Mauritius

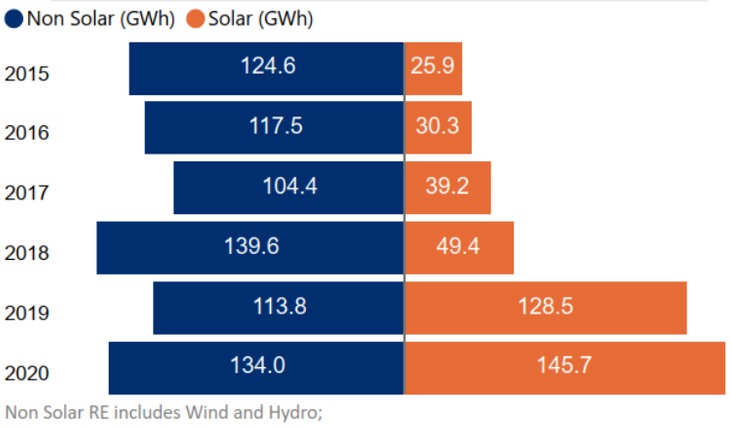
Africa

Ease of doing Solar classification

Influencer

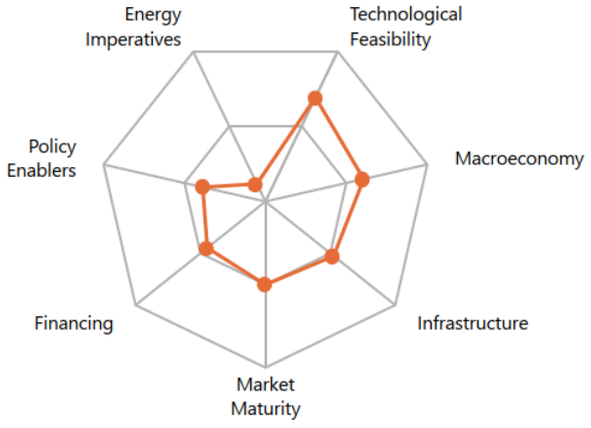
Electricity Consumption in kWh/capita (2020)	Average PVout in kWh/ kWp/day (2020)	Cumulative Solar Capacity in MW (2021)
2154.5	**4.2**	**83.5**
Getting Electricity Score (2020)	**NDC Target by 2030 in % (base year 2016)**	**Human Development Index (2021)**
88.0	**40.0**	**0.8**

Renewable Energy Generation by Source

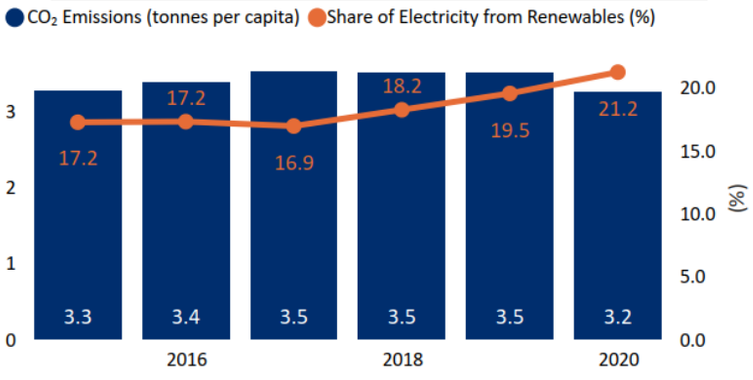


Non Solar RE includes Wind and Hydro;

Performance against 7 Drivers



CO_2 Emissions vs Electricity share from Renewables



Fiscal Incentives & Public Financing for Renewables (2020)

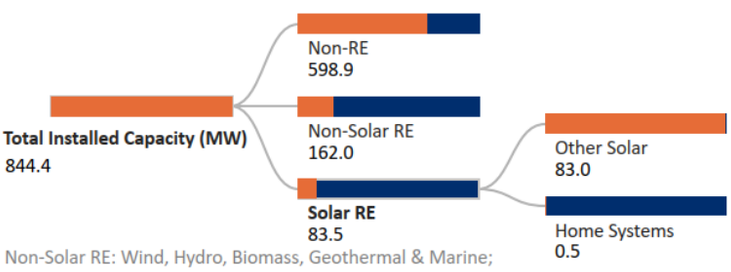
Investment or production tax credits?

No

Public investment, loans, grants, capital subsidies or rebates?

Yes

Installed Capacity by Source (2019)



Non-Solar RE: Wind, Hydro, Biomass, Geothermal & Marine;

Non-RE: Coal, Natural Gas, Nuclear, Oil, etc.;

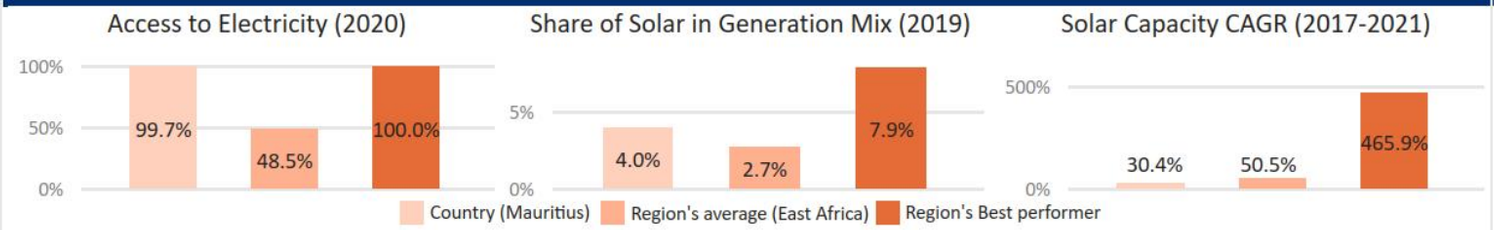
Other Solar: Utility Scale Solar, Rooftop etc.;

Data not available for other Solar RE segments;

Support for Renewables (2020)

Feed-in-Tariffs for renewable energy supply to the grid?	Net metering/Gross metering policies and regulations?
No	**No**
Renewable Energy Certificates?	**Renewable Purchase Obligation?**
No	**No**

Country's regional performance and characteristics



Areas of Strength → Macroeconomy; Technological Feasibility

Areas of Improvement → Energy Imperatives; Policy Enablers

Key Insights

Drivers	Insights
Macro-economy	•Mauritius is an upper middle-income country with a GDP per capita (PPP) of USD 23,035 in 2021. [1, 2] •GDP (Real) grew at an annual rate of 3.9% in 2021 and it is estimated to increase by 6.1% in 2022. [3] •The public account deficit narrowed down to 9% of GDP in 2021 from 15.7% levels in 2020. [4] •The public debt-to-GDP ratio increased to 89% in 2021 from 73.4% levels in 2020. [4]
Policy enablers	•The Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities (MPU) is responsible for energy policy and its portfolio includes energy, water, and wastewater. [5] •The Mauritius Energy policy emphasizes the development of RE, reduction of dependence on imported fossil fuel and promotion of energy efficiency in the country. [5] •Mauritius provides incentives for RE projects which includes VAT exemption for Solar PV projects and Accelerated Income Tax Depreciation provision for Green Investments in green technology equipment (50% straight line). [6]
Technological Feasibility	•Mauritius receives high levels of solar irradiation of 5.1 kWh/m^2/day and a specific yield of 4.2 kWh/kWp/day indicating strong technical feasibility for solar in the country. [7] •Mauritius receives an average of 2,889 hours of sunlight per year. It is sunny 65.9% of daylight hours while 34.1% of daylight hours are likely to be cloudy or with shade, haze, or low sun intensity. [8] •The UN Environment program is currently active in Mauritius and is working on the introduction of electric light duty vehicles. [9]
Market Maturity	•99.7% population in Mauritius had access to electricity as of 2020. [10] •The Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA) creates an enabling environment for the development of RE to increase RE's share in the national energy mix. [11] •The Utility Regulatory Authority (URA) is an independent body set up by the Government of Mauritius that regulates utility services, i.e., electricity, water, and wastewater. [12] •The Central Electricity Board (CEB) is responsible to prepare and carry out developmental schemes for improving the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity in the country. [13]
Infrastructure	•The transmission network comprises of 66 kV lines, which interconnect power plants and major 66/22 kV sub-stations. [14] •The 22 kV outgoing lines from the sub-stations either supply the rural regions or are used for sub-transmission feeding 22/6.6 kV sub-stations. [14] •The CEB is investing hugely in the replacement of bare conductors with insulated cables to minimize power outages and targets to achieve 50% of underground 22 kV and low voltage network by 2025. [15]
Financing	•In Mauritius, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) loan of USD 10 Mn supported the Central Electricity Board in installing solar PV systems on rooftops of 10,000 households. [17] •The USD 28 Mn grant (coupled with more than USD 162 Mn of co-financing) is assisting Mauritius to meet its target of using renewables to supply 40% of the country's energy needs by 2030. [18]
Energy Imperatives	•In 2020, the per capita electricity consumption stood at 2.15 MWh, which is significantly lower in comparison to the global average of 3.31 MWh. [21] •The total installed capacity in the country stood at 844.38 MW in 2019. [19] •The total installed capacity of Solar PV witnessed a CAGR of 30.4% between 2017-2021 reaching 83.49 MW in 2021 from 28.84 MW levels in 2017. [20] •The price of electricity in the country was 19.6 US Cents/kWh as of 2019. [22]