



Economic and Social Indicators

Issue No 1943

Environment Statistics

Year 2025

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Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance
Port Louis

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.

Environment Statistics - 2025

1. Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents statistics on Environment for year 2025 based on data gathered from various institutions.

The main environment indicators for the years 2024 and 2025 are given in Table 1, while technical notes are given at Annex. Figures presented in the tables may not add up to totals due to rounding.

2. Forestry and Agriculture

2.1 Forestry

Preservation of forests is vital for the protection of the ecosystem. The total forest area reported for the year 2025 stood at 42,012 hectares, same as in the year 2024. Around 22,012 hectares (52.4%) of the total forest area in 2025 was state-owned and the remaining 20,000 hectares (47.6%) was privately-owned (Table 2).

Out of the 22,012 hectares of state-owned forest area, 11,768 hectares (53.5%) were planted areas, while the Black River Gorges National Park and the nature reserves accounted for 6,574 (29.9%) and 799 (3.6%) hectares respectively. “Pas Geometriques” covered about 601 hectares (2.7%), other nature parks, 908 hectares (4.1%), Ramsar sites, 46 hectares (0.2%) and other forest lands, 1,316 hectares (6.0%).

The 20,000 hectares of privately-owned forest lands consisted of 13,447 (67.2%) hectares of plantation, forest lands, scrub and grazing lands, and 6,553 (32.8%) hectares of mountain, rivers and private reserves.

2.2 Agriculture

The area of harvested sugar cane decreased from 34,759 hectares in 2024 to 33,805 hectares in 2025. The production of sugar cane went up by 5.7% from 2,195,802 tonnes in 2024 to 2,321,704 tonnes in 2025 (Table 3). The average yield has increased by 8.7% from 63.17 tonnes per hectares in 2024 to 68.68 in 2025.

The production of sugar decreased by 2.3% from 225,547 tonnes in 2024 to 220,305 tonnes in 2025. Compared to 10.28% in 2024, the average extraction rate was 9.49% in 2025, representing a decrease of 7.7%.

The area under food crops harvested increased by 4.6% from 9,667 hectares in 2024 to 10,114 hectares in 2025. Production of food crops increased by 11.6% from 169,701 tonnes in 2024 to 189,372 tonnes in 2025.

The area under tea plantation in 2025 was 623 hectares as compared to 635 hectares in 2024. The production of green tea leaves went down from 6,018 tonnes in 2024 to 5,317 tonnes in 2025, representing a decrease of 11.6%.

2.3 Import of fertilisers and pesticides

Intensive use of chemical-based fertilisers and other agro-chemicals may contribute to the pollution of the environment through the leaching of nitrate to ground water.

From 2024 to 2025, import of fertilisers decreased by 12.4% from 26,674 tonnes to 23,374 tonnes. Import of pesticides decreased by 13.5% from 3,574 tonnes to 3,092 tonnes (Table 4).

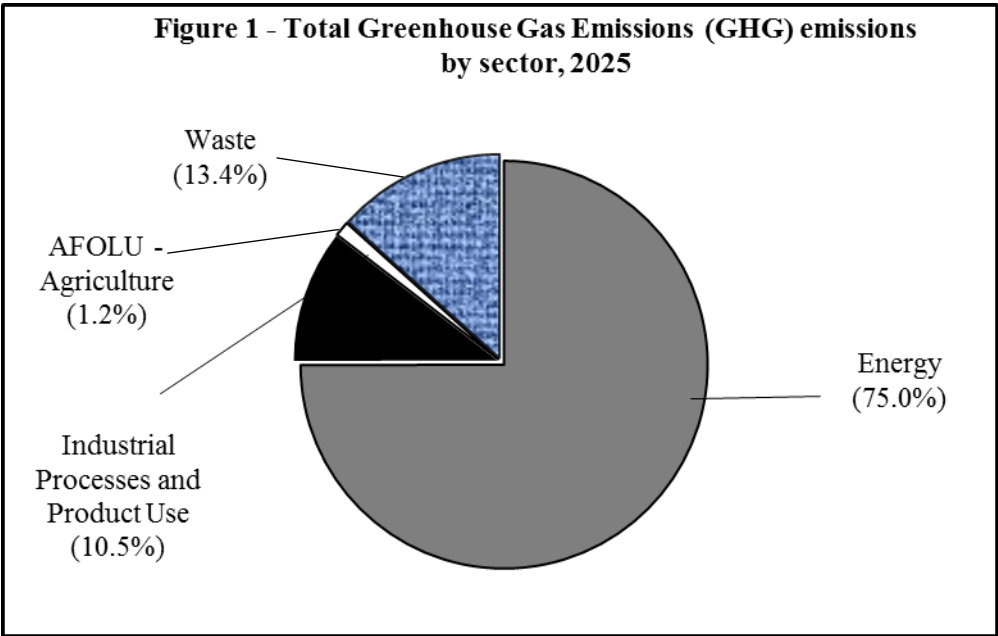
3. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

GHG are gases occurring naturally but are also resulting from human-induced activities (anthropogenic emissions from production and consumption). They contribute directly or indirectly to global warming. Some main GHG are Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O).

3.1 Total GHG emissions by sector

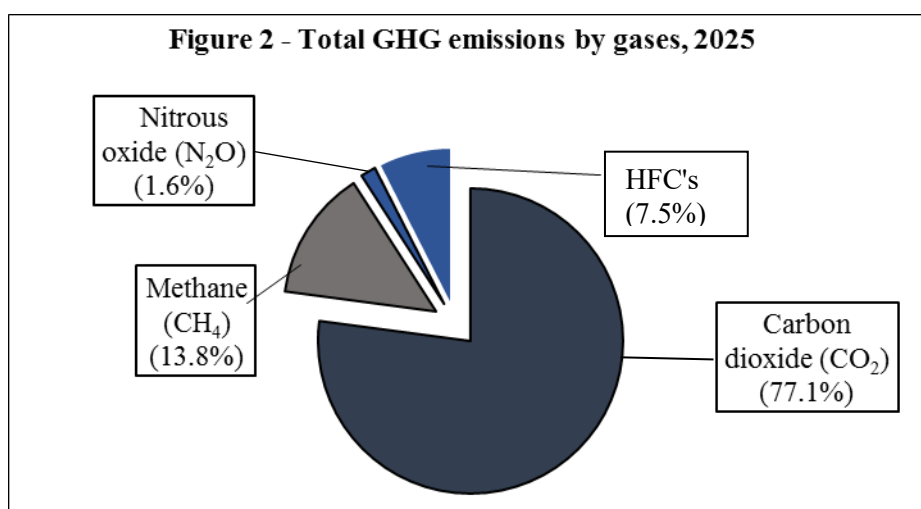
The total GHG emissions (excluding Forestry and Other Land Use) in 2025 were 6774.8 Gg carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) compared to 6,570.2 Gg CO₂-eq in 2024, representing an increase of 3.1 %. In 2025, there was a significant rise in emissions in the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector. On the other hand, a slight decrease in emissions was observed in the waste sector (Table 6). The contribution of GHG to total global GHG emission stood at 0.01% (Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Emissions Gap Report 2023).

The energy sector remains the largest contributing sector and accounted for 75.0 % (5,078.2 Gg CO₂-eq) of the total emissions, followed by the waste sector with 13.4 % (904.6 Gg CO₂-eq), the industrial processes and product use sector with 10.5 % (711.8 Gg CO₂-eq) and the agriculture sector, 1.2% (80.3 Gg CO₂-eq) - (Figure 1).



3.2 Total GHG emissions by type gases

In 2025, Carbon dioxide (CO₂) was the main GHG representing 77.1 % (5,227.7 Gg) of total GHG emissions. Methane (CH₄) contributed 13.8 % (933.3 Gg CO₂-eq), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) 7.5% (506.3 Gg CO₂-eq), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) 1.6% (107.5 Gg CO₂-eq) - (Figure 2).



3.3 Net GHG emissions

In 2025, GHG emissions have increased mainly due to an escalated use in lubricants, bitumen and other petroleum diluents in the transportation and construction industries from the IPPU sector. Higher local production of logs, poles and fuelwood caused a decrease in GHG removals. The overall net GHG emissions, after accounting for the removal of Carbon Dioxide by Forestry and Other Land Use sector, stood at around 6,411.1 Gg CO₂-eq in 2025, up by 3.4% from 6,200.5 Gg CO₂-eq in 2024 (Table 6).

3.4 Energy and Greenhouse gas (GHG)

3.4.1 Energy sector

Though vital for economic development and households, the production and consumption of energy release greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is the main component of greenhouse gases.

3.4.2 Primary energy requirement

Total primary energy requirement (total primary energy requirement = local production + imports of primary energy - re-exports of primary energy – international bunkers – stock changes) was 1,631.4 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) in 2025, 1.0% higher than in 2024 (1,614.9 ktoe) - (Table 5).

In 2025, some 9.2% (151 ktoe) was met from locally renewable energy sources (hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse, fuelwood, and charcoal), while 90.7% (1,481 ktoe) were from imported fossil fuels (petroleum products and coal).

In 2025, there was a slight increase of 2.4 % in energy supply from local renewable sources. Energy sources from bagasse increased by 0.3% from 115.6 ktoe in 2024 to 116.0 ktoe in 2025, landfill gas decreased by 37.5% from 0.8 ktoe to 0.5 ktoe, hydro decreased by 26.0% from 10.4 ktoe to 7.7 ktoe, photovoltaic increased by 29.4% from 15.3 ktoe to 19.8 ktoe, wind decreased by 16.7% from 1.2 ktoe to 1.0 ktoe and fuelwood increased by 47.4% from 3.8 ktoe to 5.6 ktoe in 2025.

From 2024 to 2025, energy supply from imported fossil fuels increased by 0.9% from 1,468 ktoe to 1,481 ktoe. Energy supply from petroleum products increased by 6.4% from 986 ktoe in 2024 to 1049 ktoe in 2025. Supply from coal decreased by 10.6% from 482 ktoe to 431 ktoe (Table 5).

3.4.3 Electricity generation

Total electricity generated increased by 3.9% from 3,418 GWh in 2024 to 3,552 GWh in 2025. In 2025, around 31.4% of electricity was generated from coal, 49.6% from diesel and fuel oil, and 17.8% from renewable sources. Electricity generated from coal decreased by 16.4% from 1,336 GWh in 2024 to 1,117 GWh in 2025; that from diesel and fuel oil together increased by 21.3% from 1,451 GWh in 2024 to 1,761 GWh in 2025 (Table 8).

Electricity generated from renewable sources increased from 621 GWh to 632 GWh, up by 1.8%. Landfill gas decreased by 33.3% from 9 GWh to 6 GWh, hydro decreased by 26.4% from 121 GWh to 89 GWh and photovoltaic increased by 29.8% from 178 GWh to 231 GWh. Electricity generated from bagasse decreased by 1.3% from 299 GWh to 295 GWh and that generated by wind decreased approximately by 21.4% from 14 GWh to 11 GWh (Table 8).

3.4.4 Fuel input for electricity generation

Fuel input for electricity generation from petroleum products, coal and bagasse as shown in Table 9 indicates that:

- In 2025, coal (47.9%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by petroleum products (40.1%) and bagasse (11.9%);
- Between 2024 and 2025, fuel input decreased by 0.2% from 846 ktoe to 844 ktoe;
- Input of fuel oil increased by 17.0%, from 277 ktoe in 2024 to 324 ktoe in 2025 and that of coal decreased by 11.8%, from 459 ktoe in 2024 to 405 ktoe in 2025;
- Some 101 ktoe of bagasse was used to produce electricity in 2025 compared to 106 ktoe in 2024, down by 4.7%.

3.4.5 Energy sector emissions

In 2025, GHG emission from the energy sector stood at 5,078 Gg CO₂-eq, up by 1.2% from 5,019 Gg CO₂-eq in 2024. Within the energy sector, the sub-sector that contributed most of the GHG emission was the electricity generating industries which accounted for 53.7 % (2,728 Gg CO₂-eq) of the total emissions. Next came the transport sector which made up 32.6% (1,655 Gg CO₂-eq) of the total emissions, the manufacturing industries and construction making up another 7.9% (400 Gg CO₂-eq) and the other sectors accounting for the remaining 5.8% (295 Gg CO₂-eq) - (Table 7).

3.4.5.1 Energy industries (electricity generation)

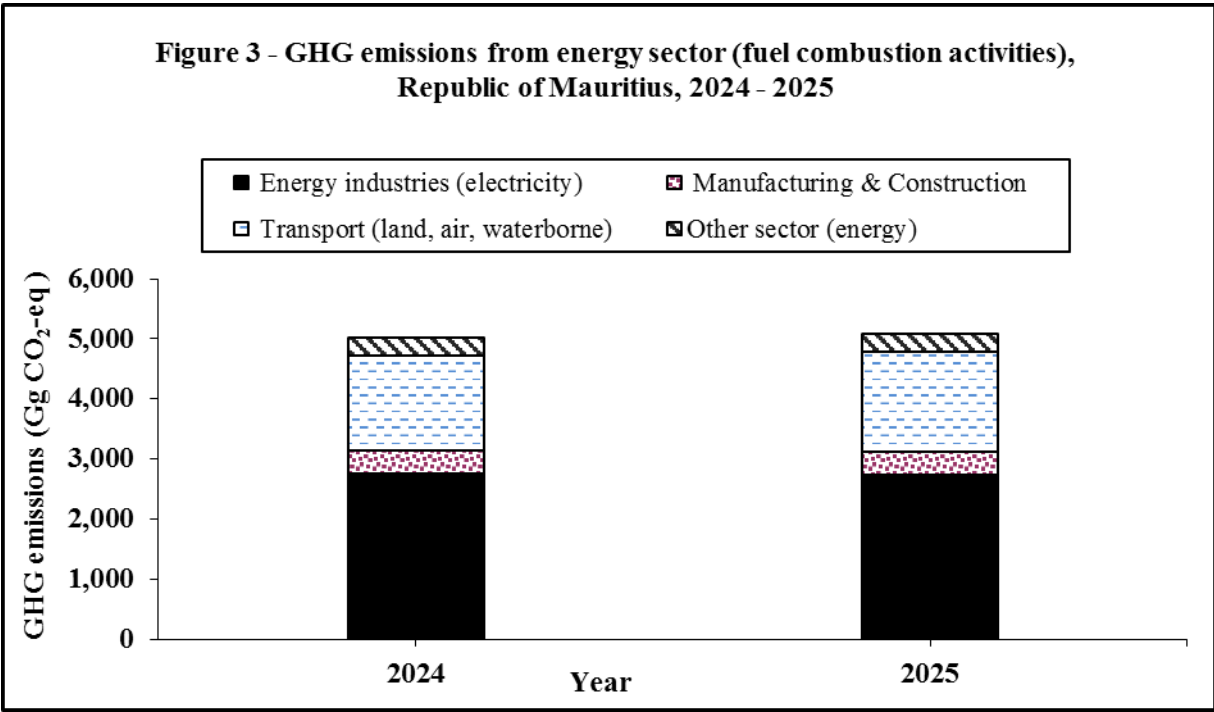
GHG emission from the generation of electricity (energy industries) stood at 2,728 Gg CO₂-eq in 2025 compared to 2,758 Gg CO₂-eq in 2024, representing a decrease of 1.1% (Table 7). This is mainly attributed to an 11.8% decrease (from 459 ktoe to 405 ktoe) in the amount of coal used to produce electricity (Table 9).

3.4.5.2 Transport industries

In 2025, GHG emission from transport industries was estimated at 1,655 Gg CO₂-eq compared to 1,593 in 2024, up by 3.9% (Table 7). The number of registered motor vehicles went up by 5.1% from 710,605 in 2024 to 746,961 in 2025 (Table 11), the energy consumed by transport sector increased slightly by 1.1% from 522 ktoe to 528 ktoe - (Table10).

3.4.5.3 Manufacturing industries and construction

Manufacturing industries and construction registered an increase of 6.4% in GHG emissions in 2025, from 376 to 400 Gg CO₂-eq (Table 7). The amount of coal consumed by the sector increased from 22.8 ktoe to 26.5 ktoe and consumption of diesel oil increased from 44.9 ktoe to 45.4 ktoe (Table10).



4. Temperature

Table 12 indicates that, in 2025, the monthly mean temperature, the monthly maximum mean temperature and the monthly minimum mean temperature were slightly above their respective long term (1991-2020) means. January was the warmest month of the year with an average maximum of 31.1 °C and August was the coolest month with an average minimum of 17.4 °C.

The highest maximum temperature recorded on 07 February 2025 at Rivière Noire was 36.9 °C.

The lowest minimum temperature was 9.3 °C, which was recorded on 02 July 2025 at Bois Cheri.

5. Water

Water, being a basic support element for human life and ecosystems, is of vital environmental and biological importance.

5.1 Rainfall

During the year 2025, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around the Island of Mauritius was 1,829 millimetres (mm), representing a decrease of 16.1% compared to 2,180 mm in 2024.

The wettest month in 2025 was May with a mean of 286 mm, which represented a surplus of 193% relative to the long term (1991-2020) mean of 148 mm. October was the driest month with a mean of 35 mm of rainfall, registering a deficit of 48%, compared to the long term (1991-2020) mean of 73 mm (Table 13).

5.2 Water Balance

In 2025, the Island of Mauritius received 3,402 million cubic metres (Mm³) of water from precipitation (rainfall), 16.6% lower when compared to 4,077 Mm³ in 2024. Nearly 10% (340 Mm³) of the water went as ground water recharge, while evapotranspiration and surface runoff accounted for 30% (1,021 Mm³) and 60% (2,041 Mm³) respectively (Table 14).

5.3 Water utilisation

Total water utilisation was estimated at 913 Mm³ in 2025. Around 83% (754 Mm³) of the total water utilisation was met from surface water and 17% (158 Mm³) from ground water.

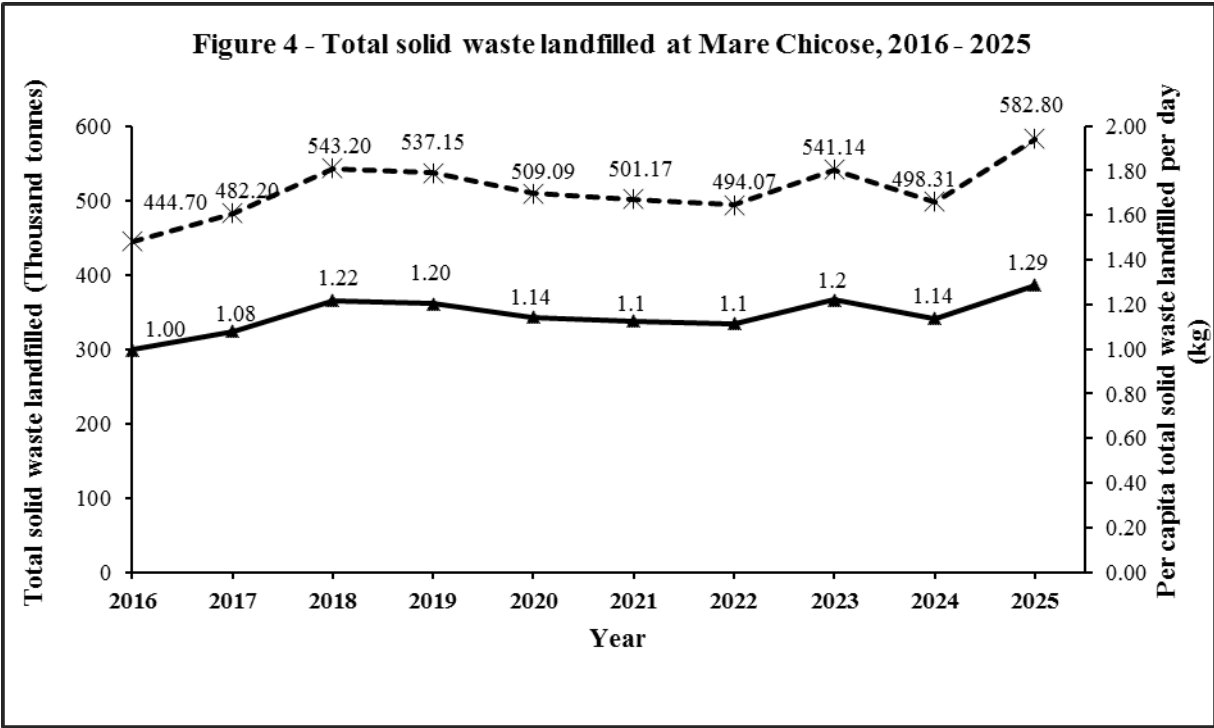
The agricultural sector accounted for 31% (280 Mm³) of the water utilised, domestic, industrial and tourism sector 37% (342 Mm³), and hydropower 32% (291 Mm³) - (Table 15).

Compared to 2024, water utilisation decreased by 10.5%, from 1,020 to 913 Mm³ with changes only in hydropower (-26.9%).

6. Waste

6.1 Waste disposal at Mare Chicose Landfill

The total amount of solid waste landfilled at Mare Chicose increased by 17.0% from 498,309 tonnes in 2024 to 582,798 tonnes in 2025 (Table 16). The trend of the total amount of solid waste landfilled and the per capita solid waste landfilled are as shown in Figure 4. The per capita total solid waste landfilled increased by 13.2% from 1.14 kg/day in 2024 to 1.29 kg/day in 2025.



7. Complaints

Effective environmental management needs appropriate coordination and monitoring of environmental problems. The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change addresses complaints received from the general public according to a complaint handling protocol.

Complaints attended by the Pollution Prevention and Control Division of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (including those received from the Citizen Support Portal) are categorised at Table 17. The number of complaints attended increased by 8.1% from 418 in 2024 to 452 in 2025. The main categories of complaints were as follows: noise pollution (19.9%), bareland (13.7%), odour (12.4%), air pollution (8.4%), solid waste (6.2%) and wastewater (5.5%).

8. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Licences and Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) Approvals

8.1 EIA Licences and PER Approvals

In 2025, some 33 EIA licences were granted, which comprised 15 for “other projects, 7 for land parcelling (morcellement), 6 for “housing/integrated resort scheme/property development scheme/smart city”, 4 for photovoltaic farms and 1 for development in port area (Table 18).

During the same period, 17 PER approvals were issued, which comprised 6 for “other projects”, 5 for industrial development, 3 for poultry rearing and 3 for “housing/integrated resort scheme/property development. (Table 19).

Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance

Port Louis

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Table 1 - Main environment indicators, 2024 and 2025

Indicator	Unit	2024	2025 ¹
Republic of Mauritius			
1. Terrestrial protected areas	hectares	14,915	14,915
2. Marine protected areas	hectares	13,953	13,953
3. Total Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission ²	Gg CO ₂ -eq	6,570.2 ³	6,774.8
4. Total carbon dioxide emission ²	000 tons	5,009.1 ³	5,227.7
5. Per capita carbon dioxide emission ²	tons	4.03 ³	4.21
6. Total electricity generated	GWh	3,417.6	3,551.6
7. Electricity generated from renewable sources	%	18.2	17.8
8. Total primary energy requirement	ktoe	1,614.9	1,631.4
9. Primary energy requirement from renewable sources	%	9.1	9.2
10. Per capita primary energy requirement	toe	1.30	1.31
11. Per capita final energy consumption	toe	0.81	0.83
12. Energy intensity	toe per Rs.100,000 GDP at 2018 prices	0.29 ³	0.29
Island of Mauritius			
13. Forest area	hectares	42,012	42,012
14. Total forest area as a % of total land area	%	22.5	22.5
15. Total fish production (fresh-weight equivalent)	tons	38,516 ³	37,821
16. Irrigated land	hectares	13,490	13,032
17. Mean annual rainfall	millimetres	2,180	1,829
18. Mean of maximum annual temperature	degrees Celcius	27.9	28.2
19. Mean of minimum annual temperature	degrees Celcius	20.6	20.7
20. Mean annual temperature	degrees Celcius	24.2 ³	24.4
21. Annual fresh water abstraction	Mm ³	621	621
22. Daily per capita domestic water consumption	litres	200.0	199.0
23. Daily per capita total solid waste disposed at landfill	Kg	1.14	1.29

¹Provisional² Based on First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 1), December 2024³Revised

Table 2 - Forest area by category, Island of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Category of Forest	2024		2025	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
State - owned lands	22,012	52.4	22,012	52.4
Plantations	11,768	28.0	11,768	28.0
Nature reserves	799	1.9	799	1.9
<i>Mainland</i>	200	0.5	200	0.5
<i>Islets</i>	599	1.4	599	1.4
Black River Gorges National Park	6,574	15.7	6,574	15.7
Bras D'Eau National Park ¹	497	1.2	497	1.2
Special Reserves ²	136	0.3	136	0.3
Vallee d'Osterlog Endemic Garden	275	0.7	275	0.7
Ramsar sites	46	0.1	46	0.1
<i>Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary</i>	26	0.1	26	0.1
<i>Pointe D'Esny Wetland</i>	20	0.0	20	0.0
Other Forest Lands	1,316	3.1	1,316	3.1
Pas Geometriques	601	1.4	601	1.4
<i>Plantations</i>	209	0.5	209	0.5
<i>Leased for grazing and tree planting</i>	230	0.6	230	0.5
<i>Others (mostly rocky)</i>	162	0.4	162	0.4
Private - owned lands ³	20,000	47.6	20,000	47.6
Reserves	6,553	15.6	6,553	15.6
<i>Mountain reserves</i>	3,800	9.1	3,800	9.1
<i>River reserves</i>	2,740	6.5	2,740	6.5
<i>Private Reserves</i>	13	0.0	13	0.0
Other ⁴	13,447	32.0	13,447	32.0
Total	42,012	100.0	42,012	100.0

¹ Bras D'Eau National Park was proclaimed in 2011. From 2002 to 2010, it was known as Bras D'Eau & Poste La Fayette Reserves

² "Islet National Parks" renamed as "Special Reserves" as per Native Terrestrial Biodiversity & National Parks Act of 2015

³ As per remote sensing survey effected by the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) and the United Nations Commission to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), using Sentinel and Landsat satellite imagery. the total area of privately-owned forest lands is now estimated at 20,000 ha as at 2023. It is worthy to note that this decline from 25,000 ha to 20,000 ha occurred gradually over the last 15 years.

⁴ Includes plantations, forest lands, scrub and grazing lands

Source : Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries

Table 3 - Agricultural crops - Area harvested and production, Island of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Crops	2024 ¹		2025 ²	
	Area harvested (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area harvested (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
Sugar cane	34,759	2,195,802	33,805	2,321,704
Tea (green leaves)	635 ³	6,018	623 ³	5,317
Food crops ⁴	9,667	169,701	10,114	189,372
Sugar	Napp	225,547	Napp	220,305

¹ Revised ² Provisional ³ Area under cultivation ⁴ Includes both Open Fields and Under Covered Cultures

Table 4 - Imports and value (c.i.f)¹ of fertilisers and pesticides, 2024 - 2025

Year	Fertilisers		Pesticides	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value c.i.f (Rs mn)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value c.i.f (Rs mn)
2024 ²	26,674	707.0	3,574	865.3
2025	23,374	666.7	3,092	689.9

¹ Cost, Insurance, Freight

² Revised

Table 5 - Total primary energy requirement, Republic of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Energy source	2024		2025	
	ktoe	%	ktoe	%
Imported (Fossil Fuels)	1,467.6	90.9	1,480.5	90.7
<i>Coal</i>	<i>481.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>431.2</i>	<i>26.4</i>
<i>Petroleum products</i>	<i>986.0</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>1,049.3</i>	<i>64.3</i>
Gasolene	216.5	13.4	233.1	14.3
Diesel Oil	228.2	14.1	228.9	14.0
Dual Purpose Kerosene	120.8	7.5	120.9	7.4
<i>Kerosene</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Fuel Oil	315.0	19.5	360.6	22.1
LPG	105.5	6.5	105.8	6.5
Imported (Renewables)				
Fuel wood and charcoal	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Local (Renewables)	147.1	9.1	150.6	9.2
Hydro	10.4	0.6	7.7	0.5
Wind	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1
Landfill Gas	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0
Photovoltaic	15.3	0.9	19.8	1.2
Bagasse ¹	115.6	7.2	116.0	7.1
Fuelwood ¹	3.8	0.2	5.6	0.3
Charcoal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,614.9	100.0	1,631.4	100.0

¹ Estimates

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 6 - National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions ¹ by sector, Republic of Mauritius, 2024² - 2025³

Sector	Gg or Thousand Tonnes						Gg CO ₂ - eq		Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) ⁴ (Gg CO ₂ - eq) excluding Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)		% of total GHG emissions	
	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)		Methane (CH ₄)		Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)		Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)					
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
1. Energy	4,963.87	5,022.00	0.67	0.68	0.14	0.14	...	...	5,019.35	5,078.18	76.4	75.0
2. Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	45.20	205.51	...	...	...	...	517.88	506.26	563.08	711.77	8.6	10.5
3. Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) - Agriculture	...	...	1.01	1.02	0.19	0.19	...	...	78.15	80.27	1.2	1.2
4. Waste	0.08	0.17	31.81	31.63	0.07	0.07	...	...	909.62	904.56	13.8	13.4
Total	5,009.15	5,227.68	33.49	33.33	0.40	0.41	517.88	506.26	6,570.20	6,774.79	100.00	100.00

Emissions	Gg CO ₂ -eq	
	2024	2025
1.Total GHG emissions excluding removals by Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)	6,570.20	6,774.79
2. GHG removals ⁵ - (FOLU)	-369.73	-363.70
3. GHG emissions including FOLU (= 1 - 2)	6,200.46	6,411.09

¹ Based on 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

² Revised, based on First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 1), December 2024

³ Provisional, based on First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 1), December 2024

⁴ Refers to carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and hydrofluorocarbons

⁵ Excludes the amount of CO₂ sequestered by trees and vegetations found along rivers, canal reserves and trees along roads

... : Not occurring, not applicable, not estimated

Table 7 - Greenhouse gas emissions from energy sector (fuel combustion activities), Republic of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Gg CO₂- eq

Energy Sector	2024		2025	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Energy industries (electricity generation)	2,758.08	54.9	2,728.00	53.7
Manufacturing industries and construction	375.87	7.5	399.77	7.9
Transport	1,593.32	31.7	1,655.44	32.6
Other Sectors ¹	292.08	5.8	294.97	5.8
Total	5,019.35	100.0	5,078.18	100.0

¹ Includes Residential, Commercial, Institutional and Agriculture

Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, Republic of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Source of energy	2024		2025	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Primary energy	322.2	9.4	337.4	9.5
Hydro (renewable energy)	121.3	3.6	89.2	2.5
Wind (renewable energy)	14.2	0.4	11.2	0.3
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	8.7	0.3	6.1	0.2
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)	178.0	5.2	230.8	6.5
Secondary energy	3,095.4	90.6	3,214.1	90.5
Gas turbine (kerosene)	9.1	0.3	41.8	1.2
Diesel and Fuel oil	1,451.2	42.5	1,760.5	49.6
Coal	1,336.4	39.1	1,116.8	31.4
Bagasse (renewable energy)	298.8	8.7	295.0	8.3
Total	3,417.6	100.0	3,551.6	100.0
<i>of which : renewable energy</i>	621.0	18.2	632.4	17.8

Table 9 - Fuel input for electricity production, Republic of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

ktoe (000 Tonne of oil equivalent)

Fuel	2024		2025	
	Quantity (ktoe)	%	Quantity (ktoe)	%
Petroleum products	281.2	33.3	338.7	40.1
<i>Fuel oil</i>	<i>277.0</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>323.7</i>	<i>38.3</i>
<i>Diesel oil</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Kerosene</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Coal	458.9	54.2	404.8	47.9
Total petroleum products and coal	740.1	87.4	743.5	88.1
Local renewables	106.2	12.6	100.6	11.9
<i>Bagasse</i>	<i>106.2</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Total	846.3	100.0	844.2	100.0

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 10 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2024 - 2025

Sector	2024			2025		
	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%
1. Manufacturing		197.6	19.7		203.2	19.6
1.1 excluding bagasse		188.3	18.6		187.9	18.1
<i>Fuel oil</i>	36,210	34.8	3.5	35,439	34.0	3.3
<i>Diesel oil</i>	44,439	44.9	4.5	44,990	45.4	4.4
<i>LPG</i>	7,814	8.4	0.8	6,368	6.9	0.7
<i>Coal</i>	36,712	22.8	2.1	42,712	26.5	2.6
<i>Fuel wood ¹</i>	1,100	0.4	0.1	900	0.3	0.0
<i>Electricity (GWh)</i>	895	77.0	7.7	869	74.7	7.2
1.2 bagasse	58,588	9.3	1.1	95,855	15.3	1.5
2. Transport ²		521.8	51.7		528.1	50.9
Land		394.0	40.7		411.5	39.7
<i>Gasolene</i>	196,275	212.0	22.0	211,664	228.6	22.0
<i>LPG</i>	2,540	2.7	0.3	3,150	3.4	0.3
<i>Diesel oil</i>	176,601	178.4	18.3	176,831	178.6	17.2
<i>Electricity (GWh)</i>	11	0.9	0.1	10	0.9	0.1
Air						
<i>Aviation Fuel</i>	113,248	117.8	9.9	102,845	107.0	10.3
Sea		9.9	1.1		9.6	0.9
<i>Gasolene</i>	4,210	4.5	0.5	4,150	4.5	0.4
<i>Diesel oil</i>	2,205	2.2	0.2	2,279	2.3	0.2
<i>Fuel oil</i>	3,327	3.2	0.3	2,981	2.9	0.3
3. Commercial and Distributive Trade		120.8	11.8		125.0	12.1
<i>LPG</i>	23,442	25.3	2.4	22,688	24.5	2.4
<i>Charcoal ¹</i>	430	0.3	0.0	477	0.4	0.0
<i>Electricity (GWh)</i>	1,106	95.1	9.4	1,165	100.1	9.7
4. Household		164.9	16.1		173.7	16.7
<i>Kerosene</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LPG</i>	63,490	68.6	6.7	65,372	70.6	6.8
<i>Fuelwood ¹</i>	7,830	3.0	0.3	6,021	2.3	0.2
<i>Charcoal ¹</i>	25	0.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0
<i>Electricity (GWh)</i>	1,085	93.3	9.1	1,172	100.8	9.7
5. Agriculture		2.9	0.3		3.0	0.3
<i>Diesel oil ¹</i>	1,481	1.5	0.2	1,450	1.5	0.1
<i>Electricity (GWh)</i>	17	1.4	0.1	18	1.5	0.1
6. Other (n.e.s)		4.1	0.4		4.1	0.4
Total		1,012.1	100.0		1,037.0	100.0

¹ Estimates² Includes transport for all sectors

Table 11 - Stock of registered motor vehicles, Island of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Type of vehicle	2024	2025
up	397,266	423,869
Auto / Motocycles	249,451	257,269
Heavy Motor Car and Bus	4,781	4,944
Van, lorry and truck	51,323	52,892
Other vehicles ¹	7,784	7,987
Total	710,605	746,961
<i>of which hybrid vehicles</i>	<i>44,396</i>	<i>58,621</i>
<i>electric vehicles</i>	<i>3,538</i>	<i>5,987</i>

¹ Includes tractor and dumper, prime mover, trailer, road roller and other

Table 12 - Mean maximum, mean minimum and mean temperature, Island of Mauritius, 2025

Degree Celcius

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual mean temperature
Maximum temperature													
Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	30.0	30.0	29.6	29.0	27.1	25.0	24.5	24.6	25.5	27.0	28.3	30.0	27.5
Monthly Maximum Mean Temperature	31.1	31.0	31.0	29.8	27.8	26.0	24.8	24.0	25.8	28.0	28.7	30.0	28.2
Difference from Long Term Mean	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Minimum temperature													
Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	22.6	22.9	22.4	21.5	19.6	18.1	17.3	17.3	17.5	19.0	19.9	21.6	20.0
Monthly Minimum Mean Temperature	23.0	23.9	23.2	22.7	21.1	18.4	17.9	17.4	18.2	19.9	20.3	22.3	20.7
Difference from Long Term Mean	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Mean temperature													
Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	26.3	26.4	26.0	25.1	23.4	21.7	20.9	20.9	21.5	22.7	24.1	25.6	23.7
Monthly Mean temperature	27.1	27.5	27.1	26.3	24.5	22.1	21.3	21.1	22.0	23.4	24.5	25.8	24.4
Difference from Long Term Mean	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>

Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Table 13 - Mean rainfall, Island of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Millimetres

Month	Long Term Mean (1991-2020)	2024		2025	
		Monthly Mean	% of Long Term Mean	Monthly Mean	% of Long Term Mean
January	282	573	203	85	30
February	323	201	62	190	59
March	294	298	101	168	57
April	206	225	109	251	122
May	148	228	154	286	193
June	117	152	130	147	126
July	132	48	36	149	113
August	108	61	57	136	126
September	85	39	46	66	78
October	73	95	130	35	48
November	85	125	147	140	165
December	165	135	82	176	107
Total for the year	2,018	2,180	108	1,829	91

Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Table 14 - Water balance, Island of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Mm³

	2024	2025
Rainfall	4,077	3,402
<i>Surface runoff</i>	<i>2,446</i>	<i>2,041</i>
<i>Evapotranspiration</i>	<i>1,223</i>	<i>1,021</i>
<i>Net recharge to groundwater</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>340</i>

Source: Water Resources Unit, Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities.

Table 15 - Water Utilisation, Island of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Mm³

Utilisation	2024				2025			
	Surface water		Ground water	Total	Surface water		Ground water	Total
	River-run offtakes	Storage (Reservoirs)			River-run offtakes	Storage (Reservoirs)		
Domestic, Industrial and Tourism (CWA network)	66 ¹	112	154	332	73 ¹	113	146	332
Agricultural	223	51 ²	5	280 ⁵	224	50 ²	5	280 ⁵
Hydropower	171 ⁴	227 ³	-	398	148 ⁴	143 ³	-	291
Industrial	2	1	7	10	2	1	7	10
Overall utilisation	462	391	166	1020	447	307	158	913
Total water mobilisation	422	296	155	873	418	265	158	841

¹ 16 Mm³ used also for Reduit hydropower station² 20 Mm³ used for Tamarind Falls and Magenta hydropower stations and 1 Mm³ for La Ferme hydropower station;³ 31 Mm³ used at Midlands and La Nicoliere;⁴ 21 Mm³ Used at Le Val & again at Ferney⁵ Includes 1 Mm³ re-use of treated Waste Water¹ 13 Mm³ used also for Reduit hydropower station² 22 Mm³ used for Tamarind Falls and Magenta hydropower stations and 1 Mm³ for La Ferme hydropower station;³ 17 Mm³ used at Midlands and La Nicoliere;⁴ 16 Mm³ Used at Le Val & again at Ferney⁵ Includes 1 Mm³ re-use of treated Waste Water

Source: Water Resources Unit, Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities.

Table 16 - Disposal of solid waste by type at Mare Chicose landfill site, 2024 - 2025

Tonnes

Waste material	2024	2025
Domestic and Commercial	490,597	572,364
Construction	5,359	5,505
Other ¹	2,353	4,929
Total	498,309	582,798

¹ Includes mainly industrial waste

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Table 17 - Number of complaints ¹ attended at the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Division by category, Island of Mauritius, 2024 - 2025

Category of complaints	2024	%	2025	%
Noise	75	17.9	90	19.9
Solid waste	28	6.7	28	6.2
Air pollution	55	13.2	38	8.4
Waste water	31	7.4	25	5.5
Odour	29	6.9	56	12.4
Bareland	82	19.6	62	13.7
Flooding/Obstruction of rivers and drains ²	13	3.1	11	2.4
Rock ³	4	1.0	11	2.4
Land Reclamation/Backfilling	10	2.4	21	4.6
Other ⁴	91	21.8	110	24.3
Total	418	100.0	452	100.0

¹ Include number of complaints attended at PPC Division through the Citizen Support Portal.² Complaints regarding "Flooding/obstruction of rivers and drains" were recorded in "Other" prior to 2018.³ Rock refers to Rock Quarry⁴ Includes illegal construction, objections to projects, law and order, land conversion, land reclamations, landslides etc.

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Table 18 - Number of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) licences granted by type of project, 2024 - 2025, Island of Mauritius

Project	Number of EIA licences	
	2024	2025
Land parcelling (morcellement)	11	7
Industrial development	1	-
Coastal hotels and related works	4	-
Housing/Integrated Resort Scheme/Property Development Scheme/Smart City	3	6
Photovoltaic Farms	5	4
Stone crushing plants	-	-
Development in port area	2	1
Construction of road and highway	-	-
Other projects	10	15
Total	36	33

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Table 19 - Number of Preliminary Environmental Report (PER) approvals granted by type of project, 2024 - 2025, Island of Mauritius

Project	Number of PER approved	
	2024	2025
Land parcelling (morcellement)	-	-
Poultry rearing	3	3
Industrial development	5	5
Coastal hotels and related works	-	-
Livestock rearing	-	-
Housing/Integrated Resort Scheme/Property Development Scheme/Smart City	-	3
Other projects	1	6
Total	9	17

Source: Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Technical notes

Concepts and definitions

Environment

Environment: The totality of all the external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.

Environment Statistics: Environment statistics are environmental data that have been structured, synthesized and aggregated according to statistical methods, standards and procedures. The scope of environment statistics covers biophysical aspects of the environment and those aspects of the socioeconomic system that directly influence and interact with the environment.

Environmental indicator: Environmental indicators are environment statistics that have been selected for their ability to depict important phenomena or dynamics. Environmental indicators are used to synthesize and present complex environment and other statistics in a simple, direct, clear and relevant way.

Land use, Agriculture and Forestry

Pas Géométriques: Pas Géométriques are a narrow belt, theoretically 81.21 metres (250 French feet) in width, round the coast and are State-owned. There are several cases where the width is less than 81.21 metres or does not exist at all.

Ramsar Sites: The Convention on Wetlands also known as the Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as “Areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres”. Mauritius became a contracting party to the Ramsar Convention on 30 September 2001.

Land use: Land use reflects both the activities undertaken and the institutional arrangements put in place for a given area for the purposes of economic production, or the maintenance and restoration of environmental functions. Consequently, there are areas of land that are “not in use” by human activities.

Built-up areas: Built-up areas consist of land under houses, industrial zones, quarries or any other facilities, including their auxiliary spaces, deliberately installed so that human activities may be pursued.

Energy and Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse gases (GHG): These gases occur naturally and also result from human-induced activities (anthropogenic production and consumption) that contribute directly or indirectly to global warming. Some main GHG are Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O). Other gases such as Carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), non methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), contribute indirectly to global warming. GHG act much like a glass greenhouse, trapping heat in the lower levels of the atmosphere and reflecting the heat back to the earth’s surface, causing it to heat up.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq): It is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential (GWP). The carbon dioxide equivalent of a gas is derived by multiplying the weight of the gas by its associated Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

The Global Warming Potential (GWP) was adopted from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (SAR – 100 years’ time horizon) as in the table below.

GHG	GWP
Carbon Dioxide CO ₂	1
Methane CH ₄	28
Nitrous Oxide N ₂ O	265
Hydrofluorocarbon 152a	138
Hydrofluorocarbon 32	677
Hydrofluorocarbon 134a	1300
Hydrofluorocarbon 125	3170
Hydrofluorocarbon 227ea	3350
Hydrofluorocarbon 143a	4800
Hydrofluorocarbon 23	12400

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.

Renewable energy: Renewable energy is captured from sources that replenish themselves. It includes solar (photovoltaic and thermal), hydroelectric, geothermal, tidal action, wave action, marine (non-tidal currents, temperature differences and salinity gradients), wind and biomass energy, all of which are naturally replenished, even though their flow may be limited.

Final energy consumption: Energy consumption by final user, i.e energy which is not being used for transformation into other forms of energy.

Water

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

Precipitation: Rain falling from the atmosphere and deposited on land or water surfaces.

Evapotranspiration: Combined loss of water by evaporation from the soil or surface water and transpiration from plants and animals.

Surface runoff: The flow of surface water from rainfall, which flows directly to streams, rivers and lakes. Runoff may cause soil erosion.

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

Waste

Solid waste: Solid waste includes domestic garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues.

Landfill: Final placement of waste in or on the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way according to different sanitary, environmental protection and other safety requirements.

Environmental impact assessment

Environmental impact assessment (EIA): Analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects, programmes and policies.

Preliminary environmental report

Preliminary environmental report (PER): PER is a short form of EIA and this preliminary analysis is undertaken to identify the impacts associated with the proposed development and the means of mitigation.

Economy

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

Energy intensity: Energy intensity provides a measure of the efficiency with which energy is being used in production or energy used (tonnes of oil equivalent) per Rs 100,000 GDP (at constant prices).

Abbreviations

Rs	Rupees
Rs mn	Rupees million
%	Percentage
000	Thousand
Mm ³	Million cubic metres
Gg	Gigagram(thousand tonnes)
toe	Tonne of oil equivalent
ktoe	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent
GWh	Gigawatt hour
PER	Preliminary environmental report
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic metre

Symbols

-	Nil
NA	Not available
Napp	Not applicable

Conversion factor

1 square kilometre = 100 hectares

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