ENERGY AND WATER STATISTICS – 2017

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents Statistics on Energy and Water for the years 2016 and 2017. The statistics have been compiled in close collaboration with the Central Electricity Board (CEB), Central Water Authority (CWA), Water Resources Unit (WRU), Petroleum companies, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Mauritius Meteorological Services. All data refer to the Republic of Mauritius, unless stated otherwise.

The main energy and water indicators are shown in Table 1. In order to compare the energy content of the different fuels, a common accounting unit, namely tonne of oil equivalent (toe) is used. The conversion factors are given on page 10.

2. Energy

2.1 Energy Intensity

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

As shown in Table 1, 'Energy intensity' stood at 0.46 in 2017 compared to 0.47 in 2016. 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 2017, Total Primary Energy Requirement added up to 1,602,966 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) and the Total Energy Consumption was 982,014 toe.

From 2016 to 2017, Total Primary Energy Requirement increased by 3% from 1,555,311 toe to 1,602,966 toe and Total Energy Consumption by 3% from 951,072 toe to 982,014 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.

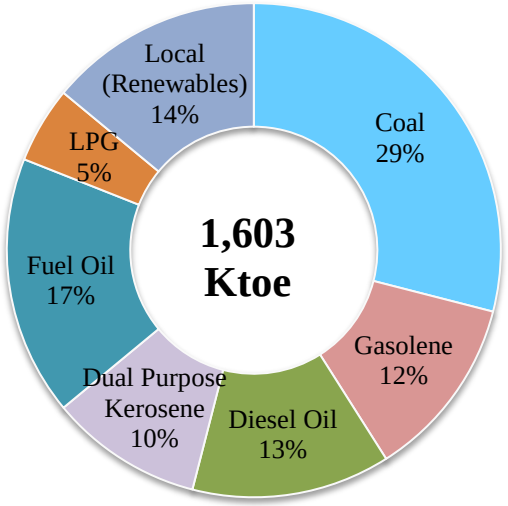
In 2017, total primary energy requirement was around 1,603 ktoe, comprising 57% of petroleum products, 29.4% of coal and 13.6% of renewables. Compared to 2016, there was an increase of 3.1% from 1,555 ktoe (Table 4).

Consequently, this led to an increase of nearly 3.3% in the per capita primary energy requirement from 1.23 toe in 2016 to 1.27 toe in 2017.

2.3.1 Primary energy requirement from fossil fuel

In 2017, out of 1,603 ktoe of the total primary energy requirement, around 86% was met from imported fossil fuels and 14% from local sources (renewables).

Figure I - Total primary energy requirement, 2017



The share of the different fossil fuels within the total primary energy requirement in 2017 was as follows: coal (29%), fuel oil (17%), diesel oil (13%), gasolene (12%), dual purpose kerosene (10%) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (5%).

From 2016 to 2017, energy supply from petroleum products increased by 4.7% from 873 ktoe to 914 ktoe. Supply of coal also, increased by 3.5% from 455 ktoe to 471 ktoe (Table 4).

2.3.2 Primary energy requirement from local sources (renewables)

In 2017, primary energy requirement obtained from local renewable accounted for around 14% (218 ktoe) of the total primary energy requirement, and constituted of hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuelwood. Bagasse remained the main source of energy supply and contributed around 89% of the local renewable sources while hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic and fuelwood accounted for the remaining 11% (Table 4).

Total energy production from local renewable sources decreased by 4% from 227 ktoe in 2016 to 218 ktoe in 2017. This was due to a decrease of 5.8% in the production of bagasse from 206 ktoe in 2016 to 194 ktoe in 2017, 10.5% for hydro from 8.6 ktoe to 7.7 ktoe, 12.5% for landfill gas from 1.6 ktoe to 1.5 ktoe and wind by 13.3% from 1.5 ktoe to 1.3 ktoe. On the other hand, photovoltaic increased (around 2 folds) from 2.6 to 6.6 ktoe.

2.3.3 Imports of energy sources

In 2017, some 2,531 ktoe of fossil fuel comprising petroleum products and coal, were imported. Coal constituted around 35% of fossil fuel imports, fuel oil 24.6%, diesel oil 13.8%, dual purpose kerosene 12.8%, gasolene 7.3% and LPG 6.4%.

Compared to 2016, imports of petroleum products went up by 11.6%, from 1,474 to 1,645 ktoe and those of coal by 54.5%, from 574 to 887 ktoe (Table 5 and Figure 2).

From 2016 to 2017, the import bill of petroleum products and coal increased by 36% from Rs 21,610 million to Rs 29,406 million, and accounted for around 16% 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 (+15.9%), diesel oil (+13.5%), dual purpose kerosene (+17.1%), fuel oil (+34.9%) and LPG (+43.6%). On the otherhand, there was a slight decrease in the average imports price of coal by 2.3%. (Figure 4).

2.3.4 Re-exports and bunkering

Out of the 2,531 ktoe of imported energy sources in 2017, around 617 ktoe were supplied to bunkering of energy sources, accounted to 327 ktoe of fuel oil (53%), 160 ktoe of aviation fuel (26%) and 130 ktoe of diesel oil (21%).

From 2016 to 2017, re-exporting and bunkering of energy sources increased by 9%, from 566 ktoe to 617 ktoe (Table 6).

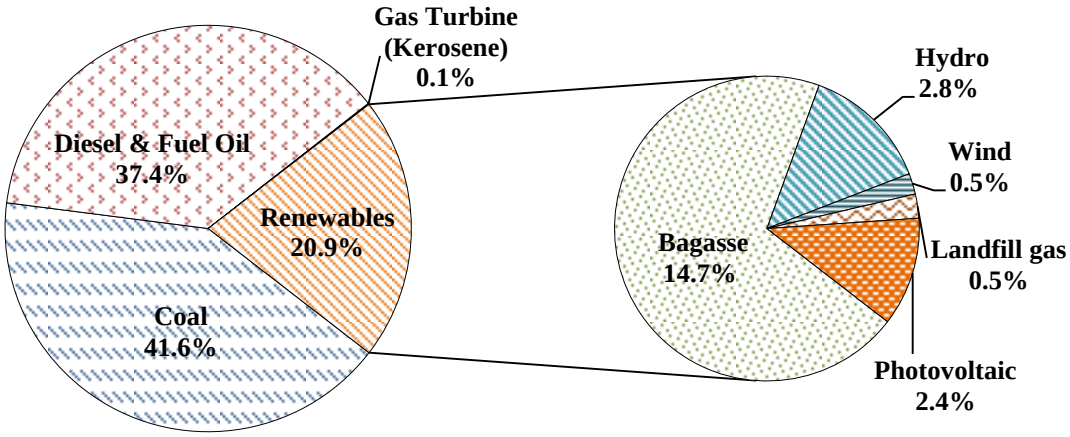
2.4 Electricity generation

The peak power demand in 2017 reached nearly 462 MW for the Island of Mauritius and around 8 MW for Rodrigues. Compared to 2016, the peak power demand for the Island of Mauritius decreased by 1.3% from 468 MW to 462 MW in 2017 (Table 7).

Some 3,157 GWh (272 ktoe) of electricity was generated in 2017. Around 79% (2,496 GWh or 215 ktoe) of the electricity was generated from non-renewable sources, mainly coal and fuel oil while the remaining 21% (661 GWh or 57 ktoe) were from renewable sources, mostly bagasse (Table 8).

The share of electricity generated by energy sources in 2017 is depicted in the chart below:

Figure II - Percentage share of energy sources in the electricity generation, 2017



The main energy source for electricity generation was coal (41.6%), followed by diesel and fuel oil (37.4%) and renewable sources (20.9%).

Between 2016 and 2017,

- Total electricity generated increased by 3.8% from 3,042 GWh to 3,157 GWh;
- Electricity generated from coal increased by 3.6% from 1,267 GWh to 1,312 GWh and that from fuel oil and diesel together by 6.4% from 1,110 GWh to 1,181 GWh;
- Electricity generated from renewable sources decreased from 664 GWh to 661 GWh, down by 0.5%. Landfill gas decreased by 10.5% from 19 GWh to 17 GWh, bagasse by 6.8% from 497 GWh to 463 GWh, hydro by 10% from 100 GWh to 90 GWh, and wind by 16.7% from 18 GWh to 15 GWh.

Table 9 shows that the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) produced around 60% of the total electricity generated and Central Electricity Board (CEB), the remaining 40%. Thermal energy (Table 7) represented around 94% 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 2017, coal (52.7%) was the major fuel used to produce electricity followed by fuel oil (26.8%) and bagasse (20.2%);
- Between 2016 and 2017, fuel input increased by 2.6% from 833 ktoe to 855 ktoe;

- Input of fuel oil increased by 7%, from 215 ktoe in 2016 to 230 ktoe in 2017 while that of coal increased by 3.7%, from 435 ktoe in 2016 to 451 ktoe in 2017;

- Some 173 ktoe of bagasse was used to produce electricity in 2017 compared to 181 ktoe in 2016, down by 4.4%.

2.4.2 Electricity sales and consumption

Electricity sales in 2017 stood at around 2,618 GWh, out of which commercial sector accounted for the largest share (36%), followed by domestic (33%), and industrial (29%) sectors.

From 2016 to 2017, electricity sales increased by 2.3% from 2,559 GWh to 2,618 GWh, while the average sales price of electricity remained at around Rs 6 per kWh.

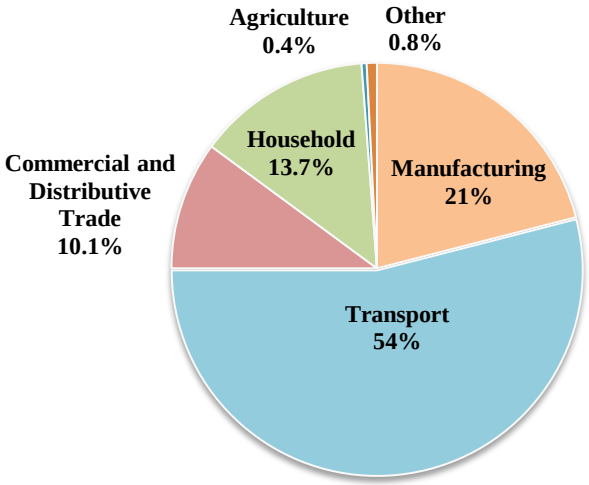
The per capita consumption of electricity sold increased from 2,025 kWh in 2016 to 2,070 kWh in 2017, showing an increase of 2.2%.

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 2017, final energy consumption was estimated at around 982 ktoe. The two main energy-consuming sectors were "Transport" and "Manufacturing", accounting respectively for 54% and 21% of the final energy consumed. These sectors were followed by the household sector (13.7%), commercial and distributive trade (10.1%) and agriculture (0.4%).

Figure III - Final energy consumption by sector, 2017



Final energy consumption increased by 3.3% from 951 ktoe in 2016 to 982 ktoe in 2017.

2.5.1 Transport

Energy consumed by the "Transport" sector, which represented around 54% of the total final energy consumption went up by 4.7% from 506 ktoe in 2016 to 530 ktoe in 2017.

From 2016 to 2017, consumption of fuel for land transport increased from 349 ktoe to 361 ktoe (+3.4%); from 148 ktoe to 160 ktoe (+8.1%) for aviation fuel and, from 9 ktoe to 10 ktoe (+11.1%) for sea transport.

2.5.2 Manufacturing

Some 206 ktoe (21%) of the total final energy consumption was used by the manufacturing sector in 2017 against 207 ktoe in 2016, a drop of around 0.5%. The main energy consumed by the sector was as follows: electricity (85 ktoe), fuel oil (36 ktoe), diesel oil (36 ktoe), bagasse (22 ktoe) and coal (21 ktoe).

2.5.3 Commercial and Distributive Trade

Total final energy consumption by "Commercial and Distributive Trade" sector, which represented around 10% of total energy consumed increased by 2% from 98 ktoe in 2016 to 100 ktoe in 2017.

Electricity was the main source of energy in the "Commercial and Distributive Trade" sector and its consumption increased from 80 ktoe to 82 ktoe (+2.5%). LPG consumption remained almost same, around 17 ktoe.

2.5.4 Household

Final energy consumed by households (excluding transport) represented around 14% (134 ktoe) of the total energy consumption. The two main sources of energy for households were electricity and LPG, representing 56% and 40% respectively of the total energy consumed by households.

Between 2016 and 2017, household consumption of electricity rose by 1.4% from 74 ktoe to 75 ktoe while that of LPG remained almost same, around 54 ktoe.

2.5.5 Agriculture

Final energy consumption in the agricultural sector stood at 4.2 ktoe in 2017, representing around 0.4% of the total final energy consumption. Electricity and diesel were the two sources of energy used in this sector. In 2017, some 2.0 ktoe of electricity were used mainly for irrigation compared to 2.2 ktoe in 2016 and another 2.2 ktoe of diesel oil was used for mechanical operations in fields, compared to 2.3 ktoe in 2016.

3. Water

3.1 Water Balance

In 2017, Island of Mauritius received 3,980 million cubic metres (Mm^3) of precipitation (rainfall). Only 10% (398 Mm^3) of the precipitation went as ground water recharge, while evapotranspiration and surface runoff accounted for 30% (1,194 Mm^3) and 60% (2,388Mm^3) respectively (Figure 14).

3.2 Rainfall

During the year 2017, the mean amount of rainfall recorded around the Island of Mauritius was 2,134 millimetres (mm), representing an increase of 12.6% compared to 1,896 mm in 2016. An increase of 6.5% from the long term (1981-2010) mean of 2,003 mm was also noted.

The wettest month in 2017 was May with a mean of 367 mm, which represented a surplus of 148% relative to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 148 mm. September was the driest month with a mean of 56 mm of rainfall, registering a deficit of 42% compared to the long term (1981-2010) mean of 96 mm.

The mean rainfall registered in Rodrigues at Point Canon in 2017 was 965 mm compared to 839 mm in 2016, up by 15%. The highest amount of rainfall with 174 mm was recorded in the month of April while the least amount was in December with 18 mm (Table13).

3.3 Water storage level

In 2017, the minimum and maximum percentage of water storage level of the different reservoirs was as follows:

Reservoir	Capacity (Mm^3)	% Minimum [month(s)]	% Maximum [month(s)]
Mare aux Vacoas	25.89	47 (February)	100 (May and August)
Midlands Dam	25.50	36 (January)	100 (May to August)
La Ferme	11.52	29 (January and December)	87 (June)
Mare Longue	6.28	52 (May)	100 (May and August)
La Nicolière	5.26	32 (December)	100 (March to June and August to September)
Piton du Milieu	2.99	38 (January)	100 (February to August)

The mean percentage water level for all reservoirs (excluding Midlands Dam) varied from 49% to 95% in 2017. 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 2017, the total volume of potable water treated by the different treatment plants was 261 Mm^3, up by 5.7 % compared to 247 Mm^3 in 2016. The average production from surface water and boreholes represented 55% and 45% respectively in 2017 (Table 15).

3.5 Water sales and revenue collectible

Total volume of water sold in 2017 was 120 Mm^3, out of which 87.5% constituted of potable water and the remaining 12.5% of non-treated water. Some 80 Mm^3 of water were sold under domestic tariff accounting for around 67% of the total volume of water sold.

From 2016 to 2017, the total volume of water sold was almost same, around 120 Mm^3.

The amount of revenue collectible from the sales of water for the year 2017 was around Rs 1,504 million, representing an increase of 3.4%, over the amount of Rs 1,455 million collected in 2016 (Table 16).

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
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Concepts and Terminology

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

Energy Sector

Energy

Energy means the capacity for doing work or for producing heat. Producing heat is a common manifestation of "doing work" as are producing light and motive force.

Fuels

The term fuel is used to describe those energy sources, whether primary or secondary, that must be subjected to combustion or fission in order to release for use the energy stored up inside them.

Primary energy

Primary energy designates energy from sources that involve only extraction or capture, with or without separation from contiguous material, cleaning or grading, before the energy embodied in that source can be converted into heat or mechanical work. Primary energy is not derived from any other form of energy. By convention, sources of energy that occur naturally such as coal, natural gas, fuel wood are termed primary energy.

Primary energy input to 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.

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	Tonne	toe
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

	GWh	toe
Hydro/Wind/Landfill gas/Photovoltaic	1	86
Electricity	1	86

ABBREVIATIONS

The following technical abbreviations have been used throughout the report.

toe	Tonne of oil equivalent
ktoe	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MW	Megawatt (1,000 kW)
kWh	Kilowatt hour
GWh	Gigawatt hour
Mm	Millimetres
Mm^3	Million cubic metres

ACRONYMS

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

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

Table 1 - Main Energy and Water Indicators, 2013 - 2017

Indicators	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mid-year population, Republic of Mauritius	Thousand	1,259	1,261	1,263	1,263	1,265
GDP in 2006 rupees [1]	Rs.Million	298,146	309,311	320,301	332,594	345,248
GDP index (2006 = 100) [1]		133.8	138.7	143.5	149.3	154.9
Total primary energy requirement	Ktoe	1,454.8	1,491.7	1,534.4	1,555.3	1,603.0
Of which renewables	%	*15.1*	*14.2*	*16.4*	*14.6*	*13.6*
Annual increase	%	+1.9	+2.5	+2.9	+1.4	+3.1
Total primary energy requirement index (2006 = 100)		105.7	108.4	111.5	113.0	116.4
Total final energy consumption	Ktoe	871	892	913	951	982
Of which renewables	%	*4.5*	*3.9*	*4.1*	*3.3*	*2.8*
Total electricity generated	GWh	2,885	2,937	2,996	3,042	3,157
Of which renewables	%	*20.6*	*20.3*	*22.7*	*21.8*	*20.9*
Total electricity sold	GWh	2,384	2,452	2,505	2,559	2,618
Efficiency Indicators						
Import dependency	%	84.9	85.8	83.6	85.4	86.4
Energy intensity	Toe per Rs100,000 GDP at 2006 prices	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.46
Per capita primary energy requirement	Toe	1.16	1.18	1.22	1.23	1.27
Per capita final energy consumption	Toe	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.75	0.78
Per capita consumption of electricity sold:						
- Republic of Mauritius	kWh	1,894	1,945	1,984	2,025	2,070
- Island of Mauritius	kWh	1,934	1,986	2,026	2,067	2,114
- Island of Rodrigues	kWh	707	735	780	802	814
Mean annual rainfall:						
- Island of Mauritius	Millimetres	2,126	2,094	2,377	1,896	2,134
- Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)	Millimetres	978	1,145	1,272	839	965
Potable water: Island of Mauritius						
- Produced	Mm^3	217	229	245	247	261
- Consumed	Mm^3	96	97	98	100	105
- Consumed per capita per day	Litres	216	218	220	225	235
- Consumption per capita for 'Domestic tariffs'	Litres	165	167	168	171	180

[1] Revised

Table 2 - Energy balance, 2017

Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)

Source / Flow	Fossil fuels								Renewables								Electricity	Total
	Coal	Petroleum products																
		Gasolene	Diesel	Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products	Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind[1]	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse	Total Renewables		
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*6,352*	-	*7,723*	*1,256*	*1,455*	*6,562*	*194,328*	217,677	-	**217,677**
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	-	-	*(129,483)*	*(159,931)*	-	*(327,119)*	-	(616,533)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(616,533)**
Stock change / Statistical error	(415,622)	*1,697*	*(6,283)*	*(1,968)*	*(1,068)*	*(26,279)*	*(80,085)*	(113,987)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(529,609)**
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**	**6,562**	**194,328**	**217,677**	**-**	**1,602,966**
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)*	*(6,561)*	*(172,609)*	(181,647)	161,708	**(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**	**251,633**	**982,014**
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	*327*	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,320	**7,647**

[1] includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 3 - Energy balance, 2016

Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)

Source / Flow	Fossil fuels								Renewables								Electricity	Total
	Coal	Petroleum products																
		Gasolene	Diesel	Aviation Fuel	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	LPG	Total Petroleum products	Fuelwood	Charcoal	Hydro	Wind	Landfill Gas	Photo-voltaic	Bagasse	Total Renewables		
Local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*6,416*	-	*8,557*	*1,544*	*1,608*	*2,606*	*206,076*	226,807	-	**226,807**
Imports	573,826	*182,336*	*342,530*	*296,430*	*2,211*	*470,124*	*180,358*	1,473,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,047,815**
Re-exports and bunkering	-	-	*(121,145)*	*(147,274)*	-	*(208,288)*	*(89,313)*	(566,021)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(566,021)**
Stock change / Statistical error	(118,487)	*(3,405)*	*(10,925)*	*(1,564)*	*(1,379)*	*(7,388)*	*(10,142)*	(34,803)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(153,290)**
Total Primary Energy Requirement	**455,339**	**178,931**	**210,460**	**147,592**	**832**	**254,447**	**80,903**	**873,165**	**6,416**	**-**	**8,557**	**1,544**	**1,608**	**2,606**	**206,076**	**226,807**	**-**	**1,555,311**
Public electricity generation plant	-	-	*(1,035)*	-	*(758)*	*(215,244)*	-	(217,037)	-	-	*(8,557)*	*(300)*	-	*(1)*	-	(8,859)	104,485	**(121,410)**
Autoproducer plants	(434,760)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(1,243)*	*(1,608)*	*(2,605)*	*(180,727)*	(186,183)	157,144	**(463,799)**
Other transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(783)*	*381*	-	-	-	-	-	(402)	-	**(402)**
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,827)	**(3,827)**
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,801)	**(14,801)**
Total Final Consumption	**20,580**	**178,931**	**209,425**	**147,592**	**74**	**39,204**	**80,903**	**656,127**	**5,634**	**381**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,349**	**31,364**	**243,002**	**951,072**
Manufacturing sector	20,580	-	*35,658*	-	-	*35,317*	*6,049*	77,025	*479*	-	-	-	-	-	*25,349*	25,828	83,429	**206,862**
Transport sector [1]	-	*178,931*	*171,477*	*147,592*	-	*3,886*	*3,757*	505,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**505,643**
Commercial and distributive trade sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	*17,370*	17,370	-	*311*	-	-	-	-	-	311	79,775	**97,455**
Household	-	-	-	-	*74*	-	*53,411*	53,485	*5,154*	*70*	-	-	-	-	-	5,225	73,469	**132,179**
Agriculture	-	-	*2,290*	-	-	-	-	2,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196	**4,486**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	*315*	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,132	**4,448**

[1] includes fuel used for transport by all sectors

Note: figures in brackets represent negative quantities

Table 4 - Total primary energy requirement, 2016 and 2017

Energy source	2016			2017		
	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Hydro, Wind, Landfill gas & photovoltaic in GWh)	ktoe	%
Imported (Fossil fuels)		**1328.5**	**85.4**		**1,385.3**	**86.4**
Coal	**734,418**	**455.3**	**29.3**	**760,193**	**471.3**	**29.4**
Petroleum products		**873.2**	**56.1**		**914.0**	**57.0**
Gasolene	165,677	178.9	11.5	173,802	187.7	11.7
Diesel Oil	208,376	210.6	13.5	212,256	214.4	13.4
Dual Purpose Kerosene	142,715	148.4	9.5	155,074	161.3	10.1
Kerosene	*800*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*1,002*	*1.0*	*0.1*
Aviation Fuel	*141,915*	*147.6*	*9.5*	*154,072*	*160.2*	*10.0*
Fuel Oil	265,049	254.4	16.4	280,542	269.3	16.8
LPG	74,910	80.9	5.2	75,265	81.3	5.1
Local (Renewables) [1]		**226.8**	**14.6**		**217.7**	**13.6**
Hydro ***GWh***	100	8.6	0.6	90	7.7	0.5
Wind ***GWh***	18	1.5	0.1	15	1.3	0.1
Landfill Gas ***GWh***	19	1.6	0.1	17	1.4	0.1
Photovoltaic ***GWh***	30	2.6	0.1	76	6.6	0.4
Bagasse [2]	1,287,976	206.1	13.3	1,215	194.3	12.1
Fuelwood [2]	16,885	6.4	0.4	17	6.4	0.4
Total		**1,555.3**	**100.0**		**1,603.0**	**100.0**

[1] *Source : Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey* [2] Estimates

Figure 1 - Primary energy requirement, 2008 - 2017

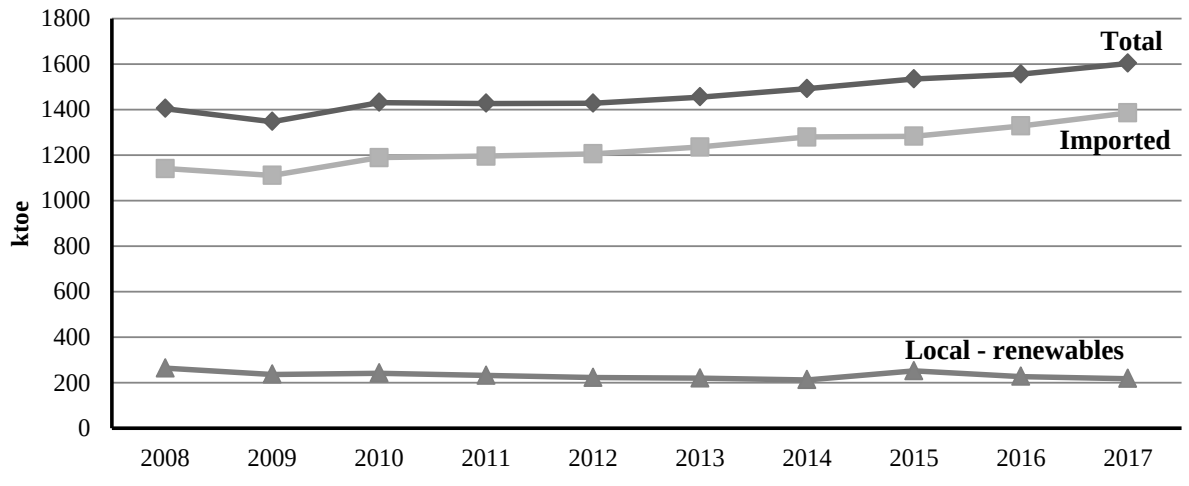
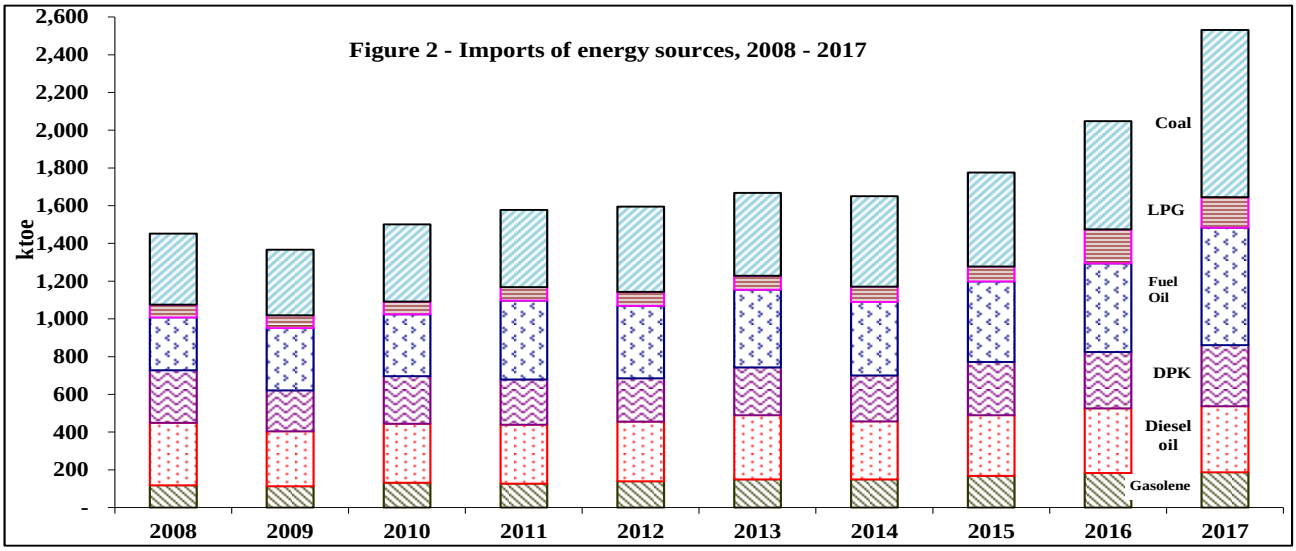


Table 5 - Imports of energy sources, 2016 and 2017

Energy source	2016				2017			
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	C.I.F value (Rs million)
Fossil fuels								
Coal*	**925.5**	**573.8**	**28.0**	**1,894.5**	**1,430.6**	**886.9**	**35.0**	**2,861.1**
Petroleum products		**1,473.9**	**72.0**	**19,715.2**		**1,644.5**	**65.0**	**26,544.4**
Gasolene	168.8	182.3	8.9	3,066.7	172.2	186.0	7.3	3,624.8
Diesel Oil	339.1	342.5	16.7	5,349.1	346.7	350.1	13.9	6,206.2
Dual Purpose Kerosene	287.2	298.6	14.6	4,576.0	311.8	324.2	12.8	5,819.8
Kerosene	*2.1*	*2.2*	*0.1*	*34.1*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*0.1*	*37.7*
Aviation Fuel	*285.0*	*296.4*	*14.5*	*4,541.9*	*309.7*	*322.1*	*12.7*	*5,782.1*
Fuel Oil	489.7	470.1	23.0	4,496.4	648.7	622.7	24.6	8,033.0
LPG	167.0	180.4	8.8	2,227.0	149.4	161.4	6.4	2,860.6
Total imports of energy sources		**2,047.7**	**100.0**	**21,609.8**		**2,531.4**	**100.0**	**29,405.5**

* Provisional for 2017



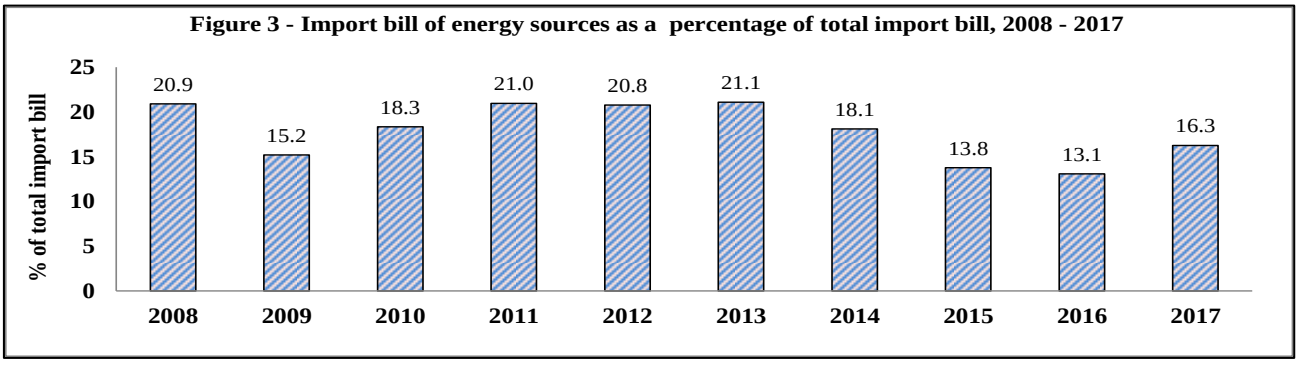
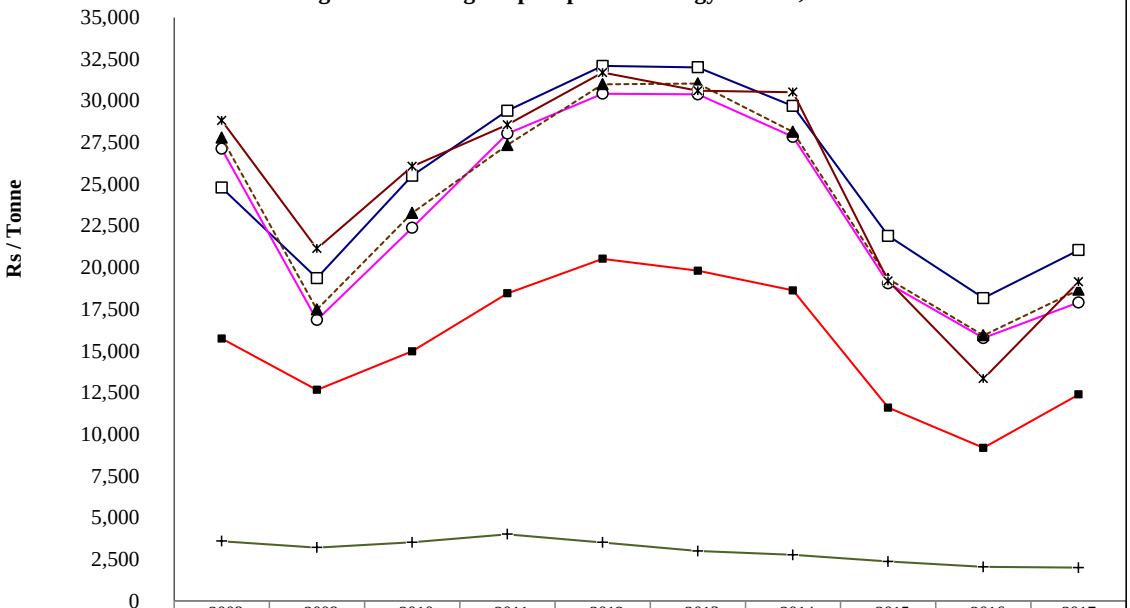


Table 6 - Re-exports of energy sources to foreign aircraft and bunkers, 2016 and 2017

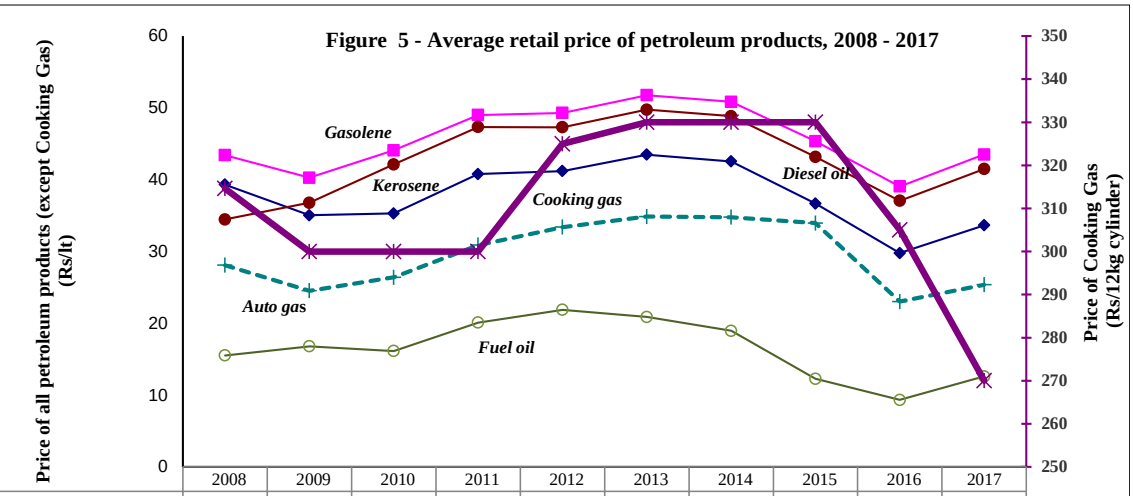
Energy Re-exported	2016			2017		
	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%	Tonne (000)	ktoe	%
Aviation fuel to foreign aircraft	141.6	147.3	26.0	153.8	159.9	25.9
Diesel oil	119.9	121.1	21.4	128.7	130.0	21.1
Fuel oil	217.0	208.3	36.8	340.7	327.1	53.0
LPG	82.7	89.3	15.8			
Total		**566.0**	**100.0**		**617.0**	**100.0**

Figure 4 - Average import price of energy sources, 2008 - 2017



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gasolene	24,793	19,365	25,505	29,406	32,093	32,009	29,691	21,899	18,164	21,046
Diesel oil	27,124	16,850	22,377	28,028	30,422	30,389	27,840	19,050	15,773	17,902
Dual Purpose Kerosene	27,792	17,486	23,270	27,346	30,990	31,041	28,136	19,317	15,935	18,667
Fuel oil	15,738	12,664	14,973	18,450	20,523	19,807	18,627	11,597	9,182	12,384
LPG	28,819	21,134	26,064	28,561	31,694	30,605	30,520	19,192	13,335	19,145
Coal	3,585	3,201	3,519	4,001	3,509	2,993	2,763	2,363	2,047	2,000

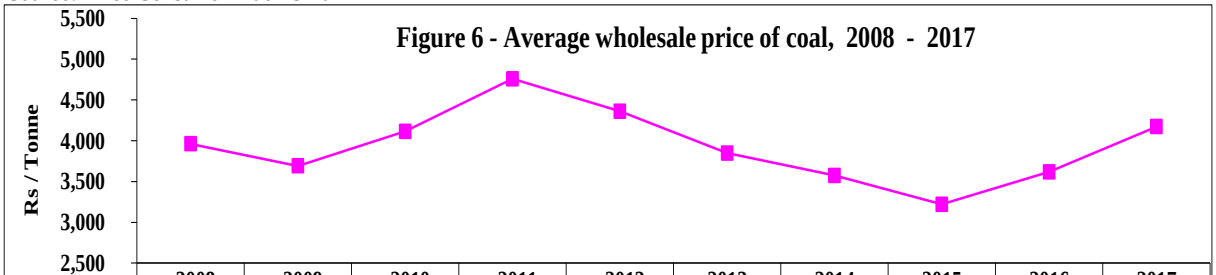
Figure 5 - Average retail price of petroleum products, 2008 - 2017



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gasolene	43.41	40.28	44.09	49.01	49.30	51.76	50.84	45.35	39.06	43.50
Diesel oil	39.32	35.05	35.29	40.79	41.20	43.49	42.55	36.67	29.77	33.64
Kerosene (excl. jet fuel)	34.46	36.78	42.12	47.33	47.30	49.76	48.84	43.18	37.06	41.50
Fuel Oil	15.53	16.80	16.14	20.10	21.88	20.88	18.96	12.27	9.34	12.60
LPG- Auto Gas	28.09	24.53	26.40	30.88	33.40	34.86	34.78	33.95	23.02	25.37
LPG - Cooking Gas	314.60	300.00	300.00	300.00	325.00	330.00	330.00	330.00	305.00	270.00

Source: Price Consumer Index Unit

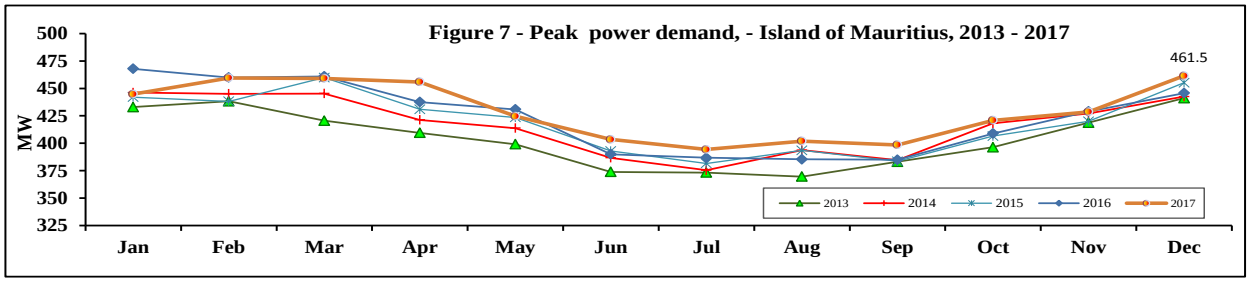
Figure 6 - Average wholesale price of coal, 2008 - 2017



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Price	3,961	3,691	4,115	4,758	4,360	3,847	3,574	3,220	3,618	4,171

Table 7 - Evolution of power plant capacities[1], peak power demand and electricity generation, 2016 and 2017

Year	Installed capacity (MW)	Effective capacity (MW)	Peak power demand (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)					
					Hydro	Wind	Photovoltaic	Thermal		Total
			Mauritius	Rodrigues				Landfill Gas	Other	
2016	810.2	731.7	467.9	7.6	99.5	18.0	30.3	18.7	2,875.7	3,042.2
2017	825.5	767.3	461.5	7.6	89.8	14.6	76.3	16.9	2,959.2	3,156.8



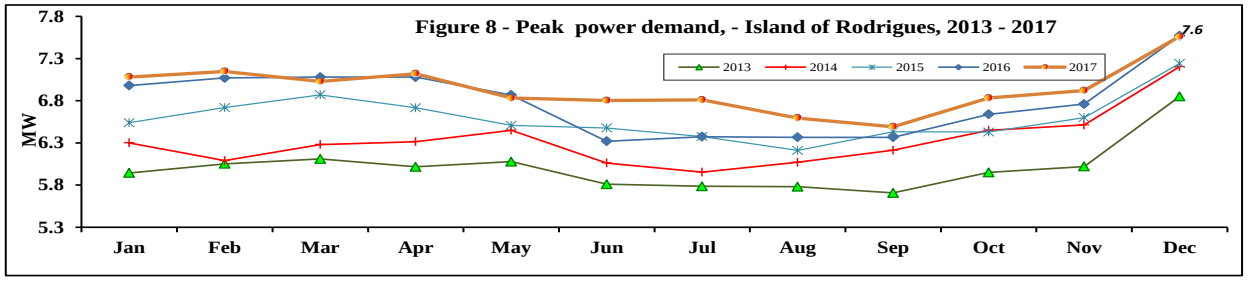


Table 8 - Electricity generation by source of energy, 2016 and 2017

Source of energy	2016		2017	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Primary energy	**166.5**	**5.5**	**197.6**	**6.3**
Hydro (renewable energy)	99.5	3.3	89.8	2.9
Wind (renewable energy)	18.0	0.6	14.6	0.5
Landfill gas (renewable energy)	18.7	0.6	16.9	0.5
Photovoltaic (renewable energy)[2]	30.3	1.0	76.3	2.4
Secondary energy	**2,875.7**	**94.5**	**2,959.2**	**93.7**
Gas turbine (kerosene)	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.1
Fuel oil & Diesel	1,109.8	36.5	1,181.3	37.4
Coal	1,266.8	41.6	1,312.0	41.6
Bagasse (renewable energy)	497.0	16.3	463.2	14.7
Total	**3,042.2**	**100.0**	**3,156.8**	**100.0**
of which renewable energy	**663.5**	**21.8**	**660.8**	**20.9**

Table 9 - Generation of electricity by Central Electricity Board and Independent Power Producers, 2016 and 2017

Power producer	2016		2017	
	GWh	%	GWh	%
Central Electricity Board (CEB)	**1,214.9**	**39.9**	**1,276.5**	**40.4**
Island of Mauritius	1,174.5	38.6	1,234.7	39.1
Hydro	*99.5*	*3.3*	*89.8*	*2.8*
Thermal	*1,075.0*	*35.3*	*1,144.9*	*36.3*
Island of Rodrigues	40.4	1.3	41.7	1.3
Wind	*3.5*	*0.1*	*2.7*	*0.1*
Thermal	*36.9*	*1.2*	*39.0*	*1.2*
Independent Power Producers (IPP)	**1,827.2**	**60.1**	**1,880.3**	**59.6**
of which exported to CEB	1,563.3	51.4	1,614.0	51.1
Photovoltaic	*26.4*	*0.9*	*71.5*	*2.3*
Wind	*14.5*	*0.5*	*11.9*	*0.4*
Thermal	1,522.4	50.0	1,530.6	48.5
Landfill gas	*18.7*	*0.6*	*16.9*	*0.5*
Other thermal	*1,503.7*	*49.4*	*1,513.6*	*47.9*
Total	**3,042.2**	**100.0**	**3,156.8**	**100.0**
Island of Mauritius				
CEB	1,174.5	42.9	1,234.7	43.3
IPP export to CEB	1,563.1	57.1	1,614.0	56.7
Total units generated for sales	**2,737.6**	**100.0**	**2,848.7**	**100.0**

[1] includes plant capacity for electricity not exported to CEB

[2] Provisional for 2017

Figure 9 - Generation of electricity by CEB and IPP (export to CEB), 2008- 2017

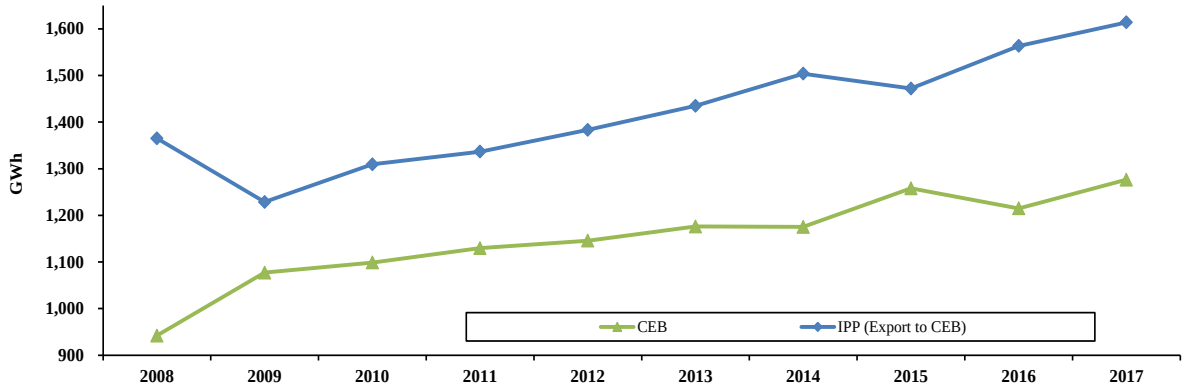


Table 10 - Fuel input for electricity generation, 2016 and 2017

Fuel	2016			2017		
	Tonne	ktoe	%	Tonne	ktoe	%
Fuel oil	224,212	215.2	25.9	239,360	229.8	26.8
Diesel oil	1,025	1.0	0.1	1,274	1.3	0.2
Kerosene	729	0.8	0.1	939	1.0	0.1
Coal	701,225	434.8	52.2	726,666	450.5	52.7
Bagasse	1,129,545	180.7	21.7	1,078,805	172.6	20.2
Total		**832.5**	**100.0**		**855.2**	**100.0**

Source: Central Electricity Board and Annual Sugar Industry Energy Survey

Table 11 - Sales of electricity by type of tariff, 2016 and 2017

Type of tariff	2016				2017			
	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	413,068	854,489	4,924	5.76	420,876	872,699	5,036	5.77
Commercial	41,879	927,830	6,812	7.34	42,761	951,958	6,964	7.32
Industrial	6,352	735,829	2,606	3.54	6,353	755,254	2,670	3.53
of which: Irrigation	*662*	*25,546*	*71*	*2.78*	*697*	*23,376*	*65*	*2.78*
Other	654	40,500	308	7.60	676	38,212	298	7.81
Total	**461,953**	**2,558,648**	**14,650**	**5.73**	**470,666**	**2,618,123**	**14,968**	**5.72**

[1] Excluding VAT & meter rent
Source: Central Electricity Board (CEB)

Figure 10 - Electricity sold by tariff, 2017

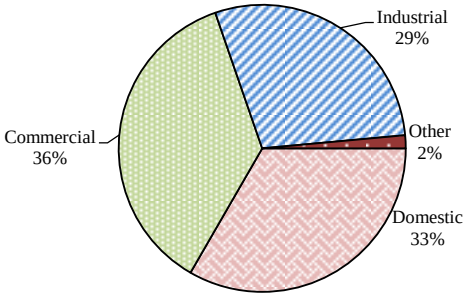


Figure 11- Sales value by tariff, 2017

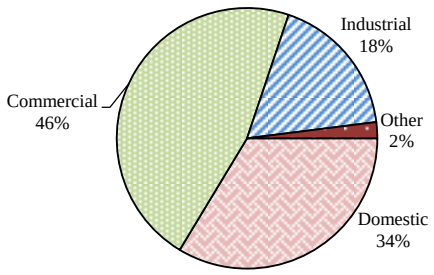


Table 12 - Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2016 and 2017

Sector		2016			2017		
		Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%	Tonne (except Electricity in GWh)	ktoe	%
1. Manufacturing			**206.9**	**21.8**		**205.8**	**21.0**
1.1 excluding bagasse			**181.5**	**19.1**		**184.1**	**18.7**
Fuel oil		36,789	35.3	3.7	37,143	35.7	3.6
Diesel oil		35,305	35.7	3.7	35,525	35.8	3.7
LPG		5,601	6.0	0.6	5,462	5.9	0.6
Coal		33,193	20.6	2.2	33,527	20.8	2.1
Fuel wood [2]		1,261	0.5	0.1	1,242	0.5	0.0
Electricity	(*GWh*)	970.3	83.4	8.8	993.5	85.4	8.7
1.2 bagasse		**158,431**	**25.4**	**2.7**	**135,746**	**21.7**	**2.2**
2. Transport [1]			**505.6**	**53.2**		**530.4**	**54.0**
Land			***348.7***	***36.7***		***360.7***	***36.7***
Gasolene		*161,833*	*174.7*	18.4	*169,764*	*183.3*	18.7
LPG		*3,479*	*3.8*	0.4	*3,316*	*3.7*	0.3
Diesel oil		*168,544*	*170.2*	17.9	*172,010*	*173.7*	17.7
Air							
Aviation Fuel		***141,915***	***147.6***	**15.5**	***154,072***	***160.2***	**16.3**
Sea			***9.3***	***1.0***		***9.5***	***1.0***
Gasolene		*3,844*	*4.2*	0.5	*4,038*	*4.3*	0.5
Diesel oil		*1,235*	*1.2*	0.1	*1,261*	*1.3*	0.1
Fuel oil		*4,048*	*3.9*	0.4	*4,039*	*3.9*	0.4
3. Commercial and Distributive Trade			**97.6**	**10.2**		**99.6**	**10.1**
LPG		16,083	17.4	1.8	16,173	17.5	1.8
Charcoal [2]		420	0.3	0.0	414	0.3	0.0
Electricity	(*GWh*)	929.1	79.9	8.4	952.0	81.8	8.3
4. Household			**132.2**	**13.9**		**134.3**	**13.7**
Kerosene		71	0.1	0.0	63	0.1	0.0
LPG		49,455	53.4	5.6	50,011	54.0	5.6
Fuelwood [2]		13,564	5.2	0.5	13,442	5.1	0.5
Charcoal [2]		95	0.1	0.0	94	0.1	0.0
Electricity	(*GWh*)	854.5	73.5	7.8	872.7	75.0	7.6
5. Agriculture			**4.5**	**0.5**		**4.2**	**0.4**
Diesel oil [2]		2,267	2.3	0.3	2,186	2.2	0.2
Electricity	(*GWh*)	25.5	2.2	0.2	23.4	2.0	0.2
6. Other (n.e.s)			**4.3**	**0.4**		**7.6**	**0.8**
TOTAL			**951.1**	**100.0**		**982.0**	**100.0**

[1] Includes transport for all sectors [2] Estimates

Figure 12 - Final energy consumption, 2008 - 2017

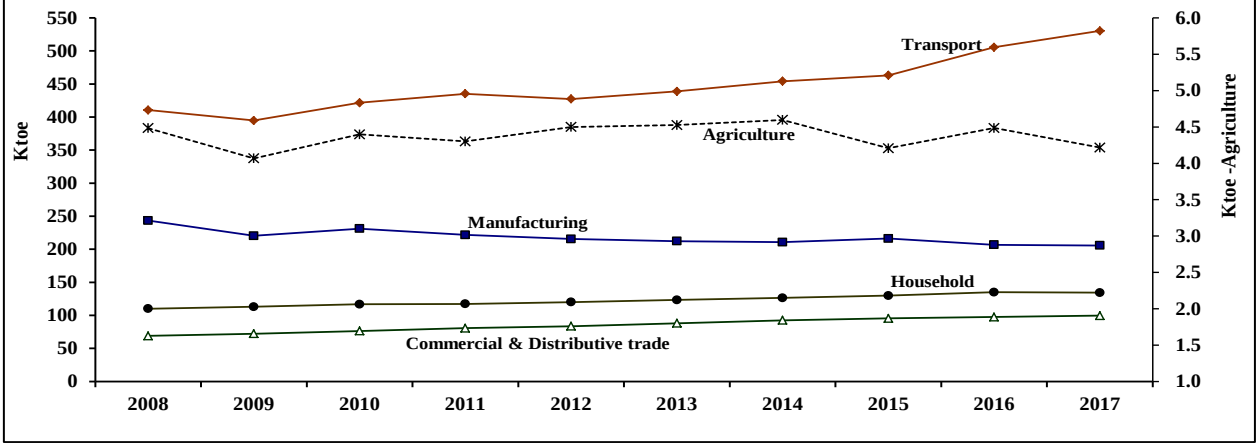


Table 13 - Mean rainfall, 2016 and 2017

Millimetres

Period	Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2016		2017		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2016		2017		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2016		2017		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2016		2017		Long Term Mean (1981-2010)	2016		2017	
		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																							
	North					South					East					West					Center				
Year	***1,294***	**1,053**	81	**1,322**	102	***2,572***	**2,284**	89	**2,532**	104	***2,568***	**2,584**	101	**3,022**	118	***912***	**662**	73	**678**	74	***2,568***	**2,801**	109	**3,014**	117
Jan	***177***	**104**	59	**66**	37	***306***	**240**	78	**147**	49	***309***	**241**	78	**195**	63	***186***	**97**	52	**98**	53	***333***	**246**	74	**224**	67
Feb	***245***	**378**	154	**232**	95	***393***	**410**	104	**307**	83	***427***	**557**	130	**486**	114	***219***	**282**	129	**143**	65	***446***	**576**	129	**483**	108
Mar	***190***	**91**	48	**145**	76	***326***	**187**	57	**347**	111	***338***	**218**	64	**343**	101	***138***	**38**	28	**112**	81	***315***	**222**	70	**360**	114
Apr	***137***	**114**	83	**178**	130	***279***	**346**	124	**310**	124	***280***	**318**	114	**392**	140	***85***	**81**	95	**62**	73	***268***	**350**	131	**368**	137
May	***89***	**39**	44	**255**	287	***197***	**185**	94	**428**	225	***207***	**157**	76	**616**	298	***40***	**10**	25	**67**	168	***196***	**226**	115	**456**	233
Jun	***63***	**55**	87	**92**	146	***153***	**149**	97	**219**	146	***143***	**182**	127	**217**	152	***25***	**9**	36	**23**	92	***141***	**254**	180	**216**	153
Jul	***71***	**70**	99	**80**	113	***181***	**248**	137	**272**	154	***164***	**255**	155	**170**	104	***23***	**6**	26	**26**	113	***173***	**301**	174	**226**	131
Aug	***59***	**53**	90	**95**	161	***153***	**191**	125	**164**	109	***138***	**163**	118	**218**	158	***17***	**41**	241	**15**	88	***151***	**193**	128	**221**	146
Sep	***57***	**16**	28	**21**	37	***136***	**68**	50	**85**	66	***130***	**58**	45	**71**	55	***27***	**2**	7	**9**	33	***124***	**94**	76	**87**	70
Oct	***42***	**20**	48	**41**	98	***107***	**65**	61	**79**	81	***101***	**59**	58	**91**	90	***22***	**19**	86	**6**	27	***107***	**82**	77	**120**	112
Nov	***45***	**38**	84	**95**	211	***114***	**80**	70	**106**	100	***107***	**88**	82	**149**	139	***30***	**5**	17	**35**	117	***92***	**101**	110	**133**	145
Dec	***119***	**75**	63	**22**	18	***227***	**115**	51	**68**	33	***224***	**288**	129	**74**	33	***100***	**72**	72	**82**	82	***222***	**156**	70	**120**	54

Year	Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues (Pte Canon)				
	2,003	**1,896**	95	**2,134**	107	***1,102***	**839**	76	**965**	88
Jan	***263***	**185**	70	**146**	56	***149***	**46**	31	**52**	35
Feb	***348***	**442**	127	**332**	95	***160***	**82**	51	**36**	23
Mar	***263***	**153**	58	**264**	100	***133***	**84**	63	**84**	63
Apr	***212***	**245**	116	**265**	125	***138***	**123**	89	**174**	126
May	***148***	**127**	86	**367**	248	***84***	**107**	128	**157**	187
Jun	***107***	**133**	124	**152**	142	***72***	**78**	109	**130**	181
Jul	***125***	**180**	144	**160**	128	***87***	**92**	105	**88**	101
Aug	***106***	**130**	123	**145**	137	***63***	**50**	80	**57**	90
Sep	***96***	**49**	51	**56**	58	***51***	**43**	85	**40**	78
Oct	***77***	**50**	65	**69**	90	***43***	**10**	23	**67**	156
Nov	***78***	**64**	82	**105**	135	***64***	**55**	86	**62**	97
Dec	***180***	**138**	77	**73**	41	***58***	**68**	117	**18**	31

Source: Mauritius Meteorological Services

Figure 13 - Mean annual rainfall, 2016 & 2017

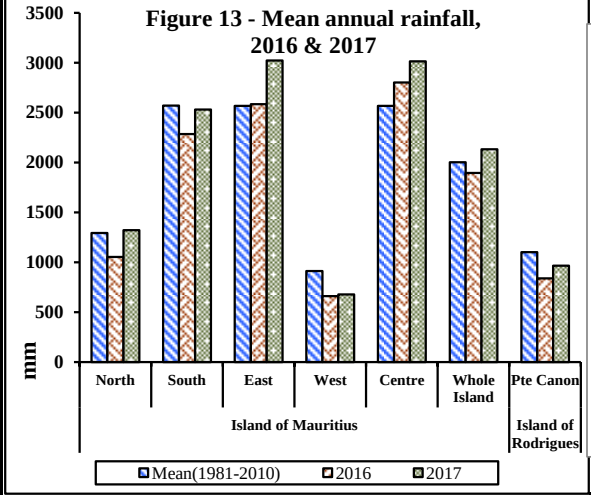
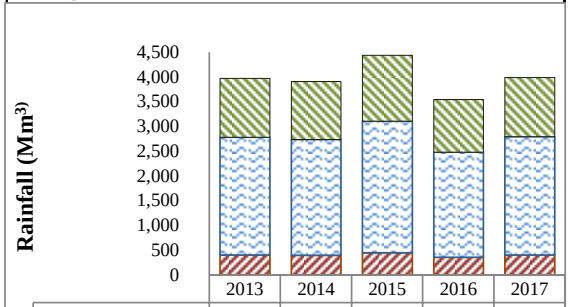


Figure14 - Water Balance - Island of Mauritius



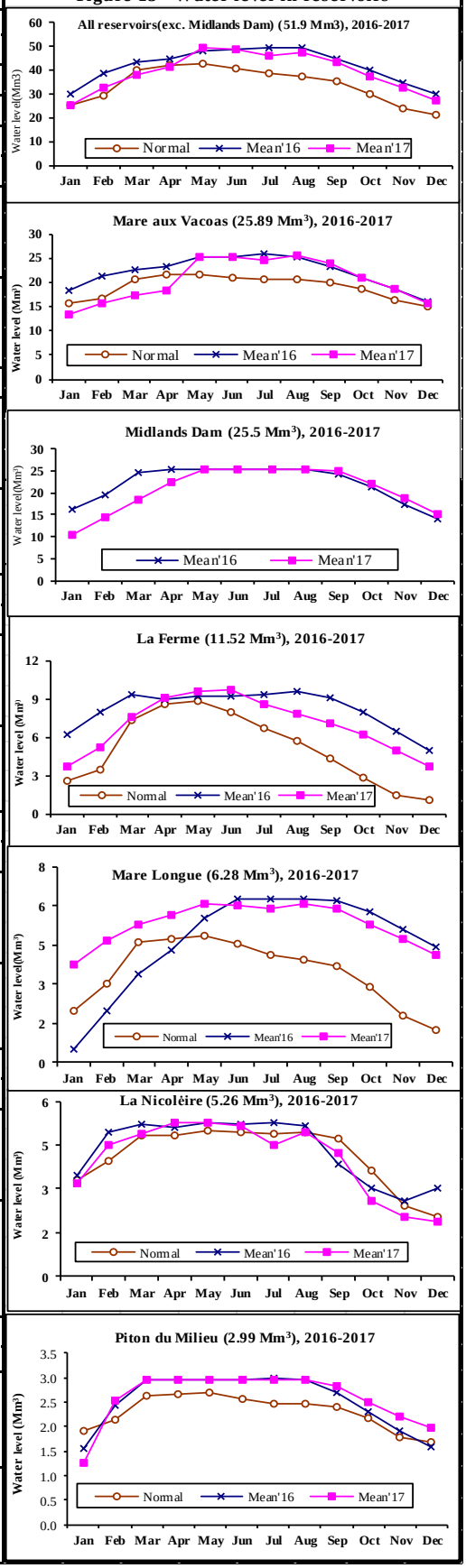
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Evapotranspiration	1,189	1,172	1,330	1,061	1,194
Surface Runoff	2,379	2,343	2,660	2,122	2,388
Net Recharge to Groundwater	397	390	443	353	398

Source: Water Resources Unit

Table 14 - Percentage water level by month and reservoir, 2016 and 2017

		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***
2016	Mean	58	74	84	86	93	94	95	95	87	77	67	58
2017	Mean	49	63	73	80	95	95	90	91	84	72	62	52
Mare aux Vacoas													
Normal*		***60***	***65***	***80***	***83***	***83***	***81***	***79***	***80***	***78***	***72***	***63***	***58***
2016	Mean	71	82	88	90	97	98	99	98	90	80	72	62
	Min	69	70	85	83	95	94	98	94	86	76	67	56
	Max	72	88	90	96	100	99	100	100	94	86	75	67
2017	Mean	51	61	67	71	98	97	95	98	92	81	72	60
	Min	48	47	64	69	81	95	93	97	87	75	67	54
	Max	56	67	70	74	100	99	96	100	97	87	76	66
Midlands Dam													
2016	Mean	64	76	97	99	99	99	99	99	96	84	69	55
	Min	61	59	90	99	98	98	98	98	91	77	61	49
	Max	66	90	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	94	76	60
2017	Mean	42	56	73	89	100	99	99	99	99	87	73	60
	Min	36	38	65	81	99	99	99	99	96	79	71	49
	Max	49	65	81	97	100	100	100	100	99	96	78	70
La Ferme													
Normal*		***23***	***30***	***64***	***75***	***77***	***69***	***58***	***49***	***37***	***25***	***13***	***10***
2016	Mean	54	69	81	79	80	81	81	83	79	69	57	43
	Min	53	55	78	76	78	78	80	82	74	63	51	37
	Max	56	81	84	81	81	83	83	84	82	74	63	50
2017	Mean	32	46	66	79	83	85	75	68	61	54	43	32
	Min	29	30	57	76	81	81	71	66	58	49	37	29
	Max	37	57	77	81	86	87	81	71	66	59	49	37
Mare Longue													
Normal*		***32***	***48***	***73***	***75***	***77***	***73***	***65***	***63***	***58***	***46***	***28***	***20***
2016	Mean	8	32	53	68	88	99	100	99	99	92	81	71
	Min	0	15	45	57	79	96	99	99	98	86	76	64
	Max	15	45	57	79	96	100	100	100	99	98	86	76
2017	Mean	60	75	84	90	97	96	93	97	93	84	75	66
	Min	56	57	79	88	52	94	92	94	89	79	71	61
	Max	65	81	89	94	100	98	95	100	98	89	79	70
La Nicoliere													
Normal*		***63***	***75***	***91***	***92***	***95***	***94***	***93***	***94***	***89***	***69***	***46***	***39***
2016	Mean	65	94	99	97	100	99	100	98	73	58	49	58
	Min	61	81	94	88	99	96	100	89	68	48	47	45
	Max	79	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	87	67	51	63
2017	Mean	61	86	93	100	100	98	85	94	80	49	39	36
	Min	56	62	83	99	98	90	74	83	61	38	37	32
	Max	65	99	100	100	100	100	93	100	100	60	42	40
Piton du Milieu													
Normal*		***64***	***72***	***88***	***89***	***91***	***86***	***83***	***83***	***81***	***73***	***60***	***57***
2016	Mean	52	82	99	99	99	100	100	99	90	77	64	53
	Min	50	52	98	95	99	99	99	96	84	70	57	49
	Max	54	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	84	70	57
2017	Mean	42	85	99	99	99	99	99	99	95	83	74	66
	Min	38	42	98	99	98	98	98	99	91	77	72	63
	Max	48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	90	77	71

Figure 15 - Water level in reservoirs



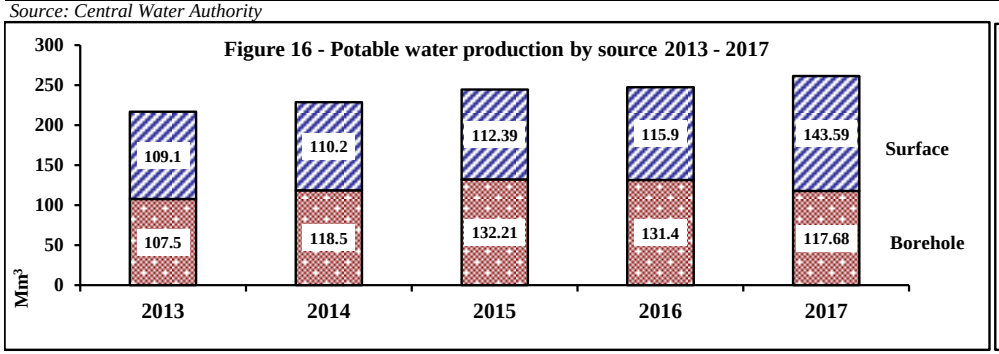
***** Normal is the long term mean for 1990 - 1999

Source: Water Resources Unit

Table 15 - Average monthly potable water production (Mm^3), 2016 and 2017 - *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)																						
2016	**44.6**	**7.7**	**52.3**	**0.0**	**33.8**	**33.8**	**21.3**	**14.3**	**35.6**	**26.0**	**24.8**	**50.8**	**10.7**	**24.7**	**35.4**	**13.3**	**26.1**	**39.4**	**115.9**	**131.4**	**247.3**	**47**	**53**
Jan	3.7	0.7	**4.4**	0.0	2.9	**2.9**	2.3	1.3	**3.6**	2.2	2.1	**4.3**	1.0	2.1	**3.1**	1.2	2.1	**3.3**	10.4	11.2	**21.6**	**48**	**52**
Feb	3.6	0.6	**4.2**	0.0	2.6	**2.6**	2.2	1.1	**3.3**	2.1	2.0	**4.1**	0.9	1.9	**2.8**	1.0	1.9	**2.9**	9.8	10.1	**19.9**	**49**	**51**
Mar	3.8	0.7	**4.5**	0.0	2.8	**2.8**	2.6	1.2	**3.8**	2.4	2.1	**4.5**	0.9	2.1	**3.0**	1.1	2.2	**3.3**	10.8	11.1	**21.9**	**49**	**51**
Apr	3.7	0.6	**4.3**	0.0	2.8	**2.8**	1.7	1.4	**3.1**	2.1	2.1	**4.2**	0.8	2.1	**2.9**	1.1	2.2	**3.3**	9.4	11.2	**20.6**	**46**	**54**
May	3.6	0.7	**4.3**	0.0	2.9	**2.9**	1.6	1.2	**2.8**	2.2	2.1	**4.3**	0.9	2.1	**3.0**	1.1	2.2	**3.3**	9.4	11.2	**20.6**	**46**	**54**
Jun	3.5	0.6	**4.1**	0.0	2.7	**2.7**	1.5	1.2	**2.7**	2.1	2.0	**4.1**	0.9	2.0	**2.9**	1.0	2.3	**3.3**	9.0	10.8	**19.8**	**45**	**55**
Jul	3.8	0.7	**4.5**	0.0	3.0	**3.0**	1.6	1.1	**2.7**	2.2	2.1	**4.3**	0.9	2.1	**3.0**	1.0	2.4	**3.4**	9.5	11.4	**20.9**	**45**	**55**
Aug	3.9	0.7	**4.6**	0.0	2.7	**2.7**	1.7	1.1	**2.8**	2.2	2.0	**4.2**	0.9	2.1	**3.0**	1.1	2.3	**3.4**	9.8	10.9	**20.7**	**47**	**53**
Sep	3.6	0.6	**4.2**	0.0	3.4	**3.4**	1.6	1.3	**2.9**	2.1	1.9	**4.0**	0.9	2.0	**2.9**	1.2	2.2	**3.4**	9.4	11.4	**20.8**	**45**	**55**
Oct	3.9	0.6	**4.5**	0.0	2.9	**2.9**	1.5	1.3	**2.8**	2.2	2.2	**4.4**	0.9	2.2	**3.1**	1.2	2.4	**3.6**	9.7	11.6	**21.3**	**46**	**54**
Nov	3.6	0.6	**4.2**	0.0	2.7	**2.7**	1.4	1.1	**2.5**	2.1	2.2	**4.3**	0.9	2.0	**2.9**	1.2	2.1	**3.3**	9.2	10.7	**19.9**	**46**	**54**
Dec	3.9	0.6	**4.5**	0.0	2.4	**2.4**	1.6	1.0	**2.6**	2.1	2.0	**4.1**	0.8	2.0	**2.8**	1.1	1.8	**2.9**	9.5	9.8	**19.3**	**49**	**51**
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**

Source: Central Water Authority



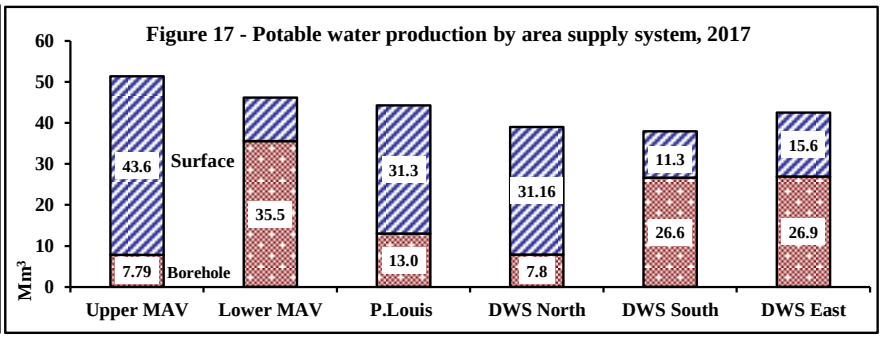


Table 16 - Water sales by tariff of subscriber, 2016 and 2017 - *Island of Mauritius*

Type of tariff	2016								2017							
	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.	%	Mm^3	%	Rs million	%			No.	%	Mm^3	%	Rs million	%		
Domestic	335,058	93.0	76.4	64.3	722.6	49.7	228	9.47	341,939	92.9	80.2	67.0	775.1	51.5	234	9.67
Public Sector Agency	2,548	0.7	4.0	3.4	97.3	6.7	1,589	24.03	2,575	0.7	4.0	3.3	96.1	6.4	1,551	24.05
Acquired / concessionary prises	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	425	14.60	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	452	13.17
Business	1,177	0.3	7.6	6.4	261.1	17.9	6,435	34.47	1,216	0.3	7.8	6.5	268.8	17.9	6,413	34.47
Commercial	14,382	4.0	6.5	5.5	173.6	11.9	452	26.71	15,013	4.1	6.8	5.7	182.2	12.1	455	26.71
Religious	2,125	0.6	0.7	0.5	13.1	0.9	307	20.08	2,181	0.6	0.7	0.6	14.5	1.0	322	20.60
Industrial	554	0.2	3.8	3.2	69.5	4.8	6,894	18.20	544	0.1	3.7	3.1	67.9	4.5	6,866	18.19
Agriculture	4,077	1.1	1.4	1.1	20.4	1.4	334	14.99	4,111	1.1	1.4	1.2	21.2	1.4	343	15.05
Total potable water	**359,951**	**99.9**	**100.4**	**84.4**	**1,357.8**	**93.3**	**279**	**13.54**	**367,609**	**99.9**	**104.6**	**87.5**	**1,426.0**	**94.8**	**285**	**13.63**
Total non-treated water *(Mainly for Agriculture and Industry)*	**377**	**0.1**	**18.5**	**15.6**	**97.0**	**6.7**	**49,186**	**5.23**	**387**	**0.1**	**14.9**	**12.5**	**78.0**	**5.2**	**38,625**	**5.22**
Grand Total	**360,328**	**100.0**	**118.9**	**100.0**	**1,454.8**	**100.0**	**330**	**12.24**	**367,996**	**100.0**	**119.5**	**100.0**	**1,504.0**	**100.0**	**325**	**12.58**

Source: Central Water Authority

Figure 18 - Water sold by type of tariff, 2017

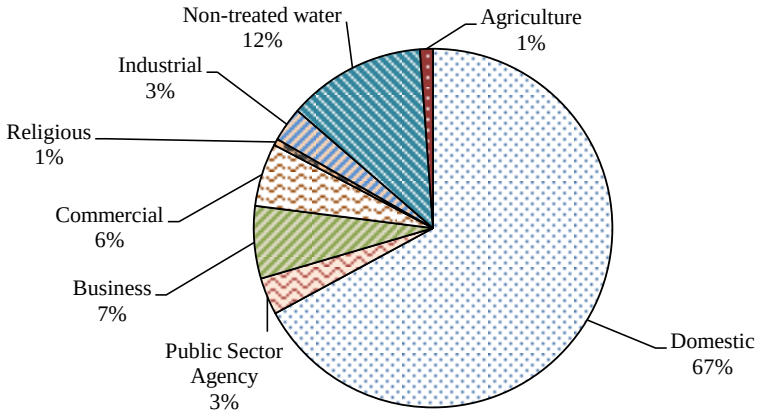


Figure 19 - Amount collectible by type of tariff, 2017