

Environment Statistics - 2005

Introduction

This is the fifth issue of the 'Economic and Social Indicator' on environment statistics that have been compiled by the Central Statistics Office jointly with the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit. Information has been gathered from various institutions and thus some of the data may already appear in other publications. In most of the tables data relate to the Republic of Mauritius, unless otherwise specified.

1. The economy and the Environment

Table 1 shows some main environment indicators, compared over a ten year period. Table 2 provides some key socio-economic indicators showing the structural changes that have occurred during the last decade.

From 1996 to 2005, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the total value of production, has increased in nominal terms by about 135.0%, from Rs 79,365 million to Rs 186,408 million. The share of agriculture in GDP fell from 10.2% in 1996 to 5.8% in 2005, that of manufacturing has decreased marginally from 23.4% to 19.6%, while that of financial and business services increased from 6.3% to 10.3%.

During the same period, the population increased by 10.1% from 1,134,000 to 1,248,600 and the population density from 560 to 612 per km².

2. Land use, Forestry and Agriculture

2.1 Land use

Detailed data on land use are available for 1995. The proportion of land under agriculture was 46.4%, and that of forestry, 30.6% whilst built-up areas constituted 19.5% (Table 3).

2.2 Forestry

Preservation of forests is vital for the protection of the ecosystem. Table 4 shows the forest area by category for the island of Mauritius. In 2005 the total forest area was 47,185 hectares, of which 22,185 hectares (47%) were state-owned and the remaining 25,000 hectares (53%) were private-owned.

2.3 Agriculture

From 2004 to 2005, the effective area under sugarcane has shrunk by 1,372 hectares (-1.9%), to 71,583 hectares. During the same period area under tea plantation dropped slightly to 670 hectares (-0.6%) from 674 hectares and area under tobacco fell to 291 hectares (-17.6%) from 353 hectares (Table 5).

2.3.1 Fertiliser and other inputs

The total quantity of fertilisers consumed and its breakdown by main nutrient components are shown in Table 6. The consumption of fertilisers for the year 2005 was 50,870 tonnes, a decrease of around 17% over the 2004 figure of 61,266 tonnes.

The major nutrients in these inputs are nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P) as phosphate and potassium (K) as potash. In 2005 those nutrients were distributed in the following proportions: nitrogen 33.1 %, phosphate 19.5 % and potash 47.4 %.

3. Energy

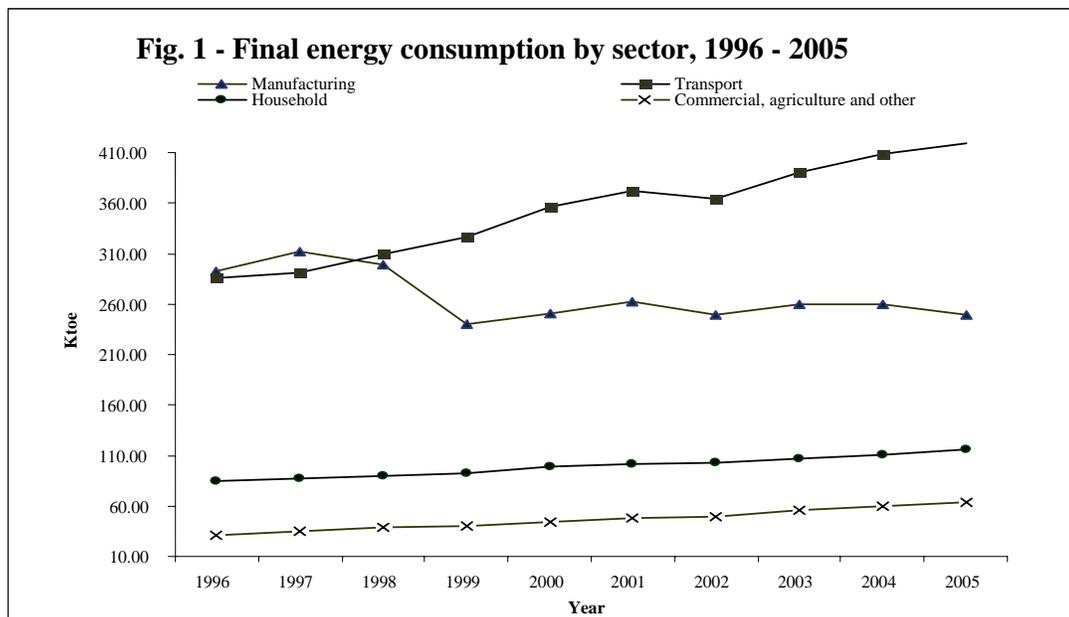
The production and consumption of energy causes air pollution, and alters the ambient temperature. They are by far the most important contributors of air pollutants through the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

3.1 Primary energy requirements

The total primary energy requirement of the country increased by 3% from 1,256 ktoe in 2004 to 1,293 ktoe in 2005. Around 80% of the total primary energy requirement was met by imported fuels (oil, LPG and coal) and the remaining 20%, obtained from local sources (bagasse and hydro) (Table 7).

3.2 Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption increased by 1% from 838 ktoe in 2004 to 846 ktoe in 2005. The largest consumers were the transport and manufacturing sectors which accounted for 49.4% and 29.4% of the total consumption respectively in 2005 (Table 8). It is interesting to note that the manufacturing sector only started consuming lesser energy than the transport sector as from 1998 (Fig 1).



3.3 Inputs for electricity production

Different types of fuel are used for electricity production. Coal has become the most important input with its share rising from 29% in 2004 to 35% in 2005. On the other hand the contribution of fuel oil fell from 37% to 34% (Table 9).

4. Transport

4.1 Stock of registered motor vehicles

The number of registered motor vehicles has gone up from 291,605 in 2004 to 305,496 in 2005, a rise of 4.8%. This expansion has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in energy consumption and carbon dioxide emission in the transport sector.

The number of vehicles per 1,000 population rose from 243 in 2004 to 253 in 2005, showing an increase of nearly 4% (Table 10).

4.2 Fuel used for transport

In 2005, about 418 ktoe of energy were used for transport; diesel oil accounted for 168 ktoe or 40%, aviation fuel 143 ktoe or 34%, gasoline 100 ktoe or 24% and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 7 ktoe or 2%. From 2004 to 2005 the consumption of LPG more than doubled (+133%); while that of gasoline and diesel oil rose by 2% and 1% respectively (Table 11).

5. Ambient Air Quality

The Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit has both stationary and mobile air quality monitoring stations that are operational since 2001.

The main pollutants under investigation are Dust (PM 10), Ozone, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Total Suspended Particles and Lead.

The results for all the pollutants under study at the three mobile stations showed that the levels of ambient pollutants for the 24 hour averages were well below the norms (Table 12).

6. Greenhouse gas (GHG)

6.1 Total GHG emissions and removals

Table 13 shows the total emissions and removals of greenhouse gases of which carbon dioxide (CO₂) constituted 95%. The data indicate a 7.8% rise in net CO₂ emissions from 2,572 thousand tonnes in 2004 to 2,772 thousand tonnes in 2005. Net emissions take into account the removal of CO₂ by forests which act as 'sinks'.

6.2 Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion activities

Carbon dioxide emission resulting from fuel combustion went up by 7% from 2,794 thousand tonnes in 2004 to 2,994 thousand tonnes in 2005.

The energy industries remain the principal source of CO₂ emission in the atmosphere. They contributed around 54% of the emissions, with 1,615 thousand tonnes in 2005 compared to 1,430 thousand tonnes in 2004 (+ 13%). They were followed by the transport sector which contributed 28% of the total emissions and the manufacturing industries with 12% (Table 14).

6.3 Greenhouse gas inventory

The national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by source categories for the years 2004 and 2005 is given in Table 15.

The main GHG contributor is the energy industries. Among the other contributors were the agricultural sector which accounted for 1.1 Gg of methane and 1.2 Gg of nitrous oxide in 2005, and the waste sector which injected some 10.8 Gg of methane in the same year.

7. Water

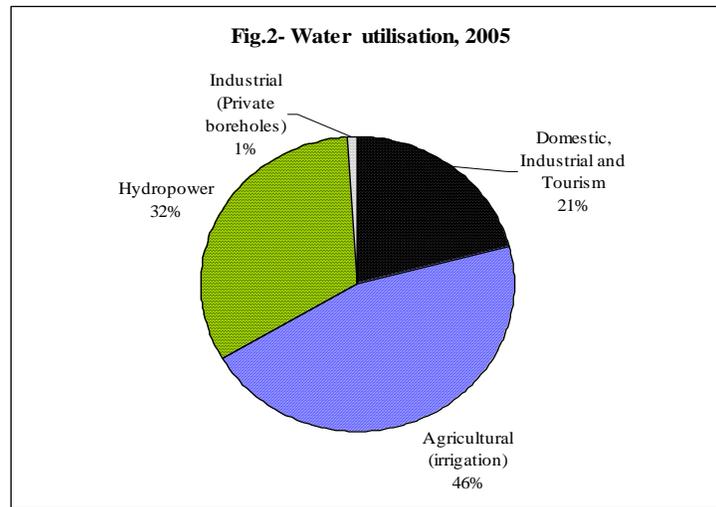
Fresh water resources are of vital environmental and biological importance, since water is a basic support element for human life and ecosystems.

7.1 Water balance

The water balance is based on long term records of annual average rainfall and indicates how fresh water resources are distributed. In 2005 the island of Mauritius received 4,424 million cubic metres (Mm³) of precipitation (rainfall). This was 4.5 % higher than in 2004 when 4,233 Mm³ were obtained. Surface runoff accounted for 60% of the water balance, while evapotranspiration and ground water recharge accounted for 30% and 10% respectively (Table 16).

7.2 Water utilisation

In 2005 the total water demand was estimated at 1,022 Mm³. The agricultural sector accounted for most of the water utilised with 466 Mm³ or 46%. Utilisation for the other purposes was as follows: hydropower 331 Mm³ or 32%, domestic, industrial and tourism 214 Mm³ or 21% (Table 17 and Fig. 2).



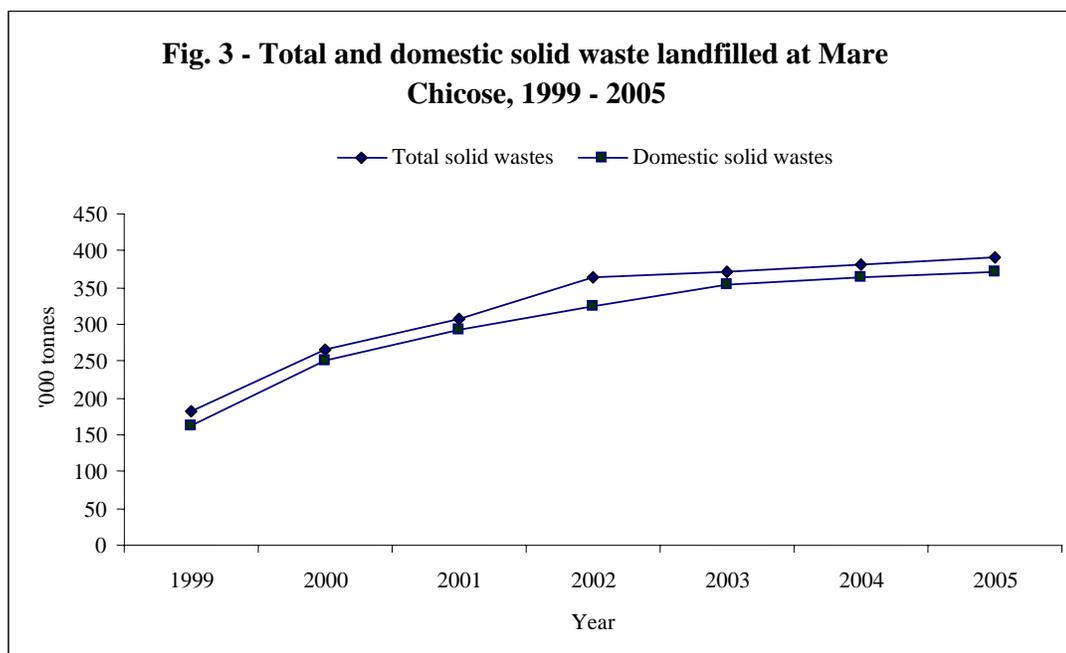
Around 85 % of the total water demand was met by surface water and the remaining 15 % by ground water.

8. Waste

8.1 Waste Disposal

Solid waste has been tracked mainly as domestic, commercial and industrial. The total amount of solid waste landfilled at Mare Chicose rose to 389,949 tonnes in 2005 from 381,204 tonnes in 2004, representing an increase of 2.3% (Table 18).

In 2005 domestic waste constituted 95% of the total solid waste landfilled. The trend of the amount of solid waste landfilled during the period 1999 to 2005 is as shown in figure 3.



9. Complaints

Effective environmental management needs an appropriate coordination and monitoring of environmental problems. The Department of Environment is entrusted to address environmental complaints received from the general public.

Table 19 lists the number of complaints by category, received by the Pollution Prevention and Control Division of the Department of Environment from 2003 to 2005. The number of complaints received fell by 14%, from 1,705 in 2004 to 1,473 in 2005.

In 2005 the major source of complaints was noise pollution (23%), followed by waste water (20%), odour (18%), solid waste (14%) and air pollution (10%).

10. Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) and Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) Licences

The Department of Environment grants EIA and PER licenses to meet environmental requirements. Those undertakings that require such a licence are listed in the First Schedule of the new Environment Protection Act, 2002.

10.1 EIA and PER licences

In 2005, 55 EIA licences were granted, compared with 85 in 2004. EIA licenses for land parcelling (morcellement) accounted for 35% of the total licences while coastal hotels and related works accounted for 18% (Table 20).

During this period, 88 PER licences were granted, out of which 25% were for poultry rearing projects.

11. Contraventions

The Police de L'Environnement has been established to act as a watchdog to safeguard the environment. The number of contraventions established in 2005 was 4,013, compared to 5,009 in 2004. Most of the contraventions, (3,624 or 90%) were for illegal littering (Table 21).

The number of notices to drivers of vehicles emitting black smoke rose from 4,172 in 2004 to 5,156 in 2005 (+ 24%).

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Technical notes

Concepts and definitions

Economy

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

Energy intensity: Energy intensity provides a measure of the efficiency with which energy is being used in production or energy used (tonnes of oil equivalent) per Rs 100,000 GDP (at constant prices)

Land use, Agriculture and Forestry

Land use: Land use refers to the main activity taking place on an area of land, for example, farming, forestry or housing.

Built-up areas: Built-up areas consist of land under houses, industrial zones, quarries or any other facilities, including their auxiliary spaces, deliberately installed so that human activities may be pursued.

Eutrophication: slow ageing process during which a lake or estuary evolves into a bog or marsh and eventually disappears.

Nutrient: A nutrient is a substance, element or compound necessary for the growth and development of plants.

Energy

Primary energy requirement: It is the sum of imported fuels and locally available fuels less re-exports of bunkers and aviation fuel to foreign aircraft after adjusting for stock changes.

Final energy consumption is defined as energy consumption by final user – i.e. which is not being used for transformation into other forms of energy.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gases (GHG): GHG are gases occurring naturally and resulting from human activities (production and consumption); that contribute directly or indirectly to global warming. Some main naturally existing GHG are Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O). Other gases such as Carbon Monoxide (CO), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Non Methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and Sulphur Dioxide contribute indirectly to global warming. GHG's act much like a glass greenhouse, trapping heat in the lower levels of the atmosphere and reflecting the heat back to the earth's surface, causing it to heat up.

Water

Water balance: The water balance is based on long term records of annual average rainfall and indicates how freshwater resources are distributed.

Precipitation: Rain falling from the atmosphere and deposited on land or water surfaces.

Evapotranspiration: Combined loss of water by evaporation from the soil or surface water and transpiration from plants and animals.

Surface runoff: The flow of surface water from rainfall, which flows directly to streams, rivers and lakes. Runoff may cause soil erosion.

Groundwater recharge: Process by which water is added from outside to fresh water found beneath the earth surface.

Waste

Solid waste includes domestic garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues.

Landfill: Final placement of waste in or on the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way according to different sanitary, environmental protection and other safety requirements.

Environmental impact assessment

Environmental impact assessment (EIA): Analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects, programmes and policies.

Preliminary environmental report

Preliminary environmental report (PER) is a short form of EIA and this preliminary analysis is undertaken to identify the impacts associated with the proposed development and the means of mitigation.

Air Quality

Ambient air quality is the quality of the air that surrounds us and which we breathe.

Air quality standards: Levels of air pollutants prescribed by regulations that may not be exceeded during a specified time in a defined area.

PM 10: Dust or Particulate Matter with a diameter of 10 μg .

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Abbreviations

Rs mn	Rupees million
Rs	Rupees
US\$	US dollar
%	Percentage
f.o.b	free on board
c.i.f	Cost, insurance, freight
000	Thousand
n.e.s	Not elsewhere specified
Mm ³	Million cubic metres
Gg	Gigagram (thousand tonne)
ktoe	Thousand tonne of oil equivalent
Toe	Tonne of oil equivalent
µg/m ³	Microgramme per cubic metres
ppb	Part per billion
ppm	Part per million
TSP	Total suspended particles
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
PER	Preliminary environmental report
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of nature

Symbols

-	Nil or negligible
...	Not available

Conversion factor

1 square kilometre = 100 hectares

Table 1 - Main environment indicators, 1996 and 2005

Indicator	Units	1996	2005 ¹
1. Total land area	000 ha	186.5	186.5
2. Irrigated land	ha	18,292.0	20,658.0
3. Forest area (as a % of total land area)	%	30.6	25.2
4. Land protected areas	ha	11,125.0	13,926.0
5. Marine protected areas	000 ha	7,190.0	7,216.0
6. Threatened plant species (IUCN Red List)	Number	...	88
7. Threatened animal species (IUCN Red List)	Number	...	64
8. Total fish catch	tons	11,073.0	9,190.0
9. Mean catch per fisherman day	kg	4.3	4.1
10. Total Carbon dioxide emission	000 tons	...	2,996.0
11. Per capita carbon dioxide emission	Gg	...	2.4
12. Mean annual rainfall	millimetres	1,565.8	2,271.4
13. Annual fresh water abstraction	Mm ³	650.0	662.0
14. Daily per capita domestic water consumption	litres	159.7	160.0
15. Daily per capita solid waste generated (estimate)	Kg	0.7	0.9
16. Total electricity generated	GWh	1,272.2	2,272.1
17. Per capita primary energy requirement	toe	0.8	1.0
18. Per capita final energy consumption	toe	0.6	0.7
19. Energy intensity	toe per Rs 100,000 GDP	1.7	1.6

¹ Provisional**Table 2 - Main socio-economic indicators, 1996 and 2005**

Indicator	Units	1996	2005 ¹
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market price:	Rs mn	79,365	186,408
2. Sectoral contribution to GDP			
<i>Agriculture</i>	%	10.2	5.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	%	23.4	19.6
<i>Construction</i>	%	6.2	5.5
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	%	12.9	11.9
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	%	5.6	7.6
<i>Transport and communications</i>	%	10.6	13.5
<i>Financial intermediation and business services</i>	%	6.3	10.3
<i>Other</i>	%	24.3	25.8
3. GDP annual growth rate (basic prices)	%	+6.2	+2.5
4. Per capita GDP at market prices	Rs	69,977	149,901
5. Per capita GDP in US dollars	US\$	3,550	5,128
6. Investment (GDFCF)	Rs mn	19,709	39,574
7. Exports (f.o.b) (include ship's stores and bunkers)	Rs mn	31,676	59,247
8. Imports (c.i.f)	Rs mn	41,082	93,371
9. Population (mid year)	000	1,134.0	1,248.6
10. Population annual growth rate	%	1.2	0.9
11. Population density (per kilometre square)	Number	560	612
12. Total labour force ²	000	496.2	542.5
13. Total employment ²	000	475.5	507.0
<i>Agriculture (as a % of total)</i>	%	12.5	9.7
<i>Manufacturing (as a % of total)</i>	%	28.7	23.3
14. Unemployment rate ²	%	5.9	9.6
15. Inflation rate	%	6.6	4.9
16. Tourist arrivals	000	486.9	761.1

¹ Provisional² Year 1995 estimates were based on data from various sources and refer to population aged 12 years and over.

As from 2004, the Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey is used to measure labour force, employment and unemployment and the estimates refer to population aged 15 years and over.

Table 3 - Land use, Island of Mauritius, 1995

	1995	
	Hectares	%
Agriculture	86,500	46.4
<i>Sugarcane</i>	76,840	41.2
<i>Other agricultural activities</i>	9,660	5.2
Forests, scrubs & grazing lands	57,000	30.6
Reservoirs, ponds, swamps & rocks	2,600	1.4
Road and footpaths	4,000	2.1
Built-up areas	36,400	19.5
Total	186,500	100.0

Source: Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1999

Table 4 - Forest area by category, Island of Mauritius, 2005

	Hectares
	2005 ¹
State - owned	22,185
Plantations	11,828
Nature reserves	799
<i>On mainland</i>	200
<i>Islets</i>	599
Reserves	472
National Park ²	6,574
Islet National Parks	134
Unplanted, protective or to be planted	1,743
Pas Geometriques	635
<i>Plantations</i>	226
<i>Leased for grazing and tree planting</i>	230
<i>Unplanted, protective or to be planted</i>	179
Private - owned	25,000
Reserves	6,553
<i>Mountain reserves</i>	3,800
<i>River reserves</i>	2,740
<i>Nature Reserves</i>	13
Other ³	18,447
Total	47,185

Source: Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro Industries and Fisheries.

¹ Provisional

² Black River Gorges National Park was proclaimed in 1994 and data on the area enclosed by the boundaries of the park were not available until 1997

³ includes plantations, forest lands, scrub and grazing lands

Table 5 - Effective area under cultivation, Island of Mauritius, 2003 - 2005

Hectares			
Crops	2003	2004	2005
Sugarcane	74,117	72,955	71,583
Tea	681	674	670
Tobacco	381	353	291

Table 6 - Consumption of fertilizers, Island of Mauritius, 2003 - 2005

Tonnes			
Detail	2003	2004	2005
Fertilizers	63,507	61,266	50,870
Nutrients content			
<i>Nitrogen</i>	<i>10,742</i>	<i>10,499</i>	<i>9,936</i>
<i>Phosphate</i>	<i>4,094</i>	<i>4,022</i>	<i>5,849</i>
<i>Potash</i>	<i>11,516</i>	<i>12,248</i>	<i>14,250</i>

Table 7 - Primary energy requirement by energy source, 2003 - 2005

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Energy Source	2003	2004	2005
Imported	956.2	980.1	1,030.6
Oil ¹	704.4	741.5	739.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	55.8	59.2	65.7
Coal	196.0	179.4	225.6
Local	266.5	275.7	262.6
Electricity (hydro) GWh	10.1	10.6	9.9
Bagasse ²	249.1	257.8	245.1
Fuel wood ²	7.3	7.3	7.6
Total	1,222.7	1,255.8	1,293.2

¹ Includes gasoline, diesel oil, dual purpose kerosene and fuel oil² Estimates**Table 8 - Final energy consumption by sector, 2003 - 2005**

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Sector	2003		2004		2005	
	Quantity (Ktoe)	%	Quantity (Ktoe)	%	Quantity (Ktoe)	%
Manufacturing	262.3	32.2	259.3	31.0	248.6	29.4
Transport	390.2	47.9	408.7	48.8	418.6	49.4
Household	107.0	13.1	111.0	13.2	115.5	13.6
Commercial	47.7	5.8	51.5	6.1	55.7	6.6
Agriculture	4.8	0.6	4.4	0.5	4.7	0.6
Other (n.e.s & losses)	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.1	0.4
Total	814.9	100.0	838.1	100.0	846.2	100.0

Table 9 - Fuel input for electricity production, 2003 - 2005

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Fuel	2003		2004		2005	
	Quantity (Ktoe)	%	Quantity (Ktoe)	%	Quantity (Ktoe)	%
Fuel oil	196.3	35.3	211.3	37.0	208.4	34.2
Diesel oil	3.9	0.7	4.0	0.7	2.1	0.4
Kerosene	10.3	1.9	17.2	3.0	18.4	3.0
Coal	178.0	32.0	164.4	28.8	211.2	34.7
Bagasse	167.5	30.1	174.9	30.5	168.9	27.7
Total	556.0	100.0	571.8	100.0	609.0	100.0

Table 10 - Stock of registered motor vehicles, Island of Mauritius, 2002 - 2005

Type of vehicle	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cars and Dual Purpose Vehicle (DPV)	101,436	107,907	118,009	126,844
Auto / Motorcycles	122,801	125,602	129,500	133,430
Heavy Motor Car and Bus	3,394	3,418	3,477	3,605
Van and Lorry	32,986	33,997	35,100	36,036
Other vehicles ¹	5,224	5,447	5,519	5,581
Total	265,841	276,371	291,605	305,496

No of vehicles per 1000 population	225	232	243	253

¹ Includes tractor and dumper, prime mover, trailer and road roller

Table 11 - Fuel used for transport, 2003 - 2005

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Fuel	2003	2004	2005
Gasolene	96	98	100
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	2	3	7
Diesel oil	163	166	168
Aviation fuel	129	142	143
Total	390	409	418

Table 12 - Ambient air quality monitoring by mobile stations, 2004 - 2005¹

Pollutant	Unit	Mer Rouge			La Tour koenig			Grand River North West			Ambient air quality standard ²
		Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	24 hour Ave- rage for the year	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	24 hour Ave- rage for the year	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	24 hour Ave- rage for the year	
		2005	2005	2005	2004/ 2005	2004/ 2005	2004/ 2005	2004	2004	2004	
Dust (PM ₁₀)	µg/m ³	19	119	25	8.8	27.1	16.4	8.2	33.8	14.8	100.0
Ozone (O ₃)	ppb	8	26	15	3.2	14.2	7.4	2.6	22.0	11.4	46.7
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	ppb	...	7	3	0.0	16.7	3.5	1.4	34.9	12.7	70.0
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	ppb	11	27	9	...	...	...	-	-	-	97.5
Carbon monoxide (CO)	ppm	0.15	8	0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.02	8.0

Source: Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit.

¹ : Estimate² : 24-hour standard except for Ozone, Carbon monoxide and lead which are based on 1 hour , 8 hour and 3 month averages respectively.Note:(i) Conversion coefficients (at 25⁰ C and 1013 bar) have been used to convert the ambient air quality standards.

(ii)Measurements of the parameters are taken on a quarter hourly basis and the averaging time used is 24 hours.

Table 13 - Total emissions and removals of greenhouse gases, 2003 - 2005

Gg or thousand tonne

Greenhouse gas	2003	2004	2005 ¹
Emissions			
Carbon Dioxide	2,783.5	2,795.7	2,996.0
Methane	12.0	12.0	12.5
Oxides of Nitrogen	15.1	15.2	15.4
Nitrous Oxide	1.5	1.5	1.3
Carbon Monoxide	65.7	66.9	66.4
NMVOC ²	17.5	16.5	18.3
Sulphur Dioxide	32.1	32.7	33.0
Removals			
Carbon Dioxide	237.9	223.7	223.7
Net emissions			
Carbon Dioxide	2,545.6	2,572.0	2,772.3

¹ Provisional² Non-methane volatile organic compound**Table 14 - Sectoral carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion activities, 2003 - 2005**

Gg or thousand tonne

Sector	2003		2004		2005 ¹	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Energy industries (electricity)	1,418.3	51.0	1,430.5	51.2	1,615.2	53.9
Manufacturing industries	386.4	13.9	362.3	13.0	346.3	11.6
Transport	793.2	28.5	807.1	28.9	833.7	27.8
Residential	145.9	5.2	154.2	5.5	158.5	5.3
Other ²	37.3	1.3	39.7	1.4	40.3	1.3
Total	2,781.1	100.0	2,793.8	100.0	2,994.0	100.0

¹ Provisional² includes Agriculture and Trade

Table 15 - National inventory of greenhouse gases by source categories, 2004 - 2005¹

Gg or thousand tonne

Category	Carbon dioxide(CO ₂)				Methane		Nitrous oxide		Oxides of		Carbon monoxide		NMVOC ²		Sulphur dioxide	
	Emissions		Removals		(CH ₄)		(N ₂ O)		nitrogen (NO _x)		(CO)				(SO ₂)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
1. Energy	2,793.8	2,994.0	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	14.8	15.4	66.9	66.4	8.5	8.6	32.7	33.0
Fuel combustion activities																
(a) Energy industries (electricity)	1,430.5	1,615.2	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.6	9.1	8.8	0.5	0.5	23.7	24.9
(b) Manufacturing industries	362.3	346.3	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	16.8	15.6	0.3	0.2	6.9	6.4
(c) Transport	807.1	833.7	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	8.1	8.3	39.5	40.4	7.5	7.7	2.0	2.0
(d) Other sectors	193.9	198.8	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
2. Industrial processes	1.9	2.0	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	-	-	8.0	9.7	-	-
3. Solvent and other product use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Land use change and forestry	-	-	223.7	223.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Waste	-	-	-	-	10.3	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,795.7	2,996.0	223.7	223.7	12.0	12.5	1.5	1.3	15.2	15.4	66.9	66.4	16.5	18.3	32.7	33.0

¹ Provisional

² Non - methane volatile organic compound

Table 16 - Water balance, ¹ Island of Mauritius, 2000 - 2005

	Mm ³					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²
Rainfall	3,749	3,527	3,905	4,006	4,233	4,424
<i>Surface runoff</i>	2,249	2,116	2,343	2,403	2,540	2,655
<i>Evapotranspiration</i>	1,125	1,058	1,171	1,202	1,270	1,327
<i>Net recharge to groundwater</i>	375	353	391	401	423	442

Source: Water Resources Unit of the Ministry of Public Utilities.

¹ Estimates

² Provisional

Table 17 - Water Utilisation, Island of Mauritius, 2005

Use	Surface water		Ground water	Total
	River-run offtakes	Storage		
Domestic, Industrial and Tourism	35	64	115	214
Industrial (private boreholes)	-	-	11	11
Agricultural (irrigation)	352	90	24	466
Hydropower	150	181	-	331
Total	537	335	150	1,022

Source: Water Resources Unit of the Ministry of Public Utilities.

Table 18 - Solid waste landfilled at Mare Chicose by source of waste material, 2003 - 2005

Tonnes			
Waste material	2003	2004	2005 ¹
Domestic	352,916	365,528	370,896
Construction	7,198	6,097	3,755
Other ²	12,326	9,578	15,298
Total	372,440	381,203	389,949

Source: Ministry of Local Government

¹ Provisional

² Includes mainly industrial waste.

Table 19 - Number of complaints received at the Pollution Prevention and Control Division of the Department of Environment by category, Island of Mauritius, 2003 - 2005

Category	2003	2004	2005 ¹
Noise	583	444	342
Solid waste	88	177	201
Air pollution	209	129	154
Waste water	155	180	289
Odour	344	328	272
Other	389	447	215
Total	1,768	1,705	1,473

Source: Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit

¹ Provisional

Table 20 - Number of EIA and PER licences granted by type of project, Island of Mauritius, 2002 - 2005

Project	EIA				PER ²	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
Land parcelling (morcellement)	16	14	21	19	19	16
Poultry rearing	13	18	-	-	30	22
Industrial development	2	28	1	5	30	8
Coastal hotels & related works	15	4	15	10	-	4
Livestock rearing	1	4	-	-	3	3
Housing	3	4	34	7	15	10
Stone crushing plants	1	1	2	3	-	-
Development in port area	-	-	-	1	-	-
Service ("filling") station	1	14	-	-	3	7
Other	12	8	12	10	19	18
Total	64	95	85	55	119	88

Source: Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit

¹ Provisional

² PER licences were issued as from September 2002.

Table 21 - Contraventions and notices established by Police de L'Environnement, Island of Mauritius, 2002 - 2005

Type of contravention	2002	2003	2004	2005
Illegal littering	3,731	3,965	4,422	3,624
Illegal dumping	39	31	19	14
Noise	156	97	63	30
Smoking in prohibited area	267	40	77	38
Waste carriers offences	70	101	64	18
Setting fire within 50 metres from building/plantation	27	32	11	4
Obstruction	45	39	27	10
Road Traffic Offences	68	65	195	193
Trading without licence	50	126	100	56
Allowing animal to stray	18	40	15	10
Disturbance	4	11	3	1
Others	231	24	13	15
Total	4,706	4,571	5,009	4,013
No. of notices issued to drivers of vehicles emitting black smoke	2,764	3,666	4,172	5,156

Source: Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit