

# ENERGY AND WATER STATISTICS – 2013

## Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents Statistics on Energy and Water for the years 2012 and 2013. The statistics have been compiled in close collaboration with the Central Electricity Board (CEB), the Central Water Authority (CWA), the petroleum companies, the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and the Meteorological Services. All data refer to the Republic of Mauritius, unless stated otherwise.

The main energy and water indicators are given in Table 1. In order to compare the energy content of the different fuels, a common accounting unit, namely tonne of oil equivalent (toe) is used. The conversion factors are given on page 8. Figures presented in the tables may not add up to totals, due to rounding.

## 2. Energy

### 2.1 Energy balance

The energy balance (Tables 2 and 3) shows the supply and final uses (demand) of energy and the different types of fuel. The energy supply is presented as the total primary energy requirement, also known as total primary energy supply. The energy demand is presented as the total final consumption. The difference between the supply and the demand is mainly due to fuel transformed into electricity.

### 2.2 Total primary energy requirement

Total primary energy requirement is obtained as the sum of imported fossil fuels and locally available fuels less re-exports and bunkering, after adjusting for stock changes.

In 2013, total primary energy requirement was 1,455 ktoe, showing an increase of 1.9% compared to 1,428 ktoe in 2012. Consequently, this led to an increase of 1.8% in the per capita primary energy requirement from 1.14 toe in 2012 to 1.16 toe.

#### 2.2.1 Primary energy requirement from fossil fuel

In 2013, around 85% (1,235 ktoe) of the total primary energy requirement was met from imported fossil fuels (petroleum products and coal) against 84 % (1,205 ktoe) in the preceding year. The share of the different fossil fuels within the total primary energy requirement in 2013 was as follows: coal (30.3%), fuel oil (17.1%), diesel oil (14.2%), gasolene (9.8%), dual purpose kerosene (kerosene used as jet fuel and other purposes) (8.4%), and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - (5.1%).

Energy supply from petroleum products increased by 1% from 787 ktoe in 2012 to 795 ktoe in 2013. It comprised mainly fuel oil (31.3%), diesel oil (26.0%), gasolene (18.0%), aviation fuel (15.2%) and LPG (9.4%). Supply of coal increased by 5.5% from 418 ktoe in 2012 to 441 ktoe in 2013 (Table 4).

### **2.2.2 Primary energy requirement from local sources (renewables)**

In 2013, primary energy requirement obtained from local renewable sources namely: hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuelwood stood at 219 ktoe and it accounted for around 15% of the total primary energy requirement. Bagasse and hydro contributed around 92% and 4% of the local renewable sources respectively while wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic and fuelwood accounted for the remaining 4%.

### **2.2.3 Energy Intensity**

'Energy intensity' defined as total primary energy requirement per Rs 100,000 of Gross Domestic Product provides a measure of the efficiency with which energy is being used in production. As shown in Table 1, 'Energy intensity' stood at 0.73 in 2013 compared to 0.74 in 2012.

### **2.2.4 Imports of energy sources**

Imports of fossil fuels (petroleum products and coal) totalled 1,667 ktoe in 2013, up by 4.5% from 1,595 ktoe in 2012. Fuel oil constituted around 34% of petroleum imports, diesel oil 28%, dual purpose kerosene 21%, gasolene 12% and LPG 6%.

Compared to 2012, imports of petroleum products rose by 7.4% (from 1,143 to 1,228 ktoe) while those of coal decreased by 2.9% (from 452 to 439 ktoe) (Table 5 and Fig. 2).

The import bill of petroleum products and coal increased by 4.5% from Rs 33,421 million in 2012 to Rs 34,915 million in 2013 and accounted for around 21% of the total imports bill (Fig. 3). During the same period, changes in the average imports price were as follows: coal (-14.7%), fuel oil (-3.5%), LPG (-3.4%), gasolene (-0.3%), diesel oil (-0.1%) and dual purpose kerosene (+0.2%) - (Fig. 4).

### **2.2.5 Local production (renewable)**

Total energy production from local renewable sources; hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuelwood went down by 1.4% from 222 ktoe in 2012 to 219 ktoe in 2013. It was largely due to a decline of 1.9% in the production of bagasse from 206 ktoe in 2012 to 202 ktoe in 2013. On the other hand, increases were noted in the production of hydro (+28%), landfill gas (+12%) and photovoltaic (+187%) - (Table 4).

### **2.2.6 Re-exports and bunkering**

Of the 1,667 ktoe of imported energy sources in 2013, around 386 ktoe (23.2%) were supplied to foreign marine vessels and aircraft, representing a rise of 2.9% compared to 375 ktoe in 2012. Re-exports consisted of 149.8 ktoe of fuel oil (38.9%), 120.5 ktoe of aviation fuel (31.2%) and 115.2 ktoe of diesel oil (29.9%) - (Table 6).

## 2.3 Electricity generation

The peak power demand in 2013 reached 441.1 MW in the Island of Mauritius as compared with 430.1 MW in 2012, up by 2.6% (Table 7).

Some 2,885 GWh (248 ktoe) of electricity was generated in 2013. Around 79% (2,291 GWh) of the electricity was generated from non-renewable sources, mainly coal and fuel oil while the remaining 21% (594 GWh) were from renewable sources, mostly bagasse (Table 8).

Between 2012 and 2013,

- Total electricity generated increased by 3.1% from 2,797 GWh to 2,885 GWh;
- Electricity generated from coal increased by 4.5% from 1,162 GWh to 1,214 GWh and that from fuel and diesel oil together increased by 1.8% from 1,057 GWh to 1,076 GWh; and
- Electricity generated from renewable sources increased from 567 GWh to 594 GWh, up by 4.8%. Main changes were as follows: hydro (+27.9%), landfill gas (+12.4%), bagasse (+0.5%). To note that 2.7 GWh of electricity was produced from photovoltaic in 2013 compared to 0.9 GWh in 2012.

Table 9 shows that the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) produced around 59% of the total electricity generated while the Central Electricity Board (CEB) the remaining 41%. Thermal energy represented around 97% of overall generation.

### 2.3.1 Fuel input for electricity generation

Table 10 shows the amount of fossil fuel and bagasse used for electricity generation and it indicates that:

- Between 2012 and 2013, fossil fuel and bagasse input increased by 2.2% from 785 ktoe to 802 ktoe;
- In 2013, coal (52.8%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by fuel oil (25.9%) and bagasse (21.1%);
- Input of coal increased by 5.2% (from 402.5 ktoe in 2012 to 423.6 ktoe in 2013) and that of fuel oil by 1.5% (from 204.5 ktoe in 2012 to 207.5 ktoe in 2013); and
- Some 169.0 ktoe of bagasse was used to produce electricity in 2013 compared to 172.5 ktoe in 2012, down by 2.0%.

### 2.3.2 Electricity sales and consumption

Electricity sales increased by 3.9% from 2,294 GWh (197 ktoe) in 2012 to 2,384 GWh (205 ktoe) in 2013. During the same period, the average sales price of electricity remained at around Rs 6 per kWh. The share of sales of commercial, domestic and industrial tariffs within the total electricity sales in 2013 was respectively 36%, 33%, and 30% (Table 11 & Fig. 10).

The per capita consumption of electricity sold went up by 3.7% from 1,827 kWh in 2012 to 1,894 kWh in 2013 (Table 1).

## **2.4 Final energy consumption**

Final energy consumption is the total amount of energy required by end users as a final product. End-users are mainly categorized into five sectors namely: manufacturing, transport, commercial and distributive trade, households and agriculture. Final energy consumption increased by 2.0% from 854 ktOE in 2012 to 871 ktOE in 2013.

The two main energy-consuming sectors were “Transport” and “Manufacturing”, accounting respectively for 50.4% and 24.4% of the energy consumed. They were followed by the household sector (14.2%), commercial and distributive trade (10.1%) and agriculture (0.5%) - (Table 12).

### **2.4.1 Transport**

Energy consumed by the “Transport” sector, which represents around 50% of the total final energy consumption went up by 2.7% from 427.3 ktOE in 2012 to 438.8 ktOE in 2013. Consumption of fuel for land transport increased from 304.2 ktOE to 310.1 ktOE (+1.9%). The principal energy used in road transport was diesel.

Consumption of aviation fuel increased from 115.0 ktOE in 2012 to 120.7 ktOE in 2013 (+5.0%) and fuel consumed by sea transport remained at around 8.0 ktOE.

### **2.4.2 Manufacturing**

Some 212.3 ktOE (around 24%) of the total final energy consumption was used by the manufacturing sector in 2013 against 215.5 ktOE in 2012, down by 1.5%. The main energy consumed by the sector was as follows: electricity (82.8 ktOE), fuel oil (37.6 ktOE), diesel oil (35.8 ktOE), bagasse (32.7 ktOE) and coal (17.1 ktOE).

### **2.4.3 Commercial and Distributive Trade**

Total final energy consumption by “Commercial and Distributive Trade” sector, which represents around 10% of total energy consumed increased by 5.3% from 83.7 ktOE in 2012 to 88.1 ktOE in 2013.

Electricity was the main source of energy in the “Commercial and Distributive Trade” sector and its consumption increased from 70.4 ktOE to 73.4 ktOE (+4.3%). LPG consumption went up by 10.9% from 12.9 ktOE to 14.3 ktOE.

### **2.4.4 Household**

Final energy consumed by households (excluding transport) represented around 14% (123.4 ktOE) of the total energy consumption. The two main sources of energy for households were electricity and LPG, representing 54% and 41% respectively of the total energy consumed by households.

Between 2012 and 2013, household consumption of electricity and LPG rose by 3.7% and 2.2% respectively.

### 2.4.5 Agriculture

Final energy consumption in “Agriculture” stood at 4.5 ktoe in 2013, representing around 0.5% of the total final energy consumption. Electricity and diesel were the only two sources of energy used in this sector. In 2013, some 2.2 ktoe of electricity were used mainly for irrigation compared to 2.1 ktoe in 2012 while consumption of diesel oil, which was used for mechanical operations in fields dropped to 2.3 ktoe from 2.4 ktoe in 2012.

## 3. Water

### 3.1 Water Balance

In 2013, the Island of Mauritius received 3,821 million cubic metres (Mm<sup>3</sup>) of precipitation (rainfall). Only 10% (382 Mm<sup>3</sup>) of the precipitation went as ground water recharge, while evapotranspiration and surface runoff accounted for 30% (1,146 Mm<sup>3</sup>) and 60% (2,293 Mm<sup>3</sup>) respectively (Figure 14).

### 3.2 Rainfall

During the year 2013, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around the Island of Mauritius was 2,049 millimetres (mm), representing an increase of 27.3% compared to 1,609 mm in 2012. The wettest month in 2013 was February with a mean of 463 mm of rainfall while September was the driest with a mean of 38 mm of rainfall.

The mean rainfall registered in Rodrigues at Point Canon in 2013 was 980 mm compared to 1,040 mm in 2012, down by 5.8%. The highest amount of rainfall with 218 mm was recorded in the month of February while the least amount was in July with 13 mm (Table13).

### 3.3 Water storage level

In 2013, the minimum and maximum percentage of water storage level of the different reservoirs was as follows:

Reservoir	Capacity (Mm <sup>3</sup> )	% Minimum [month(s)]	% Maximum [month(s)]
Mare aux Vacoas	25.89	52 (January)	100 (April)
Midlands Dam	25.5	37 (January)	100 (March and April)
La Ferme	11.52	21 (January and November)	100 (March and April)
Mare Longue	6.28	36 (January)	100 (April)
La Nicoliere	5.26	39 (October and November)	100 (February to May)
Piton du Milieu	2.99	27 (January)	100 (February to April)

The mean percentage water level for all reservoirs (excluding Midlands Dam) varied from 49% to 100% in 2013. To note that the mean water level is computed as the average level during a month while the normal level is the long term mean averaged over the period 1990 to 1999 (Table 14).

### **3.4 Water production**

The total volume of potable water treated by the different treatment plants increased by 0.9% from 215 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 2012 to 217 Mm<sup>3</sup> recorded in 2013. The average production from surface water and boreholes represented 50.4% and 49.6% respectively in 2013 (Table 15).

### **3.5 Water sales and revenue collectible**

Total volume of water sold increased from 111.2 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 2012 to 111.3 Mm<sup>3</sup> in 2013. In 2013, potable water made up 86.1% of the volume sold and the remaining 13.9% consisted of non-treated water. Water for domestic consumption was 73.4 Mm<sup>3</sup>, accounting for nearly 66% of the total volume of water sold.

The amount of revenue collectible from the sales of water for the year 2013 was Rs 1,348.7 million, which is an increase of around 2.0%, over the amount of Rs 1,322.6 million collected in 2012 (Table 16).

## **Statistics Mauritius**

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Port Louis

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**Contact person:**

Mrs. D. Balgobin (Statistician)

Mrs. N. Meenowa (Principal Statistical Officer)

Tel. No. ( 230) 213 3077

Fax: (230) 211 4150

Email: cso\_energy @mail.gov.mu

## Concepts and Terminology

The energy data have been compiled according to the recommendations of the United Nations Manual, Series F No. 29 on Energy Statistics.

- **Energy**  
Energy means the capacity for doing work or for producing heat. Producing heat is a common manifestation of "doing work" as are producing light and motive force.
- **Primary energy**  
Primary energy designates energy from sources that involve only extraction or capture, with or without separation from contiguous material, cleaning or grading, before the energy embodied in that source can be converted into heat or mechanical work. Primary energy is not derived from any other form of energy. By convention, sources of energy that occur naturally such as coal, natural gas, fuel wood are termed primary energy.
- **Secondary energy**  
Secondary energy designates energy from all sources of energy that results from transformation of primary sources.
- **Fuels**  
The term fuel is used to describe those energy sources, whether primary or secondary, that must be subjected to combustion or fission in order to release for use the energy stored up inside them.
- **Re-export of bunkers and aviation fuel**  
Bunkers relate to fuels sold to ships irrespective of their flags of ownership or registration. Re-exports include aviation fuel delivered to foreign aircraft. Aviation fuel delivered to aircraft owned by the national airline is included as final consumption in the transport sector.
- **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.
- **Primary energy input to hydro electricity.**  
The primary energy input to hydro electricity is defined as the energy value of the electricity generated from hydro.

## Energy conversion factors

The following energy conversion factors have been used to express the energy content for the different fuels in terms of a common accounting unit, tonnes of oil equivalent (toe).

<b>Energy Source</b>	<b><u>Tonne</u></b>	<b><u>toe</u></b>
Gasolene	1	1.08
Diesel Oil	1	1.01
Dual Purpose Kerosene (DPK)	1	1.04
Fuel oil	1	0.96
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	1	1.08
Coal	1	0.62
Bagasse	1	0.16
Fuel Wood	1	0.38
Charcoal	1	0.74
	<b><u>GWh</u></b>	<b><u>toe</u></b>
Hydro/Wind/Landfill gas/Photovoltaic	1	86
Electricity	1	86

## ABBREVIATIONS

The following technical abbreviations have been used throughout the report.

toe	Tonne of oil equivalent
ktoe	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MW	Megawatt (1,000 kW)
kWh	Kilowatt hour
GWh	Gigawatt hour
Mm	Millimetres
Mm <sup>3</sup>	Million cubic metres

## ACRONYMS

CEB	Central Electricity Board
IPP	Independent Power Producer
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
SSDG	Small Scale Distributed Generation
MSDG	Medium Scale Distributed Generation

**Table 1 - Main Energy and Water Indicators, 2009 - 2013**

Indicators	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mid-year population <sup>1</sup> , Republic of Mauritius	thousand	1,247	1,250	1,252	1,256	1,259
GDP in 2000 rupees	Rs.Million	173,198	180,299	187,331	193,325	199,512
GDP index (2000 = 100)		141.5	147.3	153.0	157.9	163.0
Total primary energy requirement	ktoe	1,346.9	1,430.7	1,426.9	1,427.6	1,454.8
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	17.5	16.9	16.2	15.6	15.1
Annual increase	%	-4.1	+6.2	-0.3	+0.1	+1.9
Total primary energy requirement index (2000 = 100) <sup>2</sup>		121.0	128.5	128.2	128.3	130.7
Total final energy consumption	ktoe	808.6	854.0	862.0	854.4	870.6
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.5
Total electricity generated	GWh	2,577	2,689	2,739	2,797	2,885
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	23.6	21.5	20.0	20.3	20.6
Total electricity sold	GWh	2,069	2,174	2,228	2,294	2,384
<b>Efficiency Indicators</b>						
Import dependency	%	82.5	83.1	83.8	84.8	84.9
Energy intensity <sup>2</sup>	toe per Rs.100,000 GDP at 2000 prices	0.78	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.73
Per capita primary energy requirement <sup>1</sup>	toe	1.08	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.16
Per capita final energy consumption <sup>1</sup>	toe	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.69
Per capita consumption of electricity sold - Republic of Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	kWh	1,659	1,739	1,779	1,827	1,894
Per capita consumption of electricity sold - Island of Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	kWh	1,692	1,774	1,816	1,866	1,934
Per capita consumption of electricity sold - Island of Rodrigues	kWh	660	661	664	675	707
Mean annual rainfall, Island of Mauritius	Millimetres	2,397	1,806	1,945	1,609	2,049
Mean annual rainfall, Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)	Millimetres	949	1,142	834	1,040	980
Potable water produced <sup>3</sup>	Mm <sup>3</sup>	220	223	203	215	217
Potable water consumed <sup>3</sup>	Mm <sup>3</sup>	98	100	96	95	96
Potable water consumed <sup>3</sup> per capita per day	litres	222	227	218	214	216
Consumption <sup>3</sup> per capita for 'Domestic tariffs'	litres	170	173	167	164	165

<sup>1</sup> Revised in line with Population Census 2011 and accordingly, all 'per capita' indicators have been revised.

<sup>2</sup> Revised

<sup>3</sup> Refers to Island of Mauritius only

**Table 2 - Energy balance, 2013**

Source  Flow		Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)																
		Fossil fuels							Renewables							Electricity	Total	
		Coal	Petroleum products						Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse			Total Renewables
Gasolene	Diesel		Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products											
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,306	-	8,156	310	1,721	234	201,714	219,441	-	219,441
Imports	439,167	149,273	339,463	250,708	2,957	411,909	73,679	1,227,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,667,156
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(115,242)	(120,503)	-	(149,835)	-	(385,580)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(385,580)
Stock change / Statistical error	1,476	(6,607)	(17,195)	(9,468)	(2,076)	(13,533)	1,191	(47,689)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46,213)
<b>Total Primary Energy Requirement</b>	<b>440,643</b>	<b>142,666</b>	<b>207,026</b>	<b>120,737</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>248,541</b>	<b>74,870</b>	<b>794,720</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>201,714</b>	<b>219,441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,454,804</b>
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(1,282)	-	(671)	(207,542)	-	(209,495)	-	-	(8,156)	(310)	-	-	-	(8,466)	101,155	(116,806)
Autoproducer plants	(423,588)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,721)	(234)	(168,983)	(170,938)	146,980	(447,546)
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(903)	440	-	-	-	-	-	(463)	-	(463)
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,610)	(3,610)
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,804)	(15,804)
<b>Total Final Consumption</b>	<b>17,054</b>	<b>142,666</b>	<b>205,744</b>	<b>120,737</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>40,999</b>	<b>74,870</b>	<b>585,225</b>	<b>6,403</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,730</b>	<b>39,573</b>	<b>228,722</b>	<b>870,575</b>
Manufacturing sector	17,054	-	35,797	-	-	37,615	5,781	79,193	526	-	-	-	-	-	32,730	33,257	82,765	212,269
Transport sector <sup>1</sup>	-	142,666	167,603	120,737	-	3,384	4,393	438,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438,783
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,348	14,348	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	357	73,359	88,064
Household	-	-	-	-	210	-	50,069	50,279	5,877	82	-	-	-	-	-	5,959	67,147	123,385
Agriculture	-	-	2,343	-	-	-	-	2,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,183	4,526
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,268	3,547

<sup>1</sup> includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 3 - Energy balance, 2012<sup>1</sup>

Source  Flow		Fossil fuels								Renewables								Electricity	Total
		Coal	Petroleum products							Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse	Total Renewables		
			Gasolene	Diesel	Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products										
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,511	-	6,370	307	1,530	78	206,545	222,341	-	222,341	
Imports	452,183	138,424	316,907	221,523	7,325	385,157	73,334	1,142,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,594,852	
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(103,697)	(114,707)	-	(156,792)	-	(375,196)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(375,196)	
Stock change / Statistical error	(33,822)	(1,850)	188	8,189	(3,498)	17,068	(629)	19,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,353)	
<b>Total Primary Energy Requirement</b>	<b>418,361</b>	<b>136,574</b>	<b>213,398</b>	<b>115,005</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>245,433</b>	<b>72,706</b>	<b>786,942</b>	<b>7,511</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>206,545</b>	<b>222,341</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,427,644</b>	
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(1,876)	-	(3,574)	(204,511)	-	(209,961)	-	-	(6,370)	(307)	-	-	-	(6,677)	98,528	(118,110)	
Autoproducer plants	(402,477)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,530)	(78)	(172,446)	(174,054)	142,026	(434,505)	
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(894)	435	-	-	-	-	-	(459)	-	(459)	
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,715)	(3,715)	
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,449)	(16,449)	
<b>Total Final Consumption</b>	<b>15,884</b>	<b>136,574</b>	<b>211,522</b>	<b>115,005</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>40,922</b>	<b>72,706</b>	<b>576,981</b>	<b>6,617</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>41,152</b>	<b>220,390</b>	<b>854,407</b>	
Manufacturing sector	15,884	-	41,723	-	-	37,395	5,900	85,018	536	-	-	-	-	-	34,100	34,635	79,947	215,485	
Transport sector <sup>2</sup>	-	136,574	167,445	115,005	-	3,527	4,712	427,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427,263	
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,871	12,871	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	351	70,445	83,667	
Household	-	-	-	-	253	-	48,955	49,208	6,081	84	-	-	-	-	-	6,166	64,745	120,118	
Agriculture	-	-	2,354	-	-	-	-	2,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,146	4,501	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,107	3,373	

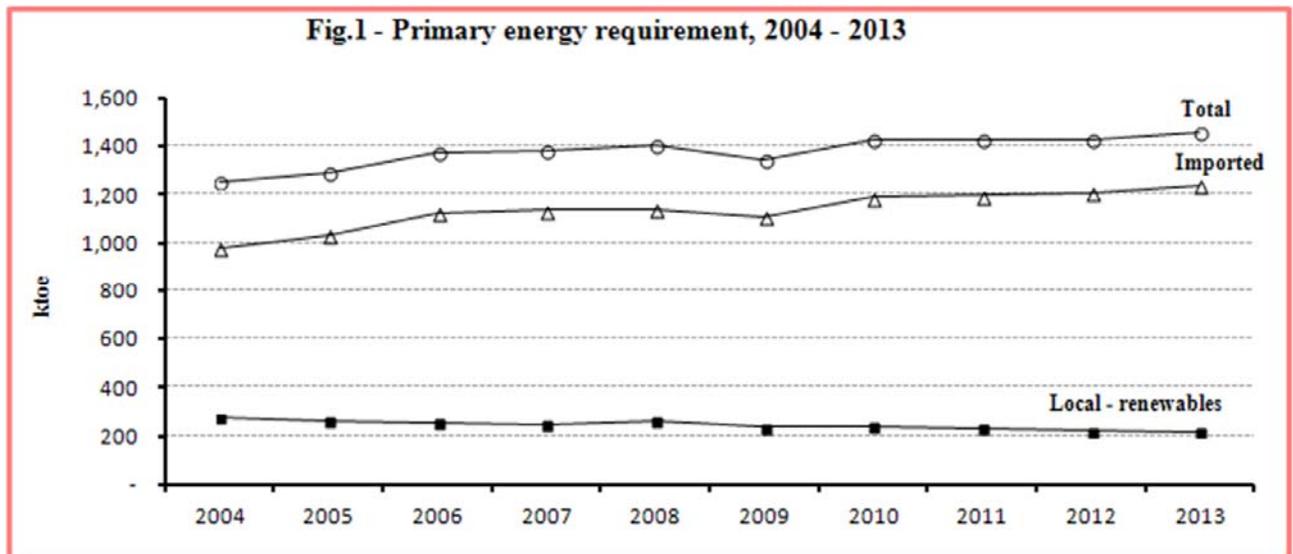
<sup>1</sup> revised

<sup>2</sup> includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

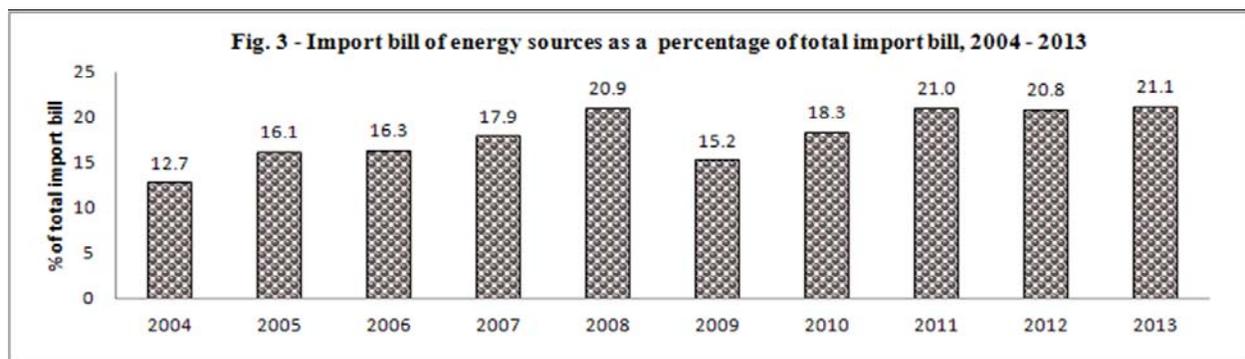
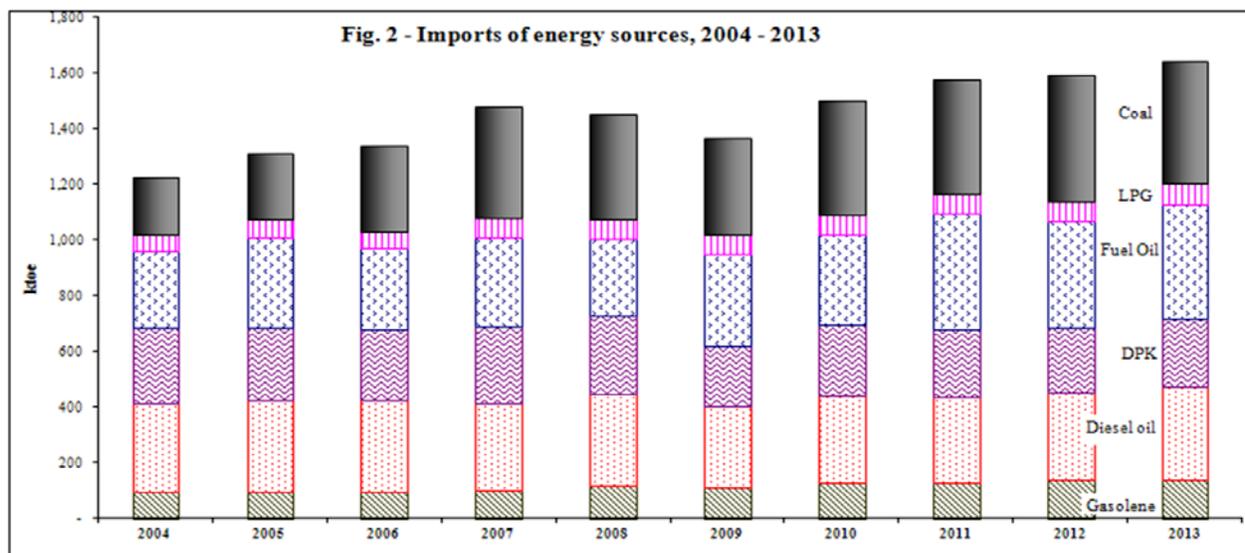
Table 4 - Total primary energy requirement, 2012 - 2013

Energy source	2012 <sup>1</sup>			2013		
	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%
<b>Imported (Fossil fuels)</b>		<b>1,205.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>		<b>1,235.4</b>	<b>84.9</b>
Coal	674,776	418.4	29.3	710,714	440.6	30.3
Petroleum products		<b>786.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>		<b>794.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>
Gasolene	126,457	136.6	9.6	132,098	142.7	9.8
Diesel Oil	211,285	213.4	14.9	204,976	207.0	14.2
Dual Purpose Kerosene	114,262	118.8	8.3	116,940	121.6	8.4
<i>Kerosene</i>	3,680	3.8	0.3	847	0.9	0.1
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	110,582	115.0	8.1	116,093	120.7	8.3
Fuel Oil	255,659	245.4	17.2	258,897	248.5	17.1
LPG	67,320	72.7	5.1	69,324	74.9	5.1
<b>Local (Renewables)</b>		<b>222.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>		<b>219.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Hydro	<i>GWh</i> 74	6.4	0.4	95	8.2	0.6
Wind	<i>GWh</i> 4	0.31	0.02	4	0.31	0.02
Landfill Gas	<i>GWh</i> 18	1.53	0.11	20	1.72	0.12
Photovoltaic	<i>GWh</i> 1	0.08	0.01	3	0.23	0.02
Bagasse <sup>2</sup>	1,290,909	206.5	14.5	1,260,711	201.7	13.9
Fuelwood <sup>2</sup>	19,765	7.5	0.5	19,227	7.3	0.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,427.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>1,454.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> revised<sup>2</sup> Estimates

**Table 5 - Imports of energy sources, 2012 - 2013**

Energy source	2012				2013			
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)
<b>Fossil fuels</b>								
Coal	729.3	452.2	28.4	2,559.3	708.3	439.2	26.3	2,119.8
Petroleum products		1,142.7	71.6	30,861.2		1,228.0	73.7	32,795.4
Gasolene	128.2	138.4	8.7	4,113.4	138.2	149.3	9.0	4,424.2
Diesel Oil	313.8	316.9	19.9	9,545.4	336.1	339.5	20.4	10,213.6
Dual Purpose Kerosene	220.0	228.8	14.3	6,816.5	243.9	253.7	15.2	7,571.0
<i>Kerosene</i>	7.0	7.3	0.5	215.6	2.8	3.0	0.2	88.2
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	213.0	221.5	13.9	6,600.9	241.1	250.7	15.0	7,482.8
Fuel Oil	401.2	385.2	24.2	8,233.9	429.1	411.9	24.7	8,498.6
LPG	67.9	73.3	4.6	2,152.1	68.2	73.7	4.4	2,087.9
<b>Total imports of energy sources</b>		<b>1,594.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,420.6</b>		<b>1,667.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,915.2</b>

**Table 6 - Re-exports of energy sources to foreign aircraft and bunkers, 2012 - 2013**

Energy Re-exported	2012			2013		
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%
Aviation fuel to foreign aircraft	110.3	114.7	30.6	115.9	120.5	31.2
Diesel oil	102.7	103.7	27.6	114.1	115.2	29.9
Fuel oil	163.3	156.8	41.8	156.1	149.8	38.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>375.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>385.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Fig. 4 - Average import price of energy sources, 2004 - 2013

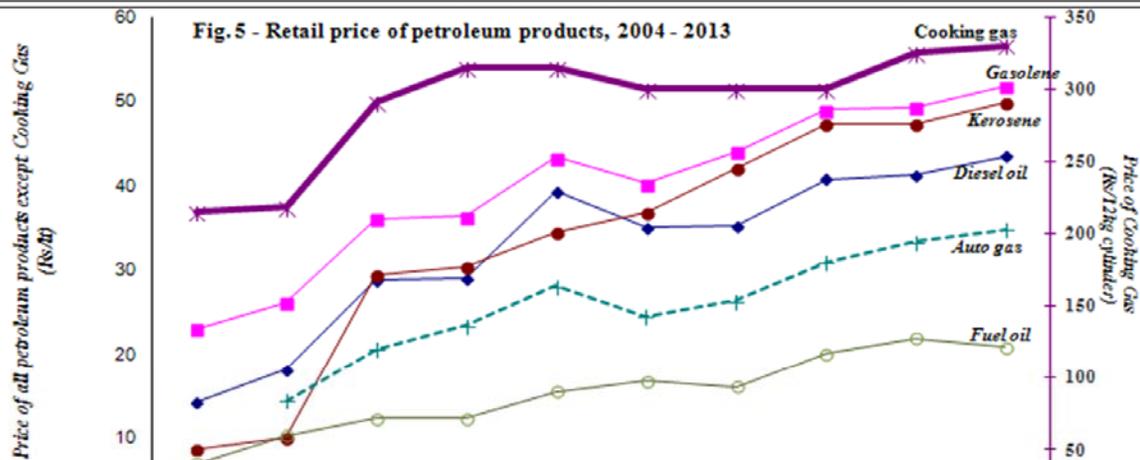
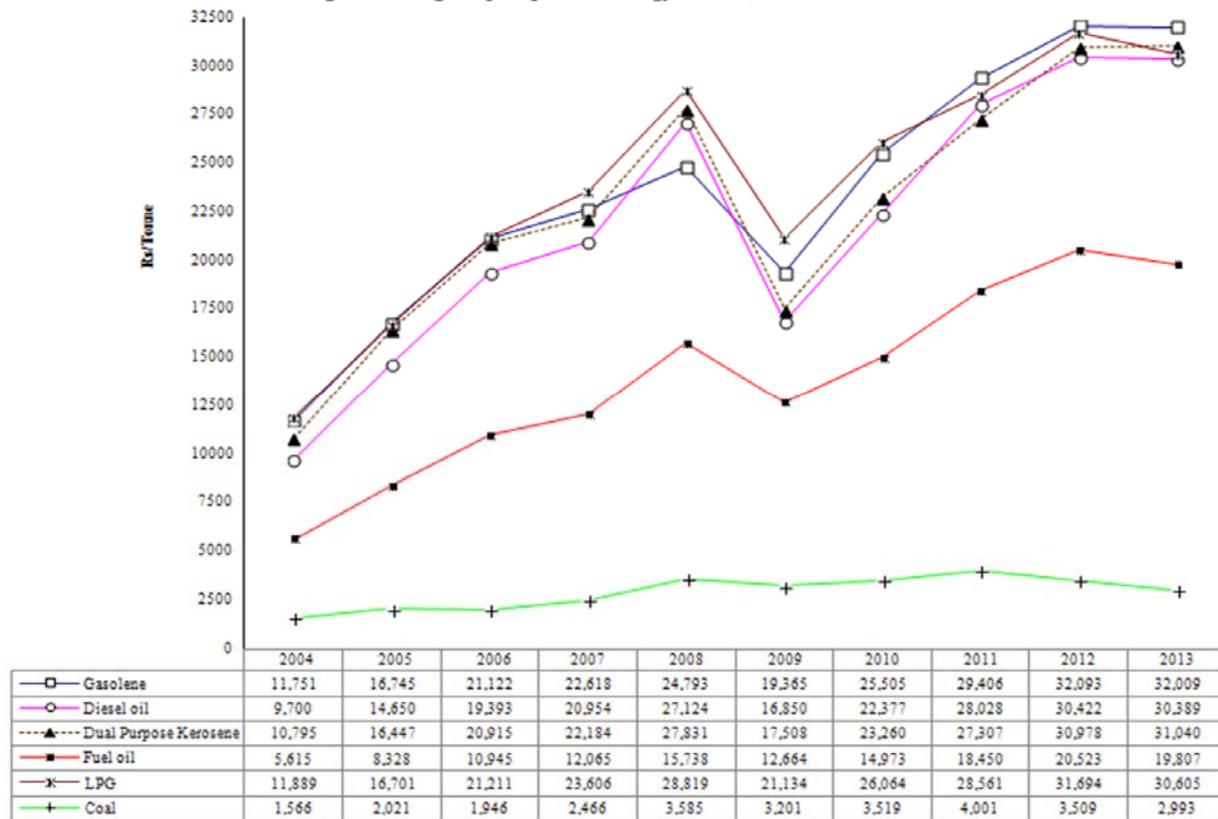


Fig. 6 - Average wholesale price of coal, 2004 - 2013

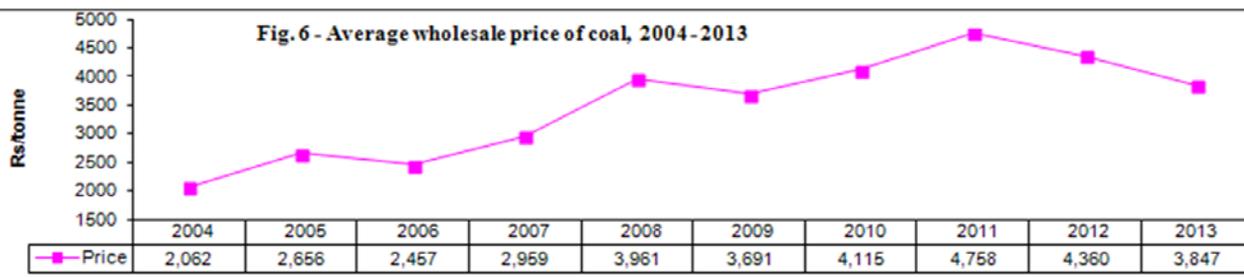


Table 7 - Evolution of power plant capacities<sup>1</sup>, peak power demand and electricity generation, 2012 - 2013

Year	Installed capacity (MW)	Effective capacity (MW)	Peak power demand (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)					
			Mauritius	Rodrigues	Hydro	Wind	Photovoltaic	Thermal		Total
								Landfill Gas	Thermal Other	
2012	781.3	695.6	430.1	6.6	74.1	3.6	0.9	17.8	2,700.8	2,797.1
2013	778.3	700.0	441.1	6.9	94.8	3.6	2.7	20.0	2,764.1	2,885.3

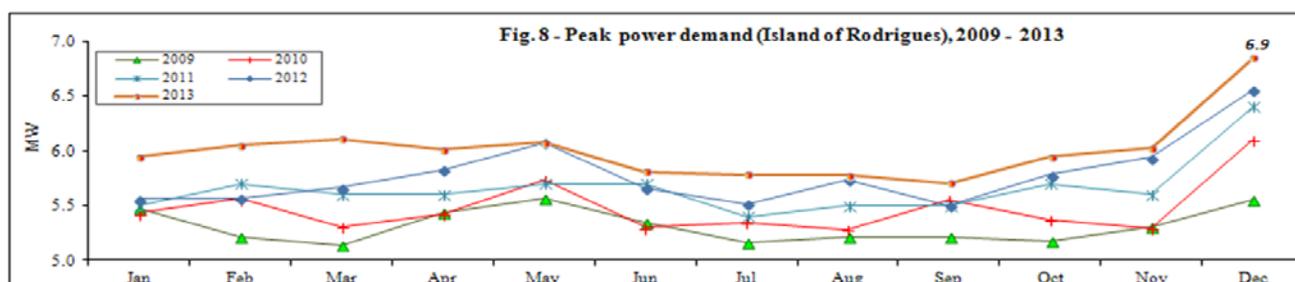
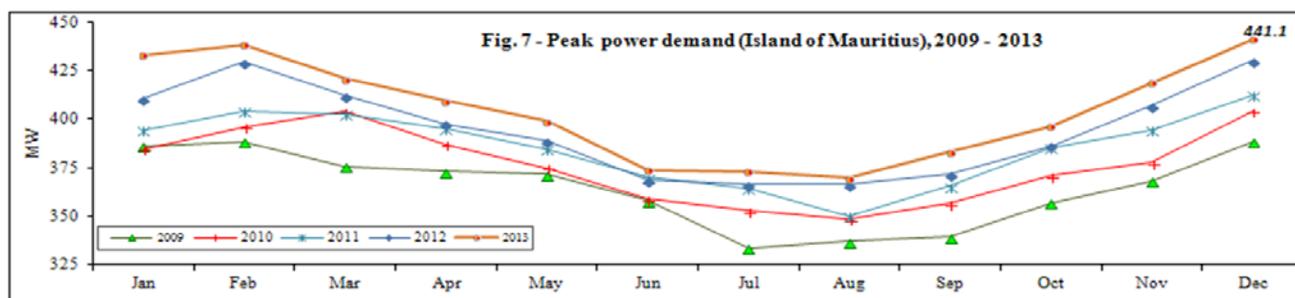


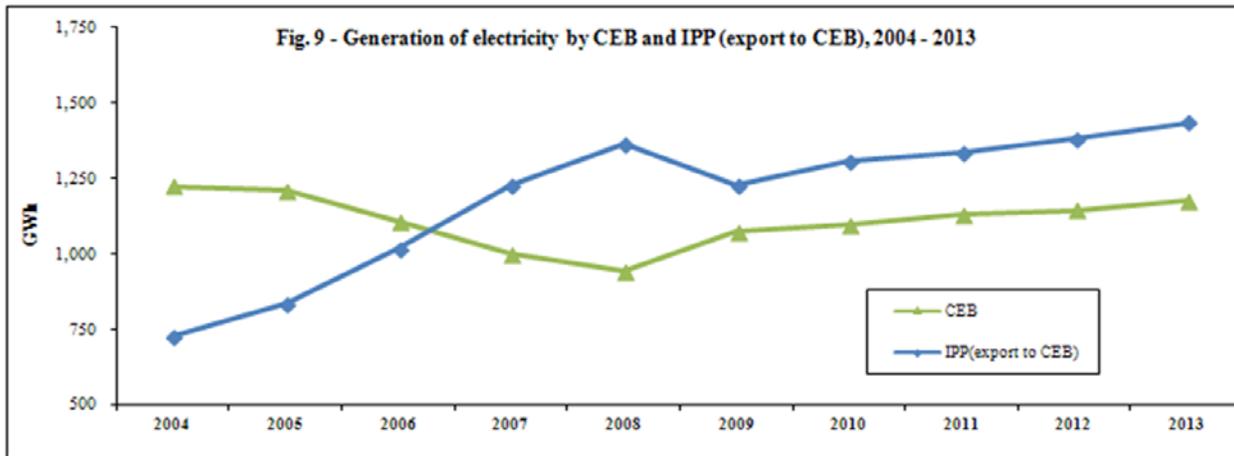
Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, 2012 - 2013

Source of energy	2012		2013	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
<b>Primary energy</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Hydro (renewable energy)	74.1	2.6	94.8	3.3
Wind (renewable energy)	3.6	0.1	3.6	0.1
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	17.8	0.6	20.0	0.7
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.1
<b>Secondary energy</b>	<b>2,700.8</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>2,764.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>
Gas turbine (kerosene)	11.0	0.4	1.7	0.1
Diesel & Fuel oil	1,057.0	37.8	1,076.1	37.3
Coal	1,162.3	41.6	1,213.6	42.1
Bagasse (renewable energy)	470.5	16.8	472.8	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,797.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,885.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>of which : renewable energy</i>	<b>566.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>594.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>

Table 9 - Generation of electricity by CEB and IPP, 2012 - 2013

Power producer	2012		2013	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
<b>CEB</b>	<b>1,145.7</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>1,176.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>
Island of Mauritius	1,112.1	39.8	1,140.6	39.5
Hydro	74.1	2.6	94.8	3.3
Thermal	1,038.0	37.1	1,045.8	36.2
Island of Rodrigues	33.6	1.2	35.6	1.2
Wind	3.6	0.1	3.6	0.1
Thermal	30.0	1.1	32.0	1.1
<b>IPP</b>	<b>1,651.5</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>1,709.1</b>	<b>59.2</b>
<i>of which : exported to CEB</i>	1,383.4	49.5	1,434.9	49.7
Photovoltaic/Wind	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Thermal	1,383.2	49.4	1,433.7	49.7
Landfill gas	17.8	0.6	20.0	0.7
Other thermal	1,365.4	48.8	1,413.6	49.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,797.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,885.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Island of Mauritius				
CEB	1,112.1	44.6	1,140.6	44.3
IPP export to CEB	1,383.4	55.4	1,434.9	55.7
<b>Total units generated for sales</b>	<b>2,495.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,575.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1 includes plant capacity for electricity not exported to CEB



**Table 10 - Fuel input for electricity production, 2012 - 2013**

Fuel	2012			2013		
	Tonne	ktoe	%	Tonne	ktoe	%
Fuel oil	213,032	204.5	26.0	216,190	207.5	25.9
Diesel oil	1,857	1.9	0.2	1,269	1.3	0.2
Kerosene	3,437	3.6	0.5	645	0.7	0.1
Coal	649,157	402.5	51.3	683,207	423.6	52.8
Bagasse	1,077,786	172.5	22.0	1,056,146	169.0	21.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>784.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>802.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

**Table 11 - Sales of electricity by type of tariff, 2012 - 2013**

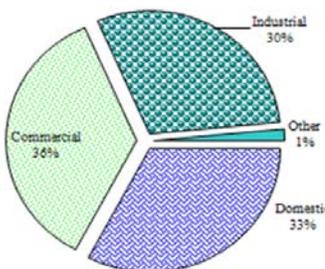
Type of tariff	2012				2013 <sup>1</sup>			
	No. of consumers	Sales (MWh)	Value sold (Rs.mn)	Average sales price <sup>2</sup> per KWh (Rupees)	No. of consumers	Sales (MWh)	Value sold (Rs.mn)	Average sales price <sup>2</sup> per KWh (Rupees)
Domestic	381,096	752,977	4,299	5.71	388,910	780,778	4,467	5.72
Commercial	38,539	818,715	6,093	7.44	39,199	852,013	6,286	7.38
Industrial	6,763	687,401	2,450	3.56	6,703	715,218	2,533	3.54
of which: irrigation	555	24,965	71	2.84	584	25,391	72	2.84
Other	507	35,268	270	7.64	588	36,131	239	6.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,905</b>	<b>2,294,361</b>	<b>13,111</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>435,400</b>	<b>2,384,139</b>	<b>13,525</b>	<b>5.67</b>

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

<sup>2</sup> Excluding VAT & meter rent

Source: Central Electricity Board (CEB)

**Fig. 10 - Electricity sold by tariff, 2013**



**Fig. 11 - Sales value by tariff, 2013**

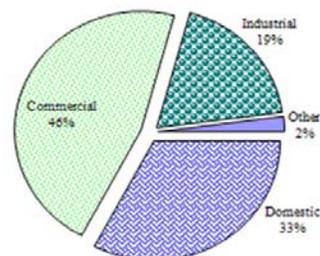


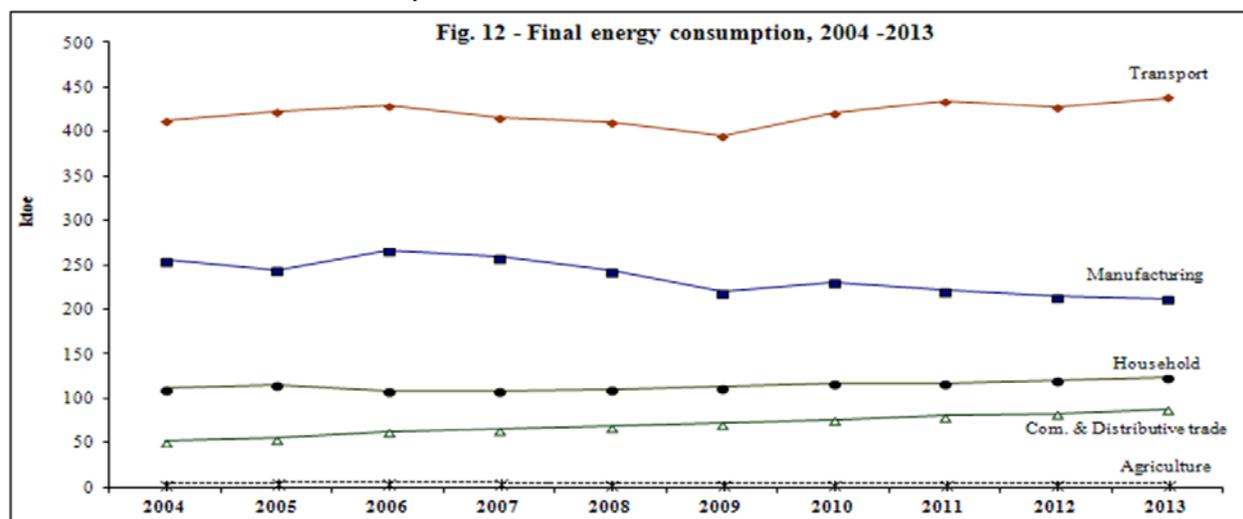
Table 12 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2012 - 2013

Sector	2012 <sup>1</sup>			2013		
	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%
<b>1. Manufacturing</b>		<b>215.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>		<b>212.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>1.1 excluding bagasse</b>		<b>181.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>		<b>179.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Fuel oil	38,953	37.4	4.4	39,182	37.6	4.3
Diesel oil	41,310	41.7	4.9	35,443	35.8	4.1
LPG	5,463	5.9	0.7	5,353	5.8	0.7
Coal	25,619	15.9	1.9	27,507	17.1	2.0
Fuel wood <sup>3</sup>	1,410	0.5	0.1	1,385	0.5	0.1
Electricity (GWh)	929.8	79.9	9.4	962.6	82.8	9.5
<b>1.2 bagasse</b>	<b>213,123</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>204,565</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>2. Transport <sup>2</sup></b>		<b>427.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>		<b>438.8</b>	<b>50.4</b>
Land		<b>304.2</b>	<b>35.6</b>		<b>310.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>
Gasolene	123,352	133.2	15.6	128,928	139.2	16.0
LPG	4,363	4.7	0.6	4,068	4.4	0.5
Diesel oil	164,650	166.3	19.5	164,802	166.5	19.1
Air			-			-
Aviation Fuel	110,582	115.0	13.5	116,093	120.7	13.9
Sea		<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>		<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Gasolene	3,105	3.4	0.4	3,170	3.4	0.4
Diesel oil	1,137	1.1	0.1	1,142	1.2	0.1
Fuel oil	3,674	3.5	0.4	3,525	3.4	0.4
<b>3. Commercial and Distributive Trade</b>		<b>83.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>		<b>88.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>
LPG	11,918	12.9	1.5	13,285	14.3	1.6
Charcoal <sup>3</sup>	474	0.4	0.0	483	0.4	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	819.3	70.4	8.2	853.2	73.4	8.4
<b>4. Household</b>		<b>120.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>		<b>123.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Kerosene	243	0.3	0.0	202	0.2	0.0
LPG	45,329	49.0	5.7	46,360	50.1	5.8
Fuelwood <sup>3</sup>	16,003	6.1	0.7	15,466	5.9	0.7
Charcoal <sup>3</sup>	114	0.1	0.0	111	0.1	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	753.0	64.7	7.6	781.0	67.1	7.7
<b>5. Agriculture</b>		<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>		<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Diesel oil <sup>3</sup>	2,331	2.4	0.3	2,320	2.3	0.3
Electricity (GWh)	25.0	2.1	0.3	25.4	2.2	0.3
<b>6. Other (n.e.s)</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>		<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>854.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>870.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1 Revised

2 Includes transport for all sectors

3 Estimates

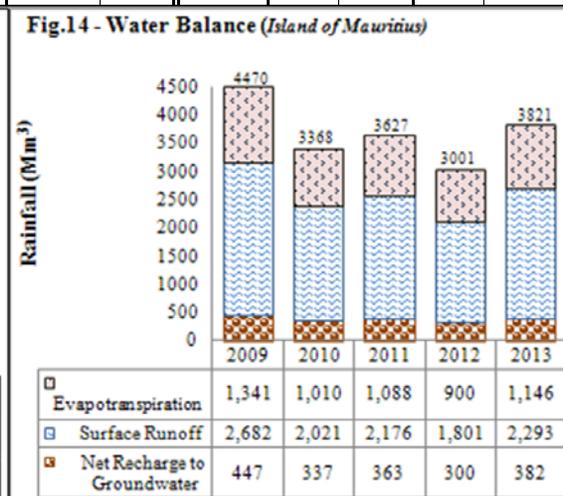
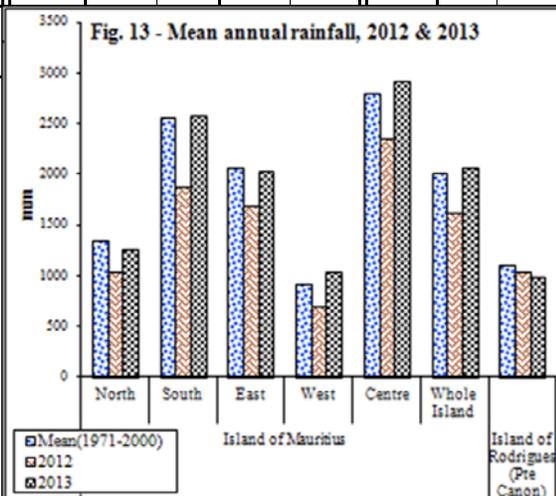


**Table 13 - Mean rainfall, 2012 - 2013**

Millimetres

Period	Long Term Mean (1971-2000)	2012		2013		Long Term Mean (1971-2000)	2012		2013		Long Term Mean (1971-2000)	2012		2013		Long Term Mean (1971-2000)	2012		2013						
		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean							
		Island of Mauritius					Island of Mauritius					Island of Mauritius					Island of Mauritius								
Year	North					South					East					West					Center				
	Jan	1,341	1,031	77	1,249	93	2,559	1,872	73	2,565	100	2,065	1,679	81	2,020	98	919	684	74	1,032	112	2,790	2,354	84	2,903
Feb	186	73	39	158	85	290	88	30	331	114	260	107	41	243	93	167	74	44	109	65	354	107	30	348	98
Mar	245	146	59	451	184	366	272	74	434	119	336	192	57	548	163	219	110	50	236	108	464	347	75	546	118
Apr	161	260	162	147	91	325	358	110	445	137	243	323	133	254	105	112	170	151	211	188	337	448	133	557	165
May	165	146	88	90	55	280	297	106	276	98	245	234	96	210	86	97	99	102	78	81	293	364	124	337	115
Jun	107	102	95	36	34	212	186	88	73	34	180	201	112	43	24	56	70	126	22	39	210	287	137	86	41
Jul	72	48	67	37	51	157	73	46	105	67	123	93	75	76	62	33	14	42	17	51	163	124	76	110	68
Aug	73	73	100	16	22	180	135	75	108	60	116	121	104	64	55	25	15	60	12	48	181	148	82	103	57
Sep	68	27	40	54	79	180	85	47	140	78	114	105	92	87	76	26	17	65	43	165	192	115	60	160	83
Oct	44	20	45	14	32	112	75	67	56	50	79	45	57	34	43	20	11	55	7	35	126	87	69	61	48
Nov	41	18	44	83	202	96	60	63	181	189	74	31	42	152	205	18	17	94	39	217	102	93	91	175	172
Dec	47	35	74	116	247	110	87	79	222	202	86	74	86	205	238	31	48	155	216	697	105	86	82	294	280
	132	83	63	47	36	249	156	63	194	78	209	153	73	104	50	114	39	34	42	37	263	148	56	126	48

Year	Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)				
	Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean
Jan	261	89	34	246	94	150	213	142	70	47
Feb	336	224	67	463	138	185	227	123	218	118
Mar	242	329	136	338	139	131	86	66	90	68
Apr	226	238	105	208	92	117	50	43	144	123
May	159	179	113	52	33	78	79	101	40	51
Jun	115	74	65	72	63	78	21	27	44	57
Jul	120	106	88	66	55	81	105	130	13	16
Aug	122	76	62	102	84	59	37	62	93	158
Sep	81	51	63	38	47	44	41	94	68	154
Oct	70	47	67	132	189	41	11	27	90	218
Nov	80	70	88	227	284	71	34	49	30	43
Dec	199	126	63	105	53	70	137	193	80	113

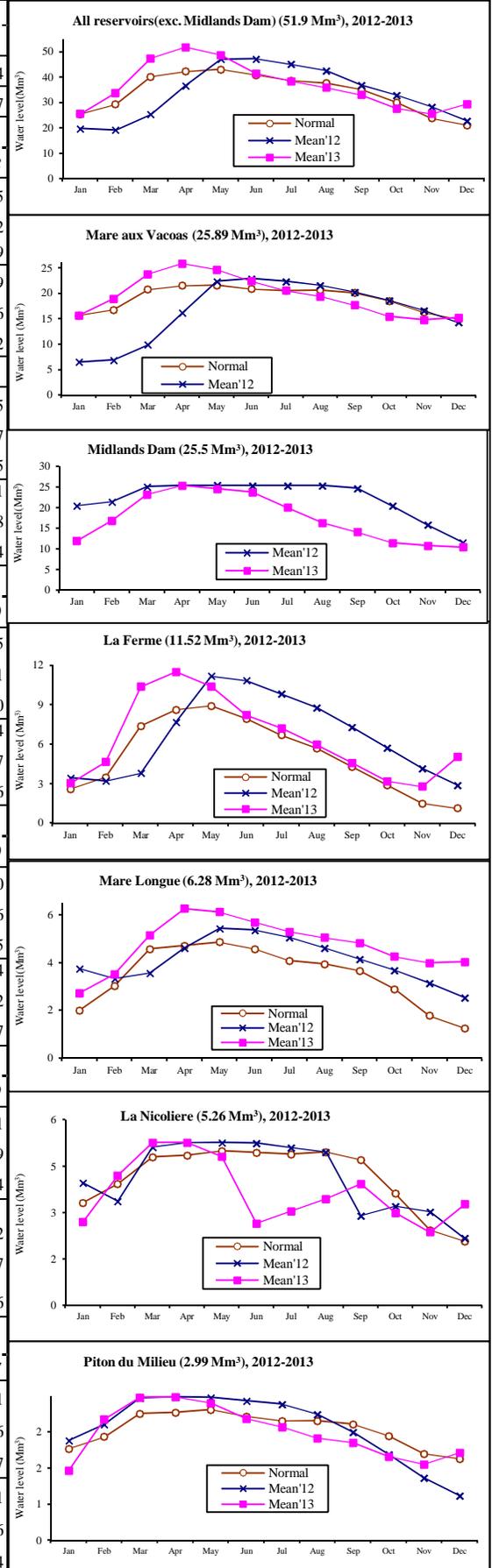


Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

**Table 14 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir, 2012 - 2013**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>All reservoirs ( excluding Midlands Dam)</b>												
Normal*	49	56	77	82	83	79	75	73	68	58	46	41
2012 Mean	38	37	49	71	91	91	87	82	71	64	54	44
2013 Mean	49	65	91	100	94	80	74	69	64	53	49	57
<b>Mare aux Vacoas</b>												
Normal*	60	65	80	83	83	81	79	80	78	72	63	58
2012 Mean	25	27	38	62	86	89	86	83	78	72	64	55
2012 Min	24	23	33	51	77	87	85	81	76	68	60	52
2012 Max	27	30	49	76	90	90	88	85	81	75	68	59
2013 Mean	61	73	92	100	95	87	79	75	68	60	57	59
2013 Min	52	63	85	99	91	84	76	72	64	55	55	56
2013 Max	64	85	99	100	99	90	84	76	72	64	62	62
<b>Midlands Dam</b>												
2012 Mean	80	84	99	100	100	100	100	100	97	80	62	45
2012 Min	79	80	92	100	100	99	99	100	91	71	56	37
2012 Max	82	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	70	55
2013 Mean	47	66	91	100	97	93	79	64	55	45	42	41
2013 Min	37	53	81	97	96	88	71	59	50	40	41	38
2013 Max	52	81	100	100	98	97	87	70	59	50	44	44
<b>La Ferme</b>												
Normal*	23	30	64	75	77	69	58	49	37	25	13	10
2012 Mean	30	28	33	67	97	94	85	76	63	50	36	25
2012 Min	27	26	30	44	87	91	81	70	57	42	31	21
2012 Max	32	29	42	86	100	99	91	81	70	57	42	30
2013 Mean	26	40	90	100	90	71	63	52	40	28	24	44
2013 Min	21	27	69	99	79	68	56	47	33	22	21	37
2013 Max	28	68	100	100	99	78	68	56	46	33	35	46
<b>Mare Longue</b>												
Normal*	32	48	73	75	77	73	65	63	58	46	28	20
2012 Mean	60	53	57	73	86	85	81	74	66	59	50	40
2012 Min	54	50	54	65	83	84	77	70	63	54	46	36
2012 Max	66	55	63	82	89	88	83	77	70	63	54	45
2013 Mean	43	56	82	100	98	91	84	80	77	68	64	64
2013 Min	36	46	70	99	94	89	81	79	72	63	62	62
2013 Max	47	69	95	100	99	94	89	81	80	72	66	67
<b>La Nicoliere</b>												
Normal*	63	75	91	92	95	94	93	94	89	69	46	39
2012 Mean	75	64	97	100	100	100	97	94	55	61	57	41
2012 Min	56	44	81	100	100	98	89	80	42	55	39	39
2012 Max	87	78	100	100	100	100	100	100	78	64	63	44
2013 Mean	51	80	100	100	92	50	58	65	75	57	45	62
2013 Min	44	53	100	100	72	41	56	58	71	39	39	57
2013 Max	56	100	100	100	100	70	59	72	77	71	54	66
<b>Piton du Milieu</b>												
Normal*	64	72	88	89	91	86	83	83	81	73	60	57
2012 Mean	70	81	99	100	99	97	95	88	75	60	43	31
2012 Min	66	64	97	99	98	94	93	82	68	51	37	26
2012 Max	73	100	100	100	100	99	97	93	82	68	51	37
2013 Mean	48	84	99	100	95	84	79	71	68	58	53	61
2013 Min	27	61	98	98	89	82	75	69	64	51	50	56
2013 Max	61	100	100	100	99	89	83	74	70	64	60	64

**Fig.15 - Water level in reservoir:**

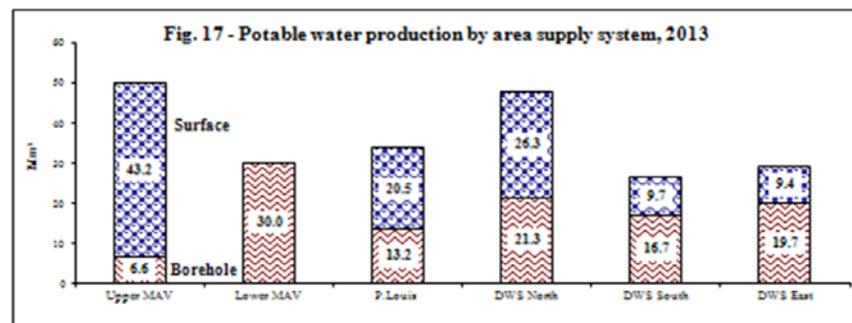
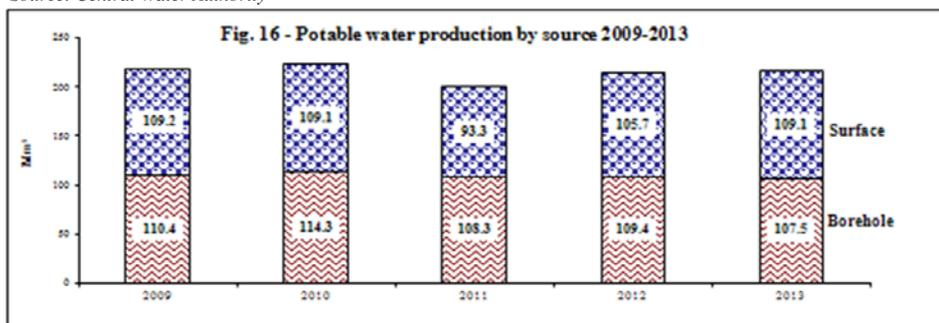


\* Normal is the long term mean for 1990 - 1999

**Table 15 - Average monthly potable water production (Mm<sup>3</sup>), 2012 - 2013 (Island of Mauritius)**

Month	Mare Aux Vacoas (Upper)			Mare Aux Vacoas (Lower)			Port -Louis			District water supply - North			District water supply - South			District water supply - East			Total production					
	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	
	Million cubic metres (Mm <sup>3</sup> )																						Surface	Borehole
<b>2012</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	
Jan	2.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.8	2.2	1.9	4.1	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.8	8.1	8.9	17.0	47.6%	52.4%	
Feb	2.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.0	1.8	3.8	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.7	2.7	7.6	8.5	16.1	47.2%	52.8%	
Mar	2.3	0.6	2.9	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.9	8.2	9.5	17.7	46.3%	53.7%	
Apr	2.3	0.6	2.9	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	4.0	0.9	1.5	2.4	0.9	1.8	2.7	7.9	9.8	17.7	44.6%	55.4%	
May	3.1	0.5	3.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.1	1.9	4.0	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.7	2.7	8.9	9.7	18.6	47.8%	52.2%	
Jun	3.2	0.5	3.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.9	4.0	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.6	2.6	9.2	9.5	18.7	49.2%	50.8%	
Jul	3.4	0.5	3.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.2	2.0	4.2	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.0	1.8	2.8	9.5	9.9	19.4	49.0%	51.0%	
Aug	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.7	2.7	9.5	9.5	19.0	50.0%	50.0%	
Sep	3.4	0.5	3.9	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	3.8	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.5	9.2	8.6	17.8	51.7%	48.3%	
Oct	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	2.0	1.7	3.7	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.5	2.5	9.2	8.9	18.1	50.8%	49.2%	
Nov	3.4	0.5	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.1	2.9	2.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.4	2.2	9.3	8.3	17.6	52.8%	47.2%	
Dec	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.3	1.7	4.0	0.9	1.5	2.4	0.8	1.4	2.2	9.1	8.3	17.4	52.3%	47.7%	
<b>2013</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>216.6</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	
Jan	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.0	2.8	2.4	1.7	4.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	9.2	8.8	18.0	51.1%	48.9%	
Feb	3.3	0.5	3.8	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	3.7	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.7	1.4	2.1	8.3	8.3	16.6	50.0%	50.0%	
Mar	3.8	0.6	4.4	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.3	2.0	4.3	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.8	2.7	9.3	10.4	19.7	47.2%	52.8%	
Apr	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	4.1	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.7	2.5	9.1	9.8	18.9	48.1%	51.9%	
May	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.0	4.2	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.6	2.4	9.3	10.2	19.5	47.7%	52.3%	
Jun	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.9	2.1	1.8	3.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.6	2.4	9.1	8.9	18.0	50.6%	49.4%	
Jul	3.9	0.6	4.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.7	2.4	9.5	9.0	18.5	51.4%	48.6%	
Aug	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.9	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	9.4	8.8	18.2	51.6%	48.4%	
Sep	3.4	0.5	3.9	0.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.9	2.1	1.7	3.8	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.7	2.4	8.8	8.4	17.2	51.2%	48.8%	
Oct	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.8	2.3	2.2	1.7	3.9	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	8.9	8.3	17.2	51.7%	48.3%	
Nov	3.4	0.5	3.9	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	3.7	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.7	2.5	8.8	8.1	16.9	52.1%	47.9%	
Dec	3.6	0.5	4.1	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	3.9	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	9.4	8.5	17.9	52.5%	47.5%	

Source: Central Water Authority



**Table 16 - Water sales by tariff of subscriber, 2012 - 2013 (Island of Mauritius)**

Type of tariff	2012								2013							
	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )	Average price per m <sup>3</sup>	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )	Average price per m <sup>3</sup>
	No.	%	Mm <sup>3</sup>	%	Rs million	%			No.	%	Mm <sup>3</sup>	%	Rs million	%		
Domestic	310,992	92.9	72.9	65.6	689.7	52.1	234	9.46	317,786	92.9	73.4	65.9	696.3	51.6	231	9.49
Public Sector Agency	2,497	0.7	3.8	3.4	89.7	6.8	1,512	23.77	2,511	0.7	3.8	3.4	91.1	6.8	1,512	24.00
Acquired / concessionary prizes	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	457	13.12	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	355	9.87
Business	1,109	0.3	6.5	5.9	223.3	16.9	5,876	34.26	1,118	0.3	7.0	6.3	241.0	17.9	6,244	34.52
Commercial	13,434	4.0	6.0	5.4	156.9	11.9	446	26.16	13,646	4.0	6.0	5.4	160.6	11.9	443	26.57
Religious	1,910	0.6	0.6	0.5	11.3	0.9	305	19.41	1,981	0.6	0.6	0.5	11.5	0.9	295	19.65
Industrial	625	0.2	3.9	3.5	69.8	5.3	6,186	18.04	598	0.2	3.8	3.4	68.7	5.1	6,327	18.16
Agriculture	3,833	1.1	1.4	1.2	19.7	1.5	357	14.38	3,942	1.2	1.3	1.2	19.0	1.4	329	14.67
<b>Total potable water</b>	<b>334,438</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>1,260.5</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>13.26</b>	<b>341,620</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>1,288.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>13.44</b>
<b>Total non-treated water (Mainly for Agriculture and Industry)</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>49,914</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>46,449</b>	<b>3.91</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>334,761</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,322.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>341,952</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,348.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>12.12</b>

Source: Central Water Authority

