

ENERGY AND WATER STATISTICS – 2016

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents Statistics on Energy and Water for the years 2015 and 2016. 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 shown 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 10.

2. Energy

2.1 Energy Intensity

Energy intensity is defined as the total primary energy requirement per Rs 100,000 of Gross Domestic Product. It provides a measure of the efficiency with which energy is being used in production.

As shown in Table 1, 'Energy intensity' stood at 0.47 in 2016 compared to 0.48 in 2015. It shows a decreasing trend over the preceding years.

2.2 Energy balance

The energy balance 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.

Two major components of the energy balance statistics are Total Primary Energy Requirement and Total Final Consumption of energy. In 2016, Total Primary Energy Requirement added up to 1,550,419 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) and the Total Energy Consumption was 951,072 toe.

From 2015 to 2016, Total Primary Energy Requirement increased by 1% from 1,534,432 toe to 1,550,419 toe and Total Energy Consumption by 4% from 912,857 to 951,072 (Tables 2 and 3).

2.3 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.

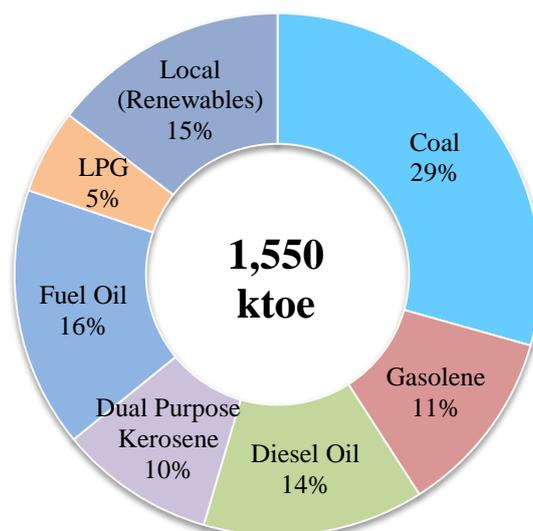
In 2016, total primary energy requirement was around 1,550 ktoe, comprising 56% of petroleum products, 29.4% of coal and 14.6% of renewables. Compared to 2015, there was an increase of 1% from 1,534 ktoe (Table 4).

Consequently, this led to an increase of nearly 1% in the per capita primary energy requirement from 1.22 toe in 2015 to 1.23 toe in 2016.

2.3.1 Primary energy requirement from fossil fuel

In 2016, out of 1,550 ktoe of the total primary energy requirement, around 85% was met from imported fossil fuels and 15% from local sources (renewables).

Figure I - Total primary energy requirement, 2016



The share of the different fossil fuels within the total primary energy requirement in 2016 was as follows: coal (29%), fuel oil (16%), diesel oil (14%), gasolene (11%), dual purpose kerosene (10%) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (5%).

From 2015 to 2016, energy supply from petroleum products increased by 3.8% from 836 ktoe to 868 ktoe. Supply of coal also, increased by 1.8% from 447 ktoe to 455 ktoe (Table 4).

2.3.2 Primary energy requirement from local sources (renewables)

In 2016, primary energy requirement obtained from local renewable accounted for around 15% (227 ktoe) of the total primary energy requirement, and constituted of hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuelwood. Bagasse remained the main source of energy supply and contributed around 91% of the local renewable sources while hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic and fuelwood accounted for the remaining 9% (Table 4).

Total energy production from local renewable sources decreased by 9.6% from 251 ktoe in 2015 to 227 in 2016. This was due to a decrease of 10.4% in the production of bagasse from 230 ktoe in 2015 to 206 ktoe in 2016, 18.1% for hydro from 10.5 ktoe to 8.6 ktoe and 11.1% for landfill gas from 1.8 ktoe to 1.6 ktoe. On the other hand, photovoltaic went up by 18.2% from 2.2 ktoe to 2.6 ktoe and wind increased significantly (around 7 folds) from 0.2 ktoe to 1.5 ktoe.

2.3.3 Imports of energy sources

In 2016, some 1,992 ktoe of fossil fuel comprising petroleum products and coal, were imported. Coal constituted around 28.8% of fossil fuel imports, fuel oil 23.6%, diesel oil 17.2%, dual purpose kerosene 14.9%, gasolene 9.1% and LPG 6.4%.

Compared to 2015, imports of petroleum products went up by 11%, from 1,277 to 1,418 ktoe and those of coal by 15%, from 499 to 574 ktoe (Table 5 and Figure 2).

From 2015 to 2016, the import bill of petroleum products and coal decreased by 8.7% from Rs 23,153 million to Rs 21,133 million, and accounted for around 12.8% of the total imports bill (Figure 3).

During the same period, decreases in the average imports price of petroleum products were registered as follows: coal (-13.4%), gasolene (-16.5%), diesel oil (-17.2%), dual purpose kerosene (-17.2%), fuel oil (-20.8%) and LPG (-26%) (Figure 4).

2.3.4 Re-exports and bunkering

Out of the 1,992 ktoe of imported energy sources in 2016, around 564 ktoe were supplied to foreign marine vessels and aircraft. Re-exports and bunkering of energy sources accounted to 208 ktoe of fuel oil (36.9%), 147 ktoe of aviation fuel (26.1%), 121 ktoe of diesel oil (21.5%) and 88 ktoe of LPG (15.5%).

From 2015 to 2016, re-exporting of energy sources to foreign aircraft and bunkers increased by 32.7%, from 425 ktoe in 2015 to 564 ktoe in 2016 (Table 6). The majority of this increase was due to the re-export of LPG.

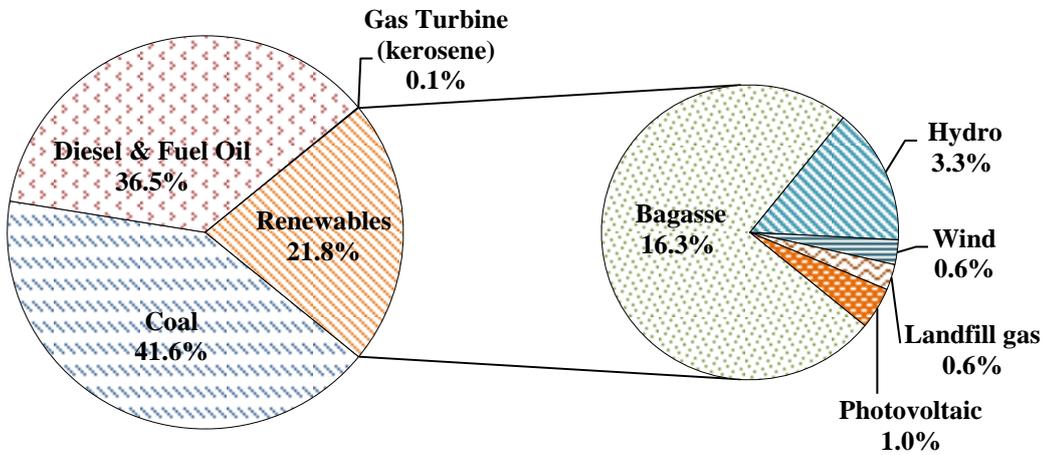
2.4 Electricity generation

The peak power demand in 2016 reached 468 MW for the Island of Mauritius and around 8 MW for Rodrigues. Compared to 2015, the peak power demand for the Island of Mauritius increased by 1.7% from 460 MW to 468 MW in 2016 (Table 7).

Some 3,042 GWh (262 ktoe) of electricity was generated in 2016. Around 78% (2,379 GWh or 205 ktoe) of the electricity was generated from non-renewable sources, mainly coal and fuel oil while the remaining 22% (663 GWh or 57 ktoe) were from renewable sources, mostly bagasse (Table 8).

The share of electricity generated by energy sources in 2016 is depicted in the chart below:

Figure II - Percentage share of energy sources in the electricity production, 2016



The main energy source for electricity generation was coal (41.6%), followed by diesel and fuel (36.5%) and renewable sources (21.8%).

Between 2015 and 2016,

- Total electricity generated increased by 1.5 % from 2,996 GWh to 3,042 GWh;
- Electricity generated from coal increased by 7.2% from 1,182 GWh to 1,267 GWh and that from fuel oil and diesel together decreased by 1.9% from 1,131 GWh to 1,110 GWh; and
- Electricity generated from renewable sources decreased from 681 GWh to 663 GWh, down by 2.6%. Landfill gas went down by 5% from 20 GWh to 19 GWh, bagasse by 2.5% from 510 GWh to 497 GWh and hydro by 18.0% from 122 GWh to 100 GWh. On the other hand, photovoltaic increased by 15.4% from 26 GWh to 30 GWh, and wind significantly increased from 3 GWh to 18 GWh.

Table 9 shows that the IPPs produced around 60.1% of the total electricity generated and the CEB, the remaining 39.9%. Thermal energy (Table 7) represented around 95% of overall generation.

2.4.1 Fuel input for electricity generation

Fuel input for electricity generation from petroleum products, coal and bagasse as shown in Table 10 indicates that:

- In 2016, coal (52.5%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by fuel oil (25.4%) and bagasse (21.9%);
- Between 2015 and 2016, fuel input decreased by 2.0% from 845 ktoe to 828 ktoe;

- Input of fuel oil decreased by 4.5%, from 220 ktoe in 2015 to 210 ktoe in 2016 while that of coal increased by 2.6%, from 424 ktoe in 2015 to 435 ktoe in 2016;
- Some 181 ktoe of bagasse was used to produce electricity in 2016 compared to 198 ktoe in 2015, down by 8.6%.

2.4.2 Electricity sales and consumption

Electricity sales in 2016 stood at around 2,559 GWh, out of which commercial sector accounted for the largest share (36%), followed by domestic (33%), and industrial (29%) sectors.

From 2015 to 2016, electricity sales increased by 2.2% from 2,505 GWh to 2,559 GWh, while the average sales price of electricity remained at around Rs 6 per kWh.

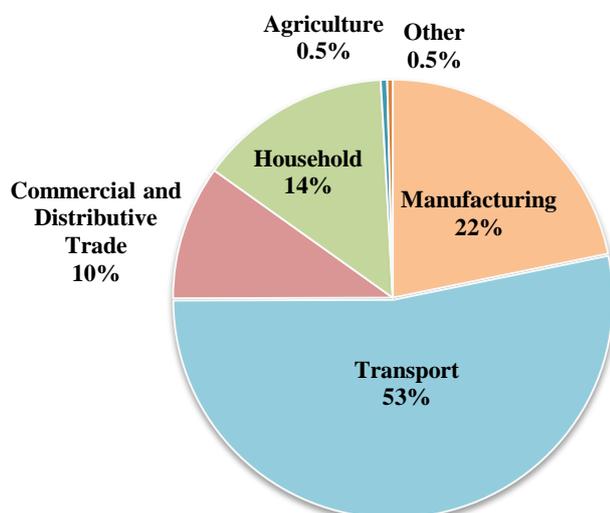
The per capita consumption of electricity sold increased from 1,984 kWh in 2015 to 2,025 kWh in 2016, showing an increase of 2%.

2.5 Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption is the total amount of energy required by end users as a final product. End-users are mainly categorised into five sectors namely: manufacturing, transport, commercial and distributive trade, households and agriculture.

In 2016, final energy consumption was estimated at around 951 ktoe. The two main energy-consuming sectors were “Transport” and “Manufacturing”, accounting respectively for 53.2% and 21.8% of the final energy consumed. These sectors were followed by the household sector (13.9%), commercial and distributive trade (10.2%) and agriculture (0.5%).

Figure III - Final energy consumption by sector, 2016



Final energy consumption increased by 4.2% from 913 ktoe in 2015 to 951 ktoe in 2016.

2.5.1 Transport

Energy consumed by the “Transport” sector, which represented around 53.2% of the total final energy consumption went up by 9.3% from 463 ktoe in 2015 to 506 ktoe in 2016.

From 2015 to 2016, consumption of fuel for land transport increased from 331 ktoe to 349 ktoe (+5.4%); from 124 ktoe to 148 ktoe (+19.4%) for aviation fuel and, from 8 ktoe to 9 ktoe (+12.5%) for sea transport.

2.5.2 Manufacturing

Some 207 ktoe (around 22%) of the total final energy consumption was used by the manufacturing sector in 2016 against 216 ktoe in 2015, a drop by 4.2%. The main energy consumed by the sector was as follows: electricity (83 ktoe), fuel oil (35 ktoe), diesel oil (36 ktoe), bagasse (25 ktoe) and coal (21 ktoe).

2.5.3 Commercial and Distributive Trade

Total final energy consumption by “Commercial and Distributive Trade” sector, which represented around 10% of total energy consumed increased by 2.1% from 96 ktoe in 2015 to 98 ktoe in 2016.

Electricity was the main source of energy in the “Commercial and Distributive Trade” sector and its consumption increased from 79 ktoe to 80 ktoe (+1.3%). LPG consumption also went up by 6.3% from 16 ktoe to 17 ktoe.

2.5.4 Household

Final energy consumed by households (excluding transport) represented around 14% (132 ktoe) of the total energy consumption. The two main sources of energy for households were electricity and LPG, representing 56% and 40% respectively of the total energy consumed by households.

Between 2015 and 2016, household consumption of electricity rose by 2.8% from 72 ktoe to 74 ktoe while that of LPG remained almost same, at around 53 ktoe.

2.5.5 Agriculture

Final energy consumption in the agricultural sector stood at 4.5 ktoe in 2016, representing around 0.5% of the total final energy consumption. Electricity and diesel were the two sources of energy used in this sector. In 2016, some 2.2 ktoe of electricity were used mainly for irrigation compared to 1.9 ktoe in 2015 and another 2.3 ktoe of diesel oil was used for mechanical operations in fields, same level as in 2015.

3. Water

3.1 Water Balance

In 2016, Island of Mauritius received 3,536 million cubic metres (Mm^3) of precipitation (rainfall). Only 10% (353 Mm^3) of the precipitation went as ground water recharge, while evapotranspiration and surface runoff accounted for 30% ($1,061 \text{ Mm}^3$) and 60% ($2,122 \text{ Mm}^3$) respectively (Figure 14).

3.2 Rainfall

During the year 2016, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around the Island of Mauritius was 1,896 millimetres (mm), representing a drop of 20.2% compared to 2,377 mm in 2015. A decrease of 5.3% from the long term (1981-2010) mean of 2,003 mm was also noted.

The wettest month in 2016 was February with a mean of 442 mm, which represented a surplus of 27% relative to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 348 mm. September was the driest month with a mean of 49 mm of rainfall, registering a deficit of 49% compared to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 96 mm.

The mean rainfall registered in Rodrigues at Point Canon in 2016 was 822 mm compared to 1,272 mm in 2015, down by 35.4%. The highest amount of rainfall with 117 mm was recorded in the month of April while the least amount was in October with 10 mm (Table13).

3.3 Water storage level

In 2016, 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	56 (December)	100 (May, July, August)
Midlands Dam	25.50	49 (December)	100 (April to August)
La Ferme	11.52	37 (December)	84 (March and August)
Mare Longue	6.28	0 (January)	100 (June to August)
La Nicolière	5.26	45 (December)	100 (February to August)
Piton du Milieu	2.99	49 (December)	100 (February to August)

The mean percentage water level for all reservoirs (excluding Midlands Dam) varied from 58% to 96% in 2016. 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

In 2016, the total volume of potable water treated by the different treatment plants was 247 Mm³, up by 0.8% compared to 245 Mm³ in 2015. The average production from surface water and boreholes represented 47% and 53% respectively in 2016 (Table 15).

3.5 Water sales and revenue collectible

Total volume of water sold in 2016 was 119 Mm³, out of which 84.4% constituted of potable water and the remaining 15.6% of non-treated water. Some 76 Mm³ of water were sold under domestic tariff accounting for around 64% of the total volume of water sold.

From 2015 to 2016, the total volume of water sold increased by 5.3% from 113 Mm³ to 119 Mm³.

The amount of revenue collectible from the sales of water for the year 2016 was around Rs 1,455 million, representing an increase of 5.2%, over the amount of Rs 1,383 million collected in 2015 (Table 16).

Statistics Mauritius

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Concepts and Terminology

The energy data have been compiled according to the recommendations of the United Nations Manual, International Recommendations for 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

Figures presented in the following tables may not add up to totals, due to rounding.

Table 1 - Main Energy and Water Indicators, 2012 - 2016

Indicators	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mid-year population, Republic of Mauritius	Thousand	1,256	1,259	1,261	1,263	1,263
GDP in 2006 rupees ¹	Rs.Million	288,453	298,146	309,311	320,040	332,030
GDP index (2006 = 100) ¹		129.4	133.8	138.7	143.5	148.9
Total primary energy requirement	Ktoe	1,427.6	1,454.8	1,491.7	1,534.4	1,550.4
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	15.6	15.1	14.2	16.4	14.6
Annual increase	%	+0.1	+1.9	+2.5	+2.9	+1.0
Total primary energy requirement index (2006 = 100) ¹		103.7	105.7	108.4	111.5	112.6
Total final energy consumption	Ktoe	854	871	892	913	951
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.3
Total electricity generated	GWh	2,797	2,885	2,937	2,996	3,042
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	20.3	20.6	20.3	22.7	21.8
Total electricity sold	GWh	2,294	2,384	2,452	2,505	2,559
Efficiency Indicators						
Import dependency	%	84.8	84.9	85.8	83.6	85.4
Energy intensity ¹	Toe per Rs100,000 GDP at 2006 prices	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47
Per capita primary energy requirement	Toe	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.22	1.23
Per capita final energy consumption	Toe	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.75
Per capita consumption of electricity sold:						
- Republic of Mauritius	kWh	1,827	1,894	1,945	1,984	2,025
- Island of Mauritius	kWh	1,866	1,934	1,986	2,026	2,067
- Island of Rodrigues	kWh	675	707	735	780	802
Mean annual rainfall:						
- Island of Mauritius	Millimetres	1,621	2,126	2,094	2,377	1,896
- Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)	Millimetres	1,041	978	1,145	1,272	822
Potable water: Island of Mauritius						
- Produced	Mm ³	215	217	229	245	247
- Consumed	Mm ³	95	96	97	98	100
- Consumed per capita per day	Litres	214	216	218	220	225
- Consumption per capita for 'Domestic tariffs'	Litres	164	165	167	168	171

¹ Revised

Table 2 - Energy balance, 2016

Source Flow		Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)																Electricity	Total
		Fossil fuels								Renewables									
		Coal	Petroleum products							Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind ¹	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse	Total Renewables		
Gasolene	Diesel		Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products												
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,416	-	8,557	1,544	1,608	2,606	206,076	226,807	-	226,807	
Imports	573,826	181,217	342,357	295,451	2,204	469,530	127,584	1,418,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,992,169	
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(121,145)	(147,274)	-	(208,288)	(87,739)	(564,447)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(564,447)	
Stock change / Statistical error	(118,487)	(2,286)	(10,752)	(585)	(1,372)	(11,687)	41,058	14,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,110)	
Total Primary Energy Requirement	455,339	178,931	210,460	147,592	832	249,555	80,903	868,272	6,416	-	8,557	1,544	1,608	2,606	206,076	226,807	-	1,550,419	
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(1,035)	-	(758)	(210,352)	-	(212,145)	-	-	(8,557)	(300)	-	(1)	-	(8,859)	104,485	(116,518)	
Autoproducer plants	(434,760)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,243)	(1,608)	(2,605)	(180,727)	(186,183)	157,144	(463,799)	
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(783)	381	-	-	-	-	-	(402)	-	(402)	
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,827)	(3,827)	
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,801)	(14,801)	
Total Final Consumption	20,580	178,931	209,425	147,592	74	39,204	80,903	656,127	5,634	381	-	-	-	-	25,349	31,364	243,002	951,072	
Manufacturing sector	20,580	-	35,658	-	-	35,317	6,049	77,025	479	-	-	-	-	-	25,349	25,828	83,444	206,876	
Transport sector ¹	-	178,931	171,477	147,592	-	3,886	3,757	505,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505,643	
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,370	17,370	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	311	79,884	97,564	
Household	-	-	-	-	74	-	53,411	53,485	5,154	70	-	-	-	-	-	5,225	73,496	132,206	
Agriculture	-	-	2,290	-	-	-	-	2,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196	4,486	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,982	4,297	

¹ includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 3 - Energy balance, 2015

Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,504	-	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 4 - Total primary energy requirement, 2015 and 2016

Energy source	2015			2016		
	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%
Imported (Fossil fuels)		1283.2	83.6		1,323.6	85.4
Coal	720,784	446.9	29.1	734,418	455.3	29.4
Petroleum products		836.3	54.5		868.3	56.0
Gasolene	150,960	163.0	10.6	165,677	178.9	11.5
Diesel Oil	207,494	209.6	13.7	208,376	210.5	13.6
Dual Purpose Kerosene	120,427	125.2	8.2	142,715	148.4	9.6
<i>Kerosene</i>	872	0.9	0.1	800	0.8	0.1
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	119,555	124.3	8.1	141,915	147.6	9.5
Fuel Oil	270,026	259.2	16.9	259,953	249.6	16.1
LPG	73,339	79.2	5.2	74,910	80.9	5.2
Local (Renewables) ¹		251.3	16.4		226.8	14.6
Hydro	<i>GWh</i> 122	10.5	0.7	100	8.6	0.6
Wind	<i>GWh</i> 3	0.2	0.0	18	1.5	0.1
Landfill Gas	<i>GWh</i> 20	1.8	0.1	19	1.6	0.1
Photovoltaic	<i>GWh</i> 26	2.2	0.1	30	2.6	0.1
Bagasse ²	1,437,947	230.1	15.0	1,287,976	206.1	13.3
Fuelwood ²	17,117	6.5	0.4	16,885	6.4	0.4
Total		1,534.4	100.0		1,550.4	100.0

¹ Source : Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey² Estimates

Figure 1 - Primary energy requirement, 2007-2016

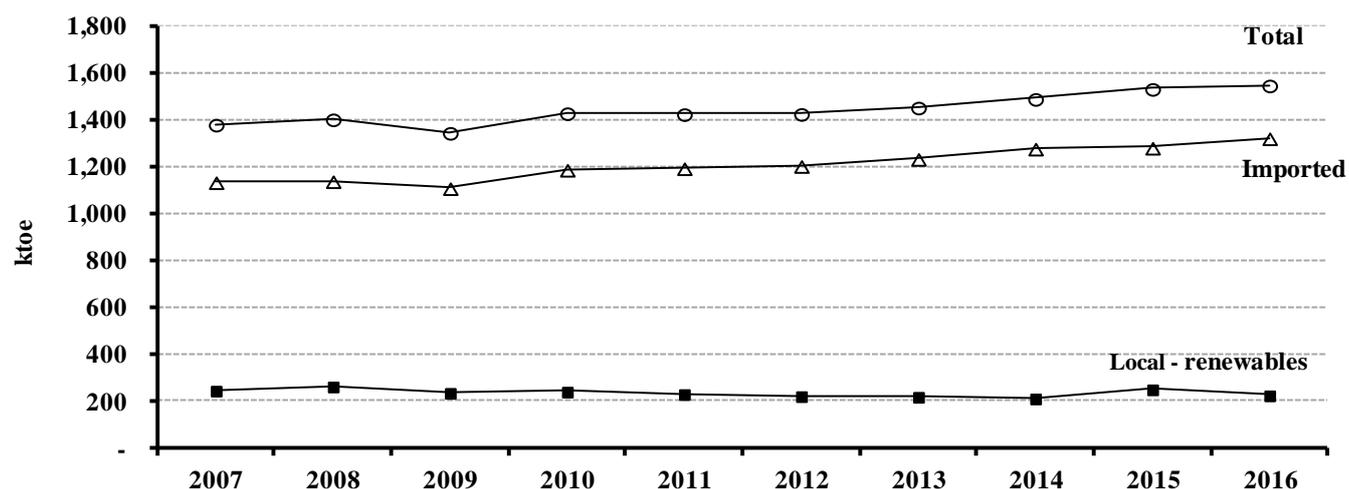


Table 5 - Imports of energy sources, 2015 and 2016

Energy source	2015				2016			
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)
Fossil fuels								
Coal	804.2	498.6	28.1	1,900.2	925.5	573.8	28.8	1,894.5
Petroleum products		1,276.8	71.9	21,252.3		1,418.4	71.2	19,238.3
Gasolene	154.7	167.1	9.4	3,388.2	167.8	181.2	9.1	3,066.7
Diesel Oil	318.7	321.9	18.1	6,071.3	339.0	342.4	17.2	5,349.1
Dual Purpose Kerosene	271.3	282.1	15.9	5,240.1	286.2	297.7	14.9	4,576.0
<i>Kerosene</i>	2.5	2.6	0.1	47.6	2.1	2.2	0.1	34.1
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	268.8	279.6	15.7	5,192.4	284.1	295.5	14.8	4,541.9
Fuel Oil	445.1	427.4	24.1	5,162.1	489.1	469.5	23.6	4,496.4
LPG	72.5	78.3	4.4	1,390.6	118.1	127.6	6.4	1,750.1
Total imports of energy sources		1,775.4	100.0	23,152.5		1,992.2	100.0	21,132.8

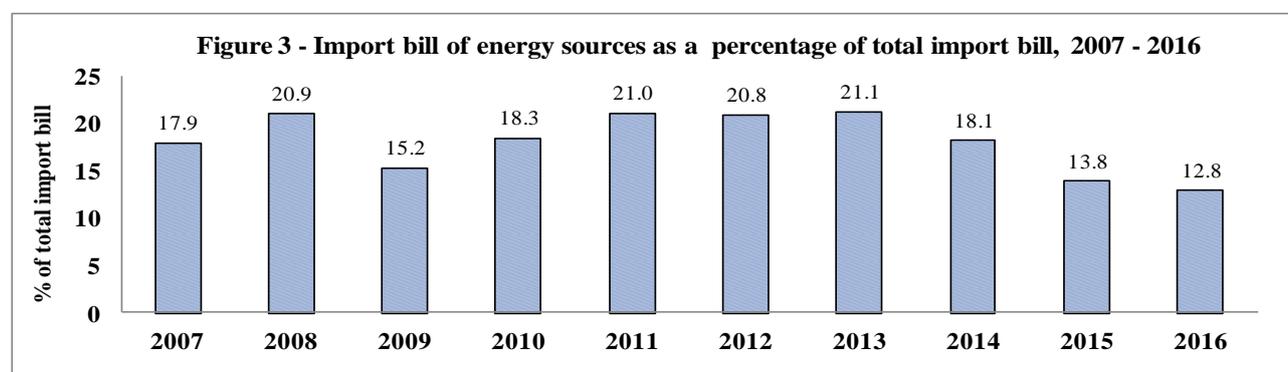
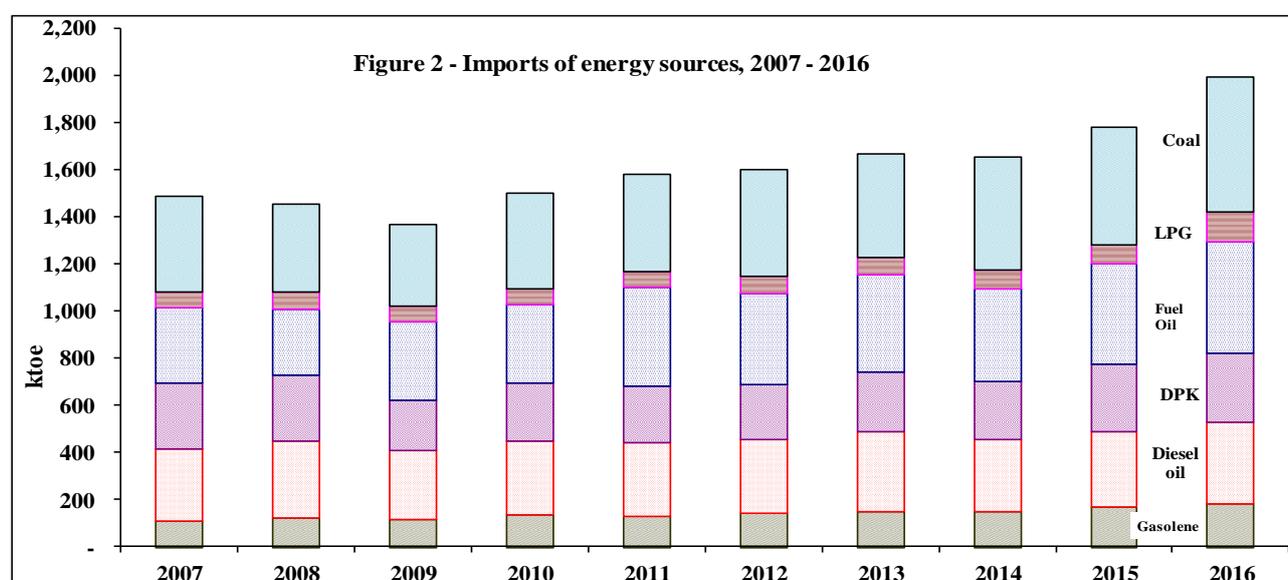
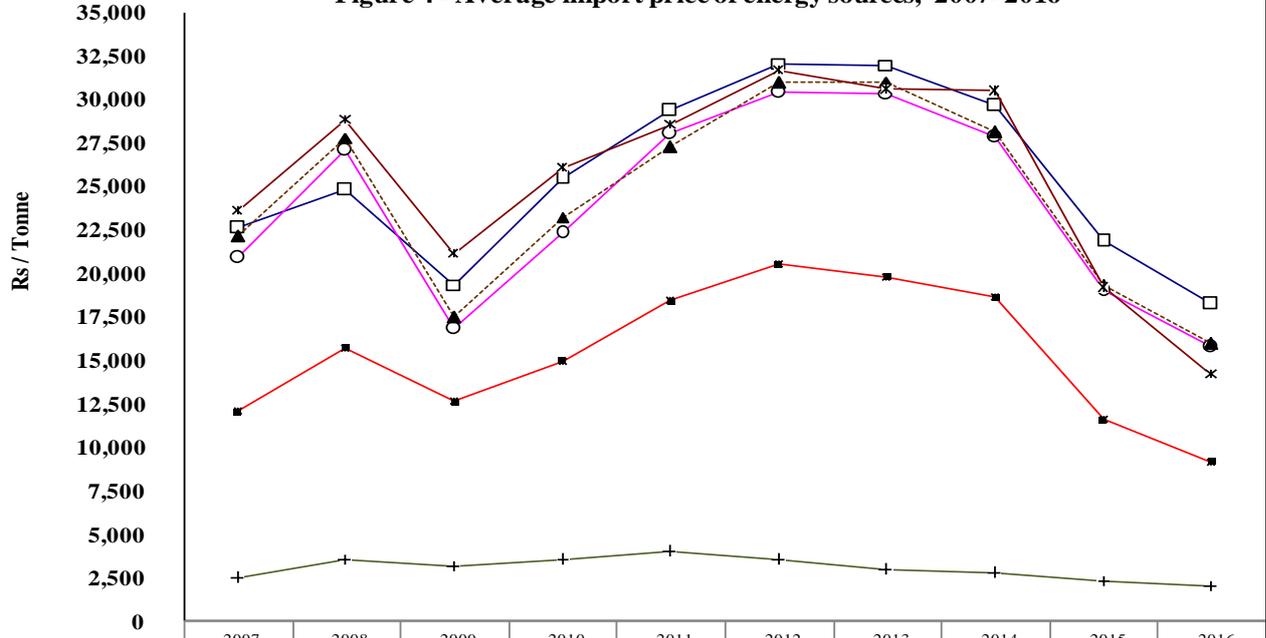


Table 6 - Re-exports of energy sources to foreign aircraft and bunkers, 2015 and 2016

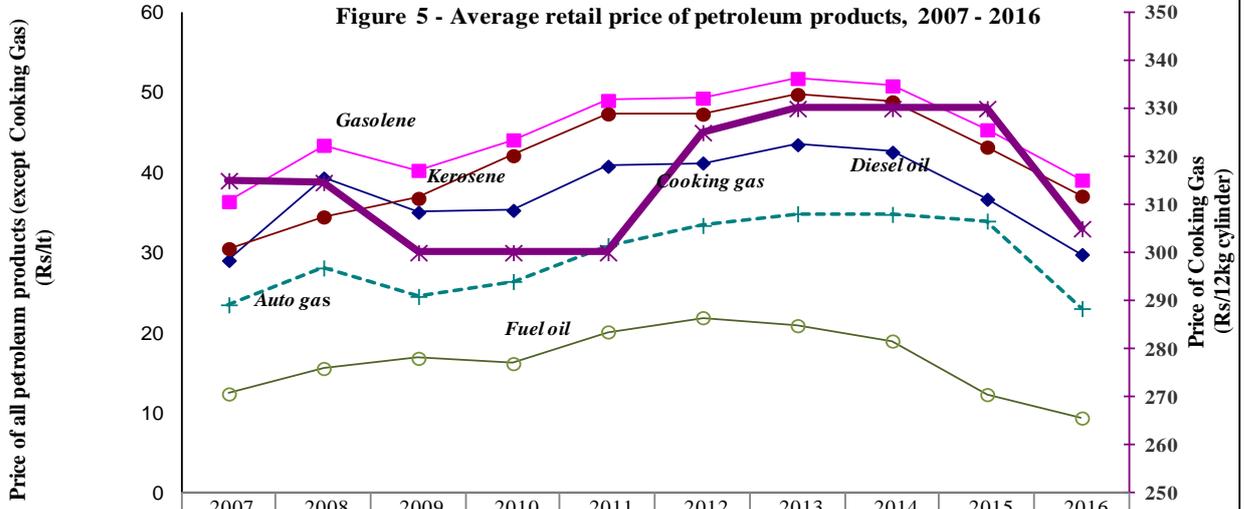
Energy Re-exported	2015			2016		
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%
Aviation fuel to foreign aircraft	141.9	147.5	34.7	141.6	147.3	26.1
Diesel oil	116.0	117.1	27.6	119.9	121.1	21.5
Fuel oil	166.8	160.2	37.7	217.0	208.3	36.9
LPG				81.2	87.7	15.5
Total		424.8	100.0		564.4	100.0

Figure 4 - Average import price of energy sources, 2007- 2016



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gasolene	22,618	24,793	19,365	25,505	29,406	32,093	32,009	29,691	21,899	18,276
Diesel oil	20,954	27,124	16,850	22,377	28,028	30,422	30,389	27,840	19,050	15,781
Dual Purpose Kerosene	22,184	27,831	17,508	23,260	27,307	30,978	31,040	28,135	19,315	15,988
Fuel oil	12,065	15,738	12,664	14,973	18,450	20,523	19,807	18,627	11,597	9,180
LPG	23,606	28,819	21,134	26,064	28,561	31,694	30,605	30,520	19,192	14,195
Coal	2,466	3,585	3,201	3,519	4,001	3,509	2,993	2,763	2,363	2,047

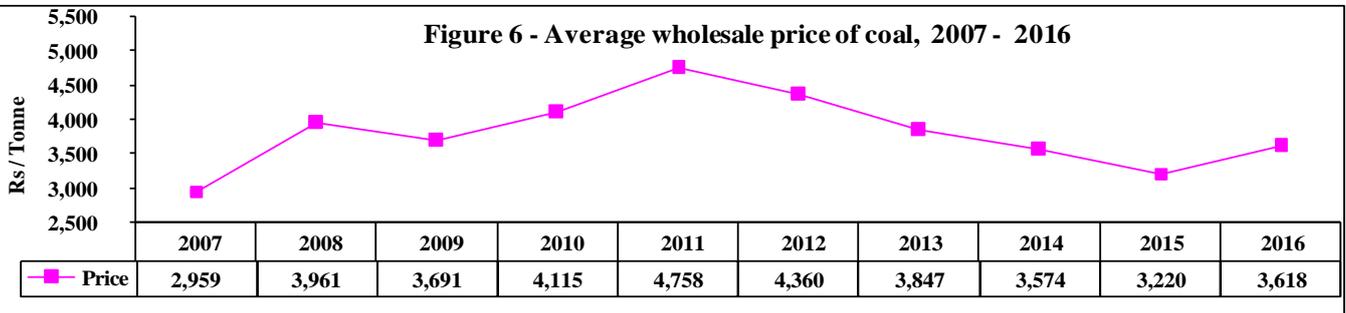
Figure 5 - Average retail price of petroleum products, 2007 - 2016



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gasolene	36.38	43.41	40.28	44.09	49.01	49.30	51.76	50.84	45.35	39.06
Diesel oil	29.03	39.32	35.05	35.29	40.79	41.20	43.49	42.55	36.67	29.77
Kerosene (excl. jet fuel)	30.50	34.46	36.78	42.12	47.33	47.30	49.76	48.84	43.18	37.06
Fuel Oil	12.35	15.53	16.80	16.14	20.10	21.88	20.88	18.96	12.27	9.34
LPG- Auto Gas	23.49	28.09	24.53	26.40	30.88	33.40	34.86	34.78	33.95	23.02
LPG - Cooking Gas	315.00	314.60	300.00	300.00	300.00	325.00	330.00	330.00	330.00	305.00

Source: Price Consumer Index Unit

Figure 6 - Average wholesale price of coal, 2007 - 2016



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Price	2,959	3,961	3,691	4,115	4,758	4,360	3,847	3,574	3,220	3,618

Table 7 - Evolution of power plant capacities¹, peak power demand and electricity generation, 2015 and 2016

Year	Installed capacity (MW)	Effective capacity (MW)	Peak power demand (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)					Total
			Mauritius	Rodrigues	Hydro	Wind	Photovoltaic	Thermal		
								Landfill Gas	Other	
2015	792.9	714.4	459.9	7.2	121.9	2.7	25.9	20.4	2,824.8	2,995.6
2016	810.2	716.1	467.9	7.6	99.5	18.0	30.3	18.7	2,875.7	3,042.2

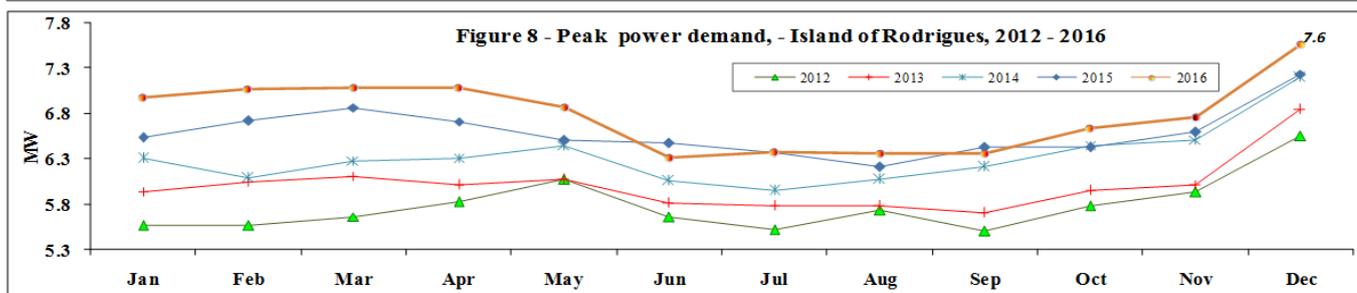
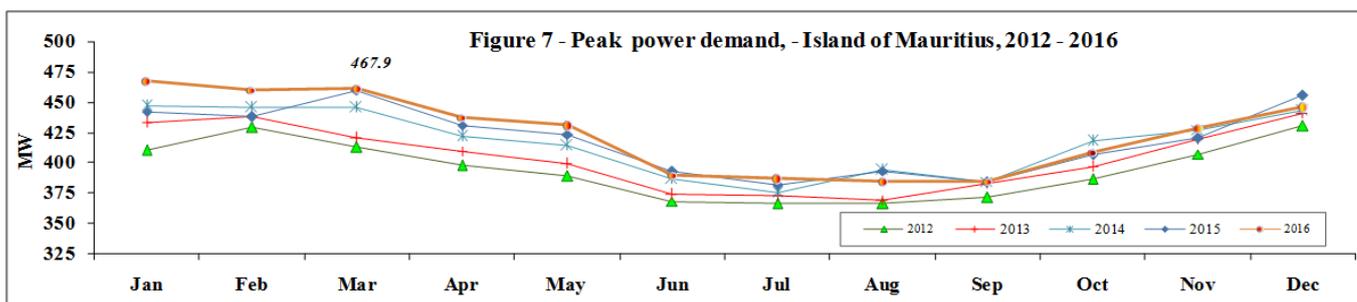


Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, 2015 and 2016

Source of energy	2015		2016	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Primary energy	170.8	5.7	166.5	5.5
Hydro (renewable energy)	121.9	4.1	99.5	3.3
Wind (renewable energy)	2.7	0.1	18.0	0.6
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	20.4	0.7	18.7	0.6
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)	25.9	0.9	30.3	1.0
Secondary energy	2,824.8	94.3	2,875.7	94.5
Gas turbine (kerosene)	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.1
Fuel oil & Diesel	1,131.2	37.8	1,109.8	36.5
Coal	1,181.7	39.4	1,266.8	41.6
Bagasse (renewable energy)	509.8	17.0	497.0	16.3
Total	2,995.6	100.0	3,042.2	100.0
<i>of which renewable energy</i>	680.6	22.7	663.5	21.8

Table 9 - Generation of electricity by Central Electricity Board and Independent Power Producers, 2015 and 2016

Power producer	2015		2016	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Central Electricity Board (CEB)	1,257.8	42.0	1,214.9	39.9
Island of Mauritius	1,218.4	40.7	1,174.5	38.6
Hydro	121.9	4.1	99.5	3.3
Thermal	1,096.5	36.6	1,075.0	35.3
Island of Rodrigues	39.5	1.3	40.4	1.3
Wind	2.7	0.1	3.5	0.1
Thermal	36.8	1.2	36.9	1.2
Independent Power Producers (IPP)	1,737.8	58.0	1,827.3	60.1
<i>of which exported to CEB</i>	1,472.1	49.1	1,563.3	51.4
Photovoltaic	23.8	0.8	26.4	0.9
Wind	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.5
Thermal	1,448.3	48.3	1,522.4	50.0
Landfill gas	20.4	0.7	18.7	0.6
Other thermal	1,428.0	47.7	1,503.7	49.4
Total	2,995.6	100.0	3,042.2	100.0
Island of Mauritius				
CEB	1,218.4	45.3	1,174.5	42.9
IPP export to CEB	1,472.0	54.7	1,563.1	57.1
Total units generated for sales	2,690.4	100.0	2,737.6	100.0

¹ includes plant capacity for electricity not exported to CEB

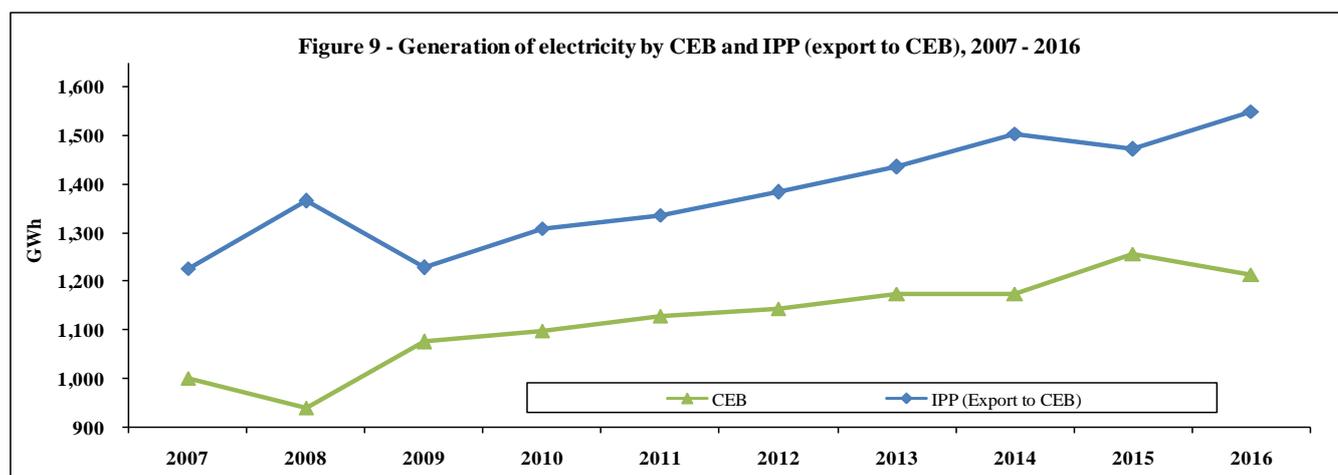


Table 10 - Fuel input for electricity production, 2015 and 2016

Fuel	2015			2016		
	Tonne	ktoe	%	Tonne	ktoe	%
Fuel oil *	229,570	220.4	26.1	219,116	210.3	25.4
Diesel oil	1,084	1.1	0.1	1,025	1.0	0.1
Kerosene	741	0.8	0.1	729	0.8	0.1
Coal	684,348	424.3	50.2	701,225	434.8	52.5
Bagasse	1,240,301	198.4	23.5	1,129,545	180.7	21.9
Total		845.0	100.0		827.6	100.0

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey * Provisional for 2016

Table 11 - Sales of electricity by type of tariff, 2015 and 2016

Type of tariff	2015				2016			
	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	404,463	831,047	4,798	5.77	413,068	854,489	4,924	5.76
Commercial	41,124	915,773	6,723	7.34	41,879	927,830	6,812	7.34
Industrial	6,381	720,150	2,555	3.55	6,352	735,829	2,606	3.54
of which: irrigation	634	21,837	61	2.79	662	25,546	71	2.78
Other	637	38,462	298	7.74	654	40,500	308	7.60
Total	452,605	2,505,432	14,374	5.74	461,953	2,558,648	14,650	5.73

¹ Excluding VAT & meter rent

Source: Central Electricity Board (CEB)

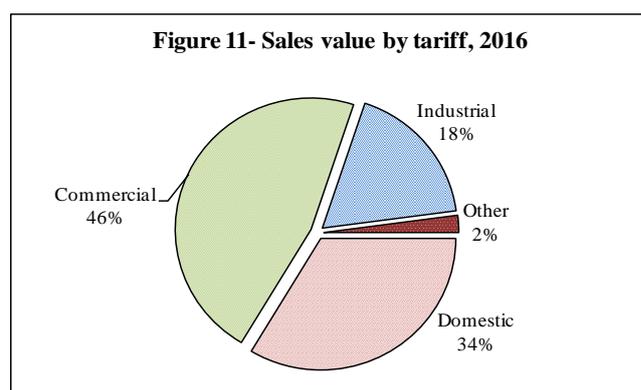
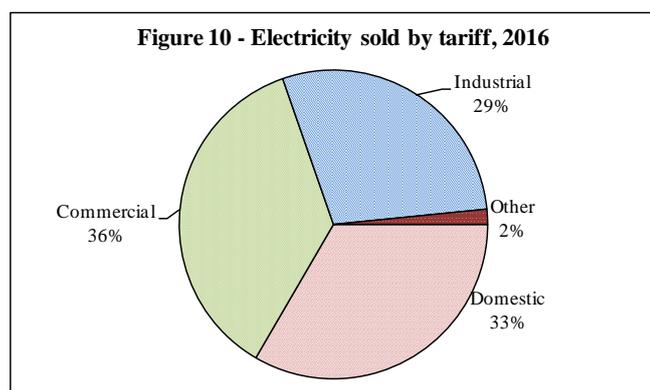


Table 12 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2015 and 2016

Sector	2015			2016		
	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%
1. Manufacturing		216.2	23.7		206.9	21.8
1.1 excluding bagasse		184.6	20.2		181.5	19.1
Fuel oil	37,203	35.7	3.9	36,789	35.3	3.7
Diesel oil	36,592	37.0	4.0	35,305	35.7	3.7
LPG	5,672	6.1	0.7	5,601	6.0	0.6
Coal	36,436	22.6	2.5	33,193	20.6	2.2
Fuel wood ²	1,300	0.5	0.1	1,261	0.5	0.1
Electricity (GWh)	962.0	82.7	9.1	970.5	83.4	8.8
1.2 bagasse	197,646	31.6	3.5	158,431	25.4	2.7
2. Transport ¹		463.1	50.7		505.6	53.2
Land		330.8	36.2		348.7	36.7
Gasolene	147,565	159.4	17.5	161,833	174.7	18.4
LPG	3,190	3.4	0.4	3,479	3.8	0.4
Diesel oil	166,294	168.0	18.4	168,544	170.2	17.9
Air						
Aviation Fuel	119,555	124.3	13.6	141,915	147.6	15.5
Sea		8.0	0.9		9.3	1.0
Gasolene	3,395	3.7	0.4	3,844	4.2	0.5
Diesel oil	1,219	1.2	0.1	1,235	1.2	0.1
Fuel oil	3,253	3.1	0.3	4,048	3.9	0.4
3. Commercial and Distributive Trade		95.5	10.5		97.6	10.2
LPG	15,099	16.3	1.8	16,083	17.4	1.8
Charcoal ²	450	0.3	0.0	420	0.3	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	917.5	78.9	8.6	929.1	79.9	8.4
4. Household		129.9	14.2		132.2	13.9
Kerosene	131	0.1	0.0	71	0.1	0.0
LPG	49,093	53.0	5.8	49,455	53.4	5.6
Fuelwood ²	13,625	5.2	0.6	13,564	5.2	0.5
Charcoal ²	98	0.1	0.0	95	0.1	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	831.3	71.5	7.8	854.8	73.5	7.8
5. Agriculture		4.2	0.5		4.5	0.4
Diesel oil ²	2,306	2.3	0.3	2,267	2.3	0.2
Electricity (GWh)	21.8	1.9	0.2	25.5	2.2	0.2
6. Other (n.e.s)		3.9	0.4		4.3	0.5
TOTAL		912.9	100.0		951.1	100.0

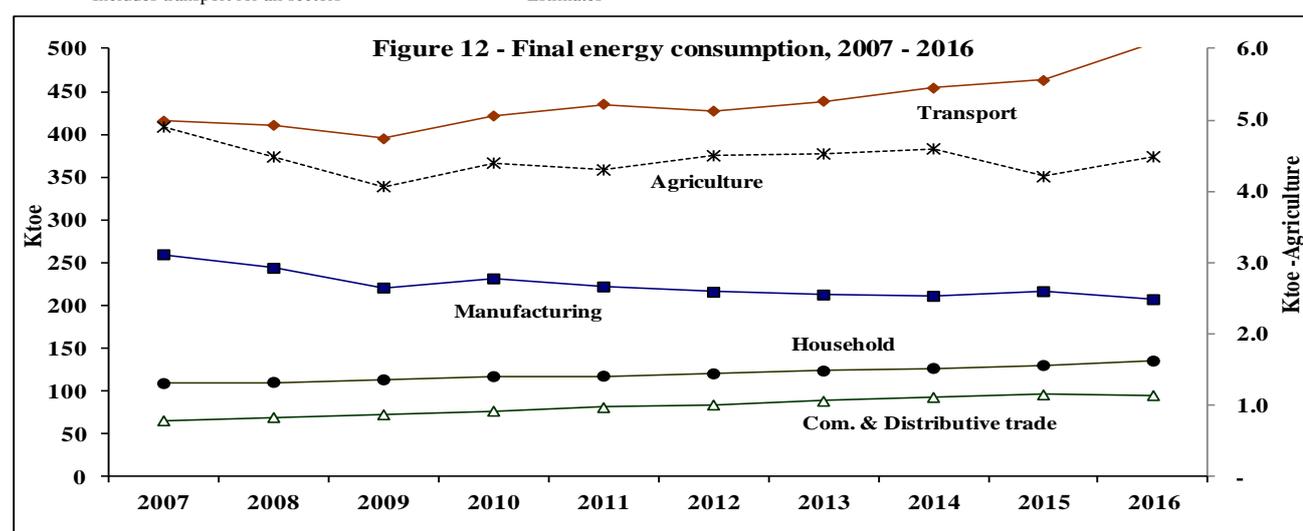
¹ Includes transport for all sectors² Estimates

Table 13 - Mean rainfall, 2015 and 2016

Millimetres

Period	Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2015		2016		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2015		2016		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2015		2016		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2015		2016		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2015		2016	
		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	1,386	107	1,053	81	2,572	2,958	115	2,284	89	2,568	2,959	115	2,584	101	912	1,242	136	662	73	2,568	3,238	126	2,801	109
	177	266	150	104	59	306	496	162	240	78	309	602	195	241	78	186	306	165	97	52	333	606	182	246	74
	245	161	66	378	154	393	308	78	410	104	427	330	77	557	130	219	155	71	282	129	446	390	87	576	129
	190	244	128	91	48	326	525	161	187	57	338	455	135	218	64	138	286	207	38	28	315	481	153	222	70
	137	69	50	114	83	279	141	51	346	124	280	181	65	318	114	85	77	91	81	95	268	200	75	350	131
	89	134	151	39	44	197	211	107	185	94	207	235	114	157	76	40	34	85	10	25	196	200	102	226	115
	63	142	225	55	87	153	271	177	149	97	143	299	209	182	127	25	66	264	9	36	141	300	213	254	180
	71	64	90	70	99	181	215	119	248	137	164	196	120	255	155	23	27	117	6	26	173	231	134	301	174
	59	46	78	53	90	153	207	135	191	125	138	207	150	163	118	17	39	229	41	241	151	208	138	193	128
	57	23	40	16	28	136	63	46	68	50	130	48	37	58	45	27	20	74	2	7	124	72	58	94	76
	42	94	224	20	48	107	181	169	65	61	101	200	198	59	58	22	62	282	19	86	107	215	201	82	77
	45	62	138	38	84	114	132	115	80	70	107	85	79	88	82	30	60	200	5	17	92	133	145	101	110
119	81	68	75	63	227	208	92	115	51	224	121	54	288	129	100	110	110	72	72	222	202	91	156	70	
Year	Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)					<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Figure 13 - Mean annual rainfall, 2015 & 2016</p> <p>Legend: Mean(1981-2010) (blue), 2015 (orange), 2016 (green)</p> </div>														
	2,003	2,377	119	1,896	95	1,102	1,272	115	822	75															
	263	455	173	185	70	149	303	203	46	31															
	348	271	78	442	127	160	37	23	77	48															
	263	400	152	153	58	133	168	126	84	63															
	212	134	63	245	116	138	156	113	117	85															
	148	165	111	127	86	84	89	106	107	127															
	107	218	204	133	124	72	31	43	78	108															
	125	150	120	180	144	87	67	77	92	106															
	106	143	135	130	123	63	68	108	50	79															
	96	46	48	49	51	51	42	82	43	84															
	77	152	197	50	65	43	189	440	10	23															
	78	96	123	64	82	64	22	34	55	86															
180	147	82	138	77	58	100	172	63	109																
														Figure 14 - Water Balance - Island of Mauritius											
															2012	2013	2014	2015	2016						
														Evapotranspiration	907	1,189	1,172	1,330	1,061						
														Surface Runoff	1,814	2,379	2,343	2,660	2,122						
Net Recharge to Groundwater	302	397	390	443	353																				
														Source: Water Resources Unit											

Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Table 14 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir, 2015 and 2016

	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
2015 Mean	77	93	95	91	84	83	89	90	82	73	68	59
2016 Mean	58	74	84	86	93	94	96	95	87	77	67	58
Mare aux Vacoas												
Normal*	60	65	80	83	83	81	79	80	78	72	63	58
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
2016 Mean	71	82	88	90	97	98	99	98	90	80	72	62
2016 Min	69	71	85	83	95	94	98	94	86	76	67	56
2016 Max	72	88	90	96	100	99	100	100	94	86	75	67
Midlands Dam												
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
2016 Mean	64	76	97	99	99	99	99	99	96	84	69	55
2016 Min	61	59	91	99	99	98	98	98	91	77	61	49
2016 Max	66	90	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	94	76	60
La Ferme												
Normal*	23	30	64	75	77	69	58	49	37	25	13	10
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
2016 Mean	54	69	81	79	80	81	81	84	79	69	57	44
2016 Min	53	55	79	76	79	79	80	82	75	63	51	37
2016 Max	56	81	84	81	81	83	83	83	84	74	63	50
Mare Longue												
Normal*	32	48	73	75	77	73	65	63	58	46	28	20
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	100	92	72	53	66	65	63	34	27	21
2016 Mean	8	32	54	68	88	99	100	99	99	92	81	71
2016 Min	0	15	45	57	79	96	99	99	98	86	76	64
2016 Max	15	45	57	79	96	100	100	100	99	98	86	76
La Nicoliere												
Normal*	63	75	91	92	95	94	93	94	89	69	46	39
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	100	73	67	63
2016 Mean	65	94	99	97	100	99	100	98	73	58	49	58
2016 Min	61	81	94	88	99	96	100	89	68	48	47	45
2016 Max	79	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	87	67	51	63
Piton du Milieu												
Normal*	64	72	88	89	91	86	83	83	81	73	60	57
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
2016 Mean	52	82	99	99	99	100	100	99	90	77	64	53
2016 Min	50	52	98	95	99	99	99	96	84	70	57	49
2016 Max	54	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	84	70	57

* Normal is the long term mean for 1990 - 1999

Source: Water Resources Unit

Figure 15 - Water level in reservoirs

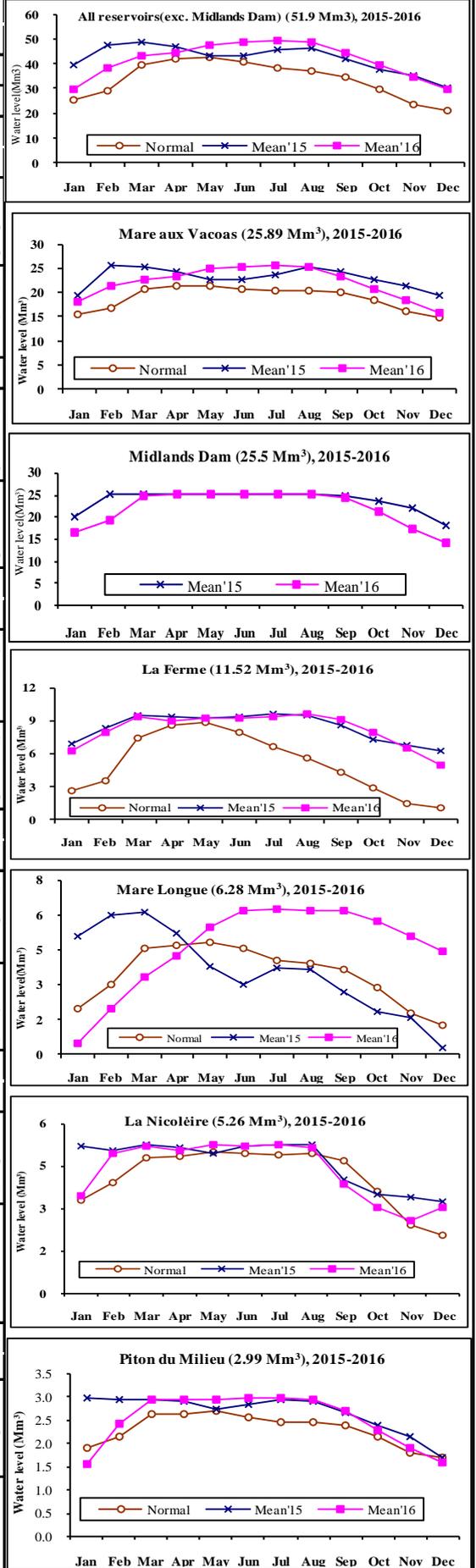


Table 15 - Average monthly potable water production (Mm³), 2015 and 2016 - *Island of Mauritius*

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 ³)																						
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	46	54
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	45	55
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	56
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	57
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	44	56
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	55
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	46	54
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	54
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	54
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	53
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	52
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	48	52
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	49	51
2016	44.6	7.7	52.3	0.0	33.8	33.8	21.3	14.3	35.6	26.0	24.8	50.8	10.7	24.7	35.4	13.3	26.1	39.4	115.9	131.4	247.3	47	53
Jan	3.7	0.7	4.4	0.0	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	3.6	2.2	2.1	4.3	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.1	3.3	10.4	11.2	21.6	48	52
Feb	3.6	6.0	4.2	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.1	3.3	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.9	2.9	9.8	10.1	19.9	49	51
Mar	3.8	0.7	4.5	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.5	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.1	2.2	3.3	10.8	11.1	21.9	49	51
Apr	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.8	2.1	2.9	1.1	2.2	3.3	9.4	11.2	20.6	46	54
May	3.6	0.7	4.3	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	4.3	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.1	2.2	3.3	9.4	11.2	20.6	46	54
Jun	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.7	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.0	2.3	3.3	9.0	10.8	19.8	45	55
Jul	3.8	0.7	4.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	4.3	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.4	3.4	9.5	11.4	20.9	45	55
Aug	3.9	0.7	4.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	4.2	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.1	2.3	3.4	9.8	10.9	20.7	47	53
Sep	3.6	0.6	4.2	0.0	3.4	3.4	1.6	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.9	4.0	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.2	2.2	3.4	9.4	11.4	20.8	45	55
Oct	3.9	0.6	4.5	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.3	2.8	2.2	2.2	4.4	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.2	2.4	3.6	9.7	11.6	21.3	46	54
Nov	3.6	0.6	4.2	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	4.3	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.2	2.1	3.3	9.2	10.7	19.9	46	54
Dec	3.9	0.6	4.5	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.8	2.0	2.8	1.1	1.8	2.9	9.5	9.8	19.3	49	51

Source: Central Water Authority

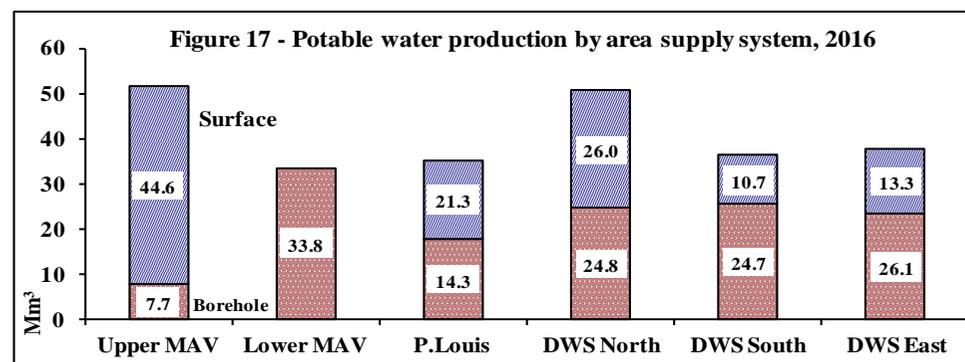
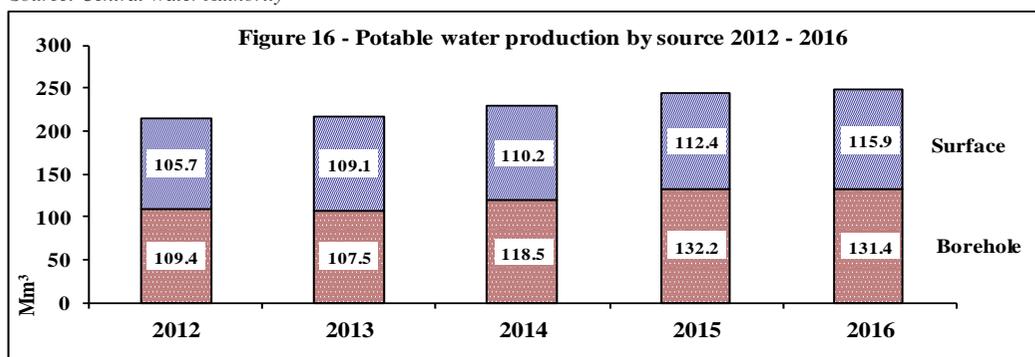


Table 16 - Water sales by tariff of subscriber, 2015 and 2016 - Island of Mauritius

Type of tariff	2015								2016							
	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption	Average price per	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption	Average price per
	No.	%	Mm ³	%	Rs million	%	(m ³)	m ³	No.	%	Mm ³	%	Rs million	%	(m ³)	m ³
Domestic	328,720	93.1	75.1	66.4	707.1	51.1	228	9.42	335,058	93.0	76.4	64.3	722.6	49.7	228	9.47
Public Sector Agency	2,533	0.7	4.0	3.5	94.8	6.9	1,563	23.96	2,548	0.7	4.0	3.4	97.3	6.7	1,589	24.03
Acquired / concessionary prizes	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	370	12.22	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	425	14.60
Business	1,147	0.3	7.3	6.5	252.6	18.2	6,389	34.47	1,177	0.3	7.6	6.4	261.1	17.9	6,435	34.47
Commercial	13,873	3.9	6.1	5.4	163.0	11.8	443	26.52	14,382	4.0	6.5	5.5	173.6	11.9	452	26.71
Religious	2,080	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.3	0.9	300	19.62	2,125	0.6	0.7	0.5	13.1	0.9	307	20.08
Industrial	573	0.2	3.7	3.3	67.7	4.9	6,507	18.16	554	0.2	3.8	3.2	69.5	4.8	6,894	18.20
Agriculture	3,977	1.1	1.3	1.2	19.2	1.4	329	14.72	4,077	1.1	1.4	1.1	20.4	1.4	334	14.99
Total potable water	352,934	99.9	98.1	86.9	1,317.0	95.2	278	13.42	359,951	99.9	100.4	84.4	1,357.8	93.3	279	13.54
Total non-treated water ¹ <i>(Mainly for Agriculture and Industry)</i>	369	0.1	14.9	13.1	66.2	4.8	40,266	4.46	377	0.1	18.5	15.6	97.0	6.7	49,186	5.23
Grand Total	353,303	100.0	113.0	100.0	1,383.2	100.0	320	12.24	360,328	100.0	118.9	100.0	1,454.8	100.0	330	12.24

Source: Central Water Authority

¹ Revised for Total non-treated water

