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ELECTRICITY

(from Power Station to Customer*)

Power Stations

Fuel oil

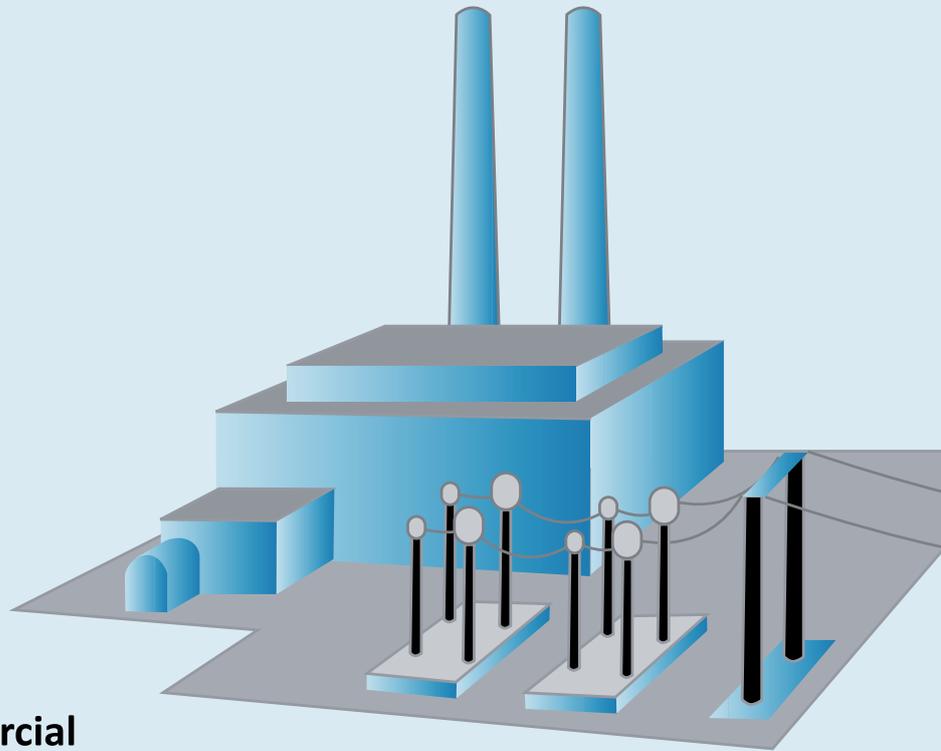
Coal

Bagasse

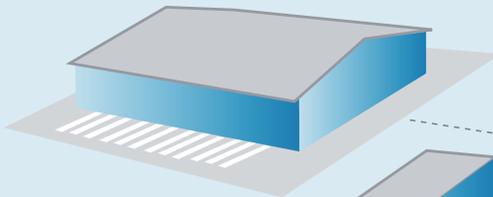
Hydro

Generation 2010:

2,376 GWh



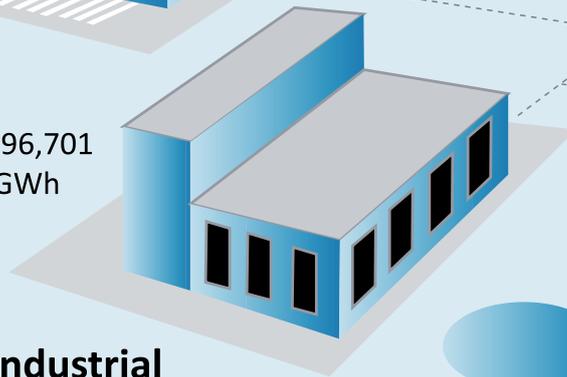
Commercial



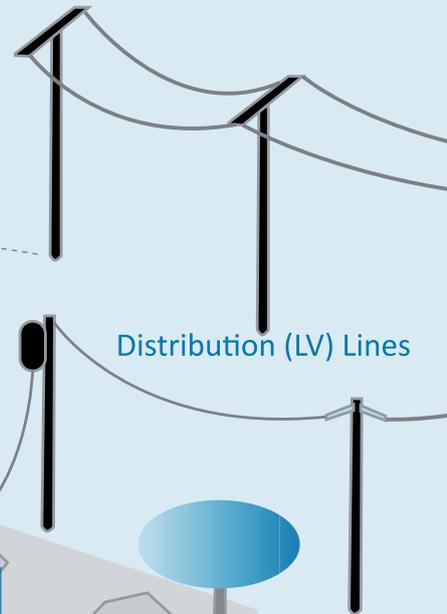
Customers

Customers 2010: 396,701

Sales 2010: 2,147 GWh



Industrial



Distribution (LV) Lines

Residential

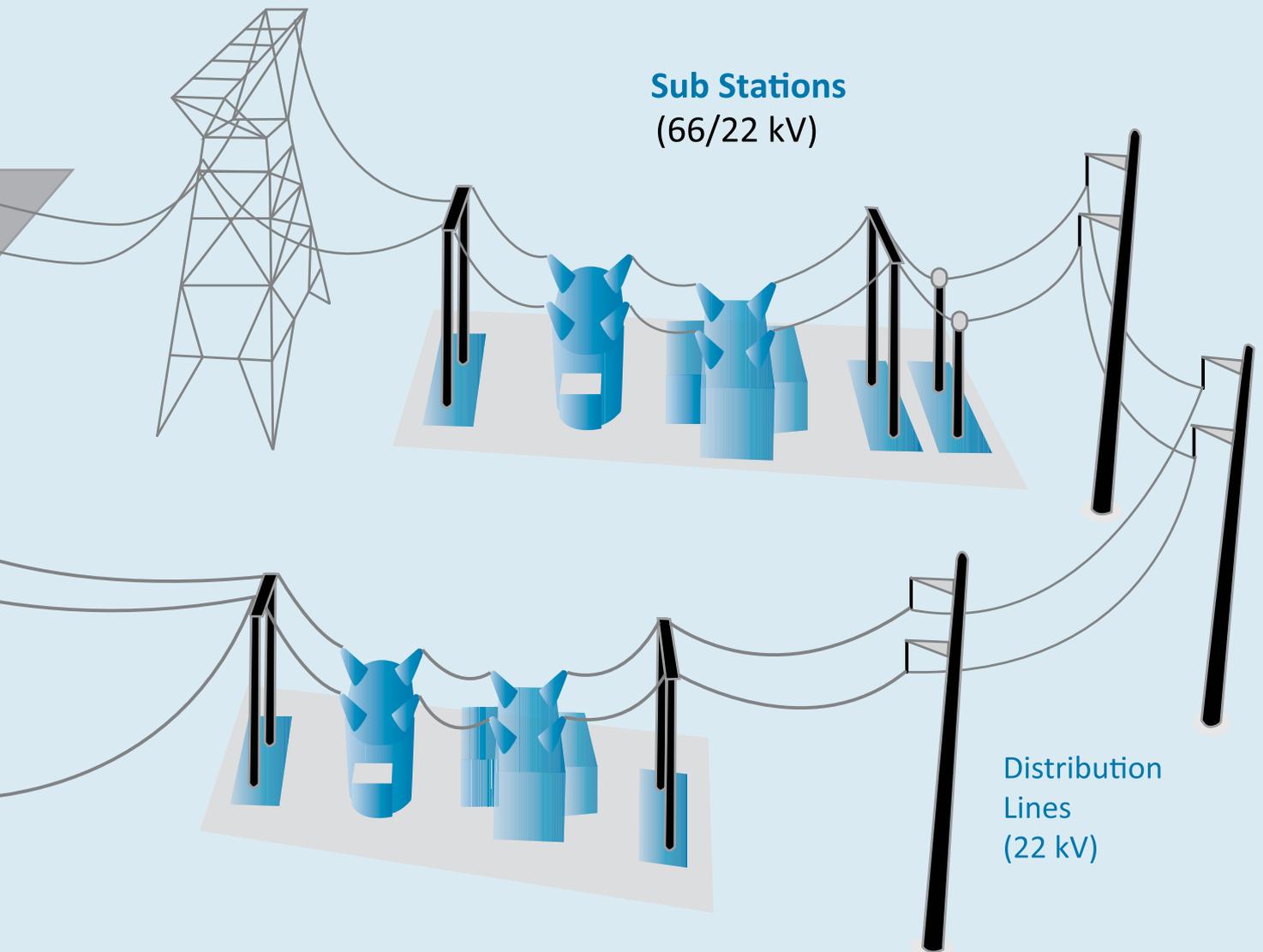
*Mauritius

High-Voltage
Transmission Lines (66 kV)

Sub Stations
(66/22 kV)

Distribution
Lines
(22 kV)

Transformers
(22 kV > 230 V)





CORPORATE PROFILE

The Central Electricity Board (CEB) is a parastatal body wholly owned by the Government of Mauritius and reporting to the Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities. Established in 1952 and empowered by the Central Electricity Board Act of 25 January 1964, the CEB's business is to "prepare and carry out development schemes with the general object of promoting, coordinating and improving the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity" in Mauritius and Rodrigues Island.

HISTORY

The CEB was constituted on 8 December 1952, in accordance with the provisions of the first Central Electricity Board Ordinance, 1951. It took over the functions and assets of the individual electricity undertakings operated by the Department of Electricity and Telephones, and the Electric Generating Power Company.

At the time of Independence in 1968, the National Rural Electrification Programme got under way. As the population increased and habitations cropped up all over the island, the CEB had to expand its networks to connect schools, waterpumping stations, housing estates and allotments, as well as various industries.

As from the early 1970s, further network extension took place to supply new sectors such as Tourism and Textile. By 1981, the National Rural Electrification Programme was completed, with about 153 villages and housing estates connected to the grid.

Over the years, the CEB has established a proven record of providing a reliable, safe and affordable electricity supply to the country, through massive capital investment in new generation capacity and development of the electricity infrastructure. Today, Mauritius enjoys a more diversified economy, an extensive network of electricity supply facilities, and the benefits of a stable and continuous electricity supply.

MISSION, VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The CEB's overall mission is to provide an affordable, safe, reliable, and quality electricity supply to the nation. Its vision is to become a world-class commercial electricity utility enabling the social and economic development of Mauritius, and ensuring that sustainable growth becomes a reality.

The utility's main strategic objectives are:

- To ensure the sustainability of the business through balanced financial, social and environmental decision-making;
- To optimise the use of assets, resources and skills;
- To balance supply and demand of energy for security of supply;
- To exploit alternative and renewable sources of energy;
- To promote energy conservation; and
- To enhance customer service delivery.

OUTLOOK

The needs of Mauritius, in terms of energy, will inevitably increase in the coming years, as the country strives to embark on a higher growth trajectory in a harshly competitive world economy. With the escalating prices of primary energy on the world market, resulting in higher costs of production, the CEB will be faced with the difficult task of maintaining a fair balance between financial sustainability of the utility and price affordability for its customers.



The key to a secure and sustainable energy future is to create a sufficiently broad energy portfolio, with more emphasis laid on renewable sources and the exploitation of alternative sources, while remaining sensitive to energy conservation and environmental protection.

The opening up of the electricity generation sector to new players, in particular to Small Independent Power Producers (SIPPs), is another strategy on which the CEB has embarked in 2010 to further promote the use of renewable energy. Through the Small Scale Distributed Generation (SSDG) project, SIPPs have been given the opportunity to produce their own electricity and export any surplus to the electricity grid.

To enable the integration of renewable energy sources within the CEB grid, a Grid Code has been developed. It defines:

- The technical criteria and requirements for interconnection;
- The performance, operation, testing, safety, and maintenance elements; and
- The rights, responsibilities, and conduct of parties planning to access the power system.

Another crucial pre-condition to the success of this project has been the definition of attractive feed-in tariffs that will be paid to SIPPs for the energy exported to the grid.

