

Mauritius 2050 Pathways Calculator
(Version 1)
Solar thermal

The LTES does not provide any targets for the penetration of solar water heating in Mauritius. However, the Updated Action Plan of April 2014 mentions that 50% of the solar water requirements of all new large buildings to be met from solar water heaters (SWHs), in accordance with the Energy Efficiency Building Code.¹ The MID Fund has previously supported the dissemination of SWHs for residential use through a grant mechanism. The rebate scheme was designed to support the Energy Strategy 2011-2025 Action Plan in reaching the target of 50% households by 2016, and in the longer term near-eliminating the use of LPG and electricity for water heating purposes. In 2011,² the market for residential water heating was dominated by gas heaters (59.4% of households). Electric heaters and SWHs had an equal share of ~12.2% of households. There were 13.9% of households that did not use any form of water heating appliances.³ Between 2008 and 2013, some 58,900 households benefited from the SWH rebate scheme.⁴ This translates into approximately 17% of households having solar water heating. Since most government effort has been on promoting solar water heating at the household level, the trajectories discussed below pertain to the residential sector.

Definition of trajectories

In version 1 of the Mauritius 2050 Pathways Calculator, the four levels for solar thermal energy development are defined as follows:

Level #	Description
Level 1	The fuel mix for hot water supply remains the same as in 2010, with 17% of households supplied with solar water heaters. The subsidy on LPG is maintained so that gas heating remains the dominant technology used in residential water heating. This translates into a constant collector area of 0.425 m ² /household to 2050.
Level 2	In 2050, only 35% of total households make use of SHWs. The subsidy on LPG is maintained. This translates in a collector area of 0.875 m ² /household.
Level 3	The uptake of SWHs in 2050 is 50% of households. There is no further subsidy on LPG. This translates into a collector area of 1.25 m ² /household.
Level 4	The uptake of SWHs in 2050 is 100% of households. There is no further subsidy on LPG. This translates into a collector area of 2.5 m ² /household.

¹ Energy Strategy 2011 – 2025 - Action Plan - Updated (as at 22 April 2014).

² Ibid.

³ This does not imply that these households did not use hot water. Water heating may have been carried out using LPG that is extensively used for residential cooking.

⁴ AfD. (2014). Support to structuring the sector of Solar Water Heaters and developing energy-efficient domestic appliances in Mauritius – draft final report.