

ENERGY AND WATER STATISTICS – 2018

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents Statistics on Energy and Water for the years 2017 and 2018. 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.

Figures for year 2018 are provisional and may be subject to revision.

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 0.44 in 2018 compared to 0.46 in 2017. 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 2018, Total Primary Energy Requirement added up to 1,586,291 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) and the Total Energy Consumption was 989,278 toe.

From 2017 to 2018, Total Primary Energy Requirement decreased by 0.8% from 1,599,774 toe to 1,586,291 toe and Total Energy Consumption increased by 1.0% from 978,822 toe to 989,278 toe (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.

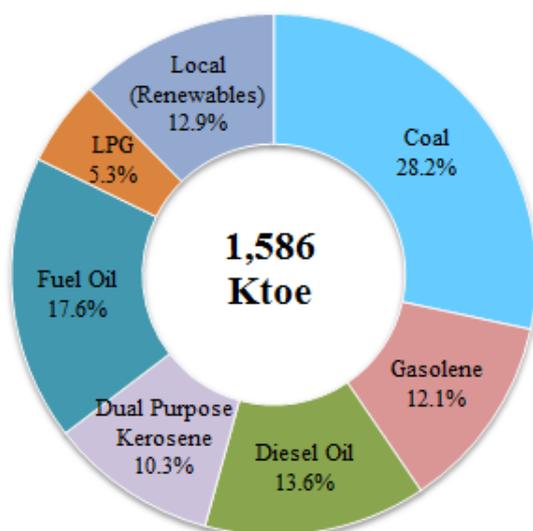
In 2018, total primary energy requirement was around 1,586 ktoe, comprising 58.9% of petroleum products, 28.2% of coal and 12.9% of renewables. Compared to 2017, there was a decrease of 0.9% from 1,600 ktoe (Table 4).

Consequently, this led to a decrease of 1.6% in the per capita primary energy requirement from 1.27 toe in 2017 to 1.25 toe in 2018.

2.3.1 Primary energy requirement from fossil fuel

In 2018, out of 1,586 ktoe of the total primary energy requirement, around 87.1% was met from imported fossil fuels and 12.9% from local sources (renewables).

Figure I - Total primary energy requirement, 2018



The share of the different fossil fuels within the total primary energy requirement in 2018 was as follows: coal (28.2%), fuel oil (17.6%), diesel oil (13.6%), gasolene (12.1%), dual purpose kerosene (10.3%) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (5.3%).

From 2017 to 2018, energy supply from petroleum products increased by 2.2% from 914 ktoe to 934 ktoe. On the other hand, supply of coal decreased by 4.9% from 471 ktoe to 448 ktoe (Table 4).

2.3.2 Primary energy requirement from local sources (renewables)

In 2018, primary energy requirement obtained from local renewable accounted for around 12.9% (204 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 to around 88.1% of the local renewable sources while hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic and fuelwood accounted for the remaining 11.9% (Table 4).

Total energy production from local renewable sources decreased by 5.1% from 215 ktoe in 2017 to 204 ktoe in 2018. There was a decrease of 7.2% in the supply of bagasse from 194 ktoe in 2017 to 180 ktoe in 2018. On the other hand, energy sources for hydro increased by 39.0% from 7.7 ktoe to 10.7 ktoe, landfill gas rose by 26.7% from 1.5 ktoe to 1.9 ktoe and photovoltaic, up by 23.5% from 3.4 ktoe to 4.2 ktoe. Wind remained same at 1.3 ktoe.

2.3.3 Imports of energy sources

In 2018, some 2,453 ktoe of fossil fuel comprising petroleum products and coal, were imported. Coal constituted around 32.4% of fossil fuel imports, fuel oil 26.0%, diesel oil 13.6%, dual purpose kerosene 13.0%, gasolene 7.6% and LPG 7.4%.

Compared to 2017, imports of petroleum products went up by 0.8%, from 1,645 to 1,658 ktoe, while those of coal decreased by 10.3%, from 887 to 796 ktoe (Table 5).

From 2017 to 2018, the import bill of petroleum products and coal increased by 27.7% from Rs 29,406 million to Rs 37,553 million, and accounted for around 19.5% of the total imports bill (Figure 3).

During the same period, increases in the average imports price of petroleum products were registered as follows: gasolene (+24.2%), diesel oil (+33.4%), dual purpose kerosene (+30.2%), fuel oil (+41.5%) and LPG (+8.9%). On the other hand, the average imports price of coal remained same at Rs. 2,000 per tonne (Figure 4).

2.3.4 Re-exports and bunkering

Out of the 2,453 ktoe of imported energy sources in 2018, around 728 ktoe were supplied to bunkering of energy sources, accounted to 419 ktoe of fuel oil (57.5%), 162 ktoe of aviation fuel (22.3%) and 147 ktoe of diesel oil (20.2%).

From 2017 to 2018, re-exporting and bunkering of energy sources increased by 18.0%, from 617 ktoe to 728 ktoe (Table 6).

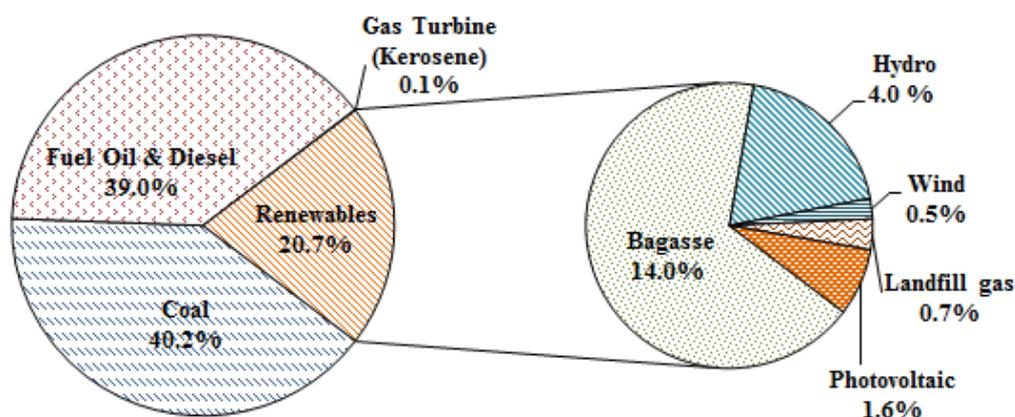
2.4 Electricity generation

The peak power demand in 2018 reached 468 MW for the Island of Mauritius and 8 MW for Rodrigues. Compared to 2017, the peak power demand for the Island of Mauritius increased by 1.3% from 462 MW to 468 MW in 2018, while that of the island of Rodrigues remained the same (Table 7).

Some 3,132 GWh (269 ktoe) of electricity was generated in 2018. Around 79.3% (2,483 GWh or 213 ktoe) of the electricity was generated from non-renewable sources, mainly coal and fuel oil while the remaining 20.7% (649 GWh or 56 ktoe) were from renewable sources, mostly bagasse (Table 8).

The share of electricity generated by energy sources in 2018 is depicted in the chart below:

Figure II –Percentage share of energy sources in the electricity generation, 2018



The main energy source for electricity generation was coal (40.2%), followed by diesel and fuel oil (39.0%) and renewable sources (20.7%).

Between 2017 and 2018,

- Total electricity generated increased by 0.4% from 3,120 GWh to 3,132 GWh;
- Electricity generated from coal decreased by 4.0% from 1,312 GWh to 1,260 GWh and that from fuel oil and diesel together increased by 3.5% from 1,181 GWh to 1,222 GWh;
- Electricity generated from renewable sources increased from 624 GWh to 649 GWh, up by 4.0%. Landfill gas increased by 35.3% from 17 GWh to 23 GWh, hydro by 38.9% from 90 GWh to 125 GWh. Electricity generated from bagasse decreased by 5.6% from 463 GWh to 437 GWh, and wind remained almost same at around 15 GWh.

Table 9 shows that the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) produced around 56.9% of the total electricity generated and Central Electricity Board (CEB), the remaining 43.1%. Thermal energy (Table 7) represented 94.2% 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 2018, coal (51.7%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by fuel oil (28.6%) and bagasse (19.5%);
- Between 2017 and 2018, fuel input decreased by 3.2% from 855 ktoe to 828 ktoe;

- Input of fuel oil increased by 3.0%, from 230 ktoe in 2017 to 237 ktoe in 2018 while that of coal decreased by 5.1%, from 451 ktoe in 2017 to 428 ktoe in 2018;
- Some 161 ktoe of bagasse was used to produce electricity in 2018 compared to 173 ktoe in 2017, down by 6.9%.

2.4.2 Electricity sales and consumption

Electricity sales in 2018 stood at around 2,650 GWh, out of which commercial sector accounted for the largest share (36.0%), followed by domestic (33.9%), and industrial (28.6%) sectors.

From 2017 to 2018, electricity sales increased by 1.2% from 2,618 GWh to 2,650 GWh, while the average sales price of electricity remained at around Rs 6 per kWh.

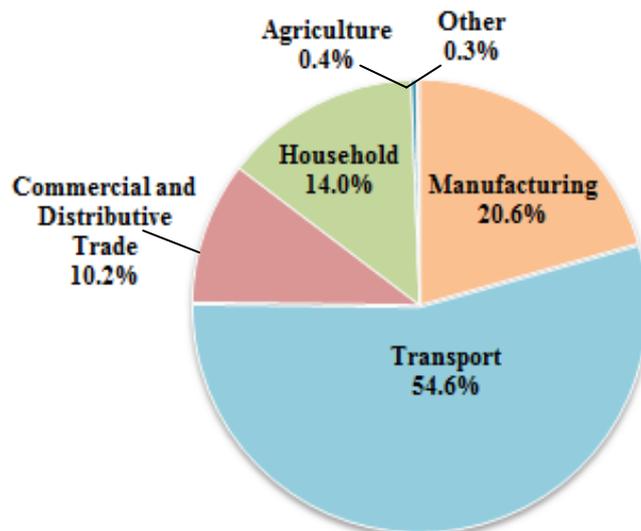
The per capita consumption of electricity sold increased from 2,070 kWh in 2017 to 2,095 kWh in 2018, showing an increase of 1.2%.

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 2018, final energy consumption was estimated at around 989 ktoe. The two main energy-consuming sectors were “Transport” and “Manufacturing”, accounting respectively for nearly 54.6% and 20.6% of the final energy consumed. These sectors were followed by the household sector (14.0%), commercial and distributive trade (10.2%) and agriculture (0.4%).

Figure III - Final energy consumption by sector, 2018



Final energy consumption increased by 1.0% from 979 ktoe in 2017 to 989 ktoe in 2018.

2.5.1 Transport

Energy consumed by the “Transport” sector, which represented around 54.6% of the total final energy consumption went up by 1.9% from 530 ktoe in 2017 to 540 ktoe in 2018.

From 2017 to 2018, consumption of fuel for land transport increased from 361 ktoe to 367 ktoe (+1.9%); from 160 ktoe to 162 ktoe (+1.3%) for aviation fuel and, sea transport remained almost same at 10 ktoe.

2.5.2 Manufacturing

Some 204 ktoe (20.6%) of the total final energy consumption was used by the manufacturing sector in 2018 against 206 ktoe in 2017, a drop of 1.0%. The main energy consumed by the sector was as follows: electricity (86 ktoe), fuel oil (37 ktoe), diesel oil (35 ktoe), bagasse (19 ktoe) and coal (20 ktoe).

2.5.3 Commercial and Distributive Trade

Total final energy consumption by “Commercial and Distributive Trade” sector, which represented 10.2% of total energy consumed increased by 1.0% from 100 ktoe in 2017 to 101 ktoe in 2018.

Electricity which was the main source of energy in the “Commercial and Distributive Trade” sector, remained almost same around 82 ktoe. Consumption for LPG increased from 18 ktoe in 2017 to 19 ktoe in 2018, up by 5.6%.

2.5.4 Household

Final energy consumed by households (excluding transport) represented 14.0% (138 ktoe) of the total energy consumption. The two main sources of energy for households were electricity and LPG, representing 56.1% and 40.3% respectively of the total energy consumed by households.

Between 2017 and 2018, household consumption of electricity rose by 2.7% from 75 ktoe to 77 ktoe while that of LPG increased from 54 ktoe to 56 ktoe, up by 3.7%.

2.5.5 Agriculture

Final energy consumption in the agricultural sector stood at 3.7 ktoe in 2018, representing 0.4% of the total final energy consumption. Electricity and diesel were the two sources of energy used in this sector. In 2018, some 1.6 ktoe of electricity were used mainly for irrigation compared to 2.0 ktoe in 2017, and another 2.1 ktoe of diesel oil was used for mechanical operations in fields, compared to 2.2 ktoe in 2017.

3. Water

3.1 Water Balance

In 2018, Island of Mauritius received 5,252 million cubic metres (Mm³) of precipitation (rainfall), up by 31.6% compared to 3,991 (Mm³) recorded in 2017. Some 10.0% (525 Mm³) of the precipitation went as ground water recharge, while evapotranspiration and surface runoff accounted for 30.0% (1,576 Mm³) and 60.0% (3,151Mm³) respectively (Figure 14).

3.2 Rainfall

During the year 2018, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around the Island of Mauritius was 2,816 millimetres (mm), representing an increase of 32.0% compared to 2,134 mm in 2017. An increase of 40.6% from the long term (1981-2010) mean of 2,003 mm was also noted.

The wettest month in 2018 was January with a mean of 794 mm, which represented a surplus of nearly three-fold relative to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 263 mm. August was the driest month with a mean of 36 mm of rainfall, registering a deficit of 66.0% compared to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 106 mm.

The mean rainfall registered in Rodrigues at Point Canon in 2018 was 1,602 mm compared to 970 mm in 2017, up by 65.2%. The highest amount of rainfall with 407 mm was recorded in the month of January while the least amount was in September with 30 mm (Table13).

3.3 Water storage level

In 2018, the minimum and maximum percentages of water storage level of the different reservoirs were as follows:

Reservoir	Capacity (Mm ³)	% Minimum [month(s)]	% Maximum [month(s)]
Mare aux Vacoas	25.89	53 (January)	100 (January, February and April)
Midlands Dam	25.50	40 (November)	100 (January to April)
La Ferme	11.52	28 (November)	91 (February and March)
Mare Longue	6.28	61 (January)	100 (January to April)
La Nicolière	5.26	43 (January)	100 (January to May)
Piton du Milieu	2.99	48 (November)	100 (January to April and December)

The mean percentage water level for all reservoirs (excluding Midlands Dam) varied from 55% to 96% in 2018. 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 2018, the total volume of potable water treated by the different treatment plants was 285 Mm³, up by 9.2% compared to 261 Mm³ in 2017. The average production from surface water and boreholes represented 51.8% and 48.2% respectively in 2018 (Table 15).

3.5 Water sales and revenue collectible

Total volume of water sold in 2018 was 123 Mm³, out of which 88.3% constituted of potable water and the remaining 11.7% of non-treated water. Some 83 Mm³ of water were sold under domestic tariff accounting for 67.5% of the total volume of water sold.

From 2017 to 2018, the total volume of water sold increased from 120 Mm³ to 123 Mm³, up by 2.5%.

The amount of revenue collectible from the sales of water for the year 2018 was Rs 1,570 million, representing an increase of 4.4%, over the amount of Rs 1,504 million collected in 2017 (Table 16).

Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Port Louis

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Contact persons:

Mrs. N.Gujadhur, Statistician

Mr. P. Ramparsad, Senior Statistical Officer

Tel. No. (230) 208 1800 / 4056729

Fax: (230) 2114150

Email: cso_energy@govmu.org

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 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 hydro electricity

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, e.g. charcoal from fuel wood.

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 (million kWh)
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, 2014 - 2018

Indicators	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹	2018 ²
Mid-year population, Republic of Mauritius	Thousand	1,261	1,263	1,263	1,265	1,265
GDP in 2006 rupees	Rs.Million	309,311	320,301	332,594	345,279	358,310
GDP index (2006 = 100)		138.7	143.5	149.3	154.9	160.8
Total primary energy requirement	Ktoe	1,491.7	1,534.4	1,555.3	1,599.8	1,586.3
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	14.2	16.4	14.6	13.4	12.9
Annual increase	%	+2.5	+2.9	+1.4	+2.9	-0.8
Total primary energy requirement index (2006 = 100)		108.4	111.5	113.0	116.2	115.2
Total final energy consumption	Ktoe	892	913	951	979	989
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	3.9	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.5
Total electricity generated	GWh	2,937	2,996	3,042	3,120	3,132
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	20.3	22.7	21.8	20.0	20.7
Total electricity sold	GWh	2,452	2,505	2,559	2,618	2,650
Efficiency Indicators						
Import dependency	%	85.8	83.6	85.4	86.6	87.1
Energy intensity	Toe per Rs100,000 GDP at 2006 prices	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.44
Per capita primary energy requirement	Toe	1.18	1.22	1.23	1.27	1.25
Per capita final energy consumption	Toe	0.71	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.78
Per capita consumption of electricity sold:						
- Republic of Mauritius	kWh	1,945	1,984	2,025	2,070	2,095
- Island of Mauritius	kWh	1,986	2,026	2,067	2,114	2,139
- Island of Rodrigues	kWh	735	780	802	814	832
Mean annual rainfall:						
- Island of Mauritius	Millimetres	2,094	2,377	1,896	2,134	2,816
- Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)	Millimetres	1,145	1,272	839	970	1,602
Potable water: Island of Mauritius						
- Produced	Mm ³	229	245	247	261	285
- Consumed	Mm ³	97	98	100	105	109
- Consumed per capita per day	Litres	218	220	225	235	244
- Consumption per capita for 'Domestic tariffs'	Litres	167	168	171	180	186

¹ Revised² Provisional

Table 2 - Energy balance, 2018

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,140	-	10,710	1,296	1,946	4,241	180,071	204,404	-	204,404
Imports	795,707	186,026	333,446	315,946	3,263	636,832	182,114	1,657,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,453,334
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(147,532)	(162,279)	-	(418,576)	-	(728,387)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(728,387)
Stock change / Statistical error	(347,994)	5,432	30,683	8,876	(2,543)	60,415	(97,930)	4,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(343,060)
Total Primary Energy Requirement	447,713	191,458	216,598	162,543	721	278,671	84,184	934,174	6,140	-	10,710	1,296	1,946	4,241	180,071	204,404	-	1,586,291
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(852)	-	(673)	(237,404)	-	(238,928)	-	-	(10,710)	(210)	-	(3)	-	(10,924)	116,143	(133,709)
Autoproducer plants	(427,943)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,086)	(1,946)	(4,238)	(161,418)	(168,697)	-	153,178	(443,462)
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(710)	346	-	-	-	-	-	(364)	-	(364)
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,793)	(3,793)
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,685)	(15,685)
Total Final Consumption	19,769	191,458	215,746	162,543	48	41,268	84,184	695,246	5,430	346	-	-	-	-	18,653	24,429	249,843	989,278
Manufacturing sector	19,769	-	35,152	-	-	37,212	6,123	78,486	456	-	-	-	-	-	18,653	19,109	86,138	203,502
Transport sector ¹	-	191,458	178,463	162,543	-	4,056	3,553	540,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540,073
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,591	18,591	-	281	-	-	-	-	-	281	82,439	101,311
Household	-	-	-	-	48	-	55,574	55,621	4,974	64	-	-	-	-	-	5,038	77,464	138,123
Agriculture	-	-	2,131	-	-	-	-	2,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,603	3,735
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,199	2,542

¹ includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 3 - Energy balance, 2017 ¹

Source Flow		Fossil fuels								Renewables								Electricity	Total
		Petroleum products																	
		Coal	Gasolene	Diesel	Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products	Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse	Total Renewables		
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,352	-	7,723	1,256	1,455	3,370	194,328	214,485	-	214,485	
Imports	886,942	186,009	350,145	322,134	2,110	622,719	161,371	1,644,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,531,431	
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(130,033)	(159,931)	-	(327,136)	-	(617,101)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(617,101)	
Stock change / Statistical error	(415,622)	1,697	(5,733)	(1,968)	(1,068)	(26,262)	(80,085)	(113,419)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(529,041)	
Total Primary Energy Requirement	471,320	187,706	214,379	160,235	1,042	269,321	81,286	913,969	6,352	-	7,723	1,256	1,455	3,370	194,328	214,485	-	1,599,774	
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(1,287)	-	(977)	(229,786)	-	(232,050)	-	-	(7,723)	(234)	-	(1)	-	(7,959)	109,780	(130,228)	
Autoproducer plants	(450,533)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,022)	(1,455)	(3,369)	(172,609)	(178,455)	158,516	(470,472)		
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(772)	376	-	-	-	-	(396)	-	(396)		
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,771)	(3,771)	
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,085)	(16,085)	
Total Final Consumption	20,787	187,706	213,092	160,235	66	39,535	81,286	681,919	5,580	376	-	-	-	-	21,719	27,675	248,441	978,822	
Manufacturing sector	20,787	-	35,880	-	-	35,657	5,899	77,436	472	-	-	-	-	-	21,719	22,191	85,418	205,833	
Transport sector ¹	-	187,706	175,004	160,235	-	3,877	3,581	530,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530,403	
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,467	17,467	-	306	-	-	-	-	-	306	81,849	99,623	
Household	-	-	-	-	66	-	54,012	54,077	5,108	70	-	-	-	-	-	5,178	75,035	134,290	
Agriculture	-	-	2,208	-	-	-	-	2,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,010	4,218	
Other	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	327	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,128	4,456	

¹ Revised ² includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 4 - Total primary energy requirement, 2017 and 2018

Energy source	2017 ¹			2018 ²		
	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%
Imported (Fossil fuels)		1,385.3	86.6		1,381.9	87.1
Coal	760,193	471.3	29.5	722,117	447.7	28.2
Petroleum products		914.0	57.1		934.2	58.9
Gasolene	173,802	187.7	11.7	177,276	191.5	12.1
Diesel Oil	212,256	214.4	13.4	214,453	216.6	13.6
Dual Purpose Kerosene	155,074	161.3	10.1	156,984	163.3	10.3
<i>Kerosene</i>	1,002	1.0	0.1	693	0.7	0.0
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	154,072	160.2	10.0	156,291	162.5	10.2
Fuel Oil	280,542	269.3	16.8	290,283	278.7	17.6
LPG	75,265	81.3	5.1	77,948	84.2	5.3
Local (Renewables)³		214.5	13.4		204.4	12.9
Hydro <i>GWh</i>	90	7.7	0.5	125	10.7	0.7
Wind <i>GWh</i>	15	1.3	0.1	15	1.3	0.1
Landfill Gas <i>GWh</i>	17	1.5	0.1	23	1.9	0.1
Photovoltaic <i>GWh</i>	39	3.4	0.2	49	4.2	0.3
Bagasse ⁴	1,214,551	194.3	12.1	1,125,442	180.1	11.3
Fuelwood ⁴	16,716	6.4	0.4	16,157	6.1	0.4
Total		1,599.8	100.0		1,586.3	100.0

¹ Revised ² Provisional ³ Source : Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey ⁴ Estimates

Figure 1 - Primary energy requirement, 2009- 2018

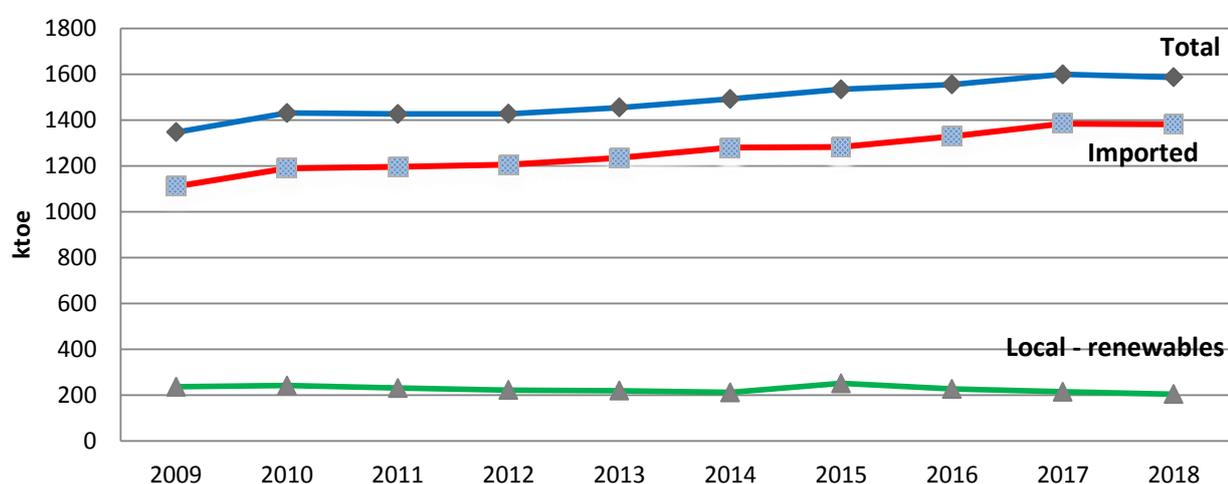


Table 5 - Imports of energy sources, 2017 and 2018

Energy source	2017				2018			
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)
Fossil fuels								
Coal	1,430.6	886.9	35.0	2,861.1	1,283.4	795.7	32.4	2,566.8
Petroleum products		1,644.5	65.0	26,544.4		1,657.6	67.6	34,986.2
Gasolene	172.2	186.0	7.3	3,624.8	172.2	186.0	7.6	4,502.1
Diesel Oil	346.6	350.1	13.9	6,206.2	330.1	333.4	13.6	7,884.6
Dual Purpose Kerosene	311.8	324.2	12.8	5,819.8	306.9	319.2	13.0	7,455.2
<i>Kerosene</i>	2.0	2.1	0.1	37.7	3.1	3.3	0.1	73.5
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	309.8	322.1	12.7	5,782.1	303.8	315.9	12.9	7,381.7
Fuel Oil	648.7	622.7	24.6	8,033.0	663.4	636.8	26.0	11,627.3
LPG	149.4	161.4	6.4	2,860.6	168.6	182.1	7.4	3,517.1
Total imports of energy sources		2,531.4	100.0	29,405.5		2,453.3	100.0	37,553.0

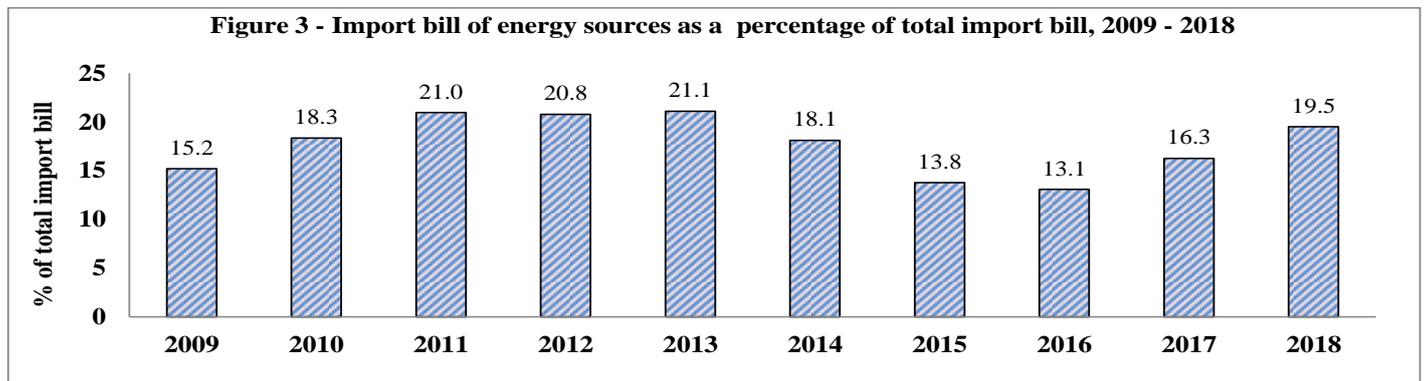
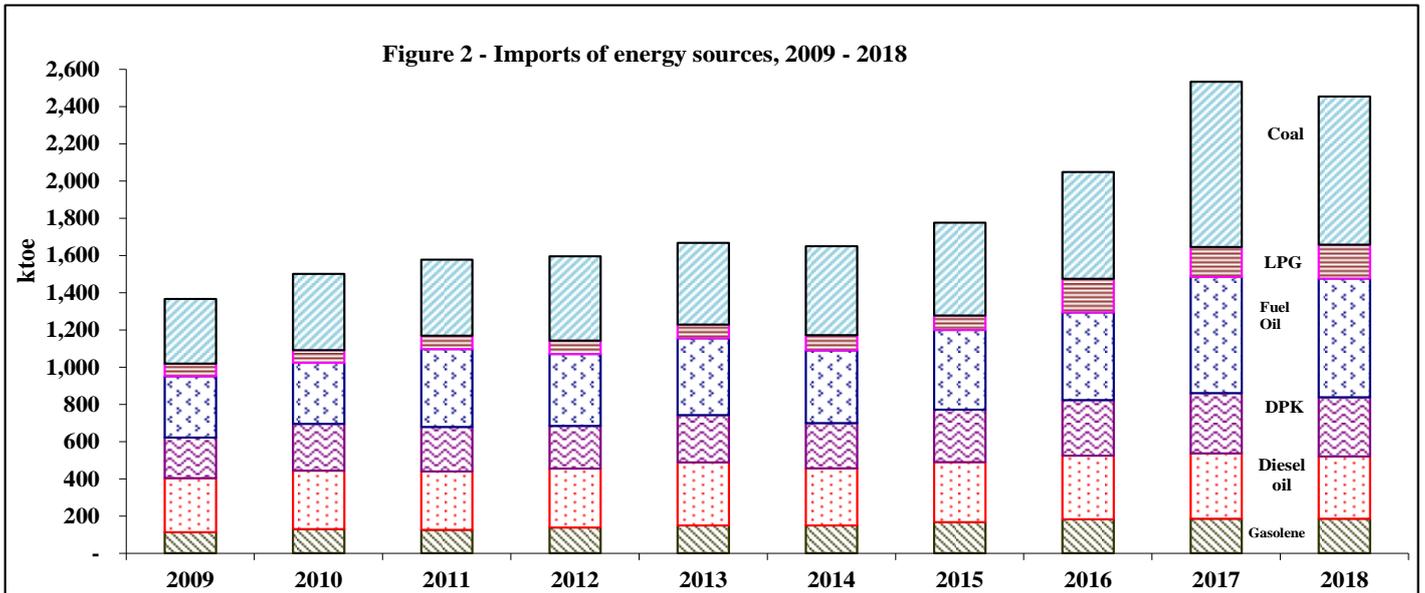


Table 6 - Re-exports of energy sources to foreign aircraft and bunkers, 2017 and 2018

Energy Re-exported	2017			2018		
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%
Aviation fuel to foreign aircraft	153.8	159.9	25.9	156.0	162.3	22.3
Diesel oil	128.7	130.0	21.1	146.1	147.5	20.2
Fuel oil	340.7	327.1	53.0	436.0	418.6	57.5
Total		617.0	100.0		728.4	100.0

Figure 4 - Average import price of energy sources, 2009 - 2018

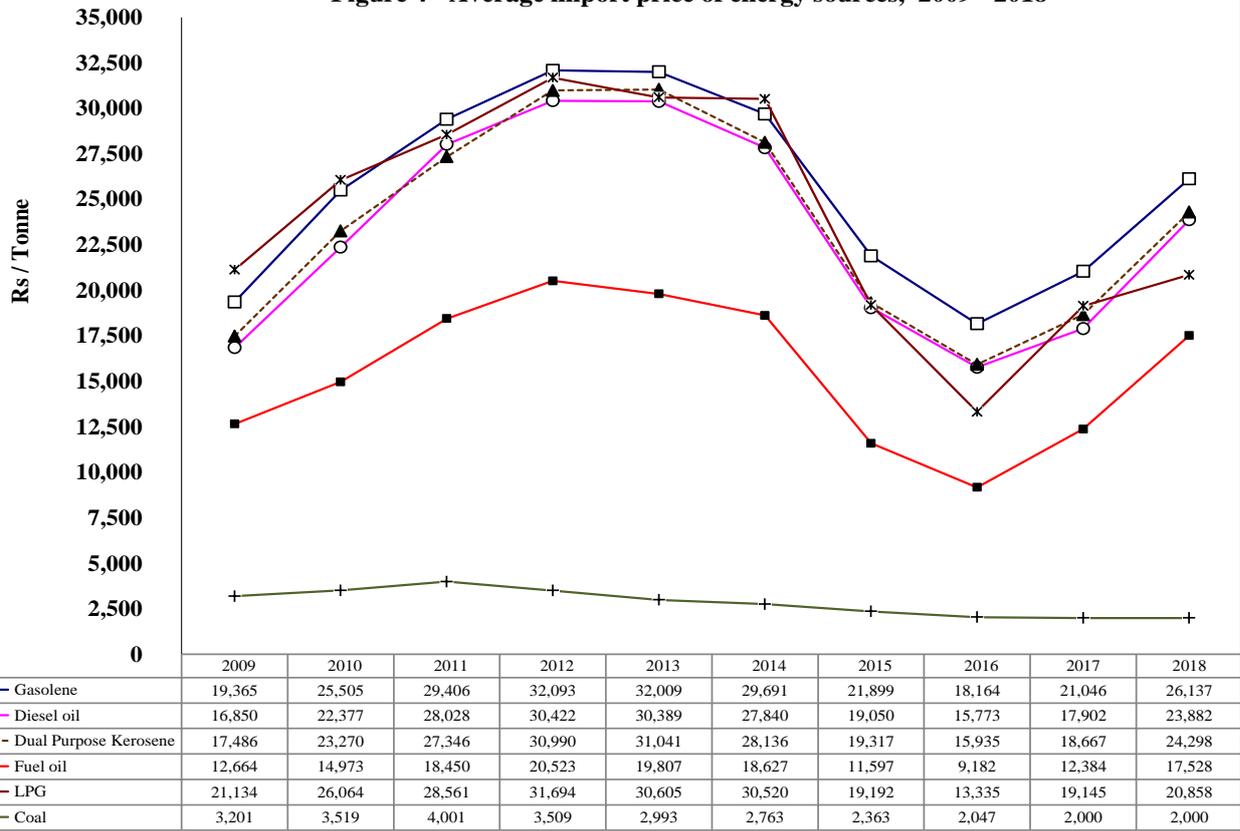
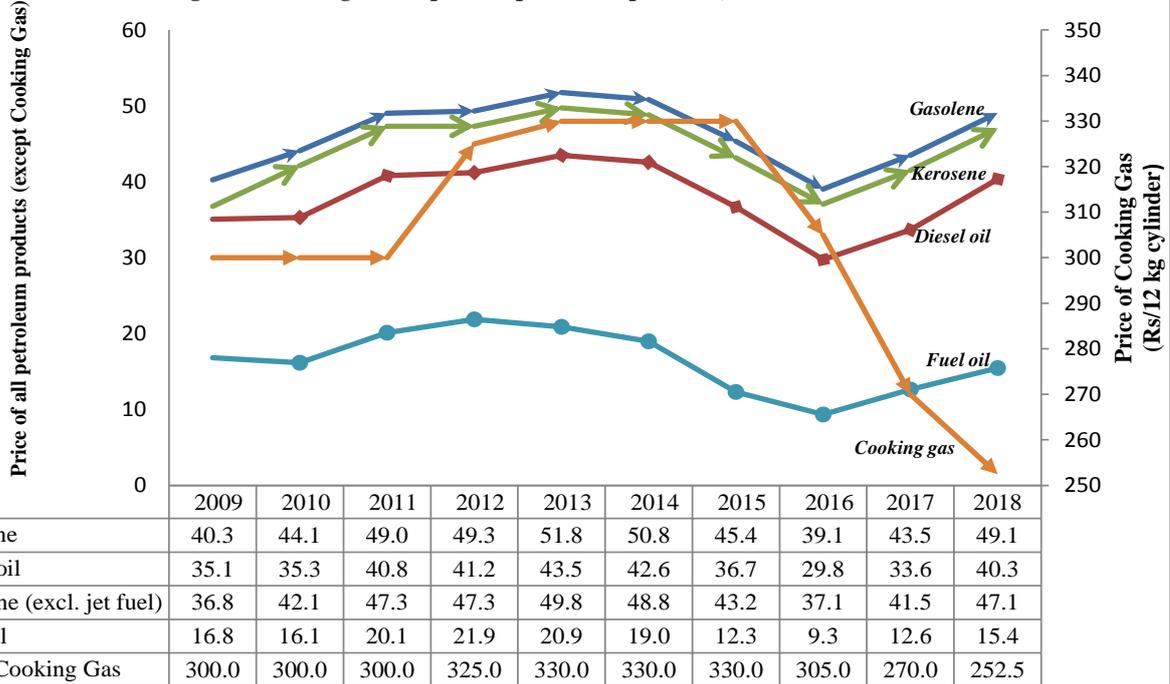


Figure 5 - Average retail price of petroleum products, 2009-2018



Source: Price Consumer Index Unit

Figure 6 - Average wholesale price of coal, 2009 - 2018



Table 7 - Evolution of power plant capacities, peak power demand and electricity generation, 2017 and 2018

Year	Installed capacity (MW)	Effective capacity (MW)	Peak power demand (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)					
			Mauritius	Rodrigues	Hydro	Wind	Photovoltaic	Thermal		Total
								Landfill Gas	Other	
2017 ²	821.0	763.5	461.5	7.6	89.8	14.6	39.2	16.9	2,959.2	3,119.7
2018 ³	873.1	814.6	468.2	8.1	124.5	15.1	49.4	22.6	2,920.0	3,131.6

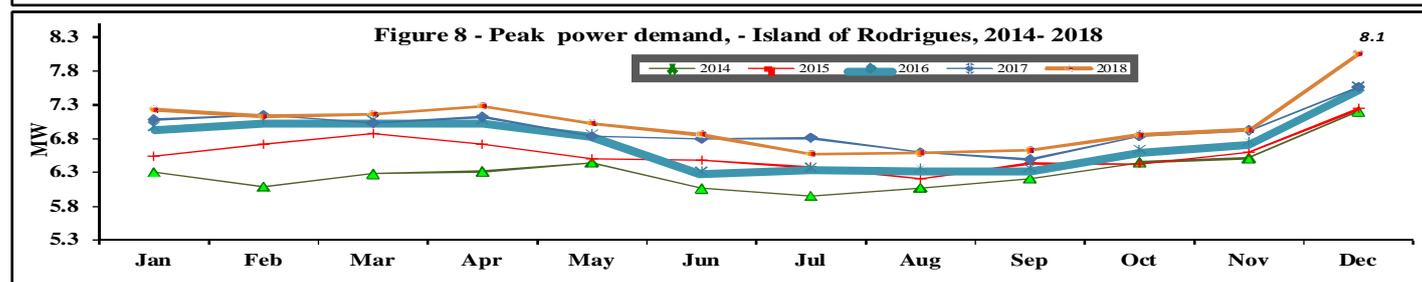
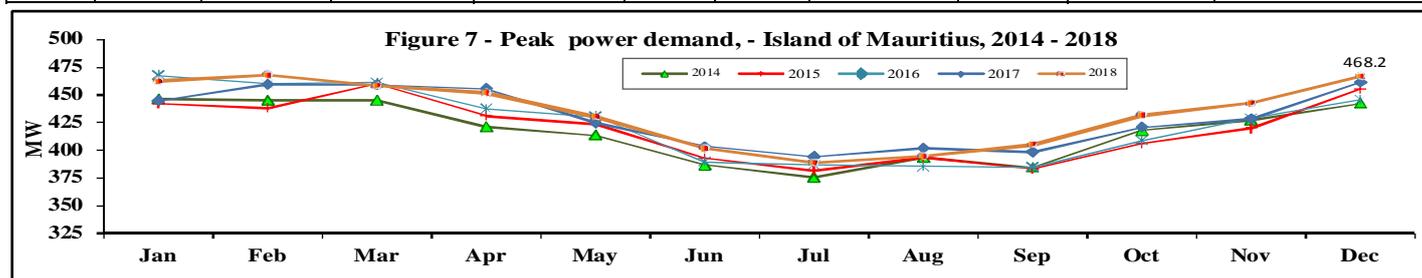


Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, 2017 and 2018

Source of energy	2017 ²		2018 ³	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Primary energy	160.5	5.1	211.6	6.8
Hydro (renewable energy)	89.8	2.9	124.5	4.0
Wind (renewable energy)	14.6	0.5	15.1	0.5
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	16.9	0.5	22.6	0.7
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)	39.2	1.3	49.4	1.6
Secondary energy	2,959.2	94.9	2,920.0	93.2
Gas turbine (kerosene)	2.7	0.1	1.8	0.1
Fuel oil & Diesel	1,181.3	37.9	1,221.6	39.0
Coal	1,312.0	42.1	1,259.5	40.2
Bagasse (renewable energy)	463.2	14.8	437.1	14.0
Total	3,119.7	100.0	3,131.6	100.0
<i>of which renewable energy</i>	623.7	20.0	648.7	20.7

Table 9 - Generation of electricity by Central Electricity Board and Independent Power Producers, 2017 and 2018

Power Producer	2017 ²		2018 ³	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Central Electricity Board (CEB)	1,276.5	40.4	1,350.5	43.1
Island of Mauritius	1,234.7	39.1	1,307.8	41.8
Hydro	89.8	2.8	124.5	4.0
Thermal	1,144.9	36.3	1,183.2	37.8
Island of Rodrigues	41.7	1.3	42.7	1.4
Wind & PV	2.7	0.1	2.5	0.1
Thermal	39.0	1.2	40.2	1.3
Independent Power Producers (IPP)	1,843.2	59.6	1,781.1	56.9
<i>of which exported to CEB</i>	1,576.8	51.1	1,513.6	48.3
Photovoltaic	34.4	2.3	43.0	1.4
Wind	11.9	0.4	12.6	0.4
Thermal	1,530.6	48.5	1,472.7	47.0
- Landfill gas	16.9	0.5	22.6	0.7
- Other thermal	1,513.6	47.9	1,450.0	46.3
Total	3,119.7	100.0	3,131.6	100.0
Island of Mauritius				
CEB	1,234.7	43.9	1,307.8	46.4
IPP export to CEB	1,576.6	56.1	1,513.4	53.6
Total units generated for sales	2,811.4	100.0	2,821.2	100.0

¹ includes plant capacity for electricity not exported to CEB² Revised³ Provisional

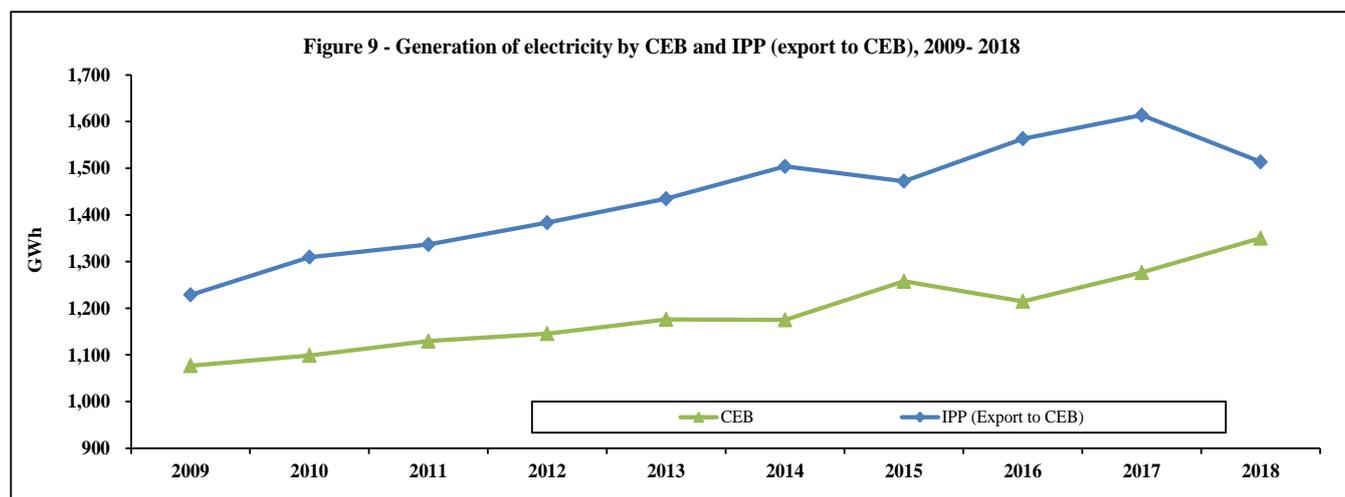


Table 10 - Fuel input for electricity generation, 2017 and 2018

Fuel	2017			2018		
	Tonne	ktoe	%	Tonne	ktoe	%
Fuel oil	239,360	229.8	26.9	247,296	237.4	28.6
Diesel oil	1,274	1.3	0.1	843	0.9	0.1
Kerosene	939	1.0	0.1	647	0.7	0.1
Coal	726,666	450.5	52.7	690,231	427.9	51.7
Bagasse	1,078,805	172.6	20.2	1,008,860	161.4	19.5
Total		855.2	100.0		828.3	100.0

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 11 - Sales of electricity by type of tariff, 2017 and 2018

Type of tariff	2017				2018			
	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	420,876	872,699	5,036	5.77	428,569	899,306	5,226	5.81
Commercial	42,761	951,958	6,964	7.32	43,398	954,289	6,995	7.33
Industrial	6,353	755,254	2,670	3.53	6,420	759,150	2,683	3.53
of which: Irrigation	697	23,376	65	2.78	724	18,647	52	2.80
Other	676	38,212	298	7.81	724	37,501	294	7.83
Total	470,666	2,618,123	14,968	5.72	479,111	2,650,246	15,198	5.73

¹ Excluding VAT & meter rent

Source: Central Electricity Board (CEB)

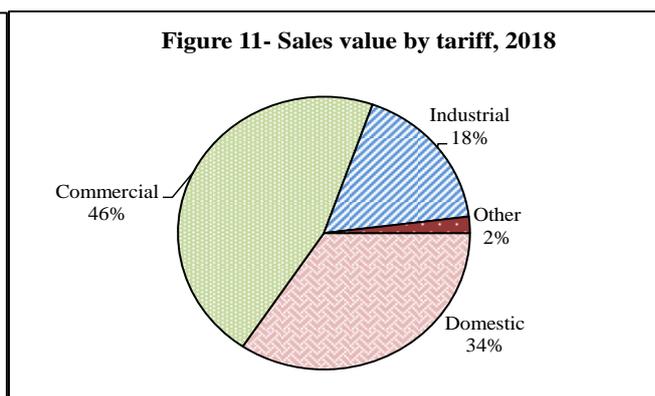
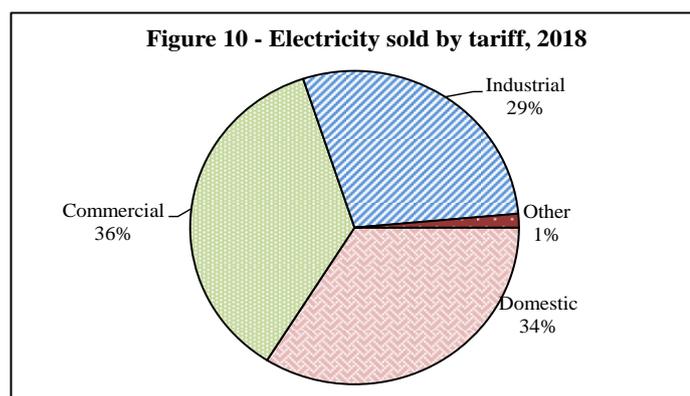


Table 12 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2017 and 2018

Sector	2017			2018		
	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%
1. Manufacturing		205.9	21.0		203.5	20.6
1.1 excluding bagasse		184.2	18.8		184.8	18.7
Fuel oil	37,143	35.7	3.6	38,762	37.2	3.8
Diesel oil	35,525	35.9	3.7	34,804	35.2	3.6
LPG	5,462	5.9	0.6	5,669	6.1	0.6
Coal	33,527	20.8	2.1	31,886	19.8	2.0
Fuel wood ²	1,242	0.5	0.1	1,200	0.5	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	993	85.4	8.7	1,002	86.1	8.7
1.2 bagasse	135,746	21.7	2.2	116,582	18.7	1.9
2. Transport ¹		530.4	54.3		540.1	54.6
Land		360.6	36.9		367.6	37.2
Gasolene	169,764	183.3	18.7	173,021	186.9	18.9
LPG	3,316	3.6	0.4	3,290	3.6	0.4
Diesel oil	172,010	173.7	17.7	175,405	177.2	17.9
Air						
Aviation Fuel	154,072	160.2	16.4	156,291	162.5	16.4
Sea		9.6	1.0		10.0	1.0
Gasolene	4,038	4.4	0.5	4,255	4.6	0.5
Diesel oil	1,261	1.3	0.1	1,291	1.3	0.1
Fuel oil	4,039	3.9	0.4	4,225	4.1	0.4
3. Commercial and Distributive Trade		99.6	10.2		101.3	10.2
LPG	16,173	17.5	1.8	17,214	18.6	1.9
Charcoal ²	414	0.3	0.0	380	0.3	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	952	81.8	8.4	959	82.4	8.3
4. Household		134.3	13.7		138.1	14.0
Kerosene	63	0.1	0.0	46	0.0	0.0
LPG	50,011	54.0	5.5	51,457	55.6	5.6
Fuelwood ²	13,442	5.1	0.5	13,089	5.0	0.5
Charcoal ²	94	0.1	0.0	87	0.1	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	873	75.0	7.7	901	77.5	7.8
5. Agriculture		4.2	0.4		3.7	0.4
Diesel oil ²	2,186	2.2	0.2	2,110	2.1	0.2
Electricity (GWh)	23	2.0	0.2	19	1.6	0.2
6. Other (n.e.s)		4.5	0.5		2.5	0.3
TOTAL		978.8	100.0		989.2	100.0

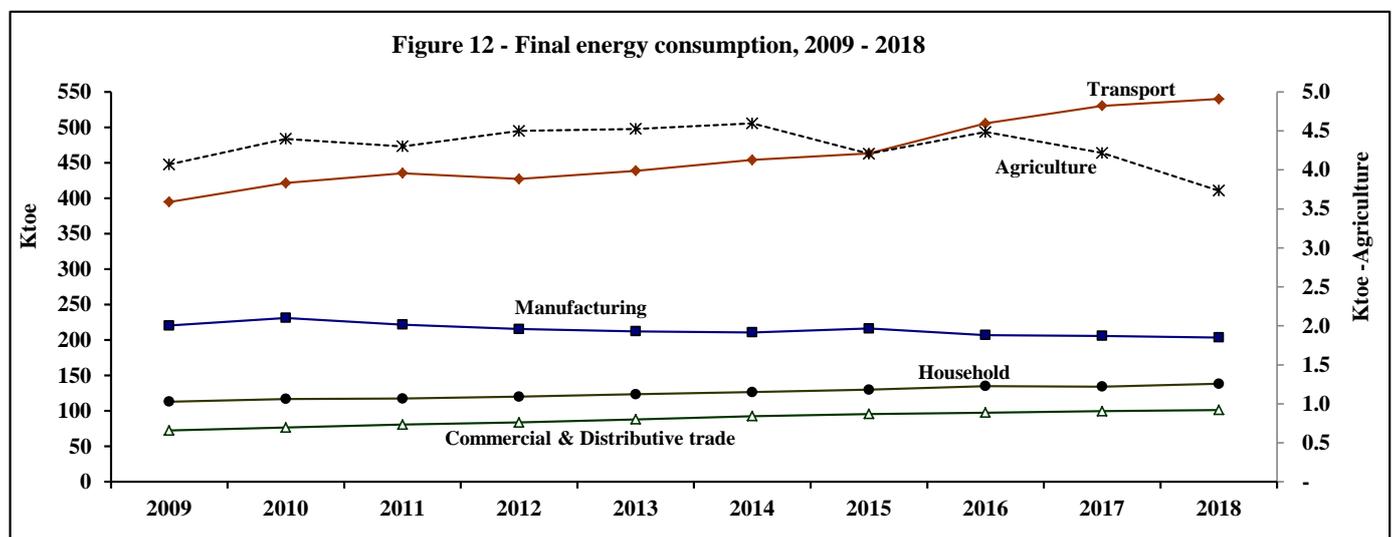
¹ Includes transport for all sectors² Estimates

Table 13 - Mean rainfall, 2017 and 2018

Millimetres

Period	Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2017		2018		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2017		2018		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2017		2018		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2017		2018		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2017		2018	
		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	1,322	102	1,915	148	2,572	2,532	104	3,165	123	2,568	3,022	118	3,523	137	912	678	74	1,474	162	2,568	3,014	117	3,877	151
Jan	177	66	37	676	382	306	147	49	735	240	309	195	63	972	315	186	98	53	512	275	333	224	67	1,057	317
Feb	245	232	95	162	66	393	307	83	432	110	427	486	114	316	74	219	143	65	287	131	446	483	108	476	107
Mar	190	145	76	231	122	326	347	111	308	94	338	343	101	426	126	138	112	81	170	123	315	360	114	453	144
Apr	137	178	130	263	192	279	310	124	474	170	280	392	140	573	205	85	62	73	122	144	268	368	137	519	194
May	89	255	287	21	24	197	428	225	122	62	207	616	298	108	52	40	67	168	11	28	196	456	233	120	61
Jun	63	92	146	63	100	153	219	146	165	108	143	217	152	122	85	25	23	92	14	56	141	216	153	137	97
Jul	71	80	113	77	108	181	272	154	214	118	164	170	104	203	124	23	26	113	27	117	173	226	131	232	134
Aug	59	95	161	22	37	153	164	109	50	33	138	218	158	36	26	17	15	88	3	18	151	221	146	63	42
Sep	57	21	37	38	67	136	85	66	105	77	130	71	55	102	78	27	9	33	33	122	124	87	70	149	120
Oct	42	41	98	39	93	107	79	81	54	50	101	91	90	68	67	22	6	27	41	186	107	120	112	71	66
Nov	45	95	211	129	287	114	106	100	234	204	107	149	139	234	219	30	35	117	81	270	92	133	145	281	305
Dec	119	22	18	196	165	227	68	33	272	120	224	74	33	363	162	100	82	82	172	172	222	120	54	320	144
Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)																									
Year	Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)					<div style="text-align: center;"> Figure 13 - Mean annual rainfall, 2017 & 2018 </div>														
	2,003	2,134	107	2,816	141	1,102	970	88	1,602	145															
Jan	263	146	56	794	302	149	52	35	407	273	<div style="text-align: center;"> Figure 14 - Water Balance, 2018 - Island of Mauritius </div>														
Feb	348	332	95	337	97	160	36	23	148	93															
Mar	263	264	100	319	121	133	85	63	207	156															
Apr	212	265	125	394	186	138	174	126	317	230															
May	148	367	248	78	53	84	157	187	37	44															
Jun	107	152	142	103	96	72	130	181	96	133															
Jul	125	160	128	154	123	87	89	101	131	151															
Aug	106	145	137	36	34	63	57	90	39	62															
Sep	96	56	58	87	91	51	40	78	30	59															
Oct	77	69	90	55	71	43	67	156	48	112															
Nov	78	105	135	195	250	64	62	97	72	113															
Dec	180	73	41	264	147	58	20	31	70	121															

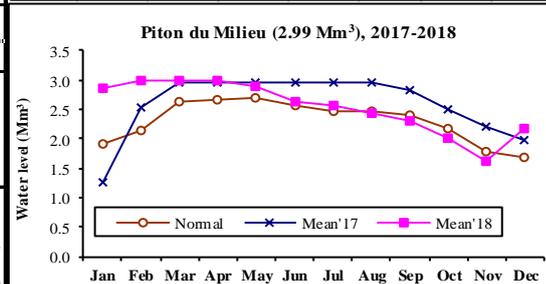
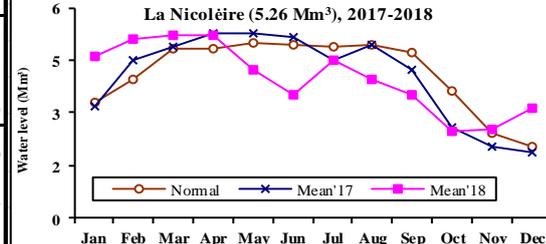
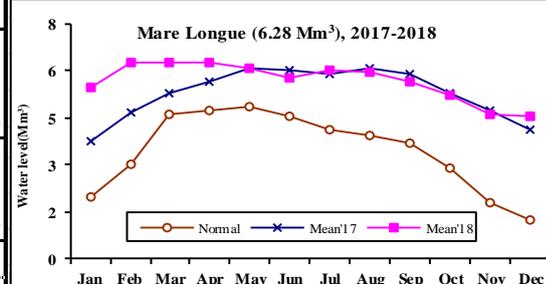
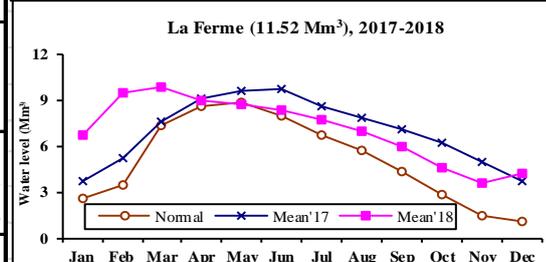
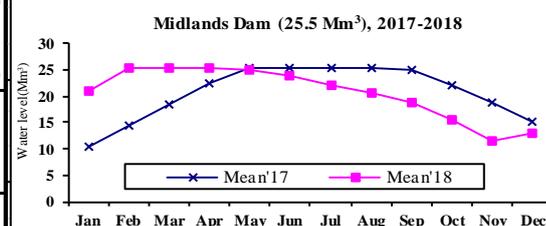
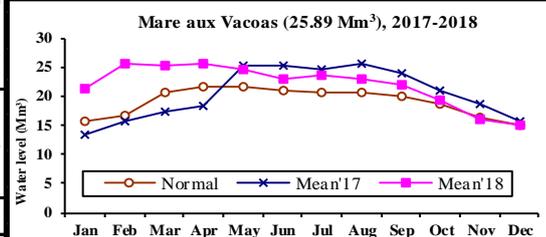
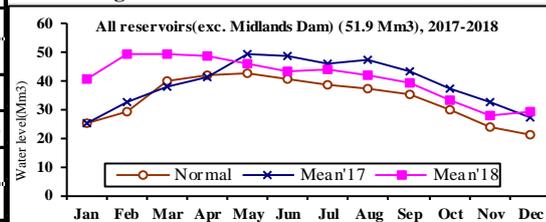
Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Source: Water Resources Unit

Table 14 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir, 2017 and 2018

	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
2017 Mean	49	63	73	80	95	95	90	91	84	72	62	52
2018 Mean	79	95	96	95	89	83	86	81	76	64	55	56
Mare aux Vacoas												
Normal*	60	65	80	83	83	81	79	80	78	72	63	58
2017 Mean	51	61	67	71	98	97	95	98	92	81	72	60
2017 Min	48	47	64	69	81	95	93	97	87	75	67	54
2017 Max	56	67	70	74	100	99	96	100	97	87	76	66
2018 Mean	82	99	98	99	95	88	91	89	84	74	62	58
2018 Min	53	97	96	97	92	86	87	84	80	68	58	54
2018 Max	100	100	99	100	98	92	95	94	87	80	67	61
Midlands Dam												
2017 Mean	42	56	73	89	100	99	99	99	99	87	73	60
2017 Min	36	38	65	81	99	99	99	99	99	96	79	49
2017 Max	49	65	81	97	100	100	100	100	99	96	78	70
2018 Mean	82	100	100	100	98	93	86	81	73	61	45	51
2018 Min	48	99	99	99	97	88	84	76	69	51	40	47
2018 Max	100	100	100	100	99	98	88	84	75	69	51	59
La Ferme												
Normal*	23	30	64	75	77	69	58	49	37	25	13	10
2017 Mean	32	46	66	79	83	85	75	68	61	54	43	32
2017 Min	29	30	57	76	81	81	71	66	58	49	37	29
2017 Max	37	57	77	81	86	87	81	71	66	59	49	37
2018 Mean	58	83	86	78	75	73	68	61	52	40	31	37
2018 Min	29	75	81	77	75	69	67	55	46	35	28	32
2018 Max	78	91	91	80	76	76	69	67	55	46	35	46
Mare Longue												
Normal*	32	48	73	75	77	73	65	63	58	46	28	20
2017 Mean	60	75	84	90	97	96	93	97	93	84	75	66
2017 Min	56	57	79	88	52	94	92	94	89	79	71	61
2017 Max	65	81	89	94	100	98	95	100	98	89	79	70
2018 Mean	87	100	99	99	97	92	96	94	90	83	74	72
2018 Min	61	99	99	98	94	89	90	90	87	78	70	69
2018 Max	100	100	100	100	99	95	99	99	92	87	78	76
La Nicoliere												
Normal*	63	75	91	92	95	94	93	94	89	69	46	39
2017 Mean	61	86	93	100	100	98	85	94	80	49	39	36
2017 Min	56	62	83	99	98	90	74	83	61	38	37	32
2017 Max	65	99	100	100	100	100	93	100	100	60	42	40
2018 Mean	87	97	99	99	80	67	86	75	67	47	49	60
2018 Min	43	93	93	88	72	65	67	61	60	44	46	56
2018 Max	100	100	100	100	100	70	99	96	72	59	60	64
Piton du Milieu												
Normal*	64	72	88	89	91	86	83	83	81	73	60	57
2017 Mean	42	85	99	99	99	99	99	99	95	83	74	66
2017 Min	38	42	98	99	98	98	98	99	91	77	72	63
2017 Max	48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	90	77	71
2018 Mean	96	100	100	100	97	89	86	81	77	67	54	73
2018 Min	62	99	99	99	94	83	82	74	73	60	48	64
2018 Max	100	100	100	100	99	94	88	87	80	73	64	100

Figure 15 - Water level in reservoirs



* Normal is the long term mean for 1990 - 1999

Source: Water Resources Unit

Table 15 - Average monthly potable water production (Mm³), 2017 and 2018 - 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)																							
2017	43.6	7.8	51.4	10.6	35.5	46.2	31.3	13.0	44.2	31.2	7.8	39.0	11.3	26.6	38.0	15.6	26.9	42.5	143.6	117.7	261.3	55	45	
Jan	3.6	0.7	4.2	0.9	2.6	3.5	2.3	1.1	3.4	2.6	0.6	3.2	1.0	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.4	3.6	11.5	9.3	20.8	55	45	
Feb	3.3	0.6	3.9	0.8	2.9	3.6	2.4	0.8	3.2	2.4	0.6	3.0	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.3	2.1	3.4	11.1	9.0	20.1	55	45	
Mar	3.7	0.8	4.4	0.8	3.2	4.0	2.6	1.2	3.8	2.7	0.7	3.4	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.5	2.2	3.7	12.1	10.3	22.4	54	46	
Apr	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.8	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.1	3.5	2.5	0.6	3.1	1.0	2.3	3.2	1.3	2.3	3.5	11.4	9.8	21.2	54	46	
May	3.7	0.7	4.4	0.9	3.1	4.0	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.7	0.7	3.4	1.0	2.4	3.4	1.3	2.3	3.6	12.2	10.3	22.5	54	46	
Jun	3.6	0.7	4.3	0.9	2.9	3.8	2.8	1.1	3.9	2.5	0.7	3.2	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.2	3.7	12.2	9.7	21.9	56	44	
Jul	3.7	0.7	4.4	0.9	3.1	4.0	2.8	1.1	3.9	2.6	0.7	3.3	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.3	2.3	3.6	12.2	10.1	22.2	55	45	
Aug	3.7	0.7	4.4	0.9	3.1	4.0	2.5	1.1	3.6	2.5	0.7	3.2	1.0	2.4	3.4	1.1	2.4	3.5	11.7	10.4	22.0	53	47	
Sep	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.9	3.0	3.9	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.2	3.4	11.8	9.7	21.5	55	45	
Oct	3.8	0.6	4.4	0.9	3.0	3.9	2.8	1.1	3.9	2.6	0.7	3.3	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.2	2.3	3.5	12.2	10.0	22.2	55	45	
Nov	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.9	3.0	3.9	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.7	0.6	3.3	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.2	3.6	12.3	9.8	22.1	56	44	
Dec	3.8	0.7	4.4	1.2	2.8	3.9	2.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	0.6	3.6	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.2	3.6	13.0	9.4	22.4	58	42	
2018	45.2	7.7	52.9	13.3	34.0	47.3	31.2	14.4	45.6	30.3	26.8	57.1	11.7	27.8	39.5	16.0	26.8	42.8	147.7	137.5	285.2	52	48	
Jan	3.8	0.7	4.5	1.2	3.0	4.2	2.0	1.4	3.4	2.7	2.3	5.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.2	2.3	3.5	11.9	12.2	24.1	49	51	
Feb	3.4	0.6	4.0	1.1	2.7	3.8	2.5	1.3	3.8	2.3	2.1	4.4	0.8	2.3	3.1	1.1	2.1	3.2	11.2	11.1	22.3	50	50	
Mar	3.8	0.7	4.5	1.2	3.0	4.2	2.8	1.4	4.2	2.4	2.3	4.7	1.0	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.4	3.6	12.4	12.2	24.6	50	50	
Apr	3.6	0.7	4.3	1.1	3.0	4.1	2.5	1.4	3.9	2.4	2.2	4.6	1.0	2.4	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.4	11.7	12.0	23.7	49	51	
May	3.8	0.7	4.5	1.2	2.9	4.1	2.8	1.4	4.2	2.7	2.3	5.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.5	2.3	3.8	13.0	12.1	25.1	52	48	
Jun	3.7	0.6	4.3	1.1	2.8	3.9	2.6	1.4	4.0	2.5	2.3	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.3	1.4	2.3	3.7	12.3	11.7	24.0	51	49	
Jul	3.8	0.7	4.5	1.1	2.8	3.9	2.7	0.9	3.6	2.7	2.3	5.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.5	2.4	3.9	12.8	11.6	24.4	53	48	
Aug	3.9	0.6	4.5	1.1	2.9	4.0	2.8	1.0	3.8	2.7	2.2	4.9	1.0	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.3	3.9	13.1	11.3	24.4	54	46	
Sep	3.8	0.6	4.4	1.1	2.8	3.9	2.6	0.9	3.5	2.6	2.1	4.7	1.0	2.3	3.3	1.4	2.2	3.6	12.5	10.9	23.4	53	47	
Oct	3.9	0.6	4.5	0.8	2.7	3.5	2.6	1.1	3.7	2.9	2.2	5.1	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.5	2.2	3.7	12.7	10.9	23.6	54	46	
Nov	3.8	0.6	4.4	1.1	2.6	3.7	2.7	1.1	3.8	1.8	2.3	4.1	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.2	1.9	3.1	11.5	10.4	21.9	53	48	
Dec	3.9	0.6	4.5	1.2	2.8	4.0	2.6	1.1	3.7	2.6	2.2	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.3	1.3	2.1	3.4	12.6	11.1	23.7	53	47	

Source: Central Water Authority

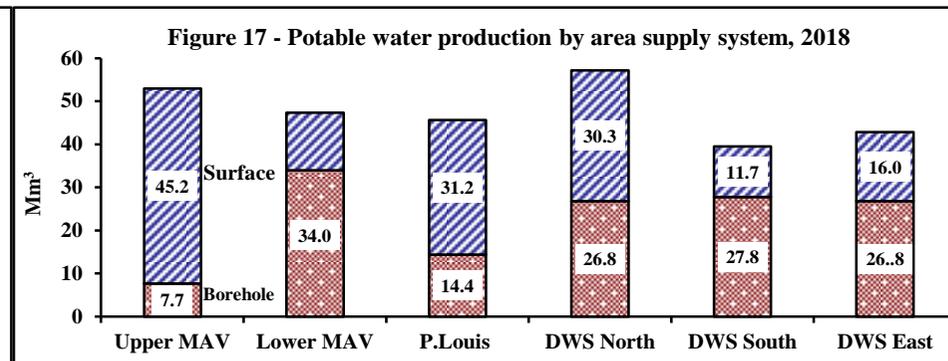
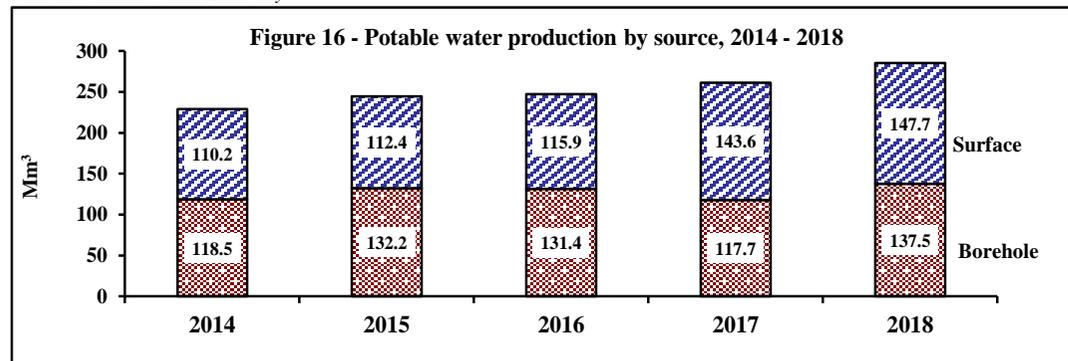


Table 16 - Water sales by tariff of subscriber, 2017 and 2018 - Island of Mauritius

Type of tariff	2017								2018							
	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption	Average price per	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption	Average price per
	No.	%	m ³ (Million)	%	Rs million	%	(m ³)	m ³ (Rs.)	No.	%	m ³ (Million)	%	Rs million	%	(m ³)	m ³ (Rs.)
Domestic	341,939	92.9	80.2	67.0	775.1	51.5	234	9.67	348,036	92.9	83.0	67.5	810.1	51.6	238	9.76
Public Sector Agency	2,575	0.7	4.0	3.3	96.1	6.4	1,551	24.05	2,573	0.7	4.1	3.3	98.2	6.3	1,588	24.04
Acquired / concessionary prizes	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	452	13.17	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	383	9.39
Business	1,216	0.3	7.8	6.5	268.8	17.9	6,413	34.47	1,270	0.3	8.4	6.8	289.5	18.4	6,617	34.45
Commercial	15,013	4.1	6.8	5.7	182.2	12.1	455	26.71	15,371	4.1	7.2	5.9	191.9	12.2	469	26.65
Religious	2,181	0.6	0.7	0.6	14.5	1.0	322	20.60	2,210	0.6	0.8	0.6	15.8	1.0	340	21.01
Industrial	544	0.1	3.7	3.1	67.9	4.5	6,866	18.19	529	0.1	3.7	3.0	67.0	4.3	6,960	18.19
Agriculture	4,111	1.1	1.4	1.2	21.2	1.4	343	15.05	4,169	1.1	1.5	1.2	22.0	1.4	356	14.84
Total potable water	367,609	99.9	104.6	87.5	1,426.0	94.8	285	13.63	374,187	99.9	108.6	88.3	1,494.7	95.2	290	13.76
Total non-treated water (Mainly for Agriculture and Industry)	387	0.1	14.9	12.5	78.0	5.2	38,625	5.22	395	0.1	14.4	11.7	75.1	4.8	36,413	5.22
Grand Total	367,996	100.0	119.5	100.0	1,504.0	100.0	325	12.58	374,582	100.0	123.0	100.0	1,569.8	100.0	328	12.76

Source: Central Water Authority

