transport congestion.



Our core Values

Our party isn't just another political party. It advocates a new and radical kind of politics guided by these 8 core principles.

Social and Environmental justice

We support a radical transformation of the society for the benefit of one and all, and for the republic of Mauritius as a whole.

The economic, social and environmental threats are part of the same problem, and recognize that solutions should be integrated; solving one of these crises cannot be achieved without solving the others.

Respecting life

Humankind depends on the diversity of the natural world and resources for its existence. Live and let others live.

Building a sustainable society

Our physical resources are finite. We threaten our future and the future generations if we try to live beyond those means. We must build a sustainable society that guarantees our long term future. Basic material security should be right to everyone now and in the future.

Empowering people while enforcing all the human rights

We want a healthy democratic society based on values, human rights and cooperation between empowered individuals, free from discrimination where based on race, color, gender, sexual orientation, religion, social origin, or any other prejudice. Particular attention will be given to workers and carceral rights



Democratic participation

We will ensure democratic participation and accountability by ensuring that decisions are taken in consultation with those being directly affected and at the closest practical level.

Non violence

We stand guided by non-violent solutions, and will always take into account the interests of minorities and future generations during the course of action

Human and green economy

We believe that the success cannot be measured by narrow economic indicators like the GDP only but should take account of factors affecting the quality of life for all people, personal freedoms, social equity, health, happiness and human fulfillment

Democratise access to culture, media and sports

We strongly believe that the access to culture, media and sporting activities should be democratised to ensure that no individuals are not excluded by reason of age gender social ethnic, economic or geographical factors. Culture, media and sport all have a role to play in challenging stereotyping and discrimination.

Freedom of expression

We shall stand against all the persons holding positions of power if censorship to the freedom of speech is exercised. Where there is a conflict between the right to free expression or speech and the responsibility not to cause offense this should be dealt with allowing the offended person equal right to reply.



Lead by doing

We believe that electoral politics is not the only way to achieve change in society. Lifestyle changes and other methods to help effect progress will be high on our agenda.

New Constitutional Transition

Democratic Structures which will be revamped and set up.

- The National assembly will be overhauled so as to make Mauritius a true and modern Republic.
- Section 47 of the constitution speaks about the alteration of the constitution.
- The word “Alteration” as per S47 of the constitution or any part of the constitution is important as it includes references to:
 - (1) Revoke it – Does it mean a particular section or the whole constitution?
 - a) Section 31(S) Of the constitutions should be read in conjunction with section 31 (2) & 31 (3) of the constitution.
 - b) Re-Enactment after the revoking.
 - c) Making of a new provision.
 - d) Modifying whether through: (i) Omitting
(ii) Amending
(iii) Inserting additional provisions
or otherwise (which means anything to any bunch of legislators)
 - e) Suspending its operation for any period – in the context see section 18 derogations from fundamental rights and freedoms under emergency power
 - f) Terminating such suspension.

We in Linion Pep Morisien – LPM, note that fundamental changes or alterations have been made to our constitution without proper and in-depth consultation with the people of the republic of Mauritius note that the different changes since 1967 have been mere toying with the constitution for the political convenience rather than increasing the duties and power of the people

- We therefore undertake that the primary alterations to our constitution shall be to establish detailed road how to go about before alterations are passed through in the parliament.



PROPOSED ROUTE

- There should be a Green Paper which explains in detail the objectives of the government to come with such alterations. The Green Paper will be the subject matter of consultations with the people of Mauritius through
 - I. Village councils
 - II. Municipal councils at the different Ward levels
 - III. Rodrigues through the different wards under the aegis of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly
 - IV. The three MPS of each constituency will also be called to steer the debates
 - V. The diaspora – Mauritian living abroad
 - VI. Students through the social media of the National Assembly
 - VII. Rapporteurs from the parent ministry will report (as there will be also a freedom of information Act):
 - Proceedings
 - The Proposals
 - The Amendments
 - The Fears
 - The Reasoning behind any support or resentment
- The Green Paper shall be in English – Kreol – French also in Bojpuri if there is any demand. Why we propose the versions in English and French? Because of the third Generation of Mauritians in the diaspora.
- The consultation about the proposals for alteration shall be done within three months of the publication of the Green Paper (including the report)
- The White paper will contain the bill which the government intends to propose to the National Assembly.
- Once the white paper is proposed for debate, there will be a period of extensive consultation for the months. The same road will be followed as per the Green Paper.
- The only difference is that the white paper consultation reports will be forwarded not to the parent ministry but to a revamped law reform commission.
- The law reform commission will prepare the people's version of the bill. (not more than two months)



- There will be another cooling period of 6 weeks for any proposed alteration by people who believe that proposals have not been taken onto consideration or completely denied.
- The parent ministry will bring it to parliament (meaning national assembly and senate) for a first reading.
- There will be a new mechanism known as the constitutional committee having representatives of all different political parties – as far as possible – to discuss the proposed bill
- The drafting unit of the attorney general will attend to take into consideration any proposed amendment. (one week will be given for amendment if any)
- The bill will then go to the different stages both in the senate and national assembly.
- The bill will be sent to the president once voted.
- The bill before assent shall be sent to the constitutional court for consideration to see whether the bill is constitutionally conformed.

Constitutional court

A constitutional court comprising of the supreme court of Mauritius and three judges of the commonwealth or other known democratic country shall be appointed after alteration.

- The constitution

The constitutional court will hold its debates in public and will write an opinion or any dissenting one. If ever there is inconsistency to democratic principles.

- The constitutional court shall say so and the president shall write a public letter to the speaker of the national assembly and senate so that the bill is revisited to include the (amendments)alterations of the constitutional court. The constitutional court shall be the highest court in the republic when the issues are:

- a) Interpretation
- b) Enforcement
- c) Protection
- d) Application or Non application

- To seize the constitutional court procedures will be very relaxed. The debates of the constitutional court shall be live and translation in kreol or Bhojpuri.
- Seychelles has a constitutional court but the best example in our opinions it the constitutional court of South Africa.



- The constitutional court shall sit in the former supreme court building which will be refurbished.
- The judges shall be appointed by the President of the Republic from a list of nominees prepared by the judicial and Legal service commission (which will be altered to be democratic) vetted by a committee representing members of different political parties of the National Assembly.
- The Judges shall serve for a term of ten years which is nonrenewable.
- The court is headed by the chief Justice of the Republic of Mauritius.
- Any matter heard requires that it is done by at least 6 Judges.
- Decisions shall be reached by at least 5 Judges not necessarily sitting in one room.
- Decisions are reached by a majority
- Written reasons are given
- The judges must not be members of any political party
- The Judicial legal service commission will call for nominations
- More importantly the judicial legal commission shall hold public interviews
- The constitutional judgements are based on the Mauritius constitution and other democratic constitutions in countries known to be democratic.
- The constitution is the supreme court of the land.
- When interpreting our constitution, the court is required to consider as in South Africa and India international human right laws.
- To hear any matter if it is in the interests of Justice to do so.
- The Functions of our constitutional court is to Determine constitutional matters or any matter in the interests of Justice.
- The constitutional court does not hear evidence or question witnesses
- The court will decide on the written arguments of parties a resume of the arguments of parties in a non-legalistic language will be published and updated on the website of the constitutional court
- Access to the website shall be free and no fees shall be charged for downloading or publishing
- In toto/ extracts of judgements/ arguments of parties.
- The press shall have extensive access.
- A press corner shall be established
- The constitutional court shall cause “programme de formation” for journalists to enhance the level of reporting



- There shall be a mandators delay of two months from the time of hearing before judgement is delivered viva voce by the judge delegated to do so
- The dissenting opinion if any shall be read viva voce
- The decorum shall be very casual
- All colonial practice s shall be abolished, manners of addressing the judges shall be reviewed and adhered to
- Judges are expected to be courteous as it reflects the level of civilization of a Republic

Judicial and Legal Service commission.

S85 of the constitution shall be amended to include

- I. The representative of the bar council having at least 10 years stand
- II. The representative of the solicitors ten years is mandatory
- III. The representative of the chambre de notaire ten years experiences is mandatory
- IV. A representative of a registered 'association des consommateurs'
- V. A representative of Macoss
- VI. A representative of the trade unions nominated by the trade union
- VII. Public interview shall be carried out after the certification of the candidates are published on the website of the judicial legal commission

S48 regulation of the procedure in National Assembly.

Subject to the constitution

- The Assembly shall pass a code which will regulate the procedure of the national assembly and the Senate
- The code shall inspire from the practice of different democratic countries
- The code shall also inspire from our past practices and Eskine May laws
- The code shall be revisited every two years



S49 Official Language

The official Language shall be English, French and Kreol but member may address, the chair in summary, in Bhojpuri

Presently only English is the official language.

It entails that the different documents will be translated in the languages aforementioned.

Mauritius is one of the rare countries where the debates at its National Assembly are carried in a language currently spoken by only 3% of the population. Same for the members of the national Assembly

Introduction of the concept of the public interest litigation (PIL) which has existed in India since 1980

- At the moment in Mauritius only aggrieved party could approach or Lodge cases before the courts for justice.
- It is apposite to note that the chief justice of India who served from 12 July 1985 to 20 December 1986 was highly instrumental to the development of public interest litigation. Two types of Public Interest Litigation will be introduced:
 - Representative social Action
 - Citizen Social Action
- PILS shall be filed before the supreme court as pils are extension of Writ Jurisdiction.
- A Public Interest Litigation is a petition that any member of the public – Citizen or Resident of Mauritius can file for any matter concerning Public wrong or any Injury.
- PILS will strengthen the right of the citizens of our country to file cases of public interest such as:
 - A Elections even before elections are conducted
 - B Pollution
 - C Equal opportunity
 - D Corruption
 - E Road safety and other hazards from children to even people have passed away.
 - F Pensions and Allowances
 - G Access to health Mandatory vaccinations and other medicines, sanitary card.
 - H constructional Hazard I Basic Human rights abuses.



- Above is not an exhaustive list. PIL has not been defined in the constitution of India nor in any Indian Statute. In the case of Janata Dal U HS Chaudhary (AIK 1993 SC 892) held that PIL means a legal action started in a court of Law for the enforcement of public General Interest where the Public or a Particular class of the public some interest (including Pecuniary Interest) that affects their legal rights or Liabilities.
- It is also interesting for the sake of debate and clarity that a lawyer – Mr M.C Mehtha - who was derided by many so-called intelligent persons including well know lawyers when he entered the case to protect the symbol of love TAG MAHAL which was being vilified by the acute pollution and the state was not doing anything to protect the symbol of love.
- Pil can:
 - Help the development of the law through jurisprudence.
 - Give the oppressed, poor and vulnerable person by highlighting important issues concerning their lives and provide a platform for advocating their rights
 - Raise public awareness of important issues national and international, having an impact which will have direct consequences.
 - To encourage public debates, debates within political parties and interpolitical parties and other non-governmental organizations and media coverage.
 - Clarity the law and increase the scope of the constitution.
- Pils will: @relax the rule of locus standi and relax procedural rules (see the prior council comments about procedures in Mauritius) and in Indian courts have treated even a letter or a telegram as a PIL as in the case of rural litigation and entitlement Kendra, Dehradun V the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. The Law regarding the rules of pleadings have being relaxed by the court in cases of PILS.
- Intervention by the courts in India (see article 14 & 21 of the constitution of India and the International conventions on human rights provide for a fair and reasonable trial) courts have been given the duty to intervene when injustice is done to many.
- The Court when hearing a PIL application can appoint a commission in special circumstances a court may appoint a commission or other bodies to investigate.



New fundamental right to be added under chapter 2 of the constitution

- Right to live in an environment that is healthy and protected in the same vein ecocide will be introduced under our penal code.
- Stop ecocide foundations has been militating for long time to include under the Rome Statute of the international criminal court (ICC) A fifth crime: Ecocide
- Ecocide has been defined as 'unlawful or wanton Acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment caused by those acts. Unlawful is not difficult to understand. Unlawful as per our law. 'Wanton Acts' means recklessness or as per article 8 of Rome Statute in relation to war crimes that is 'specifically extensive destruction and appropriation of property. Under Ecocide the experts have defined Wanton as 'with Reckless Disregard for damage which would be clearly excessive in relation to the social and economic benefits anticipated'

Mens Rea

Defendant must have had 'knowledge' that there is substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment being caused by these acts. Under the Rome Statute Mens Réa is awareness of a near certainty that the event will occur.

'severe' is defined (so as to sift ordinary offenses from offense of ecocide) As very serious adverse changes disruption or harm to any element of the environment, including grave impacts on human life or natural, cultural or economic resources.

'Widespread' means that it extends beyond a limited geographic Area, crosses state boundaries or is suffered by an entire ecosystem or a large number of human beings.

'Long term' is defined irreversible or that cannot be redressed through natural recovery within a reasonable period of time. Experts have said – to which we subscribe – reasonable period of time to be assessed in the context of a human life than a geological epoch. To note (for sake of information and debate) that the environment covers a range of resources and is further defined as covering the biosphere (ecosystem) cryosphere (frozen ice & Ground) Lithosphere (Crust and upper mantle) Hydrosphere (Seas, Oceans, Lakes and so on) Atmosphere (Gases) and outer space.



Human Dignity

Article of the universal declaration of human rights states in a crystal-clear language ‘that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights’ ‘and as a result of common birth into the human family should treat one another in a spirit of brotherhood’ The right of dignity shall become a cornerstone of section 3 of our constitution. THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY.

We believe we should expand and increase our fundamental right.

Environment:

Everyone has the inalienable right to live in

- a) Safe and Healthy environment
- b) An environment protected by the present generation through the utmost duty of the Government of the day for the benefit of the present generation and future Generation.

Measures through reasonable legislations regulation codes of practice and codes of conduct shall be introduced to:

- i. To Prevent Pollution
- ii. Prevent energetically ecological degradation or actions which will endanger the ecosystem.
- iii. Prosecute within reasonable time all acts of ecocide.
- iv. Promote conservation and replenishment plants, species and any other living plant animals under the ecosystem.
- v. Make sure that policies are not against ecologically sustainable development.
- vi. Preserve through justifiable use of natural resources



Artificial Intelligence

- Major decision must be taken by a human being.
- Everyone has the right to know that any algorithms imposed on them are:
 - Done after transparent studies by independent well know international bodies or academics
 - Transparent and easily understood by those who are involved in artificial intelligence project
 - Fair to all persons who will the recipients and users.

Digital Self- determination

- Everyone has the right to digital self-determination.
- The state is responsible so that:
 - Excessive profiling is not permitted
 - Keeping information on people is forbidden unless permitted by laws where the right to know and challenge exist.
 - Manipulation of people is strictly forbidden

Truth

Everyone has the right to trust that statements made by members of the government or local governments or any para statal bodies financed by the public are True (We are here inspired by the initiatives run by Stifung Fedel Mensch.C V the freedom of information bill shall be written with truth as primary objective)

Right to have political parties/ mouvements

Will you believe that apart from registration at the general elections mainly for the sake of symbols and the best loser system political parties / movements are not recognized as legal Entities.

Do you know that political parties/ political movement can't have an account on their own names? They have to joint account or other legal subterfuge. To open an account in any bank in Mauritius.



- Every citizen or resident is free to make political choices which includes the right:
 - To form a political party / political movement/ organization
 - To Join a political party/ movement organization of his/ her choice without any impediment unless it will be incompatible with his/ her professional activities.
 - To participate in political activities without any fear for any reprisal by members of the Government or any other branch of the executive.
 - To recruit members for political parties/ political movements.
 - To assemble and to participate in public meetings.
 - To campaign for a political party / movement / organization.
- Every adult citizen has the right to:
 - To vote in elections for any legislative body established in terms of the constitution or otherwise through secret ballot and to vote in any referendum through secret ballot.
 - To stand for public office and if elected to hold office.
- Every adult citizen has the right to free, fair elections and referendum established under the constitution. (Inspired from section 19 heading political rights of the south African constitution)
 - There shall be an act of parliament to act as framework of political parties.
 - The existence and raison d'être of political parties, movement / organization shall be catered also by

THE CONSTITUTION:

The following features shall be included:

Every political party movement/ organization/ alliance shall

- Have a national character and not founded on a religion, linguistic Racial, Ethnic, Gender or regional basis or seek to engage in advocacy of hatred on any such basis.
- Have a democratically elected governing body at a known interval which shall be made public and well publicized.
- Promote and uphold national unity
- Uphold and ensure that the institutions of democracy and the rule of law are respected.
- Ensure and promote human rights in Mauritius elsewhere.



- Abide to principles of transparency democratic principles of good governance and practice within the party / movement/ code of conduct/ integrity for political parties
- Shall not encourage violence in any form whatsoever
- Shall not engage in any way whatsoever in bribery, corruption, social media manipulation, hacking.
- Shall not accept any donations from anonymous sources.
- Shall not accept donations of any kind without the approval of shareholders or members.
- Furthermore, parliament shall have the abiding duty to provide:
 - Reasonable and equitable allocation of airtime all year round and closely monitored during electoral campaigns.
 - Transparent fund which shall be published and audited.

National Assembly

The National Assembly shall be completely revamped.

- More democratic features
- Open and transparency at all levels
- Not only a chamber to debate bills but also to debate major issues affecting.
 - Republic
 - Indian Ocean
 - African Continent
 - The World
- On a yearly basis the national assembly shall hear:
 - The President addressing the house
 - The representatives of the municipal council & District council
 - The representative of the unions and NGO
 - The Rep of Rodrigues regional council
 - The representative of the Diaspora/ Agalega

And other reforms along those lines which will be discussed with the civil society.



ELECTORAL REFORMS

A special Assize of members of the civil society will be held around 7th August 2022 to mark the elections leading to independence.

➤ **Subjects to debate**

- One or two members of national assembly per constituency
- One member for Agalega.
- Two members for the Diaspora who has a link with the Republic of Mauritius
- Dose of proportionality where each 5% has one seat. That is a maximum of 20 seats. Also, the minimum 'seuil' to have a candidate shall be 5%
- Abolition of best loser system
- Fixed term of office
- Date of general elections and local government elections to be held on the same day or separate days?
- Section 33 to 44 will be completely altered and revamped more particularly the electoral commissioner, the functions of ESC and the electoral commissioner shall be revisited with extensive powers to ensure fairness of elections so that they can act as real 'chien de garde' instead of as passive dogs without any power to even 'bark'.
- Compulsory voting which will reduce extraneous and superfluous expenditure which in turn raise level of spending thus giving money politics make room.
- Nomination day final
- Candidates to be inscribed on ballot paper after tirage au sort.
- Counting to be done on the same day
- Introduction of minimum 35% of gender.
- Declaration of interests including membership
- All expenses to be done through special receipts
- Registration of electors all year round meaning that any person who will be 18 years or Minimum age of voting shall have the right to vote on the day of elections.
- All voters shall be inked after casting their votes.
- No telephones/ cameras or other devices shall be allowed in classrooms with electoral booths.
- No Private meeting shall be allowed
- Religious bodies are allowed to hold meeting with political parties / candidates but shall publicized same and invitations to other religious bodies and individuals shall be publicized. The revamped ESC shall be notified.



- No 'base' shall be tolerated.
- Save a "regional" per constituency.
- The press shall make sure that all political parties or candidates shall have an equitable treatment.
- No banners – flags - shall be tolerated on the streets during the campaigning
- Police officers and others shall be allowed to vote at a specific 'ecole de vote' per constituency one day before polling day
- Proxy vote can be a source of corruption and bribery and unfairness
- The Electoral commission shall have the duty to circulate the manifesto of each political party at least ten days before elections/ polling day
- All community centres and other amenities belonging to public bodies shall be available Free of charge to all political parties.
- The Diaspora shall vote at the different embassies/ high commission or consulate two days before elections
- Prisoners shall have the necessary right to vote through alternative voting/ proxy.
- Detainees at police cells shall be accompanied to vote early in the morning.
- Police shall make sure that people are not arrested for simple warrants as same can be an excuse to prevent some influential people from campaigning or voting
- All polling stations shall do the needful for people to vote in person
 - Very old person
 - Disability
 - Poor Health
- List of electors who are not in Mauritius shall be made public as well as those who have passed away up to polling day
- CCTV cameras to be used in polling classrooms (not booths). Classrooms used for ballot counting shall be streamed live.
- The police shall make sure that there is no intimidation.
- The practice of having tables at the boundaries of 200 meters shall be abolished.
- Poll Watchers have played an intimidating role in elections throughout history specially at the time of closing – Bell Ringing
- Impersonation shall be severely repressed
- Ballot forging shall be prevented by allocating the responsibility to print to the Government printing after all precautions have been taken



- In the 2020 presidential election in Belarus poll workers claimed that they were forced to falsify vote counts to allow current president alexander Lukashenko to remain in power. Elections shall be observed by international respected bodies such as
 - Sadel
 - European union
 - Indian Commissioners
 - American/ Australian
- Peaceful transitions of power are vital to democracy and candidates who are defeated in the polls should not use violence or intimidation.
- No vehicular Rallye's or other Rallye shall be held during electoral campaign
- No opinion polls shall be operated and published ten days before elections polling day.
- Right to recall members of the national assembly or local government. We are deeply inspired by the Kistnen case where a member of the national assembly caused a lot of harm to the Republic of Mauritius and yet because of the in-flinching support of the prime minister did not resign
- We are also inspired by the recall MPs Act 2015 which was introduced by the leader of the liberal party who was then deputy Prime Minister of United Kingdom
- The act makes provision for electors of the constituency where he/she was returned to recall a member of the national assembly which will entail a by-election.
- The difference with what we propose to that we propose to that in the United Kingdom is:
 - In the UK proceeding of recall are triggered only if the MP has been guilty of a wrongdoing as per the prescribed criteria
 - We are proposing that a petition signed by 30% of the electors will trigger the recall mechanism in the UK the threshold is 10% of the voters of the constituency.
 - In the UK there was a commission known as political and constitutional reform select committee which looked into the recall process. The views expressed were not favorable on the ground that the commission has not found enough evidence to support.



- The suggestion for the commission that it will increase public confidence in politics and fear that the restricted form of the recall proposed could even reduce confidence by creating expectation that are not fulfilled opponents of the recall process stressed the point that MPs will live in fear of being recalled on flimsy reasons.
- It is apposite to note that the following points should be taken into consideration.
- That the campaign for recalling a member of national assembly is limited to 3-4 weeks
- Campaigns for recall are strictly regulated by spending expenditure
- Constitution will be amended to include “recall petition” and recall mechanism.
 - **Other subjects along those lines will be discussed to propose to the nation a fair system of voting.**
 - **Methods and procedures, have to deal with election petitions will be addressed and any rate petitions shall be determined withing a span of 5 months from the date of lodging of a petition.**
- **The Supreme Court through the master and registrar and the Chief Justice shall be contracted to address who among the judges will hear the petitions as from the day of lodging. The rules committee will revisit after consultation of the civil society, political parties and others shall be consulted and published before the rules come into practice.**
- **The supreme court shall have facilities including overtime to hear the electoral petitions, if need be, up to early hours of the next day.**
- **For the sake of transparency, the electoral petitions shall be broadcasted live.**
- **The time limit for judgement shall be not more than 14 days after the last date of hearing including weekends and public holidays. The chief justice shall make sure that hearing of electoral petitions shall be free from any other judicial responsibility.**
- **A special memorandum of understanding shall be signed with the judicial committee of the Privy Council to hear the appeal within 2 months of the judgement of the supreme court. The supreme court shall have power pending determination to ask the member who has been elected not to participate in any debate/ vote of the national assembly pending determination of the petition by the supreme court or privy council.**



Psychological Changes

No Photos of Prime Minister and President

Limited Diplomatic Passport for wife or Kids

No Police Bays/ or posts at Minister's house except for P.M – D.P.M president at Reduit

No more pension for MPs Ministers / same as workers or president republic

No more duty-free cars

No riders for ministers or president unless during state visits.

Welcoming state president and Prime Minister with flowers, not guard of Honor or Soldiers.

Ministers to respond on how many passes work, local and sick leave.

Ministers to use the normal channels.

No risk in salary for ministers which they are in office.

Ministers to queue up for lifts as others.

MPs to pay for their own food. If they can't plan for their food how they plan for the nation.