



International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Distr.: General
4 June 2025

Original: English

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Concluding observations on the combined twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth periodic reports of Mauritius*

1. The Committee considered the combined twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth periodic reports¹ of Mauritius, submitted in one document, at its 3147th and 3148th meetings,² held on 28 and 29 April 2025. At its 3157th meeting, held on 6 May 2025, it adopted the present concluding observations.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the combined twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth periodic reports of the State Party. The Committee also welcomes the constructive dialogue with the high-level delegation of the State Party and wishes to thank the delegation for the information that it provided during the Committee's consideration of the reports and after the dialogue.

B. Positive aspects

3. The Committee welcomes the following legislative, institutional and policy measures taken by the State Party:

(a) The adoption of the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, in 2024;

(b) The adoption of the Private Recruitment Agencies Act, in 2023;

(c) The adoption of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons (Amendment) Act, in 2023;

(d) The adoption of the Immigration Act, in 2022;

(e) The establishment of the Constitutional Review Commission, in accordance with the Government Programme 2025–2029;

(f) The launch of the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons (2022–2026); and other measures mentioned in the present concluding observations.

4. The Committee also welcomes the adoption of the National Gender Policy (2022–2030) and the National Strategy and Action Plan on the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (2020–2024). It also notes that the State Party is in the process of drafting a gender equality commission bill and encourages it to expedite its adoption.

* Adopted by the Committee at its 115th session (22 April–9 May 2025).

¹ CERD/C/MUS/24-25.

² See CERD/C/SR.3147 and CERD/C/SR.3148.



5. The Committee takes note of the announcement by the State Party's delegation of the ongoing efforts to translate the Convention into Kreol Morisien for public dissemination.

C. Concerns and recommendations

Statistics

6. The Committee notes the State Party's position that keeping statistics disaggregated by ethnicity goes against national unity. It also notes the statistics provided by the State Party's delegation, including data on nationality, religion and language from the 2022 census. However, the Committee remains concerned about the absence of comprehensive statistics on the ethnic composition of the population, in particular regarding Creoles, Chagossians, and people of African descent, as well as non-citizens, such as migrants and stateless persons. The Committee reiterates that this lack of statistics hinders a comprehensive assessment of the situation of groups most exposed to racial discrimination, including their socioeconomic status and the impact of any targeted policies or programmes. The Committee is further concerned about the absence of statistics on the ethnic composition of the prison population.

7. **Recalling its previous recommendations³ and its general recommendations No. 4 (1973) concerning reporting by States Parties under article 1 of the Convention and No. 24 (1999) concerning article 1 of the Convention, the Committee urges the State Party:**

(a) **To develop and implement, in consultation with civil society, robust data-collection tools to produce reliable, updated and comprehensive statistics on the demographic composition of the population, based on the principle of self-identification, and disaggregated by nationality, ethnicity, age, sex, religion, language, region and other relevant factors;**

(b) **To compile disaggregated statistics on the socioeconomic situation of ethnic groups including Creoles, Chagossians, people of African descent, and non-citizens, focusing on their enjoyment of the rights to work, social security, housing, food, water and sanitation, health, and education, to provide an empirical basis for assessing the equal enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Convention;**

(c) **To collect and publish disaggregated statistics on the ethnic composition of persons deprived of liberty.**

Status of the Convention in the domestic legal framework

8. The Committee remains concerned that the Convention has not yet been fully incorporated into the State Party's domestic legal framework. It is also concerned about the lack of information on judicial cases in which the Convention has been invoked and applied by domestic courts.

9. **Recalling its previous recommendation,⁴ the Committee urges the State Party to take all measures necessary to fully incorporate the Convention into its domestic legal framework. It also recommends that the State Party enhance efforts to raise awareness and knowledge of the Convention, in particular among prosecutors, judges and other legal professionals. The Committee encourages the State Party to extend these efforts to the members of the National Assembly and the general public.**

Equal Opportunities Act

10. The Committee is concerned that, despite the non-discrimination provisions in the Constitution (sect. 16 (1) and (3)), legislative gaps and the inadequate enforcement of the Equal Opportunities Act undermine the accessibility and effectiveness of remedies and

³ CERD/C/MUS/CO/15-19, para. 17; and CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23 and CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23/Corr.1, para. 7.

⁴ CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23 and CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23/Corr.1, para. 5.

impede the full implementation of the State Party's anti-discrimination framework (arts. 1, 2 and 4).

11. Recalling its previous recommendation,⁵ the Committee urges the State Party:

(a) **To develop and adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that contains a clear definition of racial discrimination and covers structural, direct, indirect and intersecting forms of discrimination on all grounds, including language, gender identity and social origin, in all spheres of public and private life, and, to this end, take into account *Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation*;⁶**

(b) **To ensure the provision of effective remedies for victims of racial discrimination, including through judicial and administrative proceedings.**

Intersectional discrimination

12. The Committee is concerned that the State Party has not taken sufficient measures to address discrimination based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin where intersecting with other grounds, such as sex, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity. It is particularly concerned about reports of violence, hate speech and discrimination against individuals belonging to ethnic minorities who are also lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex. While welcoming the 2023 Supreme Court decision declaring the criminalization of consensual same-sex relations to be unconstitutional, the Committee regrets the lack of legislative follow-up to repeal section 250 of the Criminal Code and the limited action taken to investigate and address such violence (art. 2).

13. The Committee recommends that the State Party:

(a) **Take legislative, administrative and policy measures to combat intersectional discrimination and to ensure the mainstreaming of gender, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity into all its measures aimed at combating multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination;**

(b) **Repeal section 250 of the Criminal Code;**

(c) **Strengthen measures to prevent violence, hate speech and discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, and ensure that all acts of violence are promptly, effectively and impartially investigated and prosecuted, and that perpetrators are brought to justice and that victims are provided with redress.**

Institutional framework

14. The Committee notes the institutional framework for addressing racial discrimination in the State Party, including the Equal Opportunities Commission, the National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman, as well as the statistics on complaints received on grounds such as race, ethnic origin, political opinion, sex, age, and impairment. However, it is concerned that overlapping mandates, limited staffing, a growing backlog of unresolved complaints, and low rates of referral and adjudication hinder the accessibility and effectiveness of remedies for victims of racial discrimination. The Committee is further concerned that the provisions on the appointment and removal of members of the National Human Rights Commission, as set out in section 3 (8) (10) of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1998, compromise its independence (arts. 2 and 6).

15. Recalling its previous recommendation,⁷ the Committee urges the State Party:

⁵ Ibid., para. 10.

⁶ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Equal Rights Trust, *Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation* (United Nations publication, 2023).

⁷ CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23 and CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23/Corr.1, para. 19.

(a) To continue its efforts to implement the recommendations made in 2021 by the Subcommittee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions regarding the National Human Rights Commission;

(b) To review section 3 (8) and (10) of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1998 to ensure that the appointment and removal of members of the Commission is independent, fair and transparent;

(c) To strengthen the capacities of the Equal Opportunities Commission, the National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman by ensuring the allocation of adequate human, technical and financial resources, so that each institution can effectively and independently fulfil its mandate;

(d) To review, in consultation with representatives of groups most affected by racial discrimination, the channels available for filing complaints to assess and ensure their availability and accessibility;

(e) To redouble efforts to raise awareness among the general public, in particular among groups most affected by racial discrimination and related intolerance, about the mandates, jurisdictional scope and complaint-handling procedures of the Equal Opportunities Commission, the National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman.

Legal provisions on racial hatred and prohibition of organizations that promote racial discrimination

16. The Committee takes note of the adoption of the Judicial and Legal Provisions Act 2018, which repealed and replaced earlier versions of sections 206 and 282 of the Criminal Code. However, the Committee remains concerned about:

(a) The fact that the current legal framework does not fully meet the requirements of article 4 of the Convention, in particular regarding the prohibition of the propagation of ideologies based on racial superiority, the criminalization of racist organizations and organized propaganda activities that promote or incite racial discrimination, and the obligation to prevent incitement to racial discrimination by public authorities or public institutions;

(b) Reports of failure to adequately identify, record, investigate and prosecute cases of racial discrimination, incitement to racial hatred and hate crimes;

(c) The lack of information on measures to systematically monitor and address hate speech in the media, on the Internet and on social media platforms, despite the adoption of legislative measures (art. 4).

17. **Recalling its general recommendations No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech, No. 15 (1993) on article 4 of the Convention and No. 7 (1985) relating to the implementation of article 4 of the Convention, which state that all provisions of article 4 of the Convention are of a mandatory character and highlight the preventive aspects of article 4 to deter racism and racial discrimination, the Committee urges the State Party:**

(a) To amend its Criminal Code to explicitly criminalize serious forms of racist hate speech and hate crimes in line with article 4 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention, and ensure that it includes all the grounds of racial discrimination recognized in article 1 of the Convention;

(b) To condemn any form of racist hate speech, distance itself from racist hate speech expressed by politicians and public figures and ensure that such acts are investigated and appropriately sanctioned;

(c) To update its statistics on the number and types of complaints of racial discrimination, racist hate speech and hate crimes, including those occurring in the media, on the Internet and on social media platforms, on the number of investigations, prosecutions and convictions, and on the remedies provided to victims, disaggregated by the age, gender and ethnic or national origin of the victims;

(d) **To conduct specialized training programmes for police officers, prosecutors and other law enforcement officials on the identification and registration of incidents of acts of racial discrimination, racist hate speech and hate crimes.**

Structural discrimination and special measures

18. While noting recent legislative initiatives and institutional developments aimed at addressing racial discrimination, strengthening protections for migrant workers and persons with disabilities and promoting gender equality, the Committee remains concerned that these measures appear limited to specific areas. It also notes with concern the lack of information on legislation and policy measures that address racial discrimination in the broader context of efforts to realize economic, social and cultural rights (arts. 2 and 5).

19. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 32 (2009) on the meaning and scope of special measures in the Convention, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **In consultation with disadvantaged ethnic groups, including Chagossians and Creoles, notably people of African descent within these groups, and with women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other relevant stakeholders, conduct a baseline study to comprehensively assess the effectiveness of, and identify barriers to, the implementation of existing special measures in areas such as employment, social security, health, education, water and sanitation, food programmes, and other relevant sectors;**

(b) **Adopt and implement a national action plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and ensure that the plan includes measures to combat structural racial discrimination, promote inter-ethnic dialogue, and strengthen social cohesion with a view to building a more inclusive and equitable society.**

Public and political participation

20. The Committee welcomes the establishment of a constitutional review commission to consider electoral and constitutional reform, including the “best loser” system. However, it remains concerned that political participation and representation do not fully reflect the diversity of the State Party’s population, and that existing requirements related to ethnic classification limit access to elected office. The Committee also takes note of the Views adopted by the Human Rights Committee in *Narrain et al. v. Mauritius*⁸ in this regard (arts. 2 and 5).

21. **Recalling its previous recommendation,⁹ the Committee urges the State Party to expedite the process of electoral reform and take all steps necessary to address barriers to equal participation and representation in political life for all of its population, in particular ethnic groups, at all levels of government and decision-making.**

Truth and Justice Commission

22. The Committee notes the steps taken following the work of the Truth and Justice Commission, including the establishment of the Land Research and Monitoring Unit and the Land Division of the Supreme Court, and initiatives to promote remembrance and reconciliation. However, the Committee remains concerned that key recommendations of the Commission, in particular those relating to land dispossession, reparative justice, and the structural inclusion of affected communities, have yet to be fully implemented. It also notes the absence of a dedicated, well-resourced mechanism to coordinate and monitor implementation in consultation with the communities concerned, notably people of African descent (arts. 2, 5 and 6).

⁸ CCPR/C/105/D/1744/2007.

⁹ CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23 and CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23/Corr.1, para. 25.

23. **The Committee recommends that the State Party take concrete and time-bound measures to fully implement the outstanding recommendations of the Truth and Justice Commission, in particular those related to land dispossession, redress for historical injustices and the recognition of the rights of people of African descent. It also encourages the State Party to establish a well-resourced and participatory mechanism, including representatives of the Government, equality and human rights institutions, civil society, and affected communities, to coordinate, monitor and report on the implementation of those recommendations.**

Creoles

24. The Committee remains concerned that Creoles, in particular those of African descent and those residing in Rodrigues and Agalega, continue to face disadvantages in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee notes with concern reports of ongoing discrimination in employment and public services, the lack of disaggregated data, and the absence of a dedicated, consultative strategy to address the historical and structural inequalities affecting Creole communities (arts. 2 and 5).

25. **Recalling its previous recommendation¹⁰ and its general recommendation No. 34 (2011) on racial discrimination against people of African descent, the Committee urges the State Party to take effective measures, including special measures, to combat structural racial discrimination, stigmatization and marginalization targeting Creoles, notably those of African descent, and those residing in Rodrigues and Agalega, to reduce poverty and social exclusion among these communities and improve their access to adequate living conditions, education, health and employment.**

Situation of the Chagossians

26. The Committee takes note of the advisory opinion delivered by the International Court of Justice on 25 February 2019 on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965.¹¹ It also notes the efforts made by the State Party to support the Chagossians, including through the Chagossian Welfare Fund, educational and cultural initiatives, land allocation and its engagement in negotiations on the return of the Chagos Archipelago. However, it remains concerned about the ongoing effects of forced displacement, including poverty and discrimination, and the lack of information on the impact of support measures for those living on the mainland. The Committee is further concerned about the extent to which the Chagossians have been meaningfully consulted in ongoing negotiations and processes related to their right to full reparations (arts. 2, 5 and 6).

27. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Follow the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 25 February 2019 on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965;**

(b) **Ensure the full and meaningful participation of the Chagossians in all processes relating to the ongoing negotiations concerning the Chagos Archipelago, in fulfilment of their right to self-determination;**

(c) **Take concrete steps, in consultation with and with the consent of Chagossian representatives, to develop and implement a comprehensive reparations framework that addresses restitution, rehabilitation, satisfaction, including the restoration of dignity, resettlement, redress and guarantees of non-repetition;**

(d) **Strengthen and monitor the effectiveness of support measures for Chagossians residing on the mainland, including by addressing structural barriers to**

¹⁰ Ibid., para. 27

¹¹ International Court of Justice, *Legal Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965, Advisory Opinion*, I.C.J. Reports 2019, p. 95.

equality in housing, employment, education, health and social security and report on progress made in its next periodic report.

Situation of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons

28. The Committee notes the adoption of the Immigration Act of 2022 and the State Party's cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. However, it remains concerned that the State Party has not yet adopted a comprehensive legal and policy framework to protect the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons. It is particularly concerned that migrants and refugees in the State Party face barriers in accessing education, health and the labour market. The Committee is further concerned that the State Party lacks mechanisms to identify or protect persons at risk of statelessness (arts. 2 and 5).

29. Recalling its general recommendations No. 22 (1996) on refugees and displaced persons in the context of article 5 of the Convention and No. 30 (2004) on discrimination against non-citizens, the Committee recommends that the State Party:

(a) Adopt comprehensive legal and policy frameworks to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, in line with international human rights standards;

(b) Guarantee equal access, without discrimination, to education, health and the labour market for migrants and refugees;

(c) Establish effective procedures for identifying and protecting persons at risk of statelessness and preventing statelessness, and collect and publish disaggregated data on stateless persons and those at risk of statelessness;

(d) Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Migrant workers

30. The Committee notes the measures taken by the State Party to strengthen protections for migrant workers, including the Private Recruitment Agencies Act 2023 and bilateral agreements with countries of origin, which are aimed at ensuring fair recruitment and combating discrimination. However, it remains concerned about reports of discrimination and abuse, such as underpayment of wages, excessive working hours, limited access to health, and mandatory HIV testing. The Committee is also concerned about gaps in data collection and the oversight of recruitment practices, and the lack of a comprehensive framework to ensure equal rights and protections for all migrant workers (arts. 2 and 5).

31. Reiterating its previous recommendation,¹² the Committee urges the State Party:

(a) To take effective measures to combat the abuse and exploitation of migrant workers, including by reviewing and reforming the legislative framework governing their employment, with a view to reducing their vulnerability, in particular to exploitation by employers;

(b) To ensure access to justice for all migrant workers, irrespective of their legal status, and conduct awareness-raising campaigns on their rights and the remedies available to them;

(c) To abolish mandatory HIV testing for migrant workers and put an end to the denial of work visas or permits and deportation based on HIV status;

(d) To collect and publish disaggregated statistics on migrant workers, including by sex, nationality, employment sector, wages, complaints and outcomes, to inform and support targeted protection efforts.

¹² CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23 and CERD/C/MUS/CO/20-23/Corr.1, para. 33.

Trafficking in persons

32. The Committee takes note of the State Party's efforts to strengthen the legal framework and institutional response to trafficking in persons, including the adoption of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons (Amendment) Act 2023 and the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons (2022–2026). It also welcomes the increase in the number of victims identified and increased police collaboration with the prosecution services. However, the Committee remains concerned that trafficking in persons, including for sexual and labour exploitation, in particularly in women and children, persists, and that prosecution and conviction rates remain very low. The Committee is further concerned about the lack of data on trafficking cases, the limited use of trafficking-specific charges, the length of judicial processes and reports of inadequate protection and support services for victims (arts. 2, 5, 6 and 7).

33. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

- (a) **Enforce anti-trafficking laws effectively, ensuring that traffickers are prosecuted under the appropriate legislation and receive adequate penalties;**
- (b) **Continue strengthening the capacity of police officers, prosecutors and judges to detect, investigate and handle trafficking cases promptly;**
- (c) **Improve the identification of and support for victims, including migrant workers, and ensure access to justice, shelter and rehabilitation services;**
- (d) **Address delays in trafficking cases and ensure that victims are not discouraged from coming forward;**
- (e) **Ensure sufficient funding for victim protection and raise awareness to prevent trafficking and exploitation;**
- (f) **Take all measures necessary to promulgate the Child Sex Offender Register Act, passed in December 2020.**

Racial profiling and the Independent Police Complaints Commission

34. While noting the inclusion of human rights training in police curricula, the Committee remains concerned about reports of racial profiling by the police, in particular targeting Creole individuals of African descent through unlawful checks, searches and detentions. It is further concerned about the significant number of pending investigations before the Independent Police Complaints Commission and the lack of information regarding the outcomes of completed cases, which undermines accountability and public confidence in law enforcement oversight mechanisms (arts. 2, 4 and 7).

35. **Recalling its general recommendations No. 31 (2005) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system and No. 36 (2020) on preventing and combating racial profiling by law enforcement officials, the Committee urges the State Party:**

- (a) **To ensure that the Independent Police Complaints Commission carries out prompt, impartial and effective investigations into all allegations of racial profiling and police misconduct, prosecute and punish those responsible and ensure that victims have access to effective remedies and full reparation;**
- (b) **To provide adequate and continuing human rights training for law enforcement officials, in accordance with the Committee's general recommendation No. 13 (1993) on the training of law enforcement officials in the protection of human rights;**
- (c) **To collect and publish data regularly on complaints received, investigations conducted and outcomes reached by the Independent Police Complaints Commission.**

Combating racist prejudice, stereotypes and legacies of slavery

36. The Committee welcomes the State Party's efforts to promote diversity, cultural expression and remembrance, including through initiatives such as the Intercontinental Slavery Museum and the Nelson Mandela Centre for African Culture. However, it remains concerned that entrenched racial and caste-based stereotypes, as well as social hierarchies based on descent, continue to undermine inter-ethnic relations. The Committee also notes with concern the limited visibility of educational programmes specifically addressing the history and enduring impacts of the trade in enslaved Africans and its relevance to contemporary forms of racial discrimination (art. 7).

37. The Committee recommends that the State Party:

- (a) **Strengthen efforts in terms of education and awareness campaigns to combat racist stereotypes and promote diversity and inclusion;**
- (b) **Incorporate the history and legacies of slavery and colonialism, including the trade in enslaved Africans, into school curricula and public education;**
- (c) **Promote inter-ethnic dialogue and ensure that all ethnic groups are fairly represented in national history and culture.**

D. Other recommendations

Ratification of other treaties

38. Bearing in mind the indivisibility of all human rights, the Committee encourages the State Party to consider ratifying those international human rights treaties that it has not yet ratified, in particular treaties with provisions that have direct relevance to communities that may be subjected to racial discrimination, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Amendment to article 8 of the Convention

39. The Committee recommends that the State Party accept the amendment to article 8 (6) of the Convention adopted on 15 January 1992 at the fourteenth meeting of States Parties to the Convention and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/111.

Declaration under article 14 of the Convention

40. The Committee encourages the State Party to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider individual communications.

Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

41. In the light of its general recommendation No. 33 (2009) on follow-up to the Durban Review Conference, the Committee recommends that, when implementing the Convention in its domestic legal order, the State Party give effect to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, taking into account the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva in April 2009. The Committee requests that the State Party include in its next periodic report specific information on action plans and other measures taken to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national level.

International Decade for People of African Descent

42. In its resolution 79/193, the General Assembly proclaimed 2025–2034 the Second International Decade for People of African Descent. Also in that resolution, the Assembly decided to extend the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent adopted in resolution 69/16, with a view to ensuring continuing efforts in promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people of African descent. In the light of this development, the Committee recommends that the State Party implement the programme of activities in collaboration with people of African descent and include in its next periodic report information on the concrete measures adopted in that framework, taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 34 (2011) on racial discrimination against people of African descent.

Consultations with civil society

43. The Committee recommends that the State Party continue consulting and increasing its dialogue with civil society organizations working in the area of human rights protection, in particular those working to combat racial discrimination, in connection with the preparation of the next periodic report and in follow-up to the present concluding observations.

Dissemination of information

44. The Committee recommends that the State Party's reports be made readily available and accessible to the public at the time of their submission and that the concluding observations of the Committee with respect to those reports be similarly made available to all government bodies entrusted with the implementation of the Convention, and publicized on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the official and other commonly used languages, as appropriate.

Paragraphs of particular importance

45. The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the State Party to the particular importance of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 7 (statistics), 27 (situation of the Chagossians) and 29 (situation of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons) above and requests the State Party to provide detailed information in its next periodic report on the concrete measures taken to implement those recommendations.

Follow-up to concluding observations

46. In accordance with article 9 (1) of the Convention and rule 65 of its rules of procedure, the Committee requests the State Party to provide, within one year of the adoption of the present concluding observations, information on its implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 17 (c) (legal provisions on racial hatred and prohibition of organizations that promote racial discrimination), 19 (a) (structural discrimination and special measures) and 33 (b) and (f) (trafficking in persons) above.

47. The Committee commends the State Party for the timely submission of the follow-up report requested in its previous concluding observations.¹³

¹³ CERD/C/MUS/FCO/20-23.

Preparation of the next periodic report

48. The Committee recommends that the State Party submit its combined twenty-sixth to twenty-ninth periodic reports, as a single document, by 29 June 2029, taking into account the reporting guidelines adopted by the Committee during its seventy-first session¹⁴ and addressing all the points raised in the present concluding observations. In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee urges the State Party to observe the limit of 21,200 words for periodic reports.

¹⁴ [CERD/C/2007/1](#).