

ENERGY AND WATER STATISTICS – 2015

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents Statistics on Energy and Water for the years 2014 and 2015. The statistics have been compiled in close collaboration with the Central Electricity Board (CEB), Central Water Authority (CWA), Water Resources Unit (WRU), petroleum companies, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Mauritius 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 2015, total primary energy requirement was 1,534 ktoe, showing an increase of 2.8% compared to 1,492 ktoe in 2014 (Table 4). Consequently, this led to an increase of 3.4% in the per capita primary energy requirement from 1.18 toe in 2014 to 1.22 toe in 2015.

2.2.1 Primary energy requirement from fossil fuel

In 2015, around 84% (1,283 ktoe) of the total primary energy requirement was met from imported fossil fuels (petroleum products, 55% and coal, 29%) against 86% (1,279 ktoe) in the preceding year. The share of the different fossil fuels within the total primary energy requirement in 2015 was as follows: coal (29.1%), fuel oil (16.9%), diesel oil (13.7%), gasoline (10.6%), aviation fuel (8.1%), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - (5.2%) and kerosene (0.1%).

Energy supply from petroleum products increased by 2% from 819 ktoe in 2014 to 836 ktoe in 2015. It comprised fuel oil (31%), diesel oil (25%), gasoline (20%), dual purpose kerosene (15%) and LPG (9%). Supply of coal decreased by 2.8% from 460 ktoe in 2014 to 447 ktoe in 2015 (Table 4).

2.2.2 Primary energy requirement from local sources (renewables)

In 2015, primary energy requirement obtained from local renewable sources namely: hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuelwood stood at 251 ktoe and it accounted for around 16% 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% (Table 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 0.79 in 2015, same level as in 2014.

2.2.4 Imports of energy sources

Fossil fuel (petroleum products and coal) imports was 7.6% higher in 2015 (1,775 ktoe) than in 2014 (1,649 ktoe). Compared to 2014, imports of petroleum products went up by 9.1% (from 1,171 to 1,277 ktoe) and those of coal increased by 4.2% (from 479 to 499 ktoe) - (Table 5 and Fig. 2). In 2015, coal constituted around 28% of fossil fuel imports, fuel oil 24%, diesel oil 18%, dual purpose kerosene 16%, gasolene 9% and LPG 4%.

The import bill of petroleum products and coal decreased by 25.7% from Rs 31,146 million in 2014 to Rs 23,152.5 million in 2015 and accounted for around 14% of the total imports bill (Fig. 3). During the same period, decreases in the average imports price were as follows: coal (-14.5%), fuel oil (-37.7%), LPG (-37.1%), gasolene (-26.2%), diesel oil (-31.6%) and dual purpose kerosene (-31.3%) - (Fig. 4).

2.2.5 Local production (renewable)

Total energy production from local renewable sources: hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuelwood increased by 18.3% from 212.3 ktoe in 2014 to 251.3 ktoe in 2015. This was due to an increase of 19.0% in the production of bagasse from 193.4 ktoe in 2014 to 230.1 ktoe in 2015, by 4.8% for photovoltaic from 2.1 ktoe to 2.2 ktoe and by 34.6% for hydro from 7.8 ktoe to 10.5 ktoe. On the other hand, fuelwood went down by 5.8% from 6.9 ktoe to 6.5 ktoe and wind & landfill gas by 4.8% from 2.1 ktoe to 2.0 ktoe. (Tables 2 and 3).

2.2.6 Re-exports and bunkering

Of the 1,775 ktoe of imported energy sources in 2015, around 425 ktoe (23.9%) were supplied to foreign marine vessels and aircraft, representing a rise of 4.2% compared to 408 ktoe in 2014. Re-exports and bunkering consisted of 160.2 ktoe of fuel oil (37.7%), 147.5 ktoe of aviation fuel (34.7%) and 117.1 ktoe of diesel oil (27.6%) - (Table 6).

2.3 Electricity generation

The peak power demand in 2015 reached 459.9 MW in the Island of Mauritius as compared with 446.2 MW in 2014, up by 3.1% (Table 7).

Some 2,996 GWh (258 ktoe) of electricity was generated in 2015. Around 77% (2,315 GWh or 199 ktoe) of the electricity was generated from non-renewable sources, mainly coal and fuel oil while the remaining 23% (681 GWh or 59 ktoe) were from renewable sources, mostly bagasse (Table 8).

Between 2014 and 2015,

- Total electricity generated increased by 2.0 % from 2,937 GWh to 2,996 GWh;
- Electricity generated from coal decreased by 6.2% from 1,260 GWh to 1,182 GWh and that from fuel and diesel oil together increased by 4.8% from 1,079 GWh to 1,131 GWh; and
- Electricity generated from renewable sources increased from 596 GWh to 681 GWh, up by 14.2%. Photovoltaic increased by 5.3% from 24.6 GWh to 25.9 GWh, bagasse by 11.7% from 456.2 GWh to 509.8 GWh and hydro by 34.3% from 90.8 GWh to 121.9 GWh. On the other hand, landfill gas went down by 4.2% from 21.3 GWh to 20.4 GWh and wind by 15.6% from 3.2 GWh to 2.7 GWh.

The share of electricity generated by energy sources is as shown below.

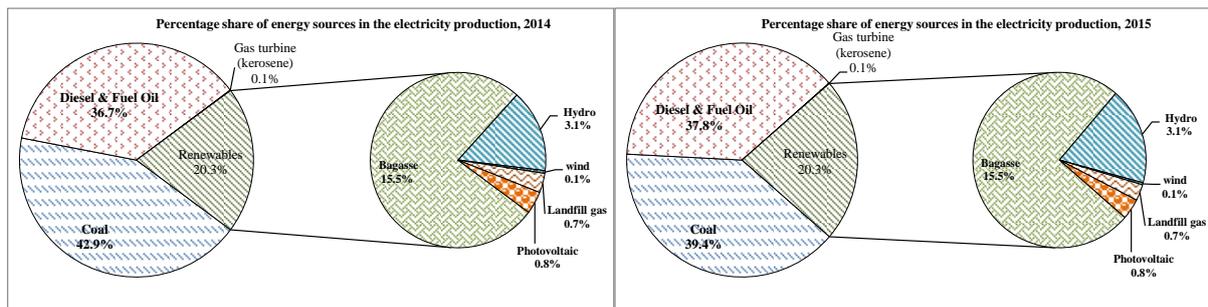


Table 9 shows that the IPPs produced around 58% of the total electricity generated and the CEB, the remaining 42%. Thermal energy (Table 7) represented around 95% of overall generation.

2.3.1 Fuel input for electricity generation

Table 10 shows the fuel input (petroleum products, coal and bagasse) for electricity generation and indicates that:

- In 2015, coal (50.2%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by fuel oil (26.1%) and bagasse (23.5%);
- Between 2014 and 2015, fuel input increased by 3.0% from 820 ktoe to 845 ktoe;

- Input of fuel oil increased by 3.7% (from 212.5 ktoe in 2014 to 220.4 ktoe in 2015) while that of coal decreased by 3.8% (from 441.0 ktoe in 2014 to 424.3 ktoe in 2015)
- Some 198.4 ktoe of bagasse was used to produce electricity in 2015 compared to 164.9 ktoe in 2014, up by 20.4%.

2.3.2 Electricity sales and consumption

Electricity sales increased by 2.2% from 2,452 GWh in 2014 to 2,505 GWh in 2015. 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 2015 was respectively 37%, 33% and 29% (Table 11 & Fig. 10).

The per capita consumption of electricity sold went up by 2.0% from 1,945 kWh in 2014 to 1,984 kWh in 2015 (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 2.4% from 892 ktoe in 2014 to 913 ktoe in 2015.

The two main energy-consuming sectors were “Transport” and “Manufacturing”, accounting respectively for 50.7% and 23.7% of the final energy consumed. They were followed by the household sector (14.2%), commercial and distributive trade (10.5%) and agriculture (0.5%) - (Table 12).

2.4.1 Transport

Energy consumed by the “Transport” sector, which represented around 51% of the total final energy consumption went up by 2.0% from 454.1 ktoe in 2014 to 463.1 ktoe in 2015. Consumption of fuel for land transport increased from 319.1 ktoe to 330.8 ktoe (+3.7%). The principal energy used in road transport was diesel.

Consumption of aviation fuel decreased from 126.8 ktoe in 2014 to 124.3 ktoe in 2015 (-2.0%) and fuel consumed by sea transport remained at around 8.0 ktoe.

2.4.2 Manufacturing

Some 216.2 ktoe (around 24%) of the total final energy consumption was used by the manufacturing sector in 2015 against 210.7 ktoe in 2014, up by 2.6%. The main energy consumed by the sector was as follows: electricity (82.7 ktoe), fuel oil (35.7 ktoe), diesel oil (37.0 ktoe), bagasse (31.6 ktoe) and coal (22.6 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 3.2% from 92.5 ktoe in 2014 to 95.5 ktoe in 2015.

Electricity was the main source of energy in the “Commercial and Distributive Trade” sector and its consumption increased from 77.0 ktoe to 78.9 ktoe (+2.4%). LPG consumption went up by 7.2% from 15.2 ktoe to 16.3 ktoe.

2.4.4 Household

Final energy consumed by households (excluding transport) represented around 14% (129.9 ktoe) of the total energy consumption. The two main sources of energy for households were electricity and LPG, representing 55% and 41% respectively of the total energy consumed by households.

Between 2014 and 2015, household consumption of electricity and LPG rose by 3.2% and 3.1% respectively.

2.4.5 Agriculture

Final energy consumption in “Agriculture” stood at 4.2 ktoe in 2015, representing around 0.5% of the total final energy consumption. Electricity and diesel were the two sources of energy used in this sector. In 2015, some 1.9 ktoe of electricity were used mainly for irrigation compared to 2.3 ktoe in 2014 and another 2.3 ktoe of diesel oil was used for mechanical operations in fields, same level as in 2014.

3. Water

3.1 Water Balance

In 2015, the Island of Mauritius received 4,433 million cubic metres (Mm³) of precipitation (rainfall). Only 10% (443 Mm³) of the precipitation went as ground water recharge, while evapotranspiration and surface runoff accounted for 30% (1,330 Mm³) and 60% (2,660 Mm³) respectively (Figure 14).

3.2 Rainfall

During the year 2015, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around the Island of Mauritius was 2,377 millimetres (mm), representing a growth of 13.5% compared to 2,094 mm in 2014 and an increase of 18.7% from the long term (1981-2010) mean of 2,003 mm.

The wettest month in 2015 was January with a mean of 455 mm which represents a surplus of 73.0% relative to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 263 mm. September was the driest month with a mean of 46 mm of rainfall registering a deficit of 52.1% compared to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 96 mm.

The mean rainfall registered in Rodrigues at Point Canon in 2015 was 1,272 mm compared to 1,145 mm in 2014, up by 11.1%. The highest amount of rainfall with 303 mm was recorded in the month of January while the least amount was in November with 22 mm (Table13).

3.3 Water storage level

In 2015, the minimum and maximum percentage of water storage level of the different reservoirs was as follows:

Reservoir	Capacity (Mm ³)	% Minimum [month(s)]	% Maximum [month(s)]
Mare aux Vacoas	25.89	63 (January)	100 (February to March, August)
Midlands Dam	25.50	61 (January)	100 (January to August)
La Ferme	11.52	46 (January)	87 (March)
Mare Longue	6.28	0 (December)	100 (January)
La Nicoliere	5.26	60 (December)	100 (September)
Piton du Milieu	2.99	50 (December)	100 (January to April, June to August)

The mean percentage water level for all reservoirs (excluding Midlands Dam) varied from 59% to 95% in 2015. 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 7.0% from 229 Mm³ in 2014 to 245 Mm³ in 2015. The average production from surface water and boreholes represented 46% and 54% respectively in 2015 (Table 15).

3.5 Water sales and revenue collectible

Total volume of water sold increased from 111.8 Mm³ in 2014 to 122.6 Mm³ in 2015. In 2015, potable water made up 80.0% of the volume sold and the remaining 20.0% consisted of non-treated water. Some 75.1 Mm³ of water were sold under domestic tariff accounting for 61.2% of the total volume of water sold.

The amount of revenue collectible from the sales of water for the year 2015 was Rs 1,445.8 million, which is an increase of 5.9%, over the amount of Rs 1,365.0 million collected in 2014 (Table 16).

Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
June 2015

Contact person:

Mr. N.Jaffar (Statistician)

Mr. P. Ramparsad (Senior Statistical Officer)

Tel. No. (230) 208 1800

Fax: (230) 213 0234

Email: cso_energy@govmu.org

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 Sector

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.

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.

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.

Primary energy input to hydroelectricity

The primary energy input to hydro electricity is defined as the energy value of the electricity generated from hydro.

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.

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.

Secondary energy

Secondary energy designates energy from all sources of energy that results from transformation of primary sources.

Water Sector

Evapotranspiration

The volume of water that enters the atmosphere by vaporization of water into a gas through evaporation from land and water surfaces and transpiration from plants.

Groundwater recharge

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

Surface runoff

The flow of surface water, from rainfall, which flows directly to streams, rivers, lakes and the sea.

Water Balance

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

Water production

The transformation process that raw water undergoes to render it potable, through the use of chemicals and/or other methods, while respecting quality norms and standards for safe drinking water, as set by World Health Organisation and/or local regulatory bodies.

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).

Energy Source	<u>Tonne</u>	<u>toe</u>
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
	<u>GWh</u>	<u>toe</u>
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 ³	Million cubic metres

ACRONYMS

CEB	Central Electricity Board
IPP	Independent Power Producer
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Table 1 - Main Energy and Water Indicators, 2011 - 2015

Indicators	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mid-year population, Republic of Mauritius	thousand	1,252	1,256	1,259	1,261	1,263
GDP in 2000 rupees ²	Rs.Million	170,207	175,994	181,626	187,801	193,623
GDP index (2000 = 100) ²		158.6	164.0	169.2	175.0	180.4
Total primary energy requirement	ktoe	1,426.9	1,427.6	1,454.8	1,491.7	1,534.4
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.2	16.4
Annual increase	%	-0.3	+0.1	+1.9	+2.5	+2.9
Total primary energy requirement index (2000 = 100)		128.2	128.3	130.7	134.0	137.9
Total final energy consumption	ktoe	863	854	871	892	912.9
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1
Total electricity generated	GWh	2,739	2,797	2,885	2,937	2,996
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.3	22.7
Total electricity sold	GWh	2,228	2,294	2,384	2,452	2,505
Efficiency Indicators						
Import dependency	%	83.8	84.8	84.9	85.8	83.6
Energy intensity ²	toe per Rs.100,000 GDP at 2000 prices	0.84	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.79
Per capita primary energy requirement	toe	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.22
Per capita final energy consumption	toe	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.72
Per capita consumption of electricity sold - Republic of Mauritius	kWh	1,779	1,827	1,894	1,945	1,984
Per capita consumption of electricity sold - Island of Mauritius	kWh	1,816	1,866	1,934	1,986	2,026
Per capita consumption of electricity sold - Island of Rodrigues	kWh	664	675	707	735	780
Mean annual rainfall, Island of Mauritius	Millimetres	1,948	1,621	2,126	2,094	2,377
Mean annual rainfall, Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)	Millimetres	849	1,041	978	1,145	1,272
Potable water produced ¹	Mm ³	203	215	217	229	245
Potable water consumed ¹	Mm ³	96	95	96	97	98
Potable water consumed ¹ per capita per day	litres	218	214	216	218	220
Consumption ¹ per capita for 'Domestic tariffs'	litres	167	164	165	167	168

¹ Refers to Island of Mauritius only² Revised

Table 2 - Energy balance, 2015

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										
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,504	-	10,482	231	1,751	2,225	230,072	251,265	-	251,265
Imports	498,624	167,102	321,891	279,551	2,596	427,335	78,256	1,276,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,775,355
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(117,145)	(147,543)	-	(160,160)	-	(424,847)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(424,847)
Stock change / Statistical error	(51,738)	(4,065)	4,823	(7,671)	(1,689)	(7,950)	950	(15,602)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(67,340)
Total Primary Energy Requirement	446,886	163,036	209,569	124,337	907	259,225	79,206	836,281	6,504	-	10,482	231	1,751	2,225	230,072	251,265	-	1,534,432
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(1,095)	-	(771)	(220,388)	-	(222,253)	-	-	(10,482)	(231)	-	-	-	(10,713)	108,172	(124,794)
Autoproducer plants	(424,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,751)	(2,225)	(198,448)	(202,424)	149,448	(477,272)
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(833)	406	-	-	-	-	-	(427)	-	(427)
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,821)	(3,821)
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,261)	(15,261)
Total Final Consumption	22,590	163,036	208,474	124,337	136	38,838	79,206	614,028	5,672	406	-	-	-	-	31,623	37,700	238,538	912,857
Manufacturing sector	22,590	-	36,958	-	-	35,715	6,126	78,799	494	-	-	-	-	-	31,623	32,117	82,716	216,222
Transport sector ¹	-	163,036	169,187	124,337	-	3,123	3,445	463,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463,129
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,307	16,307	-	333	-	-	-	-	-	333	78,883	95,523
Household	-	-	-	-	136	-	53,020	53,157	5,178	73	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	71,473	129,880
Agriculture	-	-	2,329	-	-	-	-	2,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,878	4,207
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,588	3,896

¹ includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 3 - Energy balance, 2014

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,943	-	7,812	273	1,834	2,117	193,366	212,346	-	212,346	
Imports	478,512	148,924	306,658	241,255	2,296	390,176	81,627	1,170,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,649,449	
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(117,846)	(126,599)	-	(163,741)	-	(408,186)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(408,186)	
Stock change / Statistical error	(18,171)	2,820	19,205	12,191	(1,429)	28,409	(4,905)	56,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,121	
Total Primary Energy Requirement	460,341	151,744	208,018	126,847	867	254,844	76,722	819,042	6,943	-	7,812	273	1,834	2,117	193,366	212,346	-	1,491,729	
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(1,241)	-	(708)	(212,491)	-	(214,441)	-	-	(7,812)	(273)	-	-	-	(8,085)	101,073	(121,453)	
Autoproducer plants	(440,966)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,834)	(2,117)	(164,890)	(168,842)	151,504	(458,304)	
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(912)	444	-	-	-	-	-	(468)	-	(468)	
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,938)	(3,938)	
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,635)	(15,635)	
Total Final Consumption	19,375	151,744	206,776	126,847	159	42,352	76,722	604,601	6,031	444	-	-	-	-	28,476	34,951	233,004	891,931	
Manufacturing sector	19,375	-	36,457	-	-	38,857	5,861	81,175	510	-	-	-	-	-	28,476	28,986	81,205	210,741	
Transport sector ¹	-	151,744	168,014	126,847	-	3,495	4,044	454,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	454,143	
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,150	15,150	-	368	-	-	-	-	-	368	77,005	92,523	
Household	-	-	-	-	159	-	51,376	51,535	5,521	76	-	-	-	-	-	5,597	69,345	126,477	
Agriculture	-	-	2,306	-	-	-	-	2,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,291	4,597	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,157	3,449	

¹ includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 4 - Total primary energy requirement, 2014 - 2015

Energy source	2014			2015		
	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%
Imported (Fossil fuels)		1,279.3	85.8		1,283.2	83.6
Coal	742,486	460.3	30.9	720,784	446.9	29.1
Petroleum products		819.0	54.9		836.3	54.5
Gasolene	140,504	151.7	10.2	150,960	163.0	10.6
Diesel Oil	205,958	208.0	13.9	207,494	209.6	13.7
Dual Purpose Kerosene	122,802	127.7	8.6	120,427	125.2	8.2
<i>Kerosene</i>	834	0.9	0.1	872	0.9	0.1
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	121,968	126.8	8.5	119,555	124.3	8.1
Fuel Oil	265,462	254.8	17.1	270,026	259.2	16.9
LPG	71,039	76.7	5.1	73,339	79.2	5.2
Local (Renewables)		212.3	14.2		251.3	16.4
Hydro	<i>GWh</i> 91	7.8	0.5	122	10.5	0.7
Wind	<i>GWh</i> 3	0.27	0.02	3	0.23	0.02
Landfill Gas	<i>GWh</i> 21	1.83	0.12	20	1.75	0.11
Photovoltaic	<i>GWh</i> 25	2.12	0.14	26	2.22	0.14
Bagasse ¹	1,208,536	193.4	13.0	1,437,947	230.1	15.0
Fuelwood ¹	18,272	6.9	0.5	17,117	6.5	0.4
Total		1,491.7	100.0		1,534.4	100.0

¹ Estimates

Fig.1 - Primary energy requirement, 2006 - 2015

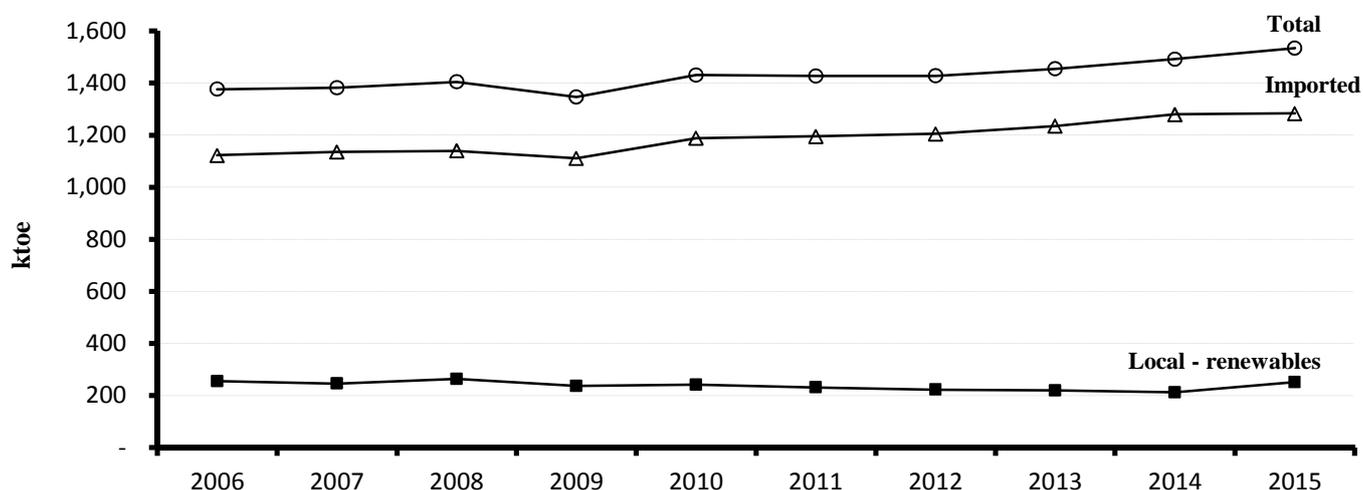
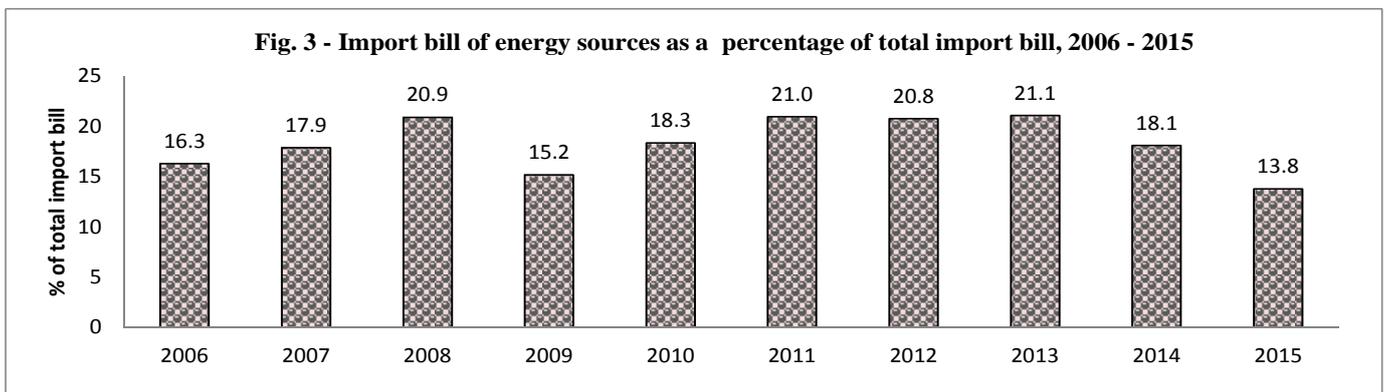
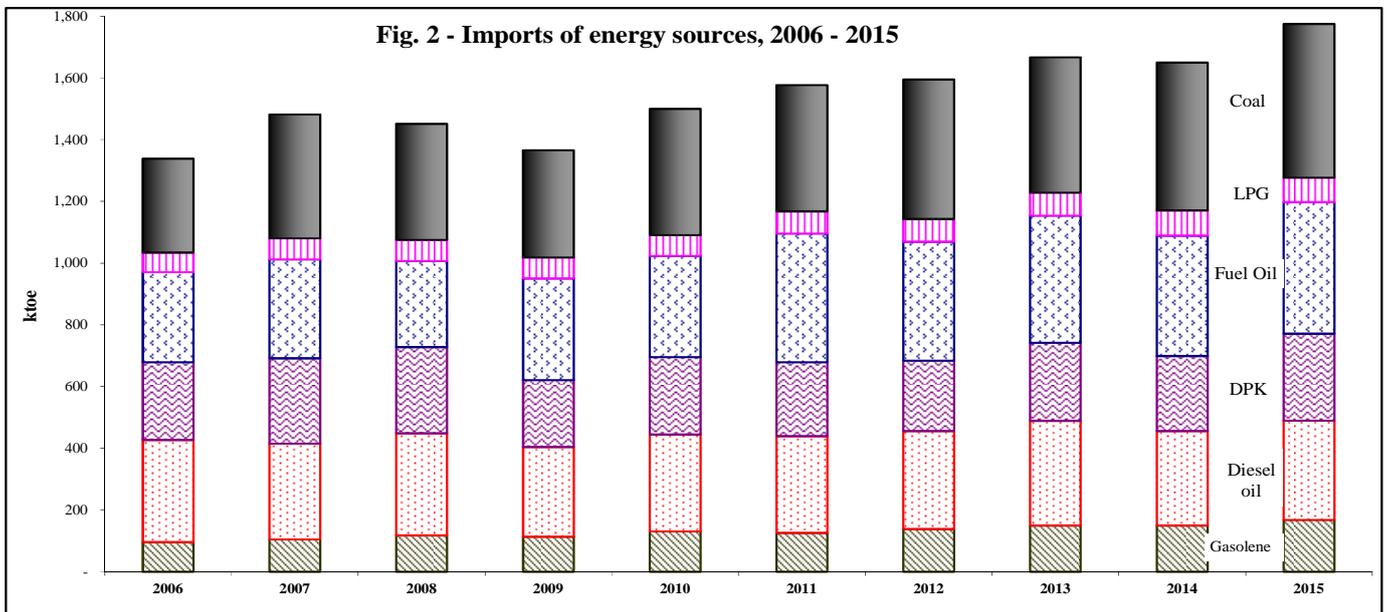


Table 5 - Imports of energy sources, 2014 - 2015

Energy source	2014				2015			
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)
Fossil fuels								
Coal	771.8	478.5	29.0	2,132.8	804.2	498.6	28.1	1,900.2
Petroleum products		1,170.9	71.0	29,013.3		1,276.7	71.9	21,252.2
Gasolene	137.9	148.9	9.0	4,094.1	154.7	167.1	9.4	3,388.2
Diesel Oil	303.6	306.7	18.6	8,452.9	318.7	321.9	18.1	6,071.2
Dual Purpose Kerosene	234.2	243.6	14.8	6,588.8	271.3	282.1	15.9	5,240.1
<i>Kerosene</i>	2.2	2.3	0.1	62.0	2.5	2.6	0.1	47.6
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	232.0	241.3	14.6	6,526.8	268.8	279.6	15.7	5,192.4
Fuel Oil	406.4	390.2	23.7	7,570.8	445.1	427.3	24.1	5,162.1
LPG	75.6	81.6	4.9	2,306.7	72.5	78.3	4.4	1,390.6
Total imports of energy sources		1,649.4	100.0	31,146.1		1,775.4	100.0	23,152.5

**Table 6 - Re-exports of energy sources to foreign aircraft and bunkers, 2014 - 2015**

Energy Re-exported	2014			2015		
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%
Aviation fuel to foreign aircraft	121.7	126.6	31.0	141.9	147.5	34.7
Diesel oil	116.7	117.9	28.9	116.0	117.1	27.6
Fuel oil	170.6	163.7	40.1	166.8	160.2	37.7
Total		408.2	100.0		424.8	100.0

Fig. 4 - Average import price of energy sources, 2006 - 2015

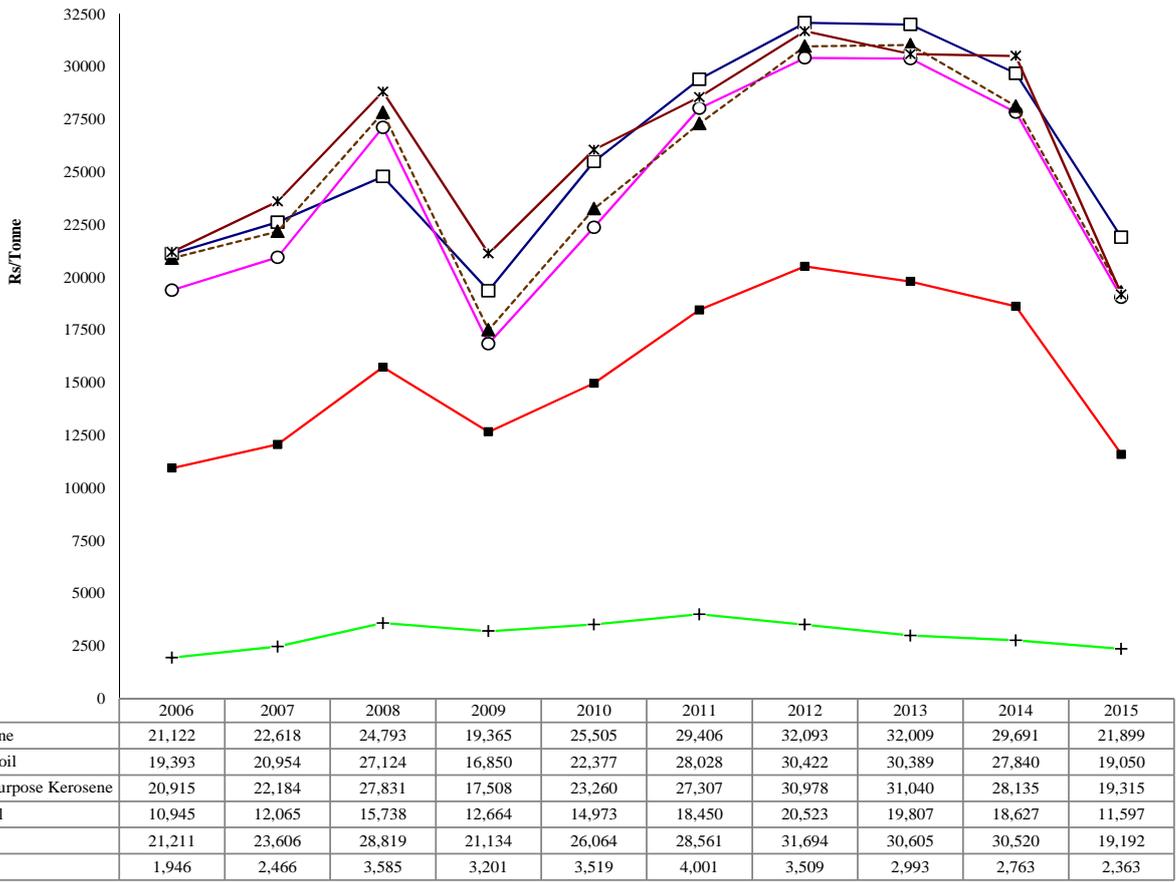


Fig. 5 - Retail price of petroleum products, 2006 - 2015

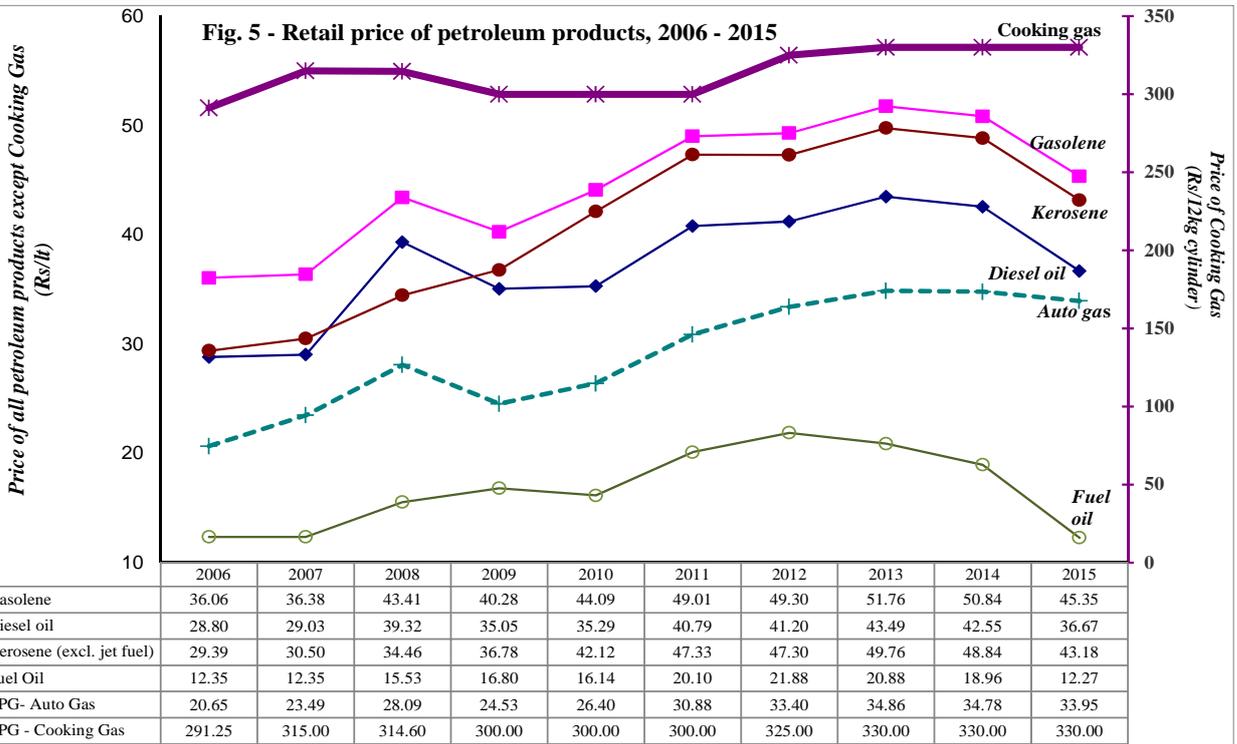


Fig. 6 - Average wholesale price of coal, 2006 - 2015

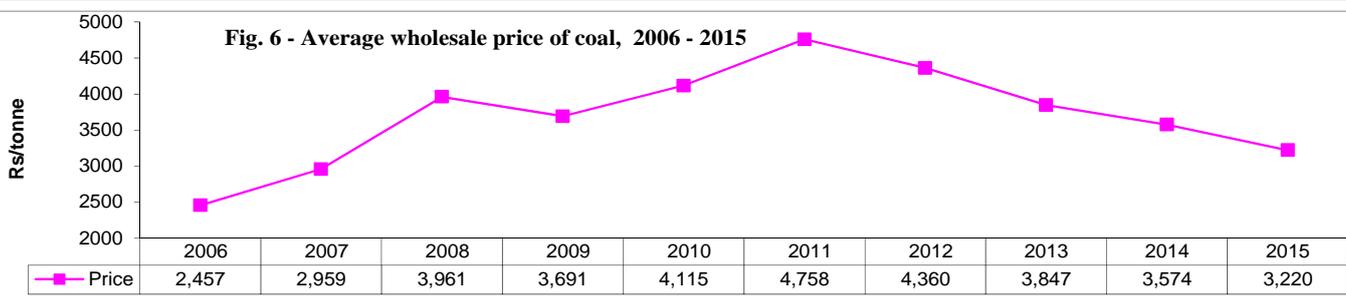


Table 7 - Evolution of power plant capacities¹, peak power demand and electricity generation, 2014 - 2015

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	
2014	782.1	709.8	446.2	7.2	90.8	3.2	24.6	21.3	2,797.0	2,936.9
2015	792.9	714.4	459.9	7.2	121.9	2.7	25.9	20.4	2,824.8	2,995.6

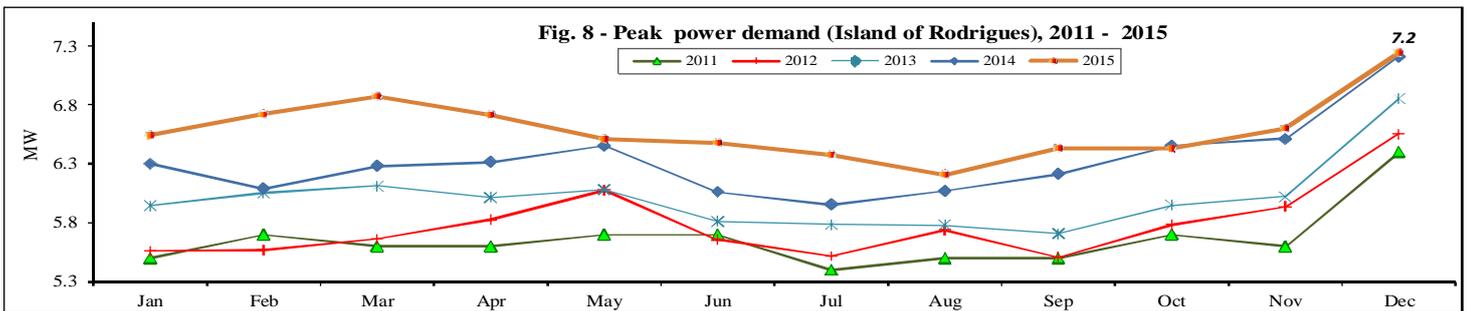
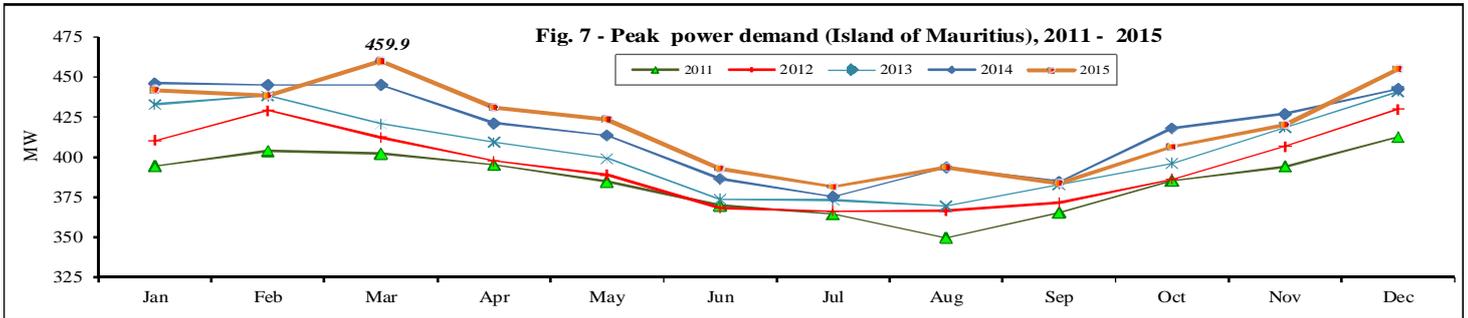


Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, 2014 - 2015

Source of energy	2014		2015	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Primary energy	140.0	4.8	170.8	5.7
Hydro (renewable energy)	90.8	3.1	121.9	4.1
Wind (renewable energy)	3.2	0.1	2.7	0.1
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	21.3	0.7	20.4	0.7
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)	24.6	0.8	25.9	0.9
Secondary energy	2,797.0	95.2	2,824.8	94.3
Gas turbine (kerosene)	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.1
Fuel oil & Diesel	1,079.3	36.7	1,131.2	37.8
Coal	1,259.5	42.9	1,181.7	39.4
Bagasse (renewable energy)	456.2	15.5	509.8	17.0
Total	2,936.9	100.0	2,995.6	100.0
<i>of which : renewable energy</i>	596.2	20.3	680.6	22.7

Table 9 - Generation of electricity by CEB and IPP, 2014 - 2015

Power producer	2014		2015	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
CEB	1,175.3	40.0	1,257.8	42.0
Island of Mauritius	1,138.0	38.7	1,218.4	40.7
Hydro	90.8	3.1	121.9	4.1
Thermal	1,047.2	35.7	1,096.5	36.6
Island of Rodrigues	37.3	1.3	39.5	1.3
Wind	3.2	0.1	2.7	0.1
Thermal	34.1	1.2	36.8	1.2
IPP	1,761.7	60.0	1,737.8	58.0
<i>of which : exported to CEE</i>	1,504.0	51.2	1,472.1	49.1
Photovoltaic/Wind	22.7	0.8	23.8	0.8
Thermal	1,481.3	50.4	1,448.3	48.3
Landfill gas	21.3	0.7	20.4	0.7
Other thermal	1,459.9	49.7	1,428.0	47.7
Total	2,936.9	100.0	2,995.6	100.0
Island of Mauritius				
CEB	1,138.0	43.1	1,218.4	45.3
IPP export to CEB	1,503.9	56.9	1,472.0	54.7
Total units generated for sales	2,641.9	100.0	2,690.4	100.0

¹ includes plant capacity for electricity not exported to CEB

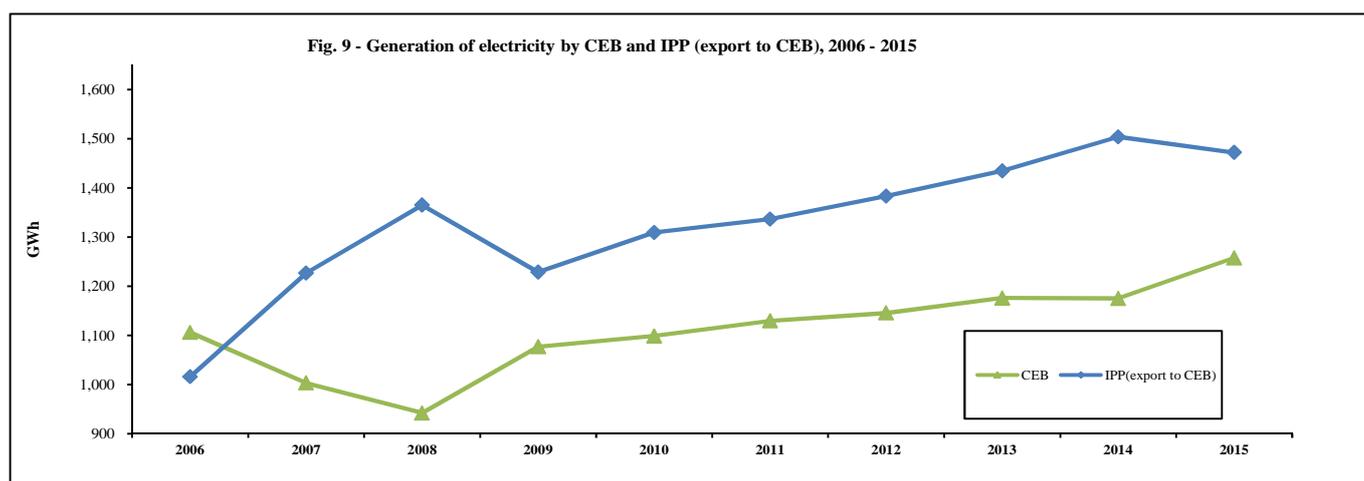


Table 10 - Fuel input for electricity production, 2014 - 2015

Fuel	2014			2015		
	Tonne	ktoe	%	Tonne	ktoe	%
Fuel oil	221,345	212.5	25.9	229,570	220.4	26.1
Diesel oil	1,229	1.2	0.2	1,084	1.1	0.1
Kerosene	681	0.7	0.1	741	0.8	0.1
Coal	711,236	441.0	53.8	684,348	424.3	50.2
Bagasse	1,030,563	164.9	20.1	1,240,301	198.4	23.5
Total		820.3	100.0		845.0	100.0

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 11 - Sales of electricity by type of tariff, 2014 - 2015

Type of tariff	2014				2015			
	No. of consumers	Sales (MWh)	Value sold (Rs.mn)	Average sales price ¹ per kWh (Rupees)	No. of consumers	Sales (MWh)	Value sold (Rs.mn)	Average sales price ¹ per kWh (Rupees)
Domestic	396,335	806,279	4,640	5.76	404,463	831,047	4,798	5.77
Commercial	40,089	894,109	6,570	7.35	41,124	915,773	6,723	7.34
Industrial	6,593	715,168	2,545	3.56	6,381	720,150	2,555	3.55
of which: irrigation	615	26,644	75	2.82	634	21,837	61	2.79
Other	610	36,641	285	7.78	637	38,462	298	7.74
Total	443,627	2,452,196	14,040	5.73	452,605	2,505,432	14,374	5.74

¹ Excluding VAT & meter rent

Source: Central Electricity Board (CEB)

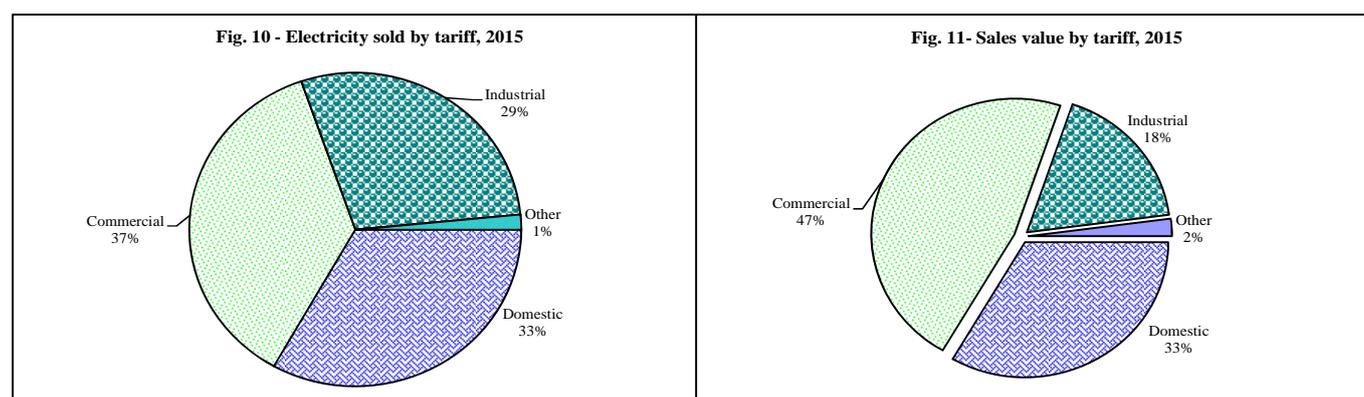


Table 12 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2014 - 2015

Sector	2014			2015		
	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%
1. Manufacturing		210.7	23.6		216.2	23.7
1.1 excluding bagasse		182.3	20.4		184.6	20.2
Fuel oil	40,476	38.9	4.4	37,203	35.7	3.9
Diesel oil	36,096	36.5	4.1	36,592	37.0	4.0
LPG	5,427	5.9	0.7	5,672	6.1	0.7
Coal	31,250	19.4	2.2	36,436	22.6	2.5
Fuel wood ²	1,343	0.5	0.1	1,300	0.5	0.1
Electricity (GWh)	944.5	81.2	9.1	962.0	82.7	9.1
1.2 bagasse	177,973	28.5	3.2	197,646	31.6	3.5
2. Transport ¹		454.1	50.9		463.1	50.7
Land		319.1	35.8		330.8	36.2
Gasolene	137,244	148.2	16.6	147,565	159.4	17.5
LPG	3,744	4.0	0.5	3,190	3.4	0.4
Diesel oil	165,140	166.8	18.7	166,294	168.0	18.4
Air						
Aviation Fuel	121,968	126.8	14.2	119,555	124.3	13.6
Sea		8.2	0.9		8.0	0.9
Gasolene	3,260	3.5	0.4	3,395	3.7	0.4
Diesel oil	1,210	1.2	0.1	1,219	1.2	0.1
Fuel oil	3,641	3.5	0.4	3,253	3.1	0.3
3. Commercial and Distributive Trade		92.5	10.4		95.5	10.5
LPG	14,028	15.2	1.7	15,099	16.3	1.8
Charcoal ²	497	0.4	0.0	450	0.3	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	895.6	77.0	8.6	917.5	78.9	8.6
4. Household		126.5	14.2		129.9	14.2
Kerosene	153	0.2	0.0	131	0.1	0.0
LPG	47,570	51.4	5.8	49,093	53.0	5.8
Fuelwood ²	14,529	5.5	0.6	13,625	5.2	0.6
Charcoal ²	103	0.1	0.0	98	0.1	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	806.5	69.3	7.8	831.3	71.5	7.8
5. Agriculture		4.6	0.5		4.2	0.5
Diesel oil ²	2,283	2.3	0.3	2,306	2.3	0.3
Electricity (GWh)	26.7	2.3	0.3	21.8	1.9	0.2
6. Other (n.e.s)		3.4	0.4		3.9	0.4
TOTAL		891.9	100.0		912.9	100.0

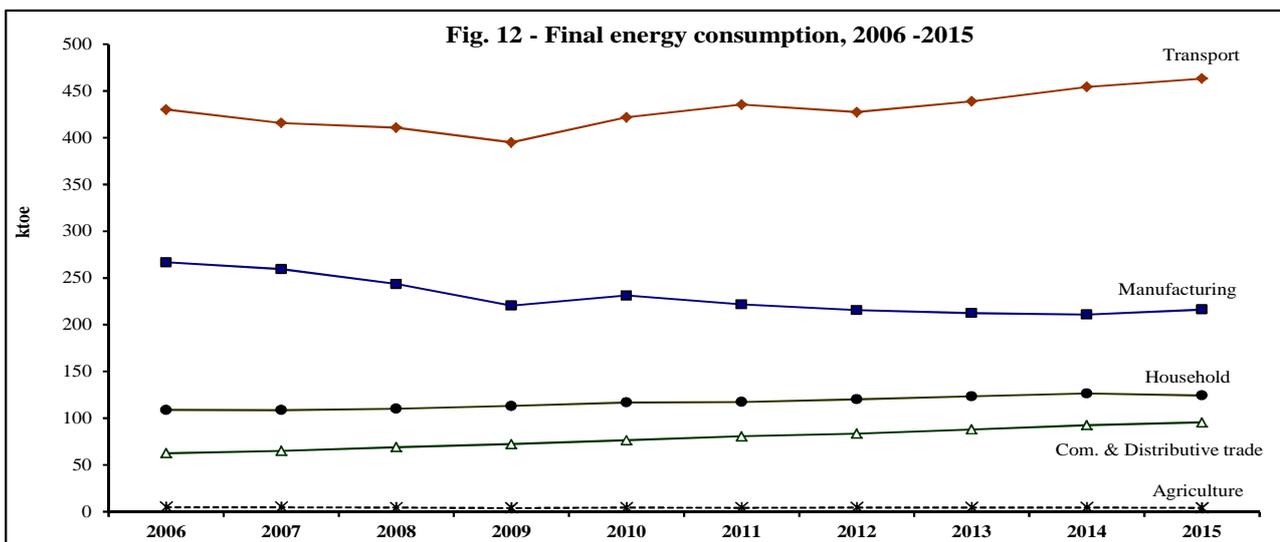
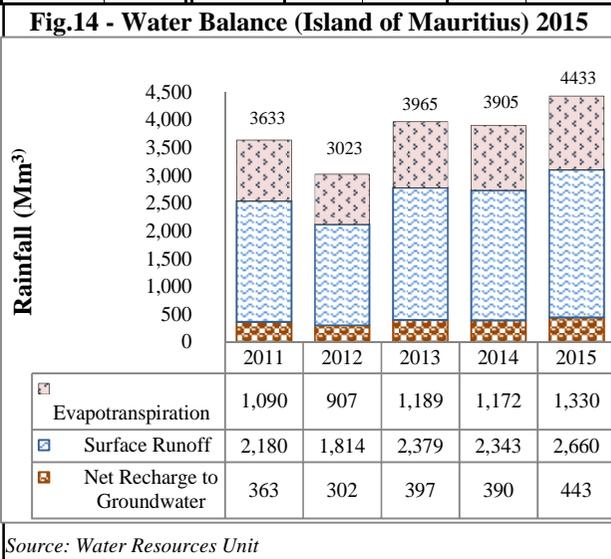
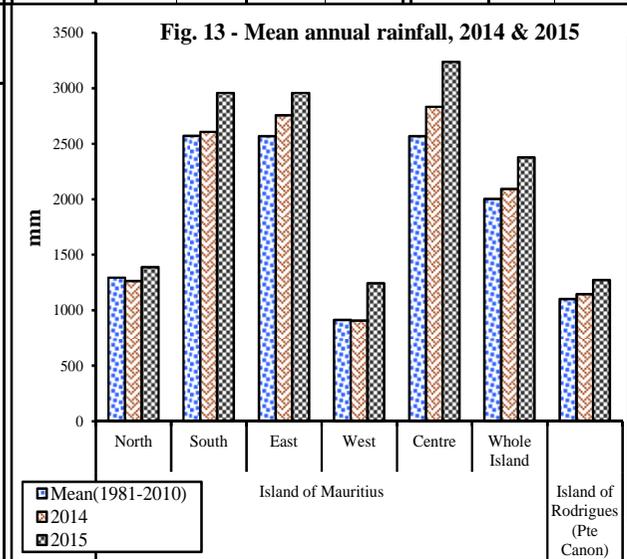
¹ Includes transport for all sectors² Estimates

Table 13 - Mean rainfall, 2014 - 2015

		Millimetres																							
Period	Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2014		2015		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2014		2015		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2014		2015		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2014		2015		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2014		2015	
		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	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean
Island of Mauritius																									
Year	North					South					East				West				Center						
	1,294	1,264	98	1,386	107	2,572	2,607	101	2,958	115	2,568	2,758	107	2,959	115	912	906	99	1,242	136	2,568	2,833	110	3,238	126
Jan	177	242	137	266	150	306	513	168	496	162	309	524	170	602	195	186	306	165	306	165	333	510	153	606	182
Feb	245	127	52	161	66	393	237	60	308	78	427	250	59	330	77	219	101	46	155	71	446	203	46	390	87
Mar	190	175	92	244	128	326	333	102	525	161	338	376	111	455	135	138	96	70	286	207	315	355	113	481	153
Apr	137	165	120	69	50	279	371	133	141	51	280	294	105	181	65	85	90	106	77	91	268	292	109	200	75
May	89	103	116	134	151	197	146	74	211	107	207	151	73	235	114	40	26	65	34	85	196	192	98	200	102
Jun	63	19	30	142	225	153	94	62	271	177	143	88	61	299	209	25	2	10	66	264	141	96	68	300	213
Jul	71	23	33	64	90	181	153	84	215	119	164	188	114	196	120	23	10	41	27	117	173	247	143	231	134
Aug	59	58	97	46	78	153	121	79	207	135	138	173	125	207	150	17	51	301	39	229	151	178	118	208	138
Sep	57	22	39	23	40	136	64	47	63	46	130	74	57	48	37	27	11	40	20	74	124	95	76	72	58
Oct	42	50	119	94	224	107	90	84	181	169	101	92	91	200	198	22	11	51	62	282	107	74	69	215	201
Nov	45	49	109	62	138	114	134	117	132	115	107	107	100	85	79	30	13	43	60	200	92	130	141	133	145
Dec	119	230	193	81	68	227	351	155	208	92	224	442	197	121	54	100	189	189	110	110	222	462	208	202	91

Year	Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)				
	2,003	2,094	105	2,377	119	1,102	1,145	104	1,272	115
Jan	263	419	159	455	173	149	44	30	303	203
Feb	348	184	53	271	78	160	62	39	37	23
Mar	263	270	103	400	152	133	304	228	168	126
Apr	212	247	117	134	63	138	113	82	156	113
May	148	127	86	165	111	84	76	91	89	106
Jun	107	61	57	218	204	72	105	146	31	43
Jul	125	126	101	150	120	87	174	200	67	77
Aug	106	116	110	143	135	63	56	89	68	108
Sep	96	54	56	46	48	51	36	70	42	82
Oct	77	64	84	152	197	43	22	51	189	440
Nov	78	89	114	96	123	64	74	116	22	34
Dec	180	336	187	147	82	58	78	134	100	172

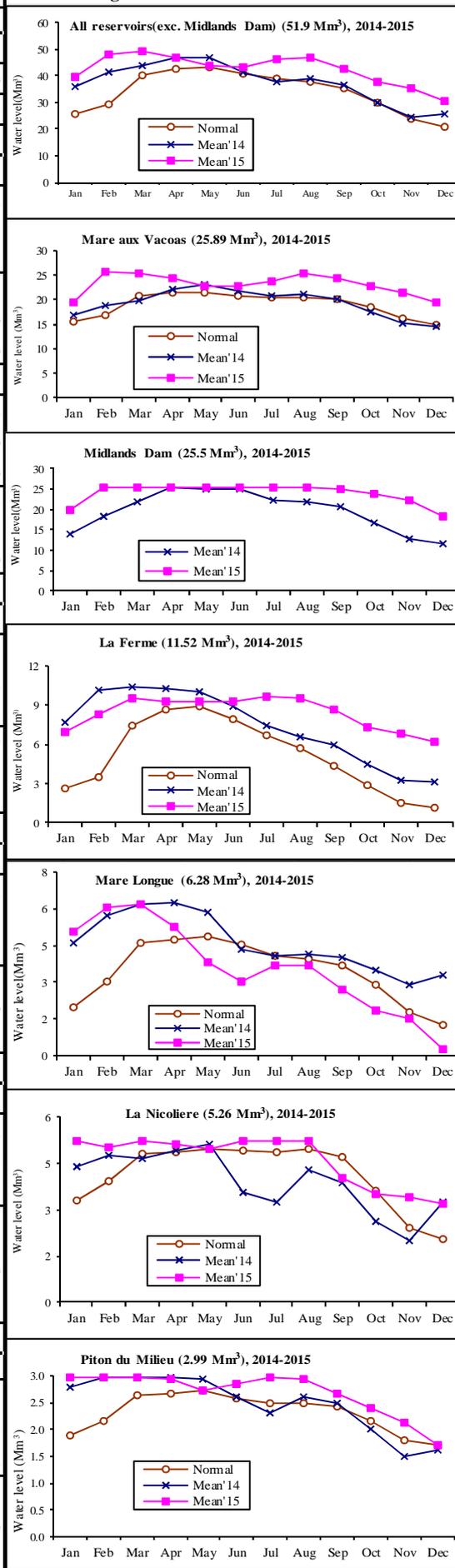


Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Table 14 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir, 2014 - 2015

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All reservoirs (excluding Midlands Dam)												
Normal*	49	56	77	82	83	79	75	73	68	58	46	41
2014 Mean	70	80	85	90	91	79	73	75	70	58	48	50
2015 Mean	77	93	95	91	84	83	89	90	82	73	68	59
Mare aux Vacoas												
Normal*	60	65	80	83	83	81	79	80	78	72	63	58
2014 Mean	65	72	77	86	90	84	80	82	77	68	58	56
2014 Min	56	67	72	81	87	80	78	81	74	63	54	53
2014 Max	67	74	84	90	92	87	82	83	81	73	63	63
2015 Mean	75	100	98	95	88	89	92	98	94	88	83	75
2015 Min	63	99	96	92	84	86	90	96	89	85	80	70
2015 Max	99	100	100	97	91	93	98	100	98	91	85	80
Midlands Dam												
2014 Mean	56	71	86	99	99	98	88	86	81	65	50	46
2014 Min	39	66	77	99	98	93	85	85	75	56	45	40
2014 Max	64	76	100	100	100	99	92	87	85	75	56	60
2015 Mean	78	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	93	87	72
2015 Min	61	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	93	90	81	63
2015 Max	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	95	90	80
La Ferme												
Normal*	23	30	64	75	77	69	58	49	37	25	13	10
2014 Mean	67	88	90	89	87	77	64	57	51	38	29	28
2014 Min	43	82	88	86	82	71	60	55	45	33	24	22
2014 Max	82	91	91	91	90	81	70	60	55	45	33	45
2015 Mean	61	72	83	81	80	81	84	83	75	64	59	54
2015 Min	46	70	73	80	78	79	83	80	68	59	56	53
2015 Max	70	76	87	83	81	84	86	86	80	68	62	55
Mare Longue												
Normal*	32	48	73	75	77	73	65	63	58	46	28	20
2014 Mean	74	91	98	99	93	70	65	66	64	55	46	52
2014 Min	62	79	95	98	75	65	64	65	62	50	43	45
2014 Max	78	96	100	100	100	75	65	66	66	62	50	67
2015 Mean	81	96	98	84	61	48	59	59	43	30	25	5
2015 Min	68	89	93	73	50	43	53	52	34	25	21	0
2015 Max	100	99	101	92	72	53	66	65	63	34	27	21
La Nicoliere												
Normal*	63	75	91	92	95	94	93	94	89	69	46	39
2014 Mean	84	91	88	94	98	68	61	82	74	50	39	62
2014 Min	57	81	78	82	84	58	58	73	60	43	30	39
2014 Max	100	100	100	100	100	84	72	87	83	60	48	97
2015 Mean	99	96	100	98	95	100	100	100	77	67	65	61
2015 Min	95	85	100	88	87	93	97	99	62	62	63	60
2015 Max	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	73	67	63	63
Piton du Milieu												
Normal*	64	72	88	89	91	86	83	83	81	73	60	57
2014 Mean	93	99	99	99	98	88	77	87	83	67	50	55
2014 Min	61	98	99	97	95	81	74	83	76	59	43	39
2014 Max	100	100	100	100	100	94	83	88	88	76	58	96
2015 Mean	100	99	99	98	91	95	99	98	89	80	72	57
2015 Min	97	99	98	95	89	91	98	96	81	76	66	50
2015 Max	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	96	84	75	65

Fig.15 - Water level in reservoirs



* Normal is the long term mean for 1990 - 1999

Table 15 - Average monthly potable water production (Mm³), 2014- 2015 (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
	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total	Surface	Borehole	Total		
Million cubic metres (Mm³)																							
2014	41.8	7.0	48.8	0.0	32.0	32.0	19.2	15.6	34.8	26.7	22.0	48.7	10.4	21.7	32.1	12.1	20.1	32.3	110.2	118.5	228.7	48.2%	51.8%
Jan	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.5	3.2	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.7	2.6	9.3	9.6	18.9	49.2%	50.8%
Feb	3.1	0.5	3.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.0	1.7	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.6	2.5	8.4	9.3	17.7	47.5%	52.5%
Mar	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.2	1.9	4.1	0.9	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	2.7	9.4	10.3	19.7	47.7%	52.3%
Apr	3.4	0.6	4.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	4.0	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.7	2.7	9.1	10.5	19.6	46.4%	53.6%
May	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.2	2.0	4.2	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	9.4	10.4	19.8	47.5%	52.5%
Jun	3.3	0.7	4.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.2	2.9	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.6	2.6	9.0	10.1	19.1	47.1%	52.9%
Jul	3.6	0.6	4.2	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.5	2.0	4.5	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.1	1.7	2.8	9.9	10.2	20.1	49.3%	50.7%
Aug	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	2.8	2.3	1.8	4.1	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	9.3	10.0	19.3	48.2%	51.8%
Sep	3.4	0.6	4.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.4	1.8	4.2	0.9	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.8	9.2	9.8	19.0	48.4%	51.6%
Oct	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	4.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	1.1	1.7	2.8	9.3	9.9	19.2	48.4%	51.6%
Nov	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	3.9	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	8.9	8.9	17.8	50.0%	50.0%
Dec	3.6	0.6	4.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	4.2	0.8	2.0	2.8	1.0	1.7	2.7	9.0	9.5	18.5	48.6%	51.4%
2015	43.9	7.7	51.6	0.0	33.5	33.5	17.4	17.7	35.1	26.0	24.5	50.5	10.8	25.4	36.2	14.3	23.4	37.7	112.4	132.2	244.6	45.9%	54.1%
Jan	3.5	0.7	4.2	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.8	4.1	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.9	3.0	8.8	10.8	19.6	44.8%	55.2%
Feb	3.4	0.6	4.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	3.8	0.8	2.0	2.8	1.0	1.7	2.7	7.9	10.0	17.9	44.1%	55.9%
Mar	3.8	0.7	4.5	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	4.3	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.2	1.9	3.1	9.0	11.8	20.8	43.3%	56.7%
Apr	3.4	0.7	4.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	4.2	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.9	3.2	8.8	11.3	20.0	43.8%	56.2%
May	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	4.3	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.2	1.9	3.1	9.1	11.0	20.1	45.2%	54.8%
Jun	3.6	0.7	4.3	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.0	2.1	4.1	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.0	9.2	11.0	20.1	45.5%	54.5%
Jul	3.8	0.7	4.5	0.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.2	2.0	3.2	9.9	11.6	21.5	46.1%	53.9%
Aug	3.7	0.7	4.4	0.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	3.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.0	3.3	10.0	11.6	21.6	46.3%	53.7%
Sep	3.6	0.6	4.2	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.4	3.2	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.2	1.9	3.1	9.6	10.7	20.3	47.3%	52.7%
Oct	3.8	0.6	4.4	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	4.4	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.3	2.1	3.4	10.2	10.9	21.1	48.2%	51.8%
Nov	3.8	0.6	4.4	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.1	3.3	9.9	10.9	20.8	47.6%	52.4%
Dec	3.8	0.6	4.4	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	3.3	2.2	2.1	4.3	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.2	2.1	3.3	10.2	10.7	20.9	48.7%	51.3%

Source: Central Water Authority

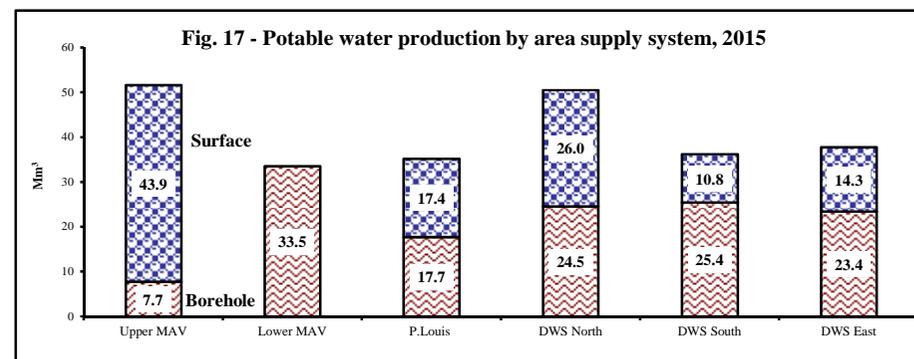
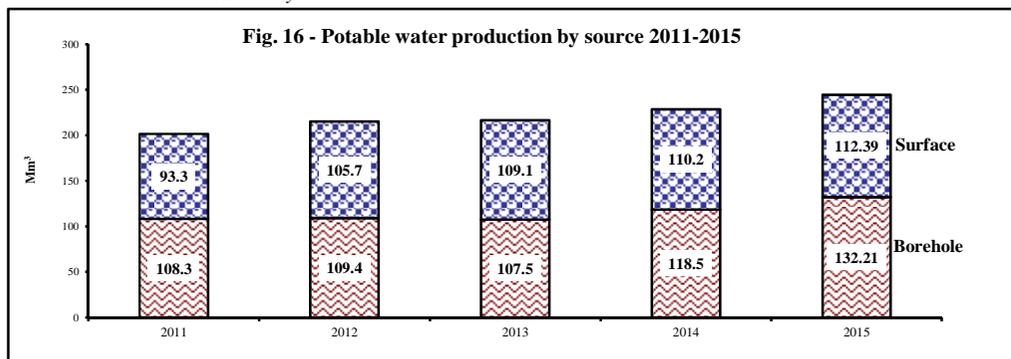


Table 16 - Water sales by tariff of subscriber, 2014 - 2015 (Island of Mauritius)

Type of tariff	2014								2015							
	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption (m ³)	Average price per m ³	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption (m ³)	Average price per m ³
	No.	%	Mm ³	%	Rs million	%			No.	%	Mm ³	%	Rs million	%		
Domestic	323,254	93.0	74.2	66.4	704.0	51.6	229	9.49	328,720	93.0	75.1	61.2	707.1	48.9	228	9.42
Public Sector Agency	2,539	0.7	3.8	3.4	91.5	6.7	1,502	24.00	2,533	0.7	4.0	3.2	94.8	6.6	1,563	23.96
Acquired / concessionary prizes	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	347	10.32	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	370	12.22
Business	1,145	0.3	7.2	6.5	249.3	18.3	6,311	34.50	1,147	0.3	7.3	6.0	252.6	17.5	6,389	34.47
Commercial	13,832	4.0	6.1	5.4	161.4	11.8	439	26.57	13,873	3.9	6.1	5.0	163.0	11.3	443	26.52
Religious	2,036	0.6	0.6	0.5	11.9	0.9	297	19.70	2,080	0.6	0.6	0.5	12.3	0.8	300	19.62
Industrial	597	0.2	3.6	3.2	65.5	4.8	6,037	18.17	573	0.2	3.7	3.0	67.7	4.7	6,507	18.16
Agriculture	3,960	1.1	1.4	1.2	19.6	1.4	343	14.46	3,977	1.1	1.3	1.1	19.2	1.3	329	14.72
Total potable water	347,397	99.9	96.9	86.7	1,303.3	95.5	279	13.45	352,934	99.9	98.2	80.0	1,317.0	91.1	278	13.42
Total non-treated water (Mainly for Agriculture and Industry)	350	0.1	14.9	13.3	61.7	4.5	42,580	4.14	369	0.1	24.5	20.0	128.8	8.9	66,330	5.26
Grand Total	347,747	100.0	111.8	100.0	1,365.0	100.0	321	12.21	353,303	100.0	122.6	100.0	1,445.8	100.0	347	11.79

Source: Central Water Authority

Fig. 18 - Water sold by type of tariff, 2015

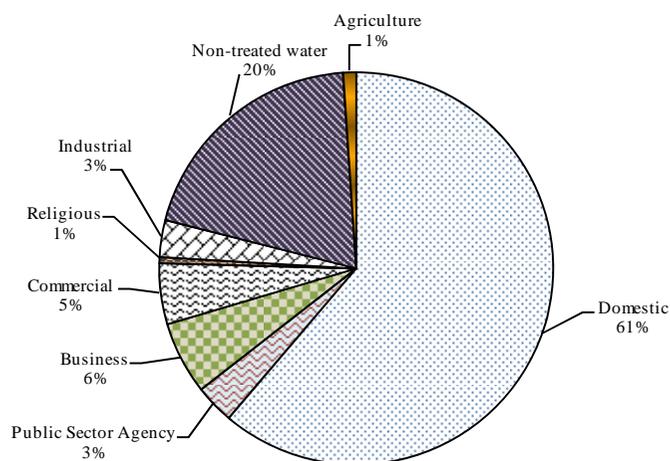


Fig. 19 - Amount collectible by type of tariff, 2015

