Mauritius



Sustainable Development Goal 7.2: Energy Indicators (2016)

Renewable energy (% of TFEC)

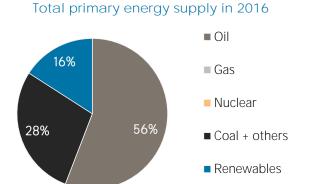
Energy efficiency (MJ per \$1 of GDP)

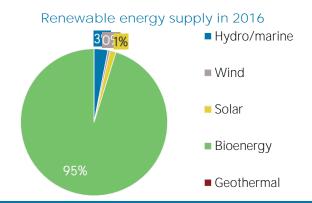
10.3 Access to electricity (% of population)

2.6 Access to clean cooking (% of population)

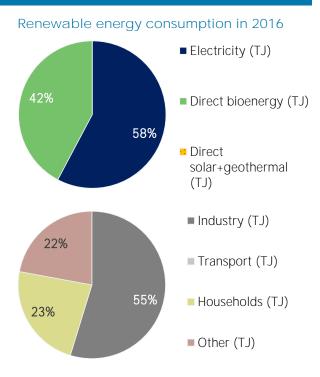
98.0 >95

33 3 ()	,		
	TOTAL PR	imary enef	RGY SUPPLY (TPES)
TPES	2011	2016	Total primary
Non-renewable (TJ)	51 016	56 427	
Renewable (TJ)	11 028	10 684	1/0/
Total (TJ)	62 044	67 111	16%
Renewable share (%)	18	16	
Growth in TPES	2011-16	2015-16	20%
Non-renewable (%)	+10.6	+3.2	28%
Renewable (%)	-3.1	-10.0	
Total (%)	+8.2	+0.9	
Primary energy trade	2011	2016	Renewable
Imports (TJ)	67 148	86 924	3 <mark>'051</mark>
Exports (TJ)	0	4 304	
Net trade (TJ)	- 67 148	- 82 620	
Imports (% of supply)	108	130	
Exports (% of production)	0	40	/
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	18	16	
Net trade (USD million)	- 1 117	- 604	95%
Net trade (% of GDP)	-9.7	-4.9	7570





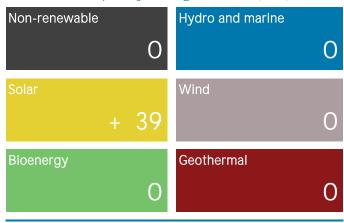
	RENEWA	BLE ENERGY	CONSUMPTION
Consumption by source	2011	2016	Renewable ei
Electricity (TJ)	1 640	1 876	
Direct bioenergy (TJ)	2 066	1 372	
Direct solar+geothermal (TJ)	0	Ο	
Total (TJ)	3 706	3 248	42%
Electricity share (%)	44	58	
Consumption growth	2011-16	2015-16	
Renewable electricity (%)	+14.4	-4.7	
Other renewables (%)	-33.6	-18.5	
Total (%)	-12.4	-11.1	
Consumption by sector	2011	2016	22%
Industry (TJ)	2 395	1 778	
Transport (TJ)	0	0	
Households (TJ)	692	753	
Other (TJ)	619	717	23%
Renewable share of TFEC	12.1	10.3	



ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION

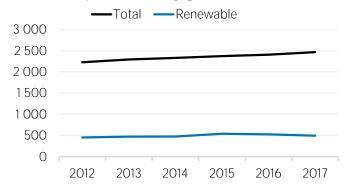
Capacity in 2018	MW	%
Non-renewable	610	73
Renewable	230	27
Hydro/marine	61	7
Solar	67	8
Wind	11	1
Bioenergy	91	11
Geothermal	0	0
Total	840	100
Capacity change (%)	2013-18	2017-18
Capacity change (%) Non-renewable	2013-18 - 2	2017-18 0.0
Non-renewable	- 2	0.0
Non-renewable Renewable	- 2	0.0 + 20.3
Non-renewable Renewable Hydro/marine	- 2 + 59 O	0.0 + 20.3 0.0
Non-renewable Renewable Hydro/marine Solar	- 2 + 59 0 + 2 643	0.0 + 20.3 0.0 + 134.0
Non-renewable Renewable Hydro/marine Solar Wind	- 2 + 59 O + 2 643 + 730	0.0 + 20.3 0.0 + 134.0 0.0

Net capacity change in 2018 (MW)

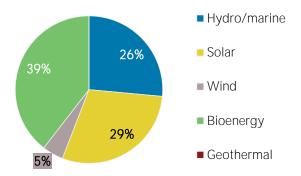


Generation in 2017	GWh	%
Non-renewable	2 496	80
Renewable	624	20
Hydro and marine	90	3
Solar	39	1
Wind	15	0
Bioenergy	480	15
Geothermal	0	0
Total	3 120	100

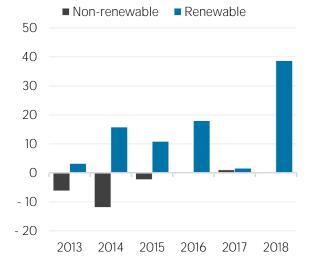
Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



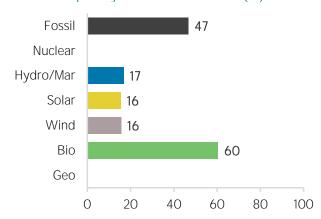
Renewable capacity in 2018



Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2017 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



TARGETS, POLICIES AND MEASURES

year

target

unit

unit

Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs

Renewable energy:

Renewable electricity:

Renewable capacity:

Renewable transport:

Liquid Biofuel blending mandate:

Other transport targets:

Renewable heating/cooling:

Renewable Hydropower

Off-grid renewable technologies:

Energy efficiency (Energy):

Energy efficiency (Electricity):

Latest policies, programmes and legislation

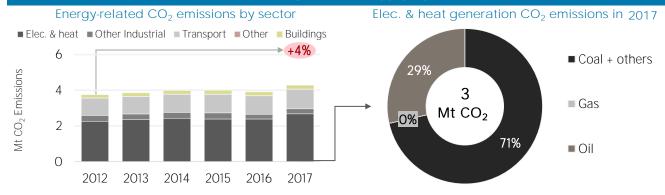
1 Green Energy Promotion scheme (Solar Photovoltaic Rebate)	2018
2 Green Energy Scheme for Small Commercial Consumers	2018
3 Green Energy Scheme for Cooperatives	2017
4 Grid Code for Medium Scale Distributed Generation (MSDG) (200 kW up to 2 M	MW installations) 2016
5 Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA)	2016

References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Conditional Unconditional

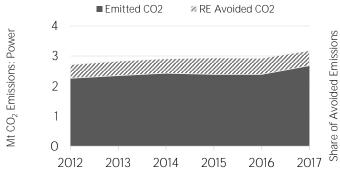
- Renewable energy

- electricity
- transport
- heating/cooling
- Energy efficiency

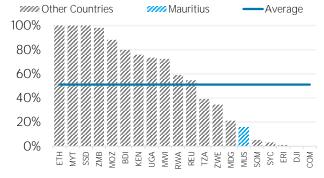
ENERGY AND EMISSIONS



Avoided emissions from renewable power



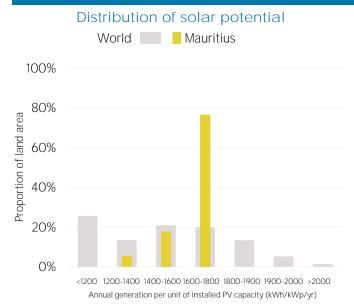
Reduction in power emissions due to RE in 2017



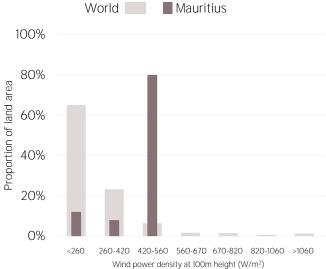
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Reduction is RE Avoided divided by sum of avoided and emitted

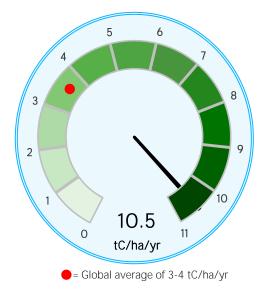
RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Indicators Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. The value of energy trade has been defined as including all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation has been calculated as annual generation divided by capacity x 8,760. Avoided emissions from renewable power have been calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power secrtor. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

This note has been produced to provide policy makers with a brief overview of developments in renewable energy in a country. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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