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Energy and Water Statistics

Year 2022

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Note: Readers are invited to make the distinction between official data which are published in the Economic and Social indicators and the analysis presented for the benefit of general readers. Differences of opinion may arise regarding the analytical part but these do not in any way, undermine the quality of the data. The Editors welcome constructive critical comments.

ENERGY AND WATER STATISTICS – 2022

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents **Statistics on Energy and Water** for the years **2021** and **2022**. 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 2022 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.

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

2. Energy

2.1 Energy Intensity

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

As shown in *Table 1*, in 2022, Energy Intensity stood at 0.3 toe per Rs 100,000 of GDP at 2018 prices, same as last year.

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 the Total Primary Energy Requirement and Total Final Consumption of energy.

In 2022, Total Primary Energy Requirement added up to 1,484,976 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe), an increase of 8.6% from 1,367,124 toe in 2021. Total Energy Consumption was 958,285 toe, representing a rise of 19.1% from 804,824 toe in the previous year (*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.

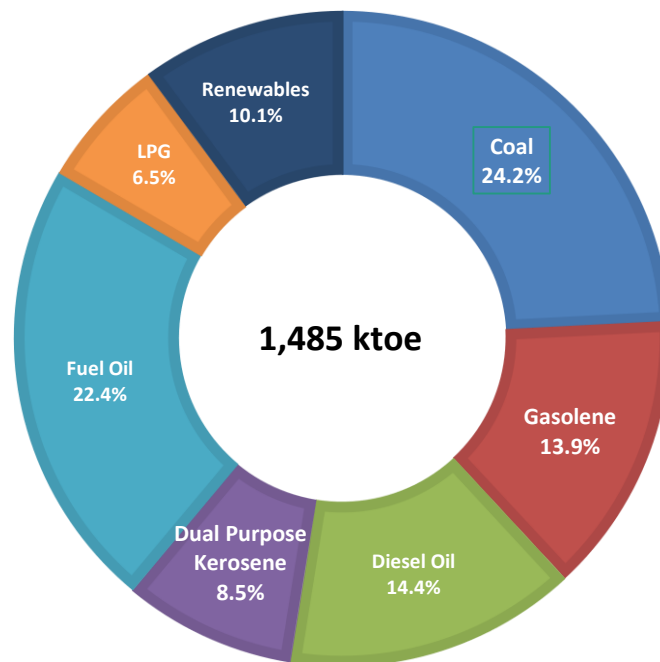
In 2022, total primary energy requirement was 1,484,976 toe, comprising 65.7% of petroleum products, 24.2% of coal and 10.1% of renewables. Compared to 2021, there was an increase of 8.6% from 1,367,124 toe (*Table 4*).

Consequently, this led to an increase of 9.3% in the per capita primary energy requirement from 1.08 toe in 2021 to 1.18 toe in 2022.

2.3.1 Primary energy requirement from fossil fuel

In 2022, out of 1,484,976 toe of the total primary energy requirement, 90.0% was met from imported fuels (mainly, fossil fuels) and 10.0% from local sources.

Figure I – Total Primary Energy Requirement, 2022



The share of the different fossil fuels within the total primary energy requirement in 2022 was as follows: coal (24.2%), fuel oil (22.4%), diesel oil (14.4%), gasolene (13.9%) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (6.5%) and dual purpose kerosene (8.5%).

From 2021 to 2022, energy supply from petroleum products increased by 31.6% from 741,775 toe to 976,184 toe and the supply of coal went down by 21.3% from 456,698 toe to 359,310 toe (*Table 4*).

2.3.2 Primary energy requirement from renewables

In 2022, primary energy requirement obtained from renewable energy sources accounted for 10.1% (149,482 toe) of the total primary energy requirement, and constituted of hydro, wind,

landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuelwood. Bagasse remained the main source of renewable energy supply and contributed to 78.9% of the renewable sources. Hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic and fuelwood accounted for the remaining 21.1% with charcoal and fuel wood being partly imported (*Table 4*).

Total energy supply from renewable sources fell by 11.4% from 168,652 toe in 2021 to 149,482 toe in 2022. There was a decrease of 15.3% in the supply of bagasse from 139,151 toe in 2021 to 117,896 toe and landfill gas decreased by 9.6% from 1,638 toe to 1,480 toe. On the other hand, hydro increased by 20.0% from 9,190 toe to 11,031 toe, photovoltaic increased by 2.1% from 13,010 toe to 13,284 toe and charcoal increased by 52.4% from 143 toe to 218 toe. Energy requirement from wind and fuelwood were almost unchanged.

2.3.3 Imports of energy sources

In 2022, some 1,922,594 toe of fuel were imported, consisting almost wholly of fossil fuels and only 0.01% of renewables. Coal constituted around 18.9% of imports, and among petroleum products, fuel oil 37.8%, diesel oil 16.4%, gasoline 10.2%, LPG 5.2% and dual-purpose kerosene 11.6%.

Compared to 2021, imports of petroleum products increased by 11.9%, from 1,392,661 to 1,558,919 toe, while those of coal decreased by 23.3%, from 473,546 to 363,428 toe (*Table 5*).

From 2021 to 2022, the import bill of petroleum products and coal increased by 82.0% from Rs 35,887.8 million to Rs 65,322.1 million, and accounted for 22.3% of the total imports bill (*Figure 3*).

During the same period, increases in the average import price of petroleum products were registered as follows: gasoline (+67.7%), diesel oil (+80.0%), jet fuel kerosene (+59.4%), fuel oil (+52.0%), LPG (+23.0%) and coal (+135.5%) (*Figure 4*).

2.3.4 Re-exports and bunkering

Out of the 1,922,594 toe of imported energy sources in 2022, some 584,617 toe were supplied to re-exports and bunkering of energy sources, which represented 370,928 toe of fuel oil (63.4%), 107,170 toe of diesel oil (18.3%) and 106,518 toe of aviation fuel (18.2%).

From 2021 to 2022, re-exporting and bunkering of energy sources decreased by 7.4%, from 631,155 toe to 584,617 toe (*Table 6*).

2.4 Electricity generation

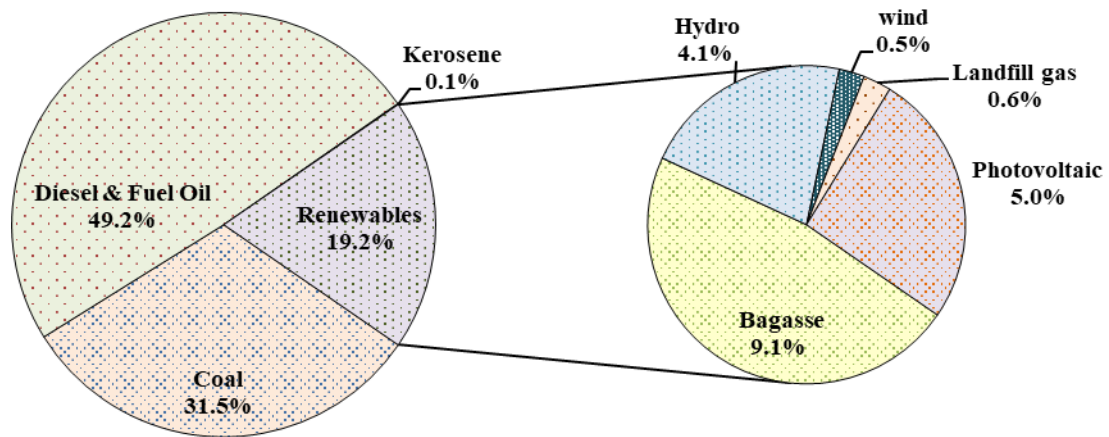
The peak power demand in 2022 was reached in December: about 491.6 MW for Island of Mauritius and 7.6 MW for Rodrigues. Compared to 2021, the peak power demand increased for Island of Mauritius by 4.4 % from 470.8 MW, and decreased for Island of Rodrigues by 3.8% from 7.9 MW (*Table 7*).

Some 3,119.2 GWh (268,205 toe) of electricity was generated in 2022. It is to be noted that 80.8% (2,520.8 GWh or 216,788 toe) of the electricity was generated from non-renewable

sources, mainly coal and fuel oil while the remaining 19.2% (598.4 GWh or 51,466 toe) were from renewables, mostly bagasse (*Table 8*).

The share of electricity generated by energy sources in 2022 is depicted in the chart below:

Figure II –Percentage share of energy sources in electricity generation, 2022



The main energy source for electricity generation was fuel oil and diesel (49.2%) followed by coal (31.5%) and renewable sources (19.2%).

Between 2021 and 2022,

- Total electricity generated increased by 4.2% from 2,992.1 GWh to 3,119.2 GWh;
- Electricity generated from coal decreased by 21.6% from 1,254.5 GWh to 983.9 GWh and that from fuel oil and diesel together increased by 40.3% from 1,093.6 GWh to 1,534.7 GWh;
- Electricity generated from renewable sources decreased by 6.8% from 642.2 GWh to 598.4 GWh. The following changes were noted:
 - Landfill gas decreased by 9.5% from 19.0 GWh to 17.2 GWh;
 - Hydro increased by 20.0% from 106.9 GWh to 128.3 GWh;
 - Wind increased slightly by 0.6% from 15.4 GWh to 15.5 GWh;
 - Bagasse, which included cane trash, decreased by 19.1% from 349.7 GWh to 283.0 GWh.
- From 151.3 GWh of photovoltaic energy source used to produce electricity, around 154.5 GWh was used in 2022, up by 2.1%.

Table 9 shows that the Central Electricity Board (CEB) produced 53.7% of the total electricity generated and the Independent Power Producers (IPPs), the remaining 46.3%. Thermal energy represented 90.4% of overall generation (*Table 7*).

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 2022, coal (45.9%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by fuel oil (39.3%) and bagasse (14.6%);
- Between 2021 and 2022, fuel input decreased by 3.3% from 773,410 toe to 747,635 toe;
- Input of fuel oil increased by 37.7%, from 213,168 toe in 2021 to 293,636 toe in 2022 and that of coal decreased by 20.5%, from 431,047 toe in 2021 to 342,825 toe in 2022;
- Bagasse input to produce electricity was 109,523 toe in 2022 compared to 127,647 toe in 2021, down by 14.2%.

2.4.2 Electricity sales and consumption

In 2022, total electricity sold was at 2,698.1 GWh, out of which the domestic sector accounted for the largest share (36.6%), followed by the commercial (35.6%), and industrial (26.3%) sectors.

From 2021 to 2022, electricity sold increased by 6.9% from 2,524.3 GWh to 2,698.1 GWh, while the average sales price of electricity remained at Rs 5.85 per kWh.

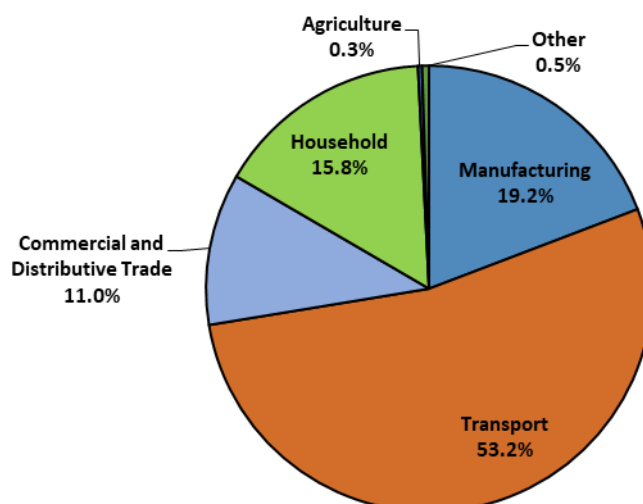
The per capita consumption of electricity sold increased from 1,993.8 kWh in 2021 to 2137.6 kWh in 2022, showing an increase of 7.2%.

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 2022, final energy consumption was estimated at 958,285 toe. As shown in *Figure III*, the main energy-consuming sector was transport (53.2%), followed by the manufacturing and household sectors, accounting respectively, for 19.2% and 15.8% of final energy consumed. The commercial and distributive trade sector and the agricultural sector represented 11.0% and 0.3% of final consumption, respectively.

Figure III – Final energy consumption by sector, 2022



Final energy consumption increased by around 19.1% from 804,824 toe in 2021 to 958,285 toe in 2022.

2.5.1 Transport

Energy consumed by the transport sector, which represented 53.2% of the total final energy consumption went up by 34.7% from 378,758 toe in 2021 to 510,262 toe in 2022.

From 2021 to 2022, consumption of fuel for land transport increased from 336,932 toe to 373,889 toe (11.0%); sea transport increased by 16.4% from 9,292 to 10,817 toe, and aviation fuel with almost a fourfold increase from 32,534 toe to 125,556 toe.

2.5.2 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector consumed 184,192 toe (19.2%) of energy in 2022 against 181,353 toe in 2021, a rise of 1.6%. The main sources of energy consumed by the sector were as follows: electricity (74,982 toe), diesel oil (41,225 toe), fuel oil (35,262 toe), coal (16,485 toe) and bagasse (8,373 toe).

2.5.3 Commercial and Distributive Trade

Total final energy consumption by the commercial and distributive trade sector, which represented 11.0% of total energy consumed increased by 18.2% from 88,500 toe in 2021 to 104,568 toe in 2022.

Electricity which was the main source of energy in this sector, increased by 17.7% from 70,112 toe to 82,522 toe. Consumption of LPG increased from 18,077 toe in 2021 to 21,669 toe in 2022, up by 19.9%.

2.5.4 Household

Final energy consumed by households (excluding transport) represented 15.8% (151,687 toe) of the total energy consumption. The two main sources of energy consumed by households were electricity and LPG, representing 56.0% and 41.8%, respectively, of the total energy consumption by households.

2.5.5 Agriculture

Final energy consumption in the agricultural sector stood at 3,235 toe in 2022, representing 0.3% of the total final energy consumption. Diesel and electricity were the two sources of energy used in this sector. Some 1,628 toe of diesel oil was used for mechanical operations in fields and another 1,606 toe of electricity were used mainly for irrigation.

3. Water

3.1 Water Balance

In 2022, Island of Mauritius received 4,105 million cubic metres (Mm³) of precipitation (rainfall), up by 8.7% compared to 3,776 Mm³ recorded in 2021. Some 2,463 Mm³ (60%) of the precipitation went as surface runoff, while evapotranspiration and ground water recharge accounted for 1,231 Mm³ (30%) and 411 Mm³ (10%), respectively (*Figure 14*).

3.2 Rainfall

During the year 2022, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around Island of Mauritius was 2,201 millimetres (mm), representing an increase of 8.7% compared to 2,025 mm in 2021. This represented an increase of 9.1% from the long term mean (1991-2020) of 2,018 mm.

The wettest month in 2022 was April with a mean rainfall of 442 mm, representing an increase of 114.6% relative to the long-term (1991-2020) mean of 206 mm. October and November were the driest month with a mean of 33 mm of rainfall, registering a deficit of 54.8% and 61.2% compared to the long-term (1991-2020) mean of 73 and 85 mm respectively.

The mean rainfall registered in Rodrigues at Pointe Canon in 2022 was 860 mm compared to 1,029 mm in 2021, down by 16.4%. The highest amount of rainfall with 149 mm was recorded in the month of March while the least amount was in December with 13 mm (*Table 13*).

3.3 Water storage level

In 2022, 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	42.1 (December)	100.0 (February to April and June to July)
La Ferme	11.52	20.0 (December)	73.5 (March)
Mare Longue	6.28	60.1 (December)	100.0 (February to July)
La Nicolière	5.26	39.4 (October and December)	100.0 (January, March to August)
Piton du Milieu	2.99	35.8 (December)	100.0 (January to April, June)
Midlands Dam	25.50	25.9 (December)	100.0 (February to July)
Bagatelle Dam	14.76	30.6 (December)	100.0 (February to June)

The mean percentage water level for all reservoirs varied from 41.2% to 96.0% in 2022. 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 2022, the total volume of potable water treated by the different treatment plants was 319.5 Mm³, up by 1.4% compared to 315.2 Mm³ in 2021. The average production from surface water and boreholes represented 54.5% and 45.5%, respectively, in 2022 (*Table 15*).

3.5 Water sales and revenue collectible

Total volume of water sold in 2022 was 127.4 Mm³, out of which about 88.9% (113.2 Mm³) constituted of potable water and the remaining 11.1% of non-treated water. Some 87.5 Mm³ of water were sold under domestic tariff accounting for 68.7% of the total volume of water sold.

From 2021 to 2022, the total volume of water sold increased from 121.9 Mm³ to 127.4 Mm³, up by 4.5%.

The amount of revenue collectible from the sales of water for the year 2022 increased by 8.2%, that is, from Rs 1,513.5 million collected in 2021 to Rs 1,638.3 million (*Table 16*).

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Concepts and Terminology

The presented data have been compiled according to the recommendations of the United Nations Manuals: the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES) and the International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRWS).

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 hydroelectricity 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 refer to the amount of fuels delivered to ocean-going ships or aircraft of all flags engaged in international traffic. 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
kt	Kilotonne

ACRONYMS

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

Table 1 - Main Energy and Water Indicators, 2017 - 2022

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022 ²
Mid-year population, Republic of Mauritius	Thousand	1,265	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,262
GDP in 2018 rupees	Rs Million	480,783	500,047	514,505	439,400	454,337	493,822
GDP index (2018 = 100)		96.1	100.0	102.9	87.9	90.9	98.8
Total primary energy requirement	toe	1,599,774	1,586,306	1,600,265	1,334,047	1,367,124	1,484,976
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	13.4	12.9	12.8	13.3	12.3	10.1
Annual percentage change	%	+2.9	-0.8	+0.9	-16.6	+2.5	+8.6
Total primary energy requirement index (2018 = 100)		100.8	100.0	100.9	84.1	86.2	93.6
Total final energy consumption	toe	978,822	989,301	1,015,972	813,954	804,824	958,285
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3
Total electricity generated	GWh	3,119.7	3,131.6	3,236.6	2,882.4	2,992.1	3,119.2
<i>Of which renewables</i>	%	20.0	20.7	21.7	23.9	21.5	19.2
Total electricity sold	GWh	2,618.1	2,650.2	2,754.0	2,448.2	2,524.3	2,698.1
Efficiency Indicators							
Import dependency	%	86.6	87.1	87.2	86.7	87.7	90.0
Energy intensity	Toe per Rs100,000 GDP at 2018 prices	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30
Per capita primary energy requirement	Toe	1.27	1.25	1.26	1.05	1.08	1.18
Per capita final energy consumption	Toe	0.77	0.78	0.80	0.64	0.64	0.76
Per capita consumption of electricity sold:							
- Republic of Mauritius	kWh	2,070.3	2,094.6	2,175.9	1,934.2	1,993.8	2,137.6
- Island of Mauritius	kWh	2,114.1	2,139.0	2,222.3	1,971.6	2,033.1	2,184.1
- Island of Rodrigues	kWh	814.4	831.8	866.7	891.4	909.0	870.1
Mean annual rainfall:							
- Island of Mauritius	Millimetres	2,134	2,816	2,130	1,993	2,025	2,201
- Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)	Millimetres	969	1,602	1,534	1,039	1,029	860
Potable water: Island of Mauritius							
- Produced	Mm ³	261	285	295	304	315	320
- Used	Mm ³	105	109	110	109	108	113
- Used per capita per day	Litres	235	243	246	243	242	255
- Used per capita for 'Domestic tariffs'	Litres	180	186	187	189	191	196

¹ Revised² Provisional

Table 2 - Energy balance, 2022

Source Flow		Fossil fuels								Renewables								Electricity	Total
		Coal	Petroleum products							Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse ¹	Total Renewables		
			Gasolene	Diesel	Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products										
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,213	-	11,031	1,331	1,480	13,284	117,896	149,235	-	149,235	
Imports	363,428	195,486	314,623	219,162	4,047	726,462	99,138	1,558,919	28	218	-	-	-	-	-	246	-	1,922,594	
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(107,170)	(106,518)	-	(370,928)	-	(584,617)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(584,617)	
Stock change / Statistical error	(4,119)	10,986	6,877	12,912	(3,240)	(22,888)	(2,763)	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,237)	
Total Primary Energy Requirement	359,310	206,471	214,330	125,556	807	332,646	96,375	976,184	4,240	218	11,031	1,331	1,480	13,284	117,896	149,482	-	1,484,976	
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(844)	-	(807)	(293,636)	-	(295,287)	-	-	(11,031)	(165)	-	(582)	-	(11,779)	143,927	(163,138)	
Independent Power Producer / Autoproducer plants	(342,825)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,166)	(1,480)	(12,702)	(109,523)	(124,871)	(124,871)	124,278	(343,419)	
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(401)	195	-	-	-	-	-	(206)	-	(206)	
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,113)	(5,113)	
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,815)	(14,815)	
Total Final Consumption	16,485	206,471	213,486	125,556	-	39,009	96,375	680,897	3,839	414	-	-	-	-	8,373	12,626	248,277	958,285	
Manufacturing sector	16,485	-	41,225	-	-	35,262	7,282	83,769	584	-	-	-	-	-	8,373	8,957	74,982	184,192	
Transport sector ²	-	206,471	170,632	125,556	-	3,747	3,131	509,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	724	510,262	
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,669	21,669	-	377	-	-	-	-	-	377	82,522	104,568	
Household	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,469	63,469	3,256	36	-	-	-	-	-	3,292	84,926	151,687	
Agriculture	-	-	1,628	-	-	-	-	1,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,606	3,235	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,517	4,341	

Note: Figures in brackets represent negative quantities

¹ includes cane trash

² includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Table 3 - Energy balance, 2021

Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)

Source Flow	Fossil fuels								Renewables								Electricity	Total
	Coal	Petroleum products							Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse ¹	Total Renewables		
		Gasolene	Diesel	Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products										
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,197	-	9,190	1,323	1,638	13,010	139,151	168,509	-	168,509
Imports	473,546	201,734	315,882	71,324	1,652	718,785	83,284	1,392,661	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	1,866,350
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	(111,565)	(32,179)	-	(487,411)	-	(631,155)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(631,155)
Stock change / Statistical error	(16,848)	(21,250)	(12,396)	(6,611)	(998)	16,541	4,984	(19,731)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,579)
Total Primary Energy Requirement	456,698	180,484	191,921	32,534	653	247,914	88,268	741,775	4,197	143	9,190	1,323	1,638	13,010	139,151	168,652	-	1,367,124
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	(895)	-	(653)	(213,168)	-	(214,716)	-	-	(9,190)	(244)	-	(161)	-	(9,595)	103,800	(120,512)
Independent Power Producer / Autoproducer plants	(431,047)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,079)	(1,638)	(12,849)	(127,647)	(143,212)	(143,212)	153,682	(420,577)
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(433)	211	-	-	-	-	-	(222)	-	(222)
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,559)	(4,559)
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,430)	(16,430)
Total Final Consumption	25,651	180,484	191,026	32,534	-	34,746	88,268	527,058	3,764	354	-	-	-	-	11,505	15,622	236,492	804,824
Manufacturing sector	25,651	-	30,113	-	-	31,306	5,201	66,620	380	-	-	-	-	-	11,505	11,885	77,197	181,353
Transport sector ²	-	180,484	159,040	32,534	-	3,441	2,829	378,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	378,758
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,077	18,077	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	310	70,112	88,500
Household	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,859	61,859	3,384	43	-	-	-	-	-	3,427	84,525	149,811
Agriculture	-	-	1,873	-	-	-	-	1,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544	3,417
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,684	2,985

Note: Figures in brackets represent negative quantities

¹ includes cane trash

² includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Table 4 - Total primary energy requirement, 2021 and 2022

Energy source	2021			2022		
	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	toe	%	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	toe	%
Imported (Fossil fuels)		1,198,472	87.7		1,335,494	89.9
Coal	736,609	456,698	33.4	579,532	359,310	24.2
Petroleum products		741,775	54.3		976,184	65.7
Gasolene	167,115	180,484	13.2	191,177	206,471	13.9
Diesel Oil	190,021	191,921	14.0	212,208	214,330	14.4
Dual Purpose Kerosene	31,910	33,187	2.4	121,503	126,363	8.5
<i>Kerosene</i>	628	653	0.0	776	807	0.1
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	31,282	32,534	2.4	120,727	125,556	8.5
Fuel Oil	258,244	247,914	18.1	346,506	332,646	22.4
LPG	81,730	88,268	6.5	89,236	96,375	6.5
Imported (Renewables)						
Fuel wood and charcoal	193	143	0.01	368	246	0.02
Local (Renewables) ¹		168,509	12.3		149,235	10.0
Hydro	<i>GWh</i> 107	9,190	0.7	128	11,031	0.7
Wind	<i>GWh</i> 15	1,323	0.1	15	1,331	0.1
Landfill Gas	<i>GWh</i> 19	1,638	0.1	17	1,480	0.1
Photovoltaic	<i>GWh</i> 151	13,010	1.0	154	13,284	0.9
Bagasse ²	869,697	139,151	10.2	736,849	117,896	7.9
Fuelwood ²	11,045	4,197	0.3	11,159	4,213	0.3
Total		1,367,124	100.0		1,484,976	100.0

¹ Source : Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

² Estimates

Figure 1 - Primary energy requirement, 2013 - 2022

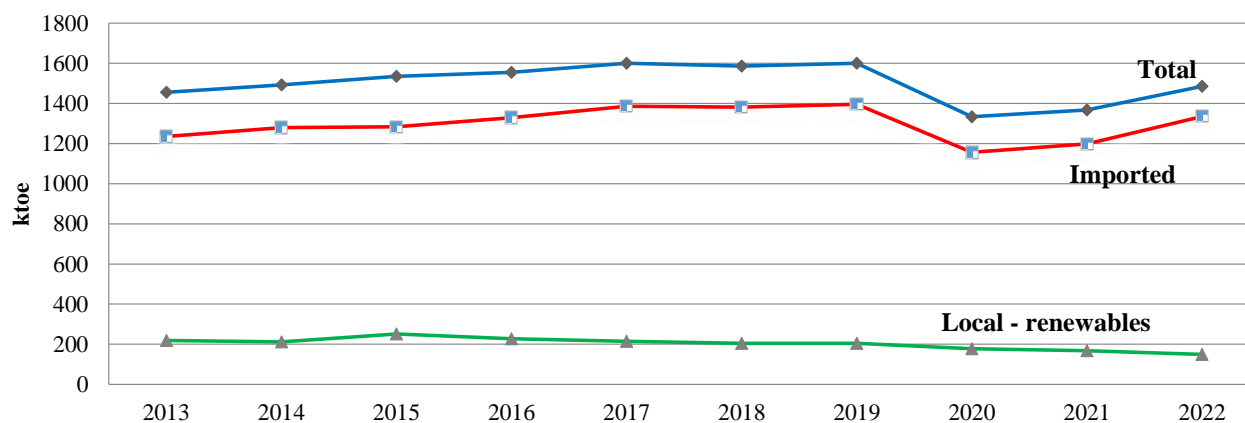


Table 5 - Imports of main energy sources, 2021 and 2022

Energy source	2021				2022			
	Tonne (000)	toe (000)	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)	Tonne (000)	toe (000)	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)
Fossil fuels								
Coal	763.8	473.5	25.4	4,174.9	586.2	363.4	18.9	7,545.6
Petroleum products		1,392.6	74.6	31,707.5		1,558.9	81.1	57,766.9
Gasolene	186.8	201.7	10.8	5,033.3	181.0	195.5	10.2	8,178.1
Diesel Oil	312.8	315.9	16.9	8,014.6	311.5	314.6	16.4	14,372.1
Dual Purpose Kerosene	70.2	72.9	3.9	2,002.0	214.6	223.2	11.6	9,774.2
<i>Kerosene</i>	1.6	1.7	0.1	42.4	3.9	4.0	0.2	175.2
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	68.6	71.3	3.8	1,959.6	210.7	219.2	11.4	9,599.0
Fuel Oil	748.7	718.8	38.5	14,599.0	756.7	726.5	37.8	22,427.7
LPG	77.1	83.3	4.5	2,058.6	91.8	99.1	5.2	3,014.8
Charcoal	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	8.6
Fuel wood	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total imports of energy sources		1,866.3	100.0	35,887.8		1,922.6	100.0	65,322.1

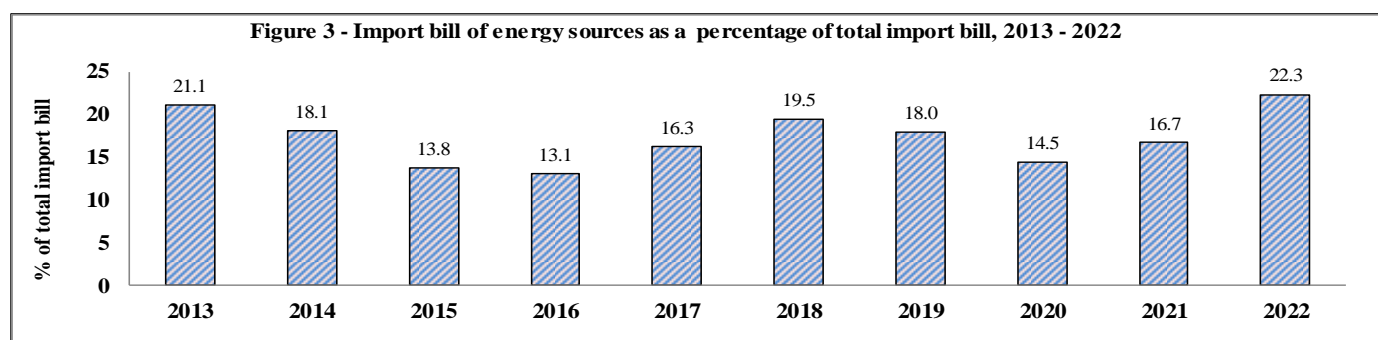
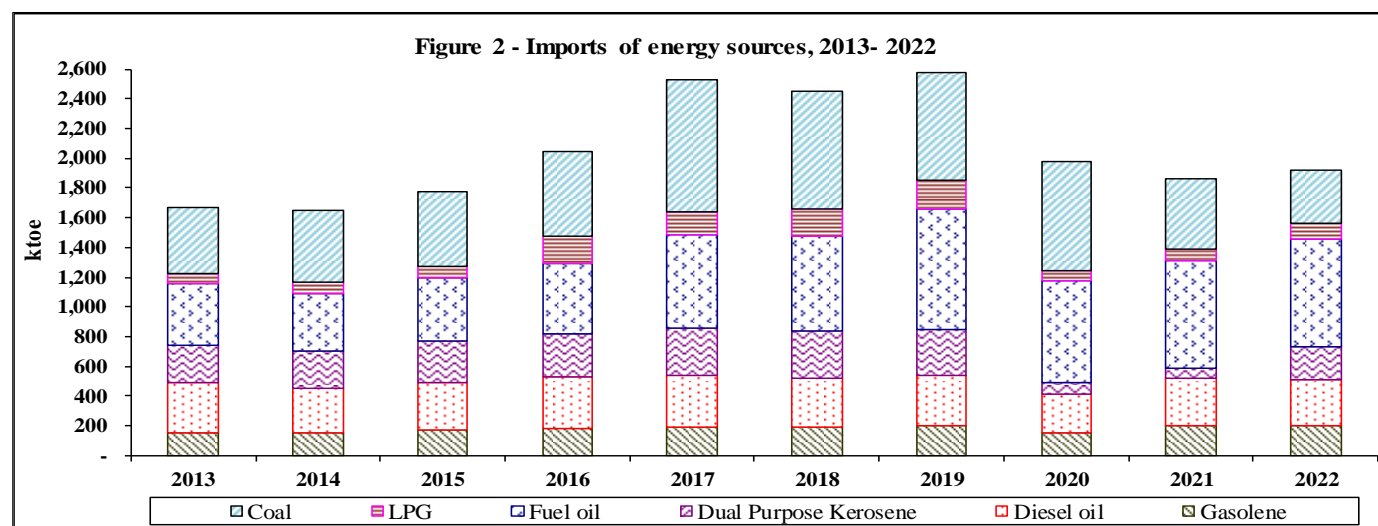


Table 6 - Re-exports of energy sources to foreign aircraft and bunkers, 2021 and 2022

Energy	2021			2022		
	Tonne (000)	toe (000)	%	Tonne (000)	toe (000)	%
Aviation fuel to foreign aircraft	30.9	32.2	5.1	102.4	106.5	18.2
Diesel oil	110.5	111.6	17.7	106.1	107.2	18.3
Fuel oil	507.7	487.4	77.2	386.4	370.9	63.4
LPG						
Total		631.2	100.0		584.6	100.0

Figure 4 - Average import price of energy sources, 2013 - 2022

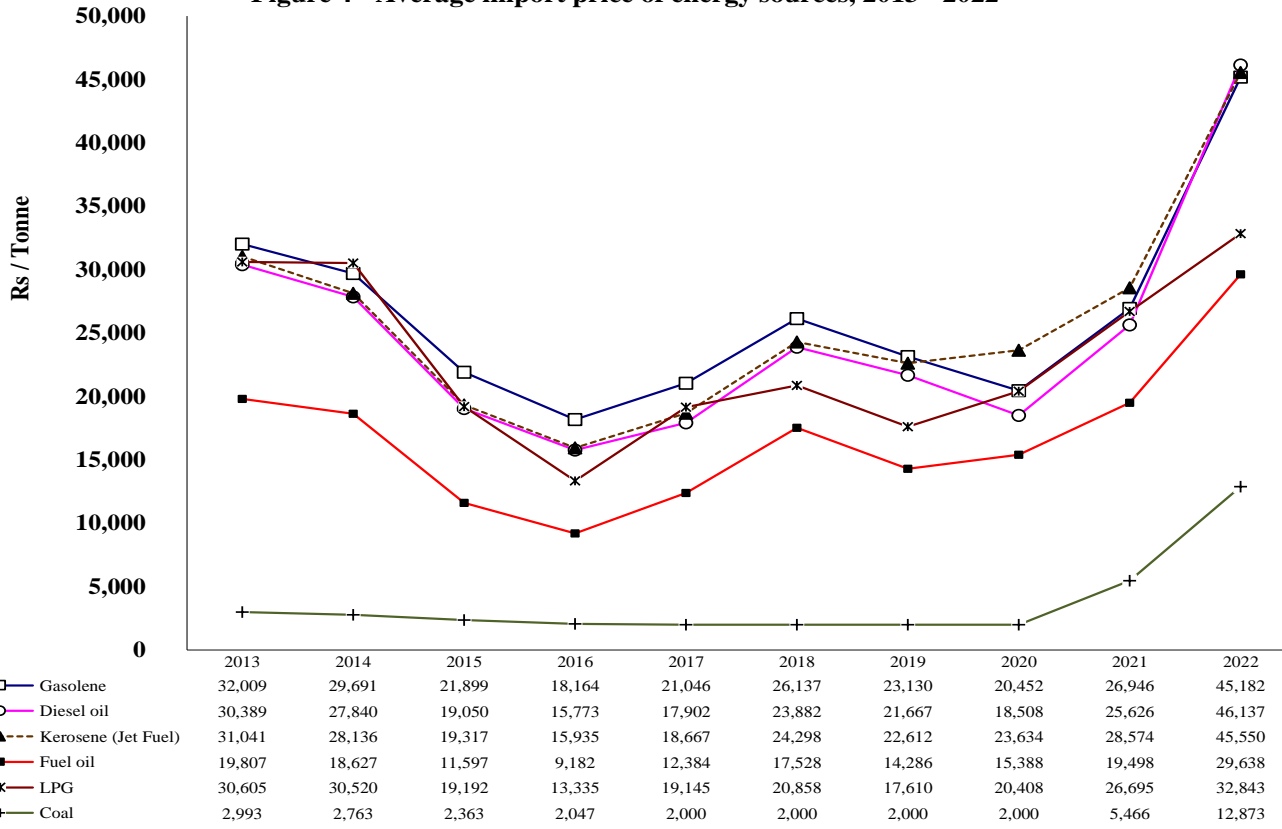


Figure 5 - Average retail price of petroleum products, 2013 - 2022

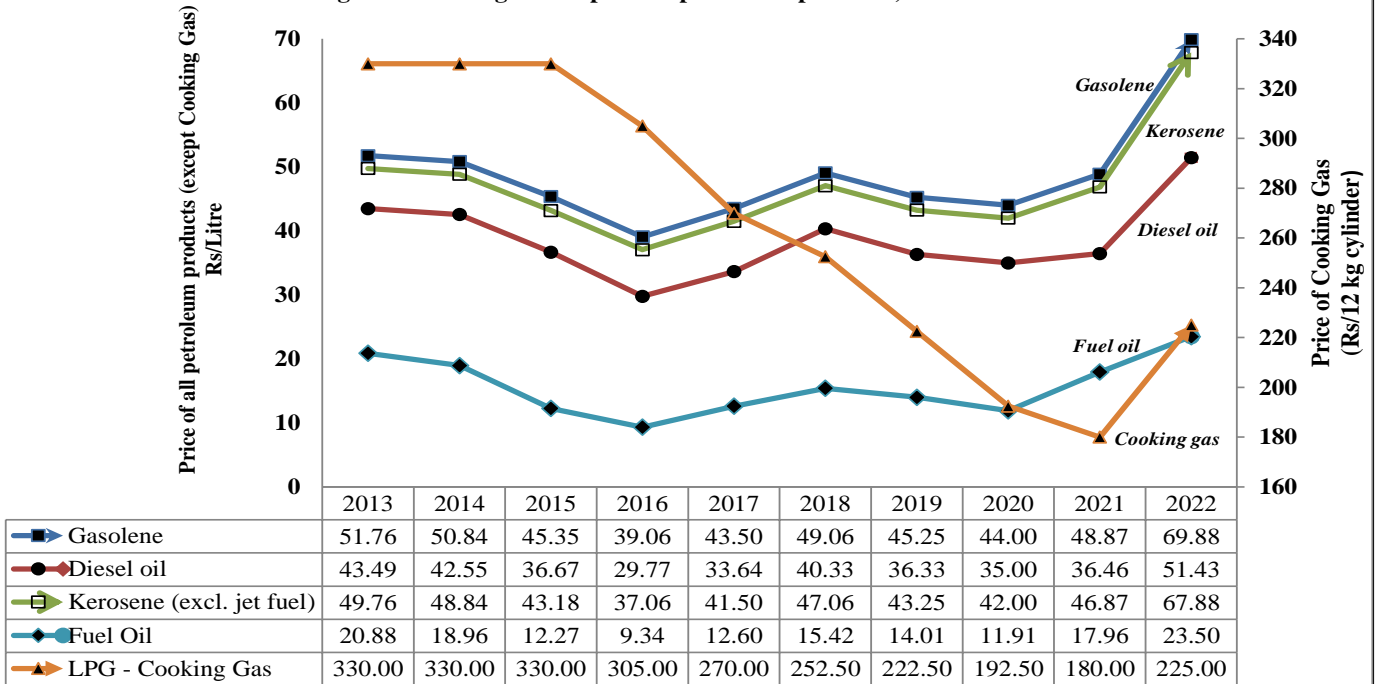


Figure 6 - Average wholesale price of coal, 2013 - 2022

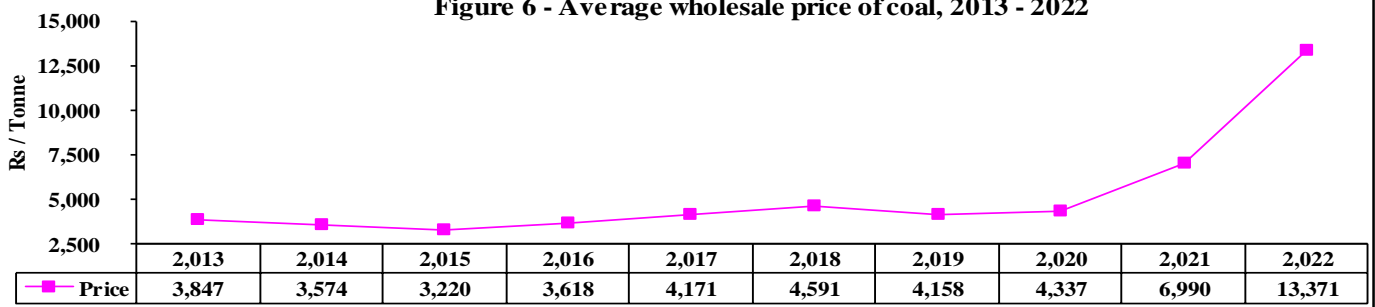


Table 7 - Evolution of power plant capacities¹, peak power demand and electricity generation, 2021 and 2022

Year	Installed capacity (MW)	Effective capacity (MW)	Peak power demand (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)					
			Mauritius	Rodrigues	Hydro	Wind	Photovoltaic	Thermal		Total
								Landfill Gas	Other	
2021	863.3	774.2	470.8	7.9	106.9	15.4	151.3	19.0	2,699.5	2,992.1
2022	867.0	777.9	491.6	7.6	128.3	15.5	154.5	17.2	2,803.7	3,119.2

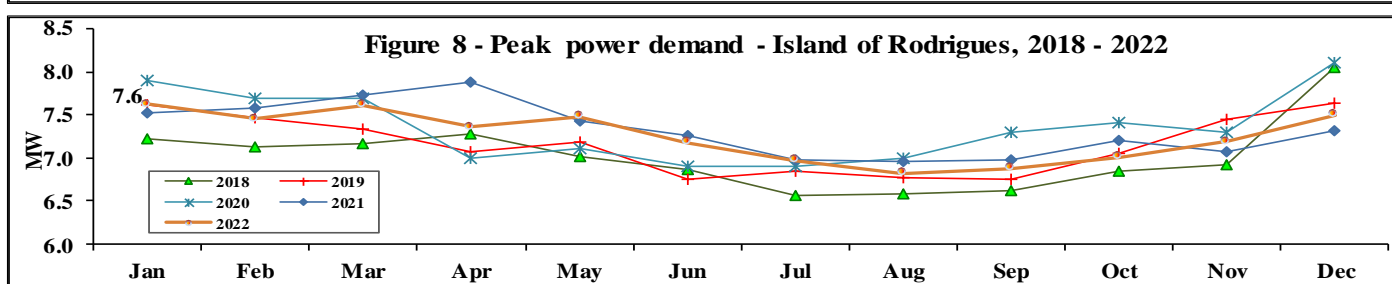
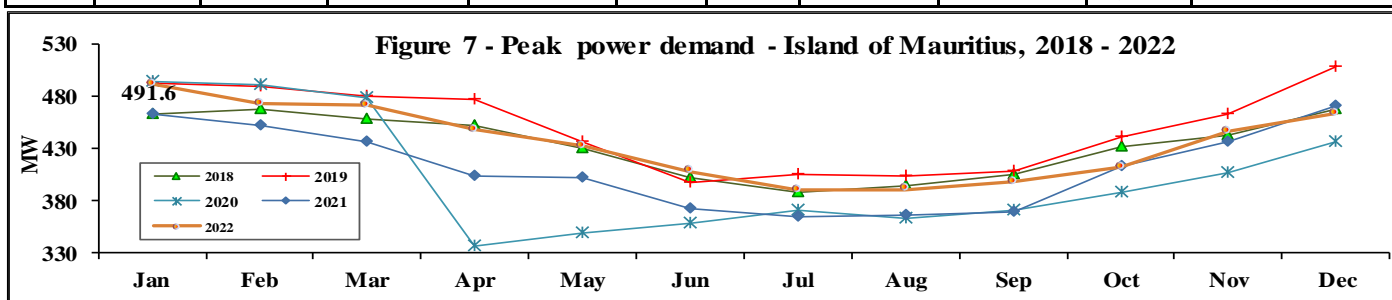


Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, 2021 and 2022

Source of energy	2021		2022	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Primary energy	292.6	9.8	315.5	10.1
Hydro (renewable energy)	106.9	3.6	128.3	4.1
Wind (renewable energy)	15.4	0.5	15.5	0.5
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	19.0	0.6	17.2	0.6
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)	151.3	5.1	154.5	5.0
Secondary energy	2,699.5	90.2	2,803.7	89.9
Gas turbine (kerosene)	1.8	0.1	2.2	0.1
Fuel oil & Diesel	1,093.6	36.5	1,534.7	49.2
Coal	1,254.5	41.9	983.9	31.5
Bagasse (renewable energy)	349.7	11.7	283.0	9.1
Total electricity generated	2,992.1	100.0	3,119.2	100.0
<i>of which renewable energy</i>	<i>642.2</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>598.4</i>	<i>19.2</i>

Table 9 - Generation of electricity by Central Electricity Board and Independent Power Producers, 2021 and 2022

Power Producer	2021		2022	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Central Electricity Board (CEB)	1,207.0	40.3	1,673.9	53.7
Island of Mauritius	1,161.0	38.8	1,628.6	52.2
Hydro	106.9	3.6	128.3	4.1
Photovoltaic	1.6	0.1	6.5	0.2
Thermal	1,052.5	35.2	1,493.7	47.9
Island of Rodrigues	46.0	1.5	45.3	1.5
Wind	2.8	0.1	1.9	0.1
Photovoltaic	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Thermal	42.9	1.4	43.1	1.4
Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	1,785.1	59.7	1,445.3	46.3
Photovoltaic	149.4	5.0	147.7	4.7
Wind	12.5	0.4	13.6	0.4
Thermal	1,623.2	54.2	1,284.1	41.2
- Landfill gas	19.0	0.6	17.2	0.6
- Other thermal	1,604.2	53.6	1,266.8	40.6
<i>of which exported to CEB</i>	<i>1,549.2</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>1,242.0</i>	<i>39.8</i>
Total	2,992.1	100.0	3,119.2	100.0
Island of Mauritius				
CEB	1,161.0	42.8	1,628.6	56.7
IPP export to CEB	1,548.8	57.2	1,241.6	43.3
Total units generated for sales	2,709.8	100.0	2,870.2	100.0

¹ includes plant capacity for electricity not exported to CEB

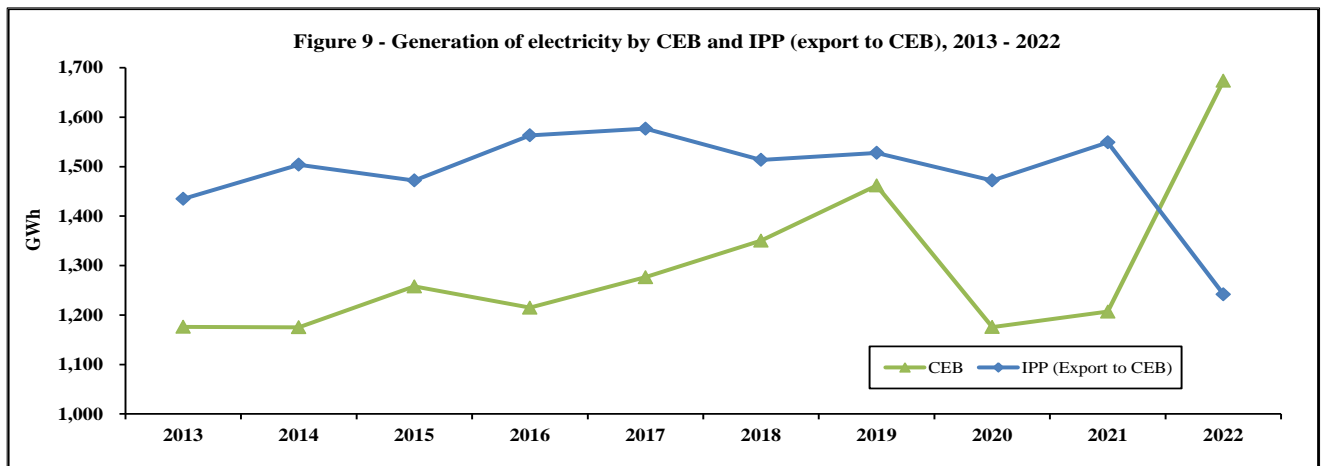


Table 10 - Fuel input for electricity generation, 2021 and 2022

Fuel	2021			2022		
	Tonne	toe	%	Tonne	toe	%
Fuel oil	222,050	213,168	27.6	305,871	293,636	39.3
Diesel oil	886	895	0.1	836	844	0.1
Kerosene	628	653	0.1	776	807	0.1
Coal	695,237	431,047	55.7	552,944	342,825	45.9
Bagasse	797,791	127,647	16.5	684,517	109,523	14.6
Total		773,410	100.0		747,635	100.0

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 11 - Sales of electricity by type of tariff, 2021 and 2022

Type of tariff	2021				2022			
	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	452,806	980,211	5,781	5.90	459,932	987,509	5,846	5.92
Commercial	45,527	806,329	6,063	7.52	46,210	960,485	7,056	7.35
Industrial	6,570	696,907	2,494	3.58	6,625	709,230	2,563	3.61
of which: Irrigation	675	17,960	51	2.83	673	18,679	53	2.82
Other	776	40,829	322	7.87	798	40,923	321	7.85
Total	505,679	2,524,276	14,660	5.81	513,565	2,698,147	15,785	5.85

¹ Excluding VAT & meter rent

Source: Central Electricity Board (CEB)

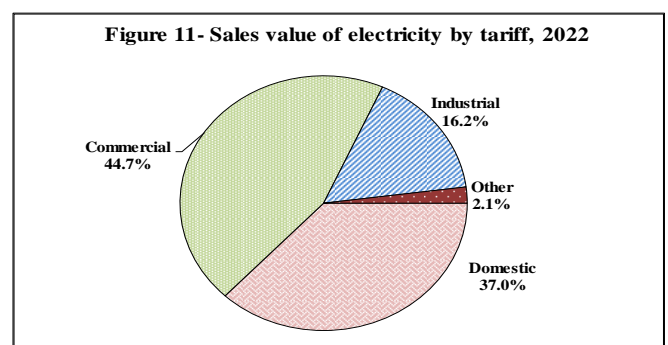
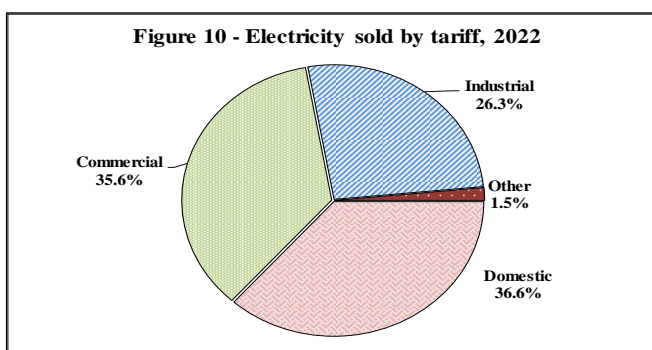


Table 12 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2021 and 2022

Sector	2021			2022		
	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	toe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	toe	%
1. Manufacturing		181,353	22.5		184,192	19.2
1.1 excluding Bagasse		169,848	21.1		175,819	18.3
Fuel oil	32,610	31,306	3.9	36,731	35,262	3.7
Diesel oil	29,815	30,113	3.7	40,817	41,225	4.3
LPG	4,815	5,201	0.6	6,743	7,282	0.8
Coal	41,372	25,651	3.2	26,588	16,485	1.7
Fuelwood ¹	1,000	380	0.0	1,536	584	0.1
Electricity (GWh)	898	77,197	9.6	872	74,982	7.8
1.2 Bagasse	71,906	11,505	1.4	52,332	8,373	0.9
2. Transport		378,758	47.1		510,262	53.2
Land		336,932	41.9		373,889	39.0
Gasolene	163,104	176,152	21.9	186,589	201,516	21.0
LPG	2,620	2,829	0.3	2,899	3,131	0.3
Diesel oil	155,961	157,521	19.6	166,850	168,518	17.6
Electricity (GWh)	5	430	0.1	8	724	0.1
Air						
Aviation Fuel	31,282	32,534	4.0	120,727	125,556	13.1
Sea		9,292	1.2		10,817	1.1
Gasolene	4,011	4,332	0.5	4,588	4,955	0.5
Diesel oil	1,505	1,520	0.2	2,093	2,114	0.2
Fuel oil	3,584	3,441	0.4	3,903	3,747	0.4
3. Commercial and Distributive Trade		88,500	11.0		104,568	10.9
LPG	16,738	18,077	2.2	20,063	21,669	2.3
Charcoal ¹	419	310	0.0	510	377	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	816	70,112	8.7	960	82,522	8.6
4. Household		149,811	18.6		151,687	15.8
LPG	57,277	61,859	7.7	58,768	63,469	6.6
Fuelwood ¹	8,904	3,384	0.4	8,568	3,256	0.3
Charcoal ¹	59	43	0.0	49	36	0.0
Electricity (GWh)	983	84,525	10.5	988	84,926	8.9
5. Agriculture		3,417	0.4		3,235	0.3
Diesel oil ¹	1,854	1,873	0.2	1,612	1,628	0.2
Electricity (GWh)	18	1,544	0.2	19	1,606	0.2
6. Other (n.e.s)		2,985	0.4		4,341	0.5
TOTAL		804,824	100.0		958,285	100.0

¹ Estimates

Figure 12 - Final energy consumption, 2013 - 2022

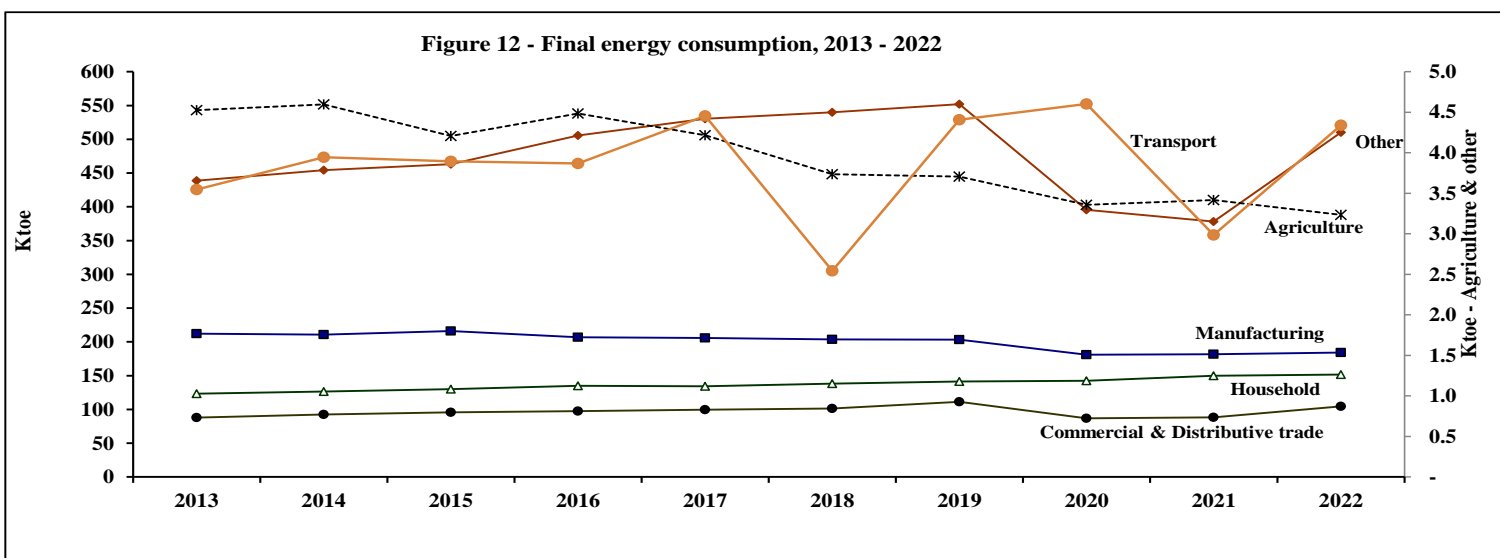


Table 13 - Mean rainfall, 2021 and 2022

Millimetres

Period	2021		2022		Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	2021		2022		Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	2021		2022		Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	2021		2022		Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	2021		2022			
	Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean		Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Mean	% of Long Term Mean
	Island of Mauritius																									
Month	North					South					East				West				Centre							
	1,253	1,245	99	1,238	99	2,540	2,629	104	2,951	116	2,640	2,651	100	2,589	98	920	682	74	870	95	2,739	2,919	107	3,185	116	
Jan	191	143	75	153	80	324	180	56	423	131	344	184	54	377	110	195	67	35	83	43	359	274	76	405	113	
Feb	218	96	44	222	102	374	132	35	425	114	400	286	71	358	89	202	43	21	318	157	420	204	48	657	156	
Mar	206	143	69	257	125	352	259	74	602	171	382	231	60	468	122	154	107	69	230	149	376	223	59	474	126	
Apr	127	271	213	272	214	269	710	264	634	236	284	574	202	536	189	80	251	316	143	179	269	668	248	586	218	
May	90	37	41	76	84	195	159	82	189	97	207	126	61	174	84	42	22	53	17	40	204	166	81	207	101	
Jun	67	69	103	60	90	159	280	177	207	130	161	280	174	192	119	27	16	59	16	59	172	256	149	196	114	
Jul	65	127	196	63	97	188	256	136	153	81	179	214	120	155	87	20	21	106	8	40	211	303	144	220	104	
Aug	56	85	154	31	55	149	239	160	67	45	150	279	186	110	73	20	37	185	1	5	165	307	186	93	56	
Sep	45	34	76	17	38	114	95	83	100	88	116	87	75	77	66	24	7	29	1	4	126	135	107	151	120	
Oct	39	81	209	20	51	101	129	127	36	36	97	138	143	48	49	23	35	153	2	9	106	161	152	59	56	
Nov	47	20	42	29	62	114	12	11	39	34	109	12	11	33	30	38	1	1	34	89	116	15	13	34	29	
Dec	102	138	136	38	37	201	177	88	76	38	211	240	114	61	29	96	74	77	17	18	216	208	96	103	48	

Month	Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)				
	2,018	2,025	100	2,201	109	1,112	1,029	93	860	77
Jan	282	170	60	293	104	142	85	60	123	87
Feb	323	152	47	401	124	150	87	58	108	72
Mar	294	294	65	411	140	162	33	20	149	92
Apr	206	495	240	442	215	130	81	62	126	97
May	148	102	69	136	92	92	80	87	87	95
Jun	117	180	154	137	117	73	112	153	63	86
Jul	132	184	139	123	93	86	102	118	63	73
Aug	108	190	176	61	56	62	157	251	41	66
Sep	85	72	84	72	85	46	59	127	33	70
Oct	73	109	149	33	45	51	25	49	34	67
Nov	85	12	14	33	39	49	43	89	20	41
Dec	165	167	101	59	36	68	167	245	13	19

Figure 13 - Mean annual rainfall, 2021 & 2022

Region	2021 (mm)	2022 (mm)
North	1200	1200
South	2500	2800
East	2600	2500
West	900	800
Centre	2700	2900
Whole Island	2000	2200
Pte Canon Island of Rodrigues	1100	900

Figure 14 - Water Balance, 2022 - Island of Mauritius

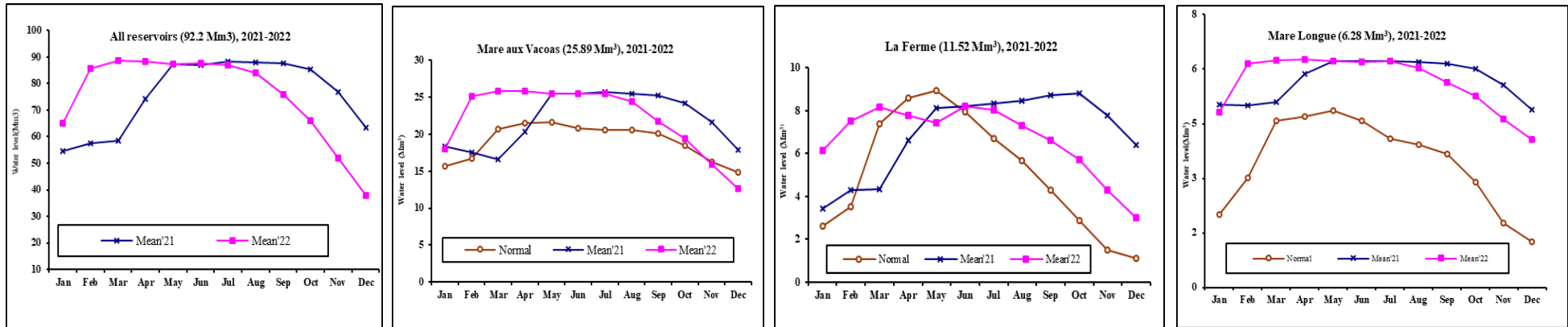
Year	Rainfall (mm)	Evapotranspiration (mm)	Surface Runoff (mm)	Net Recharge to Groundwater (mm)
2018	5,252	1,576	3,151	525
2019	3,972	1,192	2,383	397
2020	3,717	1,115	2,230	372
2021	3,776	1,133	2,265	378
2022	4,105	1,231	2,463	411

Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Table 14 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir, 2021 and 2022

Period	2021			2022			Normal*	2021			2022			Normal*	2021			2022			Normal*	2021			2022		
	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max
Month	All Reservoirs (92.20 Mm ³)						Mare aux Vacoas (25.89 Mm ³)						La Ferme (11.52 Mm ³)						Mare Longue (6.28 Mm ³)								
Jan	59	54	63	71	64	76	60	71	68	73	69	63	74	23	30	22	35	53	53	54	32	80	76	82	77	72	81
Feb	63	62	63	93	75	96	65	68	63	70	97	73	100	30	37	36	39	65	53	72	48	79	78	80	98	80	100
Mar	63	61	69	96	95	97	80	64	60	68	100	98	100	64	38	35	42	71	66	74	73	81	79	86	100	99	100
Apr	80	70	94	96	95	97	83	79	69	100	100	99	100	75	57	43	70	67	63	73	75	93	87	100	100	99	100
May	95	94	95	95	94	95	83	98	96	100	98	98	99	77	70	68	73	65	61	69	77	99	98	100	99	98	100
Jun	95	93	95	95	94	96	81	98	95	100	98	97	100	69	71	71	72	71	68	73	73	99	98	100	99	98	100
Jul	96	95	97	94	93	95	79	99	98	100	98	97	100	58	72	71	74	70	67	71	65	99	98	100	99	99	100
Aug	96	93	97	91	87	95	80	98	95	100	94	88	99	49	74	71	75	63	60	67	63	99	97	100	96	92	99
Sep	95	94	96	82	79	86	78	98	95	100	84	81	88	37	76	72	78	57	54	60	58	98	96	100	90	88	92
Oct	93	90	94	72	64	79	72	93	91	95	75	69	81	25	76	74	78	50	43	54	46	96	94	97	84	79	88
Nov	83	76	90	56	48	64	63	83	76	90	61	54	68	13	67	61	73	37	31	43	28	88	83	93	74	68	79
Dec	69	65	75	41	34	48	58	69	65	76	49	42	54	10	56	53	61	26	20	31	20	78	75	83	65	60	68

Figure 15 - Water level in reservoir, 2021-2022



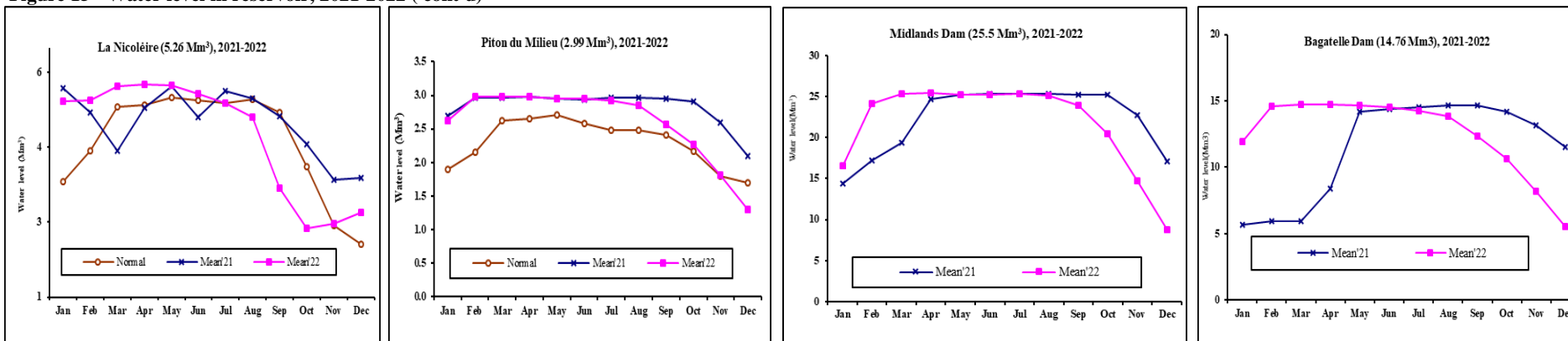
* Normal is the long term mean for 1990 - 1999

Source: Water Resources Unit

Table 14 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir, 2021 and 2022 (cont'd)

Period	Normal*	2021			2022			Normal*	2021			2022			Normal*	2021			2022			Normal*	2021			2022		
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max
Month	La Nocolière (5.26 Mm ³)							Piton du Milieu (2.99 Mm ³)							Midlands Dam (25.5 Mm ³)							Bagatelle Dam (14.76 Mm ³)						
Jan	63	99	92	100	94	81	100	64	90	78	99	88	66	100	57	50	63	65	55	72	38	36	41	81	74	87		
Feb	75	89	82	99	94	89	98	72	99	98	99	100	98	100	68	64	70	95	72	100	40	40	41	99	87	100		
Mar	91	75	69	82	99	95	100	88	99	98	100	99	98	100	76	71	89	100	99	100	40	39	43	100	98	100		
Apr	92	91	76	100	100	100	100	89	100	99	100	100	99	100	97	90	100	100	99	100	57	45	85	100	99	100		
May	95	99	92	100	100	98	100	91	99	97	100	99	98	99	99	98	100	99	99	100	96	91	98	99	98	100		
Jun	94	88	84	92	97	89	100	86	98	96	100	99	97	100	99	98	100	99	99	100	97	97	98	98	96	100		
Jul	93	98	92	100	93	84	100	83	99	98	100	98	96	99	100	99	100	99	99	100	98	97	100	97	95	98		
Aug	94	95	77	100	88	70	100	83	99	98	100	95	90	99	99	99	100	99	97	99	99	98	100	94	89	97		
Sep	89	88	81	93	61	55	70	81	99	97	100	86	83	89	99	99	100	94	90	97	99	98	100	84	79	89		
Oct	69	77	69	85	45	39	56	73	97	95	99	76	69	83	99	98	100	80	70	90	96	94	98	72	65	78		
Nov	46	64	60	69	47	45	50	60	87	79	95	61	51	68	89	79	98	58	46	69	89	84	94	55	46	64		
Dec	39	64	60	78	51	39	57	57	70	65	78	44	36	51	67	58	78	34	26	45	78	75	83	38	31	46		

Figure 15 - Water level in reservoir, 2021-2022 (cont'd)



* Normal is the long term mean for 1990 - 1999

Source: Water Resources Unit

Table 15 - Average monthly potable water production, 2021 and 2022 - Island of Mauritius

Mm³

Month	Mare Aux Vacoas (Upper MAW)			Mare Aux Vacoas (Lower MAW)			Port-Louis			District Water Supply (DWS North)			District Water Supply (DWS South)			District Water Supply (DWS 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)																						
2021	46.8	8.3	55.1	24.5	35.5	60.1	31.3	14.1	45.4	33.8	31.2	65.0	12.8	28.0	40.8	18.3	30.5	48.8	167.6	147.6	315.2	53	47
Jan	4.0	0.7	4.6	2.2	2.6	4.8	2.6	1.1	3.7	2.8	2.7	5.5	1.1	2.4	3.6	1.3	2.5	3.8	14.0	12.0	25.9	54	46
Feb	3.6	0.6	4.2	1.8	2.4	4.2	2.4	1.0	3.4	2.2	2.4	4.6	1.0	2.1	3.2	1.3	2.3	3.7	12.4	10.8	23.2	53	47
Mar	4.0	0.9	4.9	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.4	2.6	5.1	1.2	2.3	3.5	1.4	2.6	4.0	14.0	12.3	26.3	53	47
Apr	3.6	0.8	4.4	1.8	2.9	4.6	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.4	2.5	4.9	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.6	4.0	12.9	12.1	25.0	51	49
May	4.0	0.7	4.7	1.9	3.0	4.9	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.4	2.6	4.9	1.1	2.4	3.5	1.5	2.7	4.2	13.6	12.5	26.1	52	48
Jun	3.9	0.7	4.5	1.8	3.0	4.9	2.5	1.3	3.8	2.8	2.5	5.3	1.0	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.5	4.1	13.5	12.3	25.9	52	48
Jul	3.9	0.7	4.6	2.5	3.4	5.9	2.6	1.5	4.2	3.2	2.8	6.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.8	2.7	4.4	15.0	13.6	28.7	52	48
Aug	4.0	0.7	4.7	1.8	3.2	5.0	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.9	2.6	5.6	1.1	2.4	3.6	1.6	2.6	4.2	14.1	12.7	26.8	53	47
Sep	3.8	0.7	4.5	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.6	1.5	4.0	3.2	2.8	5.9	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.7	2.6	4.3	14.7	13.3	28.0	52	48
Oct	4.0	0.7	4.7	2.1	3.2	5.3	2.7	1.1	3.8	3.1	2.6	5.7	1.1	2.5	3.7	1.6	2.6	4.2	14.7	12.7	27.4	54	46
Nov	3.9	0.6	4.5	2.0	2.7	4.6	2.6	1.1	3.7	3.1	2.5	5.6	1.0	2.4	3.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	14.2	11.7	25.9	55	45
Dec	4.2	0.6	4.8	1.9	2.9	4.8	2.5	1.1	3.6	3.3	2.6	5.9	1.0	1.9	2.9	1.5	2.4	3.9	14.5	11.4	26.0	56	44
2022	47.4	9.6	57.0	25.6	36.5	62.1	31.8	13.7	45.6	38.9	29.7	68.6	12.5	26.0	38.5	17.9	29.8	47.8	174.3	145.3	319.5	55	45
Jan	4.2	0.9	5.1	1.9	3.0	4.9	2.7	1.1	3.8	3.3	2.6	5.9	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.0	2.7	3.7	14.0	12.5	26.5	53	47
Feb	3.6	0.8	4.4	1.9	2.9	4.7	2.5	1.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	5.2	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.4	3.8	13.2	11.5	24.7	54	46
Mar	4.1	0.9	5.0	2.0	3.1	5.2	2.6	1.2	3.8	3.4	2.6	6.0	1.1	2.4	3.5	1.5	2.5	4.0	14.7	12.7	27.4	54	46
Apr	3.9	0.9	4.8	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.6	1.0	3.6	3.0	2.5	5.5	1.1	2.2	3.3	1.4	2.6	4.0	13.9	12.3	26.2	53	47
May	4.1	0.9	5.0	2.0	3.3	5.3	2.6	1.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	6.3	1.0	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.7	4.7	15.2	13.9	29.1	52	48
Jun	3.9	0.8	4.7	2.3	3.1	5.3	2.7	1.2	3.9	3.2	2.5	5.7	1.1	2.2	3.3	1.3	2.6	3.9	14.5	12.3	26.8	54	46
Jul	4.1	0.8	4.9	2.3	3.3	5.7	2.7	1.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	5.9	1.1	2.2	3.3	1.5	2.7	4.2	15.1	12.8	27.8	54	46
Aug	4.1	0.8	4.9	2.2	3.3	5.6	2.7	1.2	3.9	3.1	2.6	5.7	1.2	2.2	3.3	1.7	2.6	4.3	15.0	12.7	27.7	54	46
Sep	4.0	0.8	4.7	2.3	3.2	5.5	2.7	1.1	3.8	3.1	2.5	5.6	1.1	2.1	3.2	1.6	2.5	4.1	14.7	12.3	26.9	54	46
Oct	4.1	0.7	4.8	2.3	3.2	5.5	2.7	1.1	3.8	3.5	2.3	5.8	1.1	2.1	3.2	1.6	2.5	4.1	15.3	11.9	27.2	56	44
Nov	3.8	0.6	4.4	2.2	2.6	4.8	2.6	1.0	3.7	3.3	2.1	5.5	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	3.7	14.4	10.4	24.8	58	42
Dec	3.7	0.6	4.3	2.2	2.4	4.6	2.7	1.0	3.7	3.3	2.3	5.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	14.2	10.1	24.3	58	42

Source: Central Water Authority

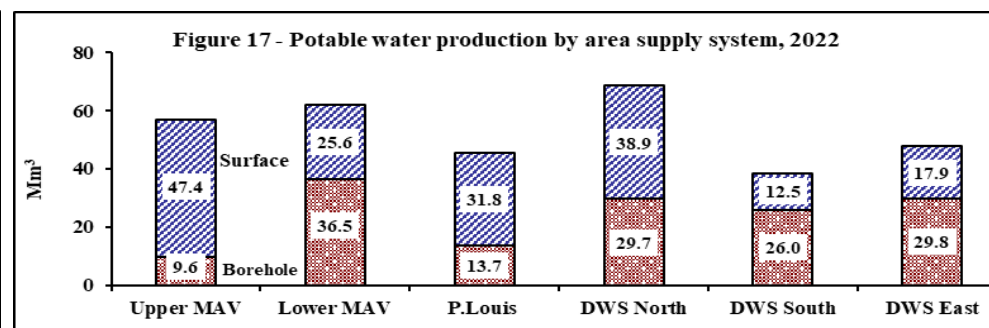
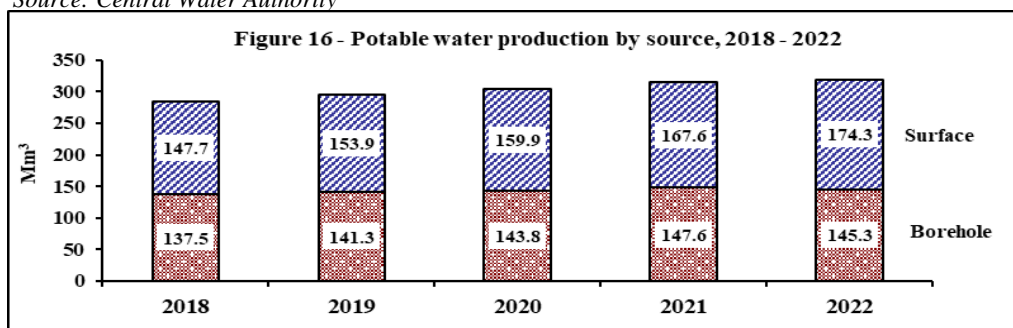


Table 16 - Water sales by tariff of subscriber, 2021 and 2022 - Island of Mauritius

Type of tariff	2021								2022							
	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption (m ³)	Average price per m ³ (Rs.)	Subscribers		Volume sold		Amount collectible		Average consumption (m ³)	Average price per m ³ (Rs.)
	No.	%	m ³ (Thousand)	%	(Rs 000)	%			No.	%	m ³ (Thousand)	%	(Rs 000)	%		
Domestic	365,971	92.9	85,053	69.8	832,556	55.0	232	9.79	372,734	92.9	87,497	68.7	870,696	53.1	235	9.95
Public Sector Agency	2,587	0.7	4,097	3.4	98,682	6.5	1,584	24.09	2,603	0.6	4,338	3.4	104,306	6.4	1,667	24.04
Acquired / concessionary prizes	12	0.0	7	0.0	39	0.0	544	6.05	8	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0	395	2.00
Business	1,339	0.3	6,201	5.1	215,671	14.2	4,631	34.78	1,378	0.3	7,768	6.1	268,865	16.4	5,637	34.61
Commercial	16,511	4.2	7,369	6.0	198,724	13.1	446	26.97	16,870	4.2	8,159	6.4	217,335	13.3	484	26.64
Religious	2,293	0.6	649	0.5	13,281	0.9	283	20.48	2,326	0.6	691	0.5	14,395	0.9	297	20.83
Industrial	522	0.1	2,776	2.3	50,828	3.4	5,319	18.31	508	0.1	3,110	2.4	56,808	3.5	6,122	18.27
Agriculture	4,182	1.1	1,601	1.3	23,165	1.5	383	14.47	4,194	1.0	1,675	1.3	23,994	1.5	399	14.32
Total potable water	393,417	99.9	107,753	88.4	1,432,946	94.7	274	13.30	400,621	99.9	113,242	88.9	1,556,405	95.0	283	13.74
Total non-treated water (Mainly for Agriculture and Industry)	418	0.1	14,152	11.6	80,563	5.3	33,855	5.69	424	0.1	14,139	11.1	81,909	5.0	33,347	5.79
Grand Total	393,835	100.0	121,904	100.0	1,513,510	100.0	310	12.42	401,045	100.0	127,381	100.0	1,638,314	100.0	318	12.86

Source: Central Water Authority

Figure 18 - Water sold by type of tariff, 2022

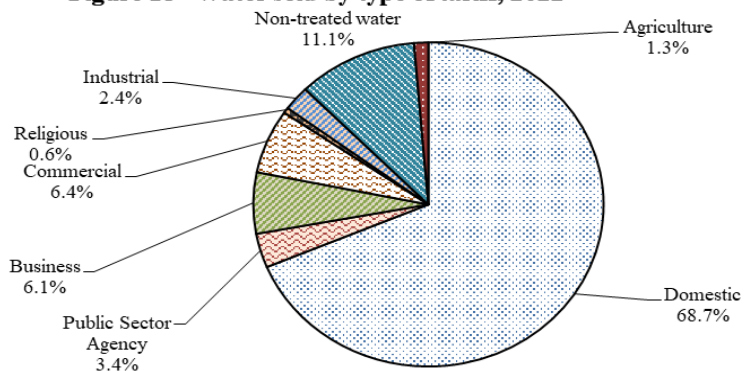
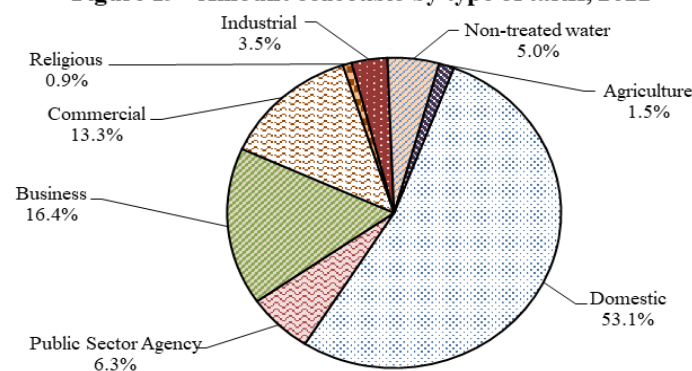


Figure 19 - Amount collectible by type of tariff, 2022



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