UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF ENERGY
ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY
(EWURA)

ewura
Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
ISO 9001:2015 Certified

THE MID AND DOWNSTREAM PETROLEUM SUB-SECTOR PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR FY 2023/24

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MARCH 2025

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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

On behalf of EWURA Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the 10th Mid and Downstream Petroleum Sub-Sector Performance Report. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the sub-sector's performance in Mainland Tanzania for the financial year 2023/24. It includes detailed information on various aspects of the sub-sector, such as an outline of legal instruments governing the petroleum sub-sector; infrastructure for supporting the petroleum operations; companies that supplied petroleum products through the Bulk Procurement System; the quantity of imported petroleum products; insights into the market share of licensed operators; analysis of the movement and trends in petroleum prices; and evaluation of the industry's adherence to applicable laws, standards, and international best practices. This report aims to provide a thorough understanding of the current state and performance of the petroleum sub-sector, reflecting our ongoing commitment to transparency and regulatory excellence.

EWURA has remained dedicated to its role in technical and economic regulation within the petroleum industry. To achieve this, the Authority has been working to guarantee a stable and secure supply of petroleum products throughout the country; enforcement of compliance with applicable laws, standards, and best international practices, ensuring that regulated entities adhere to high regulatory and operational standards; supporting and promoting construction of low-cost petroleum retail outlets in rural areas and the development of storage facilities for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). These efforts align well with the Government's goal of transitioning to cleaner energy sources for cooking. Through these initiatives, EWURA continued to enhance the efficiency and safety of the petroleum sub-sector while contributing to broader environmental and energy goals.

During the period under review, the country experienced a stable supply of petroleum products despite challenges associated with foreign currency availability and capacity constraints of the petroleum offloading facilities at Da es Salaam Port, the main receiving port. The quality of petroleum retail outlets has continued to improve, driven by appropriate licensing procedures and strict compliance monitoring. Additionally, there has been a notable increase in investments in rural petroleum retail outlets, reflecting a commitment to supporting economic growth in townships and villages.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Energy for its unwavering support and guidance in executing the EWURA regulatory function in the mid- and downstream petroleum sub-sector. I also commend the cooperation and commitment shown by our licensees in this industry, as their collective efforts have been instrumental in maintaining stability and progress within the sub-sector.

Finally, I would like to extend my gratitude to my colleagues, EWURA Board Members, Management, and Staff, for their exceptional commitment, dedication, and insightful contributions to the development of the sub-sector. Your combined efforts and hard work have been crucial in advancing the goals and objectives of EWURA and fostering growth within the mid- and downstream petroleum industry in Tanzania.

Prof. Mark J. Mwandosya
BOARD CHAIRMAN

FOREWORD

The Petroleum Act, Cap 392, and the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) Act, Cap 414, provide the foundational legal framework for regulating Mainland Tanzania's mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector. These Acts, alongside various regulations and rules, guide the oversight and management of petroleum activities. According to Section 30(1) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, EWURA performs technical, economic, and safety regulatory functions in the mid and downstream petroleum supply chain operation. Furthermore, Section 31(2)(b) of the Petroleum Act mandates EWURA to prepare an annual report on petroleum activities. It is against this background that EWURA has prepared this annual report, detailing the performance of the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector for the financial year 2023/24 covering the period from July 2023 to June 2024. The highlights of the sub-sector's performance for the financial year under review are as follows:

(a) The importation of the main petroleum products increased by 12.1% from 8.23 billion litres imported in FY 2022/23 to 9.22 billion litres imported in FY 2023/24. Local imports increased by 10.9%, which reflects economic growth, given the GDP growth of 5.3% in 2023 and expected to surge to 5.7% in 2024. Transit imports increased by 13.1%, attributable mainly to the increase in the utilisation of Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports in the importation of petroleum products for the neighbouring landlocked countries.

(b) LPG importation increased by 16% from 252,022 MT imported in FY 2022/23 to 293,167 MT in FY 2023/24. The launch of the clean cooking energy agenda by the Ministry of Energy in November 2022 and the continued market penetration programs by LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs) contributed to the increased importation of LPG.

(c) In the financial year under review, the market saw a supply of 61.2 million litres of lubricants, marking a 3.2% increase from the 59.3 million litres supplied in 2022/23. Of the total lubricants supplied, 83% were produced domestically in the local lubricant blending plants, while the remaining 19% were imported as finished products.

(d) The average crude oil price for FY 2022/23 was $84 per barrel (USD/BBL), a 2% decrease from the average price of $86 USD/BBL in FY 2022/23. This decline can be attributed to several factors, including a slowdown in the global economy, increased production levels, and ongoing geopolitical tensions.

(e) On average, the average FOB prices of petrol, diesel, and Jet A-1/kerosene fell by 0.5%, 8%, and 6%, respectively, in FY 2023/24 compared to the average FOB prices recorded in FY 2022/23. This is attributed to the drop in crude oil prices.

EWURA continued to oversee the mid- and downstream petroleum subsector, ensuring streamlined operations and a secure supply of petroleum products throughout the year. The Authority conducted regular inspections to verify petroleum operations' adherence to applicable laws, standards, and international best practices in the industry.

This report aims to enhance the efficiency of operations in the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector, particularly by improving infrastructure standards and construction of new facilities, including receiving infrastructure, storage, and retail outlets in rural areas. I am optimistic that our stakeholders will find this report valuable for their investment decisions and future planning.

Dr. James Andilile Mwainyekule
DIRECTOR GENERAL

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGO	Automotive Gasoil
ATGs	Automatic Tank Gauging system
BPS	Bulk Procurement System
BBL	Barrel
DWT	Dead Weight Tonnage
EA	Environmental Audit
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FOB	Free on Board
FY	Financial Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GN	Government Notice
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IDO	Industrial Diesel Oil
IK	Illuminating Kerosene
KOJ1	Kurasini Oil Jetty 1
KOJ2	Kurasini Oil Jetty 2
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
m^3	Cubic metre
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MT	Metric Ton
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
OMCs	Oil Marketing Companies
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PBPA	Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency
PMS	Premium Motor Spirits
PS	Pump Station
SBM	Single Buoy Mooring
TAZAMA	Tanzania Zambia Mafuta
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TIPER	Tanzania International Petroleum Reserve
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 30(1) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, has entrusted EWURA with the obligation to perform technical, economic, and safety regulatory functions for mainland Tanzania's mid and downstream petroleum activities. The Authority is dedicated to ensuring that the sub-sector operates smoothly and fairly. Effective regulation helps to maintain standards, promote transparency, and ensure efficiency, which are crucial elements for the growth and stability of any sector. To support this commitment, EWURA prepares annual performance reports that offer detailed data and information about the petroleum sub-sector to the general public.

This publication is the 10th Mid and Downstream Petroleum Sub-Sector Performance Report, which provides essential insights into the sub-sector. It includes data and information on regulatory tools used to oversee the sub-sector, the existing petroleum infrastructure, the importation of petroleum products, consumption levels, and the price trends of white petroleum products. Below is a summary of the highlights of the sub-sector's performance.

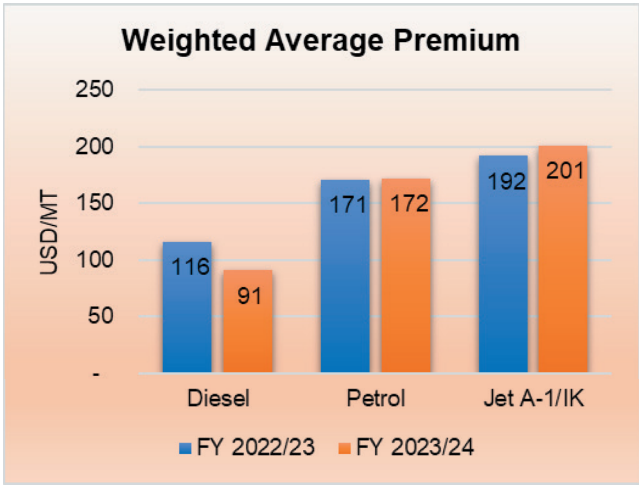
Infrastructure

The main available infrastructure for handling liquid petroleum products in the Mid and Downstream petroleum sub-sector includes offloading facilities at the ports, receiving facilities, storage terminals, transportation facilities (Road tankers, Pipelines and Rail wagons), upcountry storage depots, petroleum retail outlets, consumer installation and bunkering facilities. The petroleum infrastructures in the whole supply chain are kept in a high level of reliability by global standards to ensure the products received at the ports are delivered to the domestic market and re-exported to the neighbouring countries efficiently.

Bulk Procurement System (BPS)

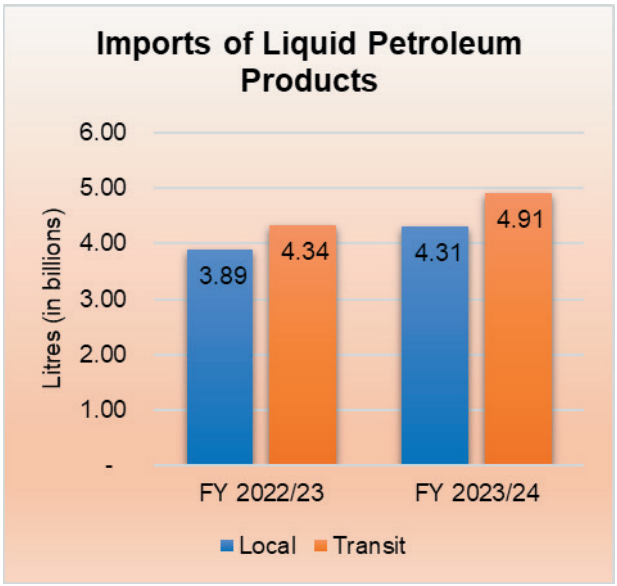
All main petroleum products, namely petrol, diesel, Jet A-1, and kerosene, for local consumption must be imported using the Bulk Procurement System (BPS). The products are imported through Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara ports. In the financial year 2023/24, the Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency (PBPA) awarded 116 BPS contracts to suppliers that won tenders for the supply of petroleum products to Tanzania.

The weighted average premium tendered by the suppliers that won the BPS tenders in FY 2023/24 was 90.59 USD/MT for diesel, 171.98 USD/MT for petrol, and 200.56 USD/MT for Jet A-1/kerosene. The weighted average premium in FY 2023/24 decreased by 21% for diesel and increased by 0.4% and 4% for petrol and Jet A-1/kerosene respectively compared to the weighted average premiums in FY 2022/23.

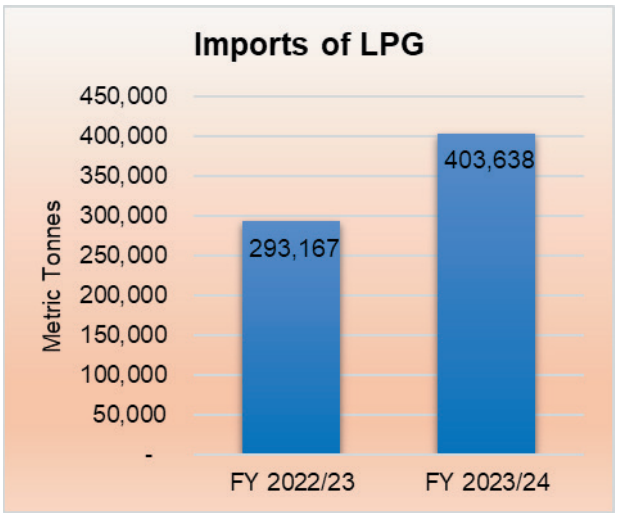


Importation of Petroleum Products

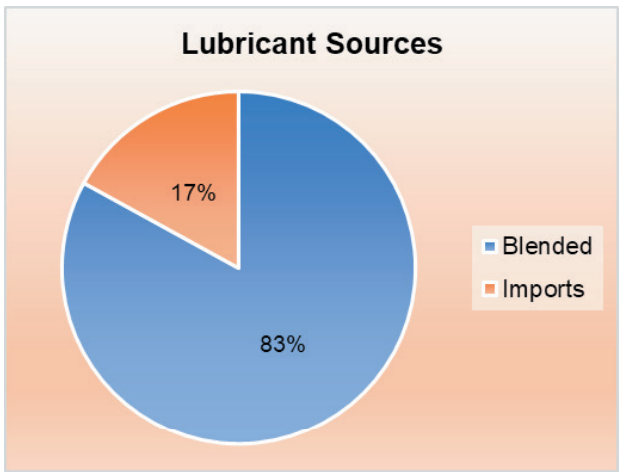
Importation of the main petroleum products increased by 12.1% from 8.23 billion litres imported in FY 2022/23 to 9.22 billion litres imported in FY 2023/24. The increase in imported petroleum products is mainly driven by economic growth given GDP growth of 5.1% in 2023 and expected surge to 5.7% in 2024. Local imports increased by 10.9% and transit imports increased by 13.1. The increased transit imports are due to likely economic growth in the neighbouring countries and increased utilisation of Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports for transit cargoes.



LPG importation increased by 37.7% from 293,167 MT imported in FY 2022/23 to 403,638 MT imported in FY 2023/24. The implementation of the clean cooking agenda by the Ministry of Energy and the continued market penetration programs by LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs) contributed to the increased importation of LPG.

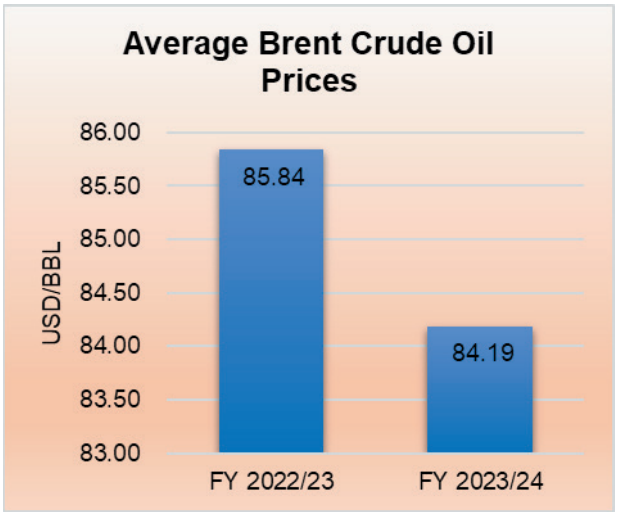


In the financial year under review, the quantity of lubricants supplied to the market was 61.2 million litres, which is an increase of 3% compared with 59.3 million litres supplied in financial year 2022/23. Of this, 83% was from the quantity of lubricants produced from six (6) local lubricant blending plants. The remaining 17% was imported as finished products ready for consumption.

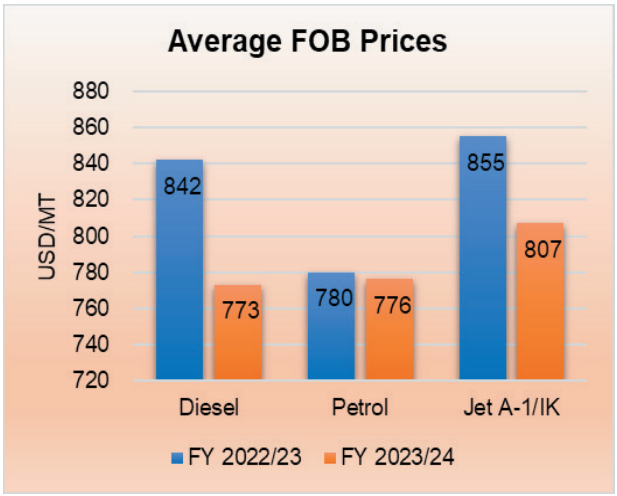


Petroleum Prices

The average crude oil price in FY 2023/24 was 84.19 USD/BBL, which is a decrease of 2% compared to the average crude oil price of 88.84 USD/BBL in FY 2022/23. The decline in crude price is attributable to a low global demand growth for oil while supply was higher due to continued production from USA, Brazil and Canada despite the production cuts within OPEC.



On average, the FOB prices of diesel, petrol, and Jet A-1/kerosene fell by 8%, 0.5%, and 6%, respectively, in 2023/24 compared to the average FOB prices recorded in FY 2022/23.



The FOB price for LPG had a mixed trend. Butane reached its highest price of USD 640/MT in February and March 2024, while propane peaked at USD 630/MT during the same period. The lowest prices were recorded for both products in July 2023, with propane at USD 457/MT and butane at USD 447/MT.

Compliance Monitoring of Petroleum Facilities

During the year under review, the Authority monitored compliance by inspecting 840 petroleum facilities, out of which 666 facilities, equivalent to 79.29%, complied with licence terms and conditions, applicable laws, HSE requirements, and the best industrial practice. The compliance level decreased by 3.43% compared to the 82.72% compliance level in FY 2022/23. The non-compliant facilities were closed until all identified irregularities were rectified. The quality of petroleum infrastructure, particularly at retail outlets, continued to show improvement. The Authority will continue to conduct regular compliance monitoring and enforcement to ensure all petroleum facilities are operated at a high level of compliance. The Authority will also continue to raise awareness among petroleum operators and the public to ensure petroleum-handling facilities meet the required standards at all times.

Monitoring of the Quality of Petroleum Products in the Market

As per Section 30(2)(b) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, EWURA is mandated to monitor petroleum quality and standards. Similarly, Section 179(1) of the same Act requires that a person shall not distribute petroleum products unless such products conform to quality, safety, and environmental specifications set out in the regulations made by the Minister.

In implementing the function, EWURA has been conducting quality checks on petroleum products in accordance with the Petroleum (Sampling and Testing) Rules, 2010, GN No. 211. During the relevant period, EWURA collected 763 samples of petroleum products from licensed facilities (i.e., petroleum retail outlets and storage depots) to check for conformity to Tanzanian standards.

Of the collected samples, 729, equivalent to 95.54%, conformed to quality specifications. This is a slight decrease in the conformance level compared to 96.67% recorded in FY 2022/23. Quality tests for the samples were conducted at accredited laboratories.

Challenges in the Petroleum Mid and Downstream Sub-Sector

In the time under review, the mid and downstream sub-sector faced challenges, including the lack of a Single Receiving Terminal (SRT) for white products to ensure the reception of deliveries is made in the shortest possible time to reduce demurrage costs and product losses. Other challenges include limited capacity of offloading facilities at the receiving ports, especially for petrol and LPG; non-availability of US Dollars currency in the market to facilitate importation of petroleum products; an increase of products on financial hold resulting in ullage constraints and economic burden to oil marketing companies; inadequate investments in petroleum retail outlets in rural areas; high LPG starter pack cost which limits the increase of users especially low-income earners; and illegal re-filling of LPG cylinders.

Despite these challenges, EWURA continued to oversee the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector, ensuring streamlined operations and a secured supply of petroleum products throughout the year. Further, safety standards, regulatory requirements, and best industrial practices were complied with.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Mid and Downstream Petroleum Sub-Sector Performance Report for 2023/24 is the 10th edition of these reports, which EWURA publishes annually. The report provides comprehensive data and insights into Tanzania's mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector for the financial year 2023/24. It includes information on various matters, including regulatory tools, petroleum infrastructure, petroleum products importation and consumption, price movements in the global and local markets and regulatory activities on monitoring licensees' compliance with national quality standards, environment and safety requirements.

1.1 Regulatory Tools and Standards

The mid- and downstream petroleum sub-sector is regulated through various legal instruments and standards. These instruments include the National Energy Policy 2015, the Petroleum Act Cap 392, and the EWURA Act Cap 414. Other instruments are regulations and rules developed to give effect to various legal provisions and provide the terms and conditions to be adhered to by licensees and other stakeholders in the petroleum mid- and downstream sub-sector.

1.1.1 Regulations and Rules

In addition to the aforementioned legislative tools, various subsidiary legislations regulate the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector. These include:

(i) The Petroleum (General) Regulations, 2011 GN. No. 163;

(ii) The Petroleum (Bulk Procurement) Regulations, 2017 GN. No. 198;

(iii) The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Compounding of Offences) Regulations, 2020 SUPP GN. No. 397;

(iv) The Petroleum (Wholesales, Storage Retail, and Consumer Installation) Rules 2022 GN. No 150;

(v) The Petroleum (Retail Operations in Townships and Villages) Rules, 2020 GN. No. 818;

(vi) The Energy and Water Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2022 GN. No. 57;

(vii) The Petroleum (Sampling and Testing) Rules, 2010 GN. No. 211;

(viii) The Petroleum (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010 GN. No. 210;

(ix) The Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) (Amendment) Rules, 2022-GN. No. 144;

(x) The Petroleum (Marine Loading and Offloading) Rules, 2018 GN. No. 379;

(xi) The Petroleum (Lubricants Operations) Rules, 2022 GN. No. 115;

(xii) The Petroleum (Condensate Operations) Rules, 2021 GN. No. 395;

(xiii) The Petroleum (Pipeline Operations) Rules, 2015 GN No. 477;

(xiv) The Petroleum (Licensing Fees) Rules, 2020 GN. No. 816;

(xv) The Petroleum (Refinery Operations) Rules, 2018 GN. No. 378;

(xvi) The Petroleum (Waste Recycling) Rules, 2017 GN. No. 220; and

(xvii) The Petroleum (Bitumen and Petcoke Operations) Rules, 2016 GN. No. 99.

1.2 Petroleum Products and Infrastructure Standards

Under section 30(2)(b) of the Petroleum Act, Cap. 392, EWURA is mandated to monitor the quality and standards of petroleum products and the related infrastructures to ensure they comply with approved specifications.

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory body in mainland Tanzania whose responsibility, among others, includes preparing National standards. In developing standards related to petroleum products and associated facilities, TBS involves key stakeholders, including EWURA. International standards and best practices are used in the absence of national standards. The applicable national standards are shown below:

Petroleum Products Standards

(a) TZS 580:2017 (3rd Ed) Illuminating Kerosene (IK) – Specifications;

(b) TZS 798:2021 (3rd Ed) Lubricating Greases – Specifications;

(c) TZS 818:2021 (2nd Ed) Liquefied Petroleum Gases – Specifications;

(d) TZS 2260:2018 (1st Ed) – High-performance engine lubricating oil for diesel engines - Specifications;

(e) TZS 2261:2018 (1st Ed) – High-performance engine lubricating oil for petrol engines - Specifications;

(f) TZS 667:2018 (2nd Ed) Motor Vehicle Brake Fluids – Specifications;

(g) TZS 673:2016 (2nd Ed) Fuel Oils - Specifications;

(h) TZS 672:2022 (5th Ed) EAS 158:2019 ICS 75.160.20: Automotive gasoline (premium motor spirit) – Specifications;

(i) TZS 674: 2022 (3rd Ed) EAS 177:2019 ICS 75.160.20: Automotive gasoil (automotive diesel) – Specifications;

(j) TZS 1099: 2017 (2nd Ed) Automotive Biodiesel Fuel - Specifications;

(k) TZS 666: 2017 (2nd Ed) – Aviation Turbine Fuel (Jet A-1) Specifications;

(l) TZS 1074: 2009 (1st Ed) – ISO 12922: 1999 – Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products (class L) – Family H (hydraulic systems) Specifications for categories HFAE, HFAS. HFB, HFC, HFDR AND HFDU;

(m) TZS 1072: 2018 (2nd Ed) – ISO 11158: 2009 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) – Family H (hydraulic systems) – Specifications for categories HH, HL, HM, HV and HG;

(n) TZS 1073: 2018 (2nd Ed)/ - ISO 15380: 2002 – Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products (class L) – Family H (Hydraulic systems - Specifications for categories HETG, HEPG HEES and HEPR;

(o) TZS 1066 (Part 99): 2009 (1st Ed)- ISO 6743-99: 2002 – Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products (class L) — Classifications —General;

(p) TZS 675: 2018 (4th Ed) – Multipurpose automotive gear lubricants (EP) — Specifications;

(q) TZS 1691: 2021 (3rd Ed) – Automatic Transmission Fluids (ATF) based on road vehicles – Specifications;

(r) TZS 2653-1:2021/ ISO 12925-1:2018 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Family C (gears) - Part 1: Specifications for lubricants for enclosed gear systems;

(s) TZS 2852:2021/ISO 8068:2006 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Family T (Turbines) - Specifications for lubricating oils for turbines;

(t) TZS 2651:2021/ISO 13738:2011 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Family E (Internal combustion engine oils) - Specifications for two-stroke-cycle gasoline engine oils (categories EGB, EGC and EGD;

(u) TZS 2652-6:2021/ISO 6743-6:2018 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Classification - Part 6: Family C (gear systems); and

(v) TZS 2652-99:2019/ISO 6743-99:2002-Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Classifications - Part 99: General. Establishes a general system of classification, which applies to lubricants, Industrial oils and related products, designated by the prefix letter "L". Within class L, 18 families of products.

Petroleum Infrastructure Standards

(a) TZS 1076: 2009 (1st Ed) – Selection, specification, installation, operation, and maintenance of automatic liquid level and temperature measuring instruments on petroleum storage tanks;

(b) TZS 1113:2009 (1st Ed) – Depots for the storage of petroleum products;

(c) TZS 1115: 2009 (1st Ed) – Petroleum Products Retail Outlets;

(d) TZS1114:2015 (2nd Ed) – Road transport vehicles, containers, and equipment used for the transportation of dangerous petroleum products;

(e) TZS 1079: 2009 (1st Ed) – Installation of underground storage tanks, pumps/ dispensers and pipework at service stations and consumer installation;

(f) TZS 1007:2008 (1st Ed) – Code of practice for cleaning of the petroleum storage tanks and disposal of sludge;

(g) TZS 916:2015 (1st Ed)/ISO 10464:2004 – Gas cylinders – Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Periodic Inspection and Testing;

(h) TZS 915:2015 (1st Ed)/ISO 10691:2004 – Gas cylinders – Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Procedures for checking before, during and after filling;

(i) TZS 1228:2009 (1st Ed)/ISO 22991:2004 – Gas cylinders – Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Design and construction;

(j) TZS 2872: 2021 (1st Ed) - The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and Industrial installations: Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 500 L;

(k) TZS 2312: 2019 (1st Ed) - Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases – Specifications;

(l) TZS 2374-1:2020 - EAS 924-1:2018 - Handling, storage, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice Part 1: Storage and filling sites for refillable LPG containers of a capacity not exceeding 150 L; and

(m) TZS 2374-2:2020 - EAS 924-2: 2018- Handling, storage, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice — Part 2: LPG installations involving gas storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 150 L and combined water capacity not exceeding 9,000 L per installation.

2. LIQUID PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INFRASTRUCTURE

The central available infrastructure for handling liquid petroleum products in the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector includes offloading facilities at the ports, petroleum receiving and storage terminals, transportation facilities (road tankers, pipeline and rail wagons), upcountry storage depots, petroleum retail outlets, consumer installation and bunkering facilities. The petroleum infrastructures in the whole supply chain are highly reliable by global standards to ensure the products received at the ports are delivered to the domestic market and re-exported to the neighbouring countries efficiently. **Figure 1** represents the liquid petroleum products supply chain in Tanzania mainland.

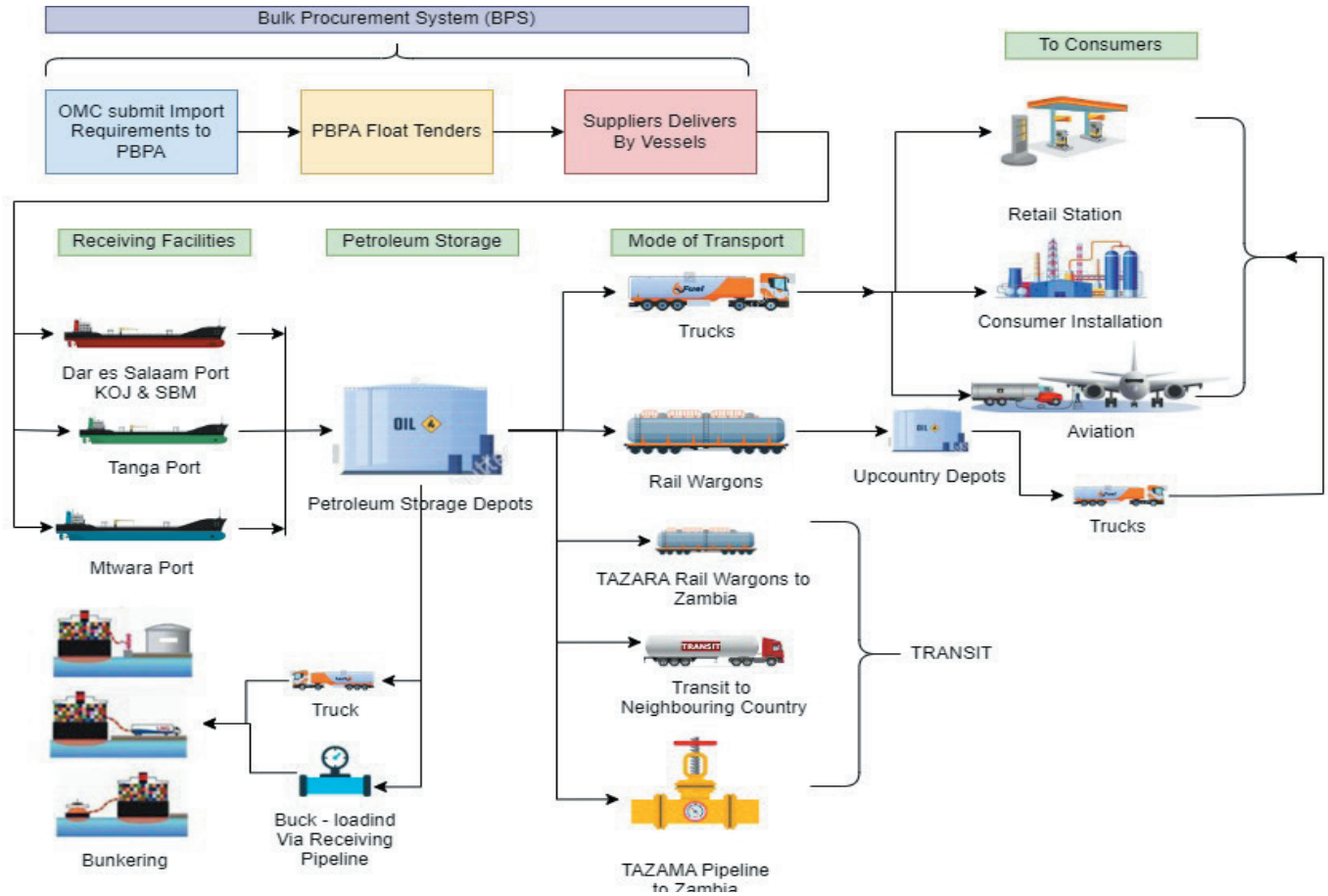


Figure 1: Liquid petroleum products value chain in Tanzania mainland

2.1 Offloading/Receiving Facilities

Liquid petroleum products are imported using marine tankers, which are received through offloading facilities located at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara ports. The imported products are for local consumption and transit to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and other landlocked neighbouring countries, including Zambia, Uganda, Malawi, Rwanda, and Burundi.

Petroleum products for local consumption imported through Mtwara Port are designated to serve the Mtwara, Lindi, and Ruvuma regions, whereas products imported through Tanga Port are designated to serve the northern regions of Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, and Arusha. Although the two ports also receive products for the transit market, the Dar es Salaam Port remains the preferred port for transit products. **Figure 2** indicates the maximum safe operating capacity and products received at the berthing facilities at each port. In Dar es Salaam, the Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) can handle vessels with a maximum safe

operating capacity of 150,000 DWT for diesel, while KOJ1 accommodates up to 45,000 DWT for petrol, heavy fuel oil (HFO), kerosene, Jet A-1, and diesel. Additionally, KOJ2 facilitates a capacity of 5,000 DWT for LPG and supports the backloading of petrol, diesel, kerosene, and Jet A-1 to Zanzibar. Tanga Port has a maximum safe operating capacity of 40,000 DWT, specifically for diesel, petrol, and kerosene. In Mtwara, vessels with a maximum safe operating capacity of 38,000 DWT are accommodated, primarily for handling diesel and petrol.

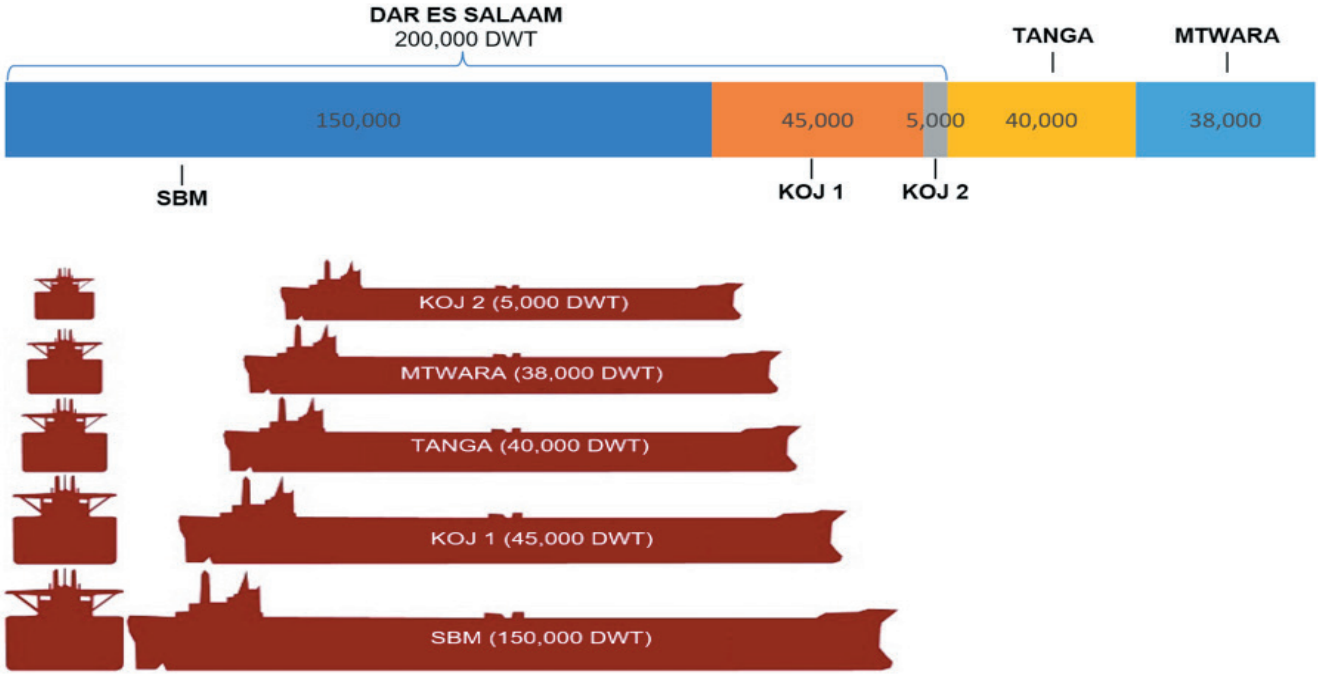


Figure 2: Maximum Safe Operating Capacity by Berthing Facility at Each Port

2.2 Petroleum Storage Terminals

2.2.1 Receiving terminals

These are petroleum products receiving and storage terminals located in the vicinity of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara ports. As of 30th June 2024, there were 23 operational petroleum receiving and storage terminals with a combined capacity to store 1,637,222 cubic metres of petroleum products at once.

The existing terminals receive petroleum products directly from vessels' berthing facilities at ports. Considering the country's current consumption rate of 13,344.66 cubic metres per day, this means that the terminals can store products that meet the country's demand for about 123 days. However, if transit requirements are to be considered, the consumption rate will be 26,797.43 cubic metres per day, and hence, the country's storage capacity can sustain for 61 days for both local and transit. **Appendix 1** presents the storage capacities of each receiving terminal.

2.2.2 Inland Storage Depot

There are 28 upcountry inland storage depots with a total storage capacity of 70,937 cubic metres. These depots can receive products from terminals using railway wagons and trucks. However, as most of the petroleum products are transported by road tankers, the use of these depots was considered to be cost-inefficient, mainly due to double handling costs. As a result, most of these depots are non-operational. Road tankers are now used to transport petroleum products directly from receiving terminals at the ports to petroleum retail outlets and consumer installations. The capacities of inland storage depots are presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 TAZAMA Receiving Terminal

There is also one receiving terminal connected to a pipeline that currently receives and transports diesel from Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam, to Ndola, Zambia. The receiving terminal and the pipeline are operated by TAZAMA Pipelines Limited, a company jointly owned by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania (33.3%) and the Republic of Zambia (66.7%).

The TAZAMA storage terminal receives diesel from marine vessels anchored at the SBM connected to a 28", eight-kilometre pipeline running through Mjimwema Beach to the Tank Farm storage terminal in Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam. The terminal consists of six storage tanks with a total capacity of 231,000 cubic metres.

Furthermore, TAZAMA Pipelines Limited is undertaking a feasibility study to expand its storage capacity from 231,000M³ to 380,000 M³. This expansion involves constructing new storage tanks at Kigamboni and building additional multi-product pipelines from Dar es Salaam to Ndola. The new pipelines will utilize the existing wayleave and include take-off points at Morogoro, Makambako, Mbeya, and Songwe in Tanzania, as well as Mpika and Serenje in Zambia.

2.4 Transportation Infrastructure

Petroleum products are mainly transported and distributed by road using road tankers from the storage terminals at the port to the consumption areas within Tanzania Mainland and to the neighbouring countries.

GBP Tanzania Limited uses railway wagons to transport petroleum products. It is the only company that uses this mode of transportation from its Tanga depot to Kigoma and Mwanza depots by the central railway line passing through Ruvu, Morogoro, Dodoma, and Tabora.

There is only one pipeline in the country owned by TAZAMA Pipelines Limited, which transports diesel from Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Ndola, Zambia.

From the storage terminal, diesel is pumped at a pressure of about 1,050 Psi with an average flow rate of 115 m³/hr. In low-terrain areas, the pumping pressure ranges from 800 to 900 psi. **Figure 3** indicates the TAZAMA Pipeline Overview Layout on the Tanzanian Side.

Figure 3: TAZAMA Pipeline Overview Layout in Tanzania including the Pump Stations (PS)

The TAZAMA pipeline is a strategic infrastructure to the Zambian economy as it supplies about 70% of the Zambian diesel requirements. The pipeline has a total length of 1,710 km with a diameter of 8 to 12 inches, starting from Dar es Salaam to Ndola. In Tanzania, the pipeline covers a length of 927 km from Kigamboni to the Tunduma border, and it is connected to five (5) pump stations located at Kigamboni (Dar es Salaam), Mikese (Morogoro), Kisanga (Mikumi), Mbigiri (Iringa) and Inyala (Mbeya). In Zambia, the pipeline covers a length of 783 km from the Nakonde border to Ndola, and it is connected to two (2) pump stations located at the Chinsali and Kalonje areas.

2.5 Petroleum Retail Outlets

As of 30th June 2024, there were 2,597 petroleum retail outlets in the country compared to 2,361 retail outlets reported at the end of 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 10.00%. Of the total available retail outlets, 480 are located in villages, which is comparable to a 32.96% increase from 361 available outlets as of 30th June 2023. The increased number of retail outlets in both urban and rural areas is attributed to the growing demand for domestic petroleum products due to increased economic activities such as mining, construction, and transportation, as well as improvements in road networks, especially in rural areas.

The government kept developing and executing various strategies to boost investments in petroleum retail outlets in rural areas. The Authority continued to grant conditional licenses to rural petroleum retail outlets that fulfill minimum HSE requirements, enabling them to offer services while the respective operators rectify any identified anomalies within the agreed timeframe. To attract more investments in rural petroleum retail outlets, construction approvals and licenses for rural petroleum retail outlets are issued at a fee of TZS 200,000/= instead of a fee of TZS 2,000,000/= charged for construction approvals and licenses for outlets in urban areas. **Figure 4** shows petroleum retail outlets distribution and growth trends in urban and rural areas.

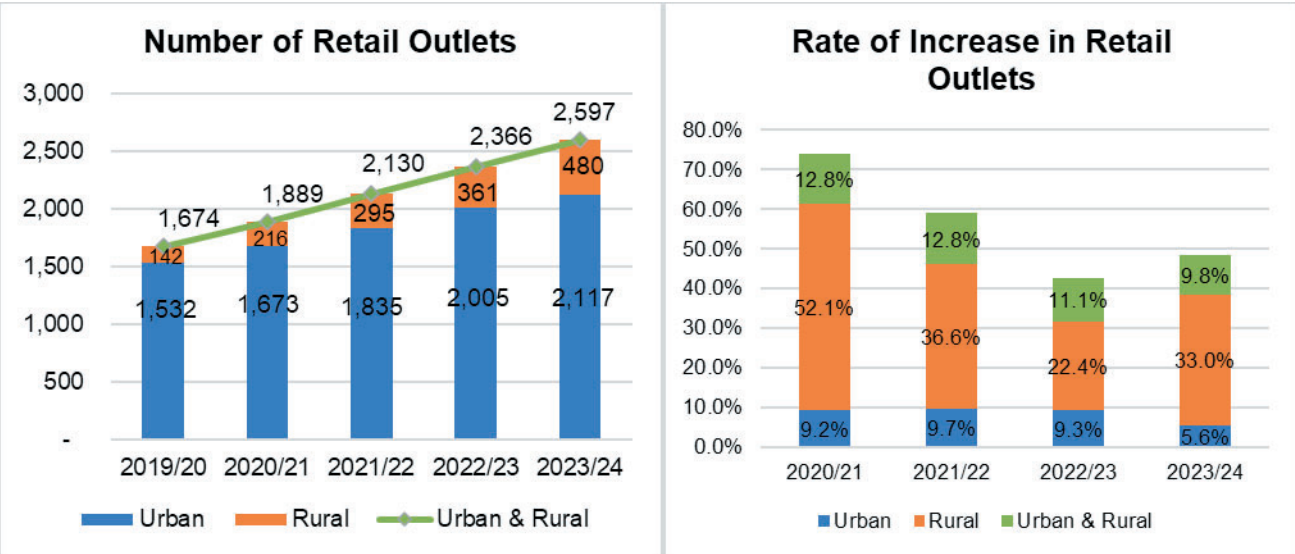


Figure 4: Petroleum Retail Outlets Distribution and Growth Trends in Urban and Rural Areas

The population of petroleum retail outlets vary from one region to another depending on economic activities. **Table 1**, **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** indicates the distribution of licensed petroleum retail outlets in Mainland Tanzania per region at the end of FY 2023/24.

Table 1: Licensed Petroleum Retail Outlets in Mainland Tanzania as of 30th June 2024

S/N	Region	No. of Urban Retail Outlets	No. of Rural Retail Outlets	Total Number of Retail Outlets
1	Arusha	106	24	130
2	Dar es Salaam	437	-	437
3	Dodoma	99	34	133
4	Geita	72	19	91
5	Iringa	56	9	65
6	Kagera	93	32	125
7	Katavi	15	8	23
8	Kigoma	53	9	62
9	Kilimanjaro	85	36	121
10	Lindi	47	11	58
11	Manyara	45	29	74
12	Mara	44	41	85
13	Mbeya	100	21	121
14	Morogoro	104	21	125
15	Mtwara	50	15	65
16	Mwanza	136	31	167
17	Njombe	43	17	60
18	Pwani	141	21	162
19	Rukwa	20	6	26
20	Ruvuma	52	6	58
21	Shinyanga	90	11	101
22	Simiyu	26	15	41
23	Singida	37	13	50
24	Songwe	50	7	57
25	Tabora	49	18	67
26	Tanga	67	26	93
	Grand Total	**2,117**	**480**	**2,597**

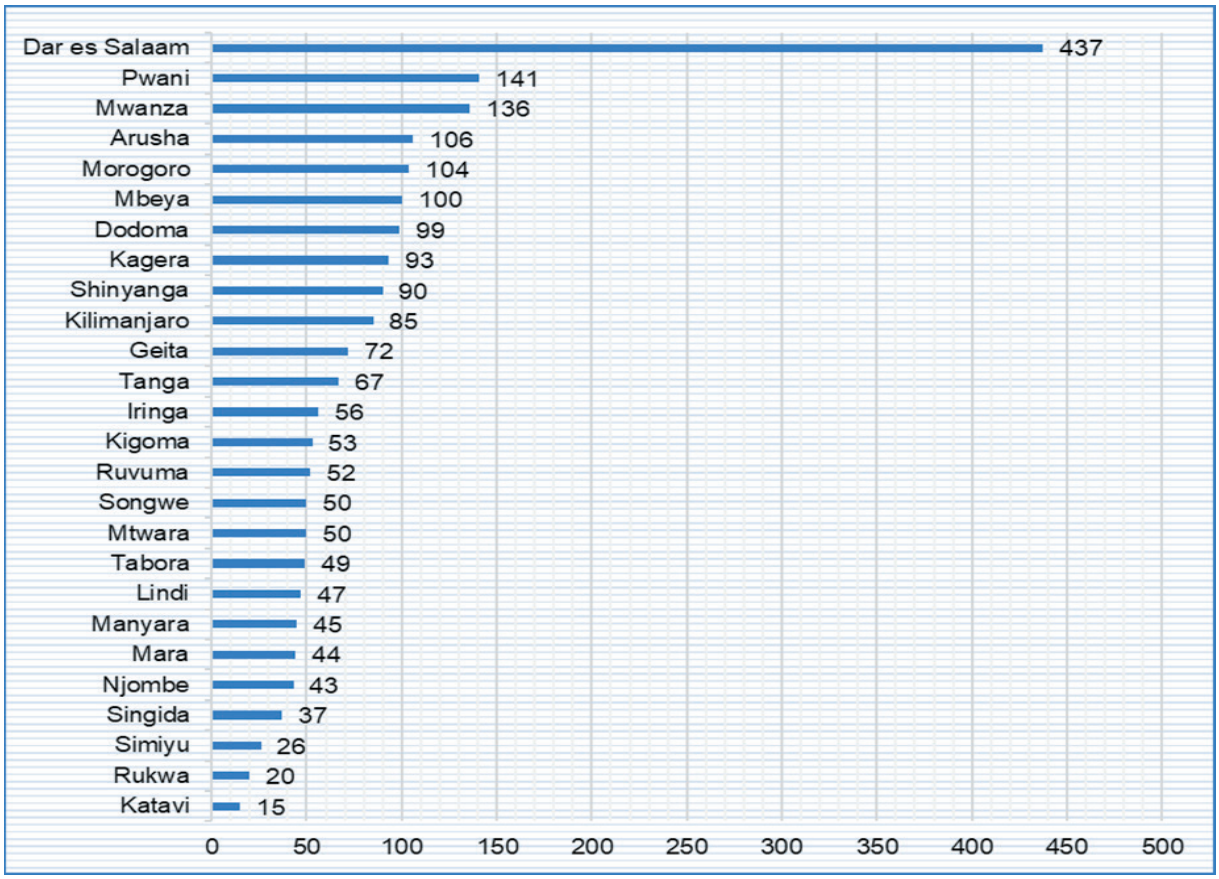


Figure 5: Licensed Urban Petroleum Retail Outlets by Region in Mainland Tanzania as of 30th June 2024

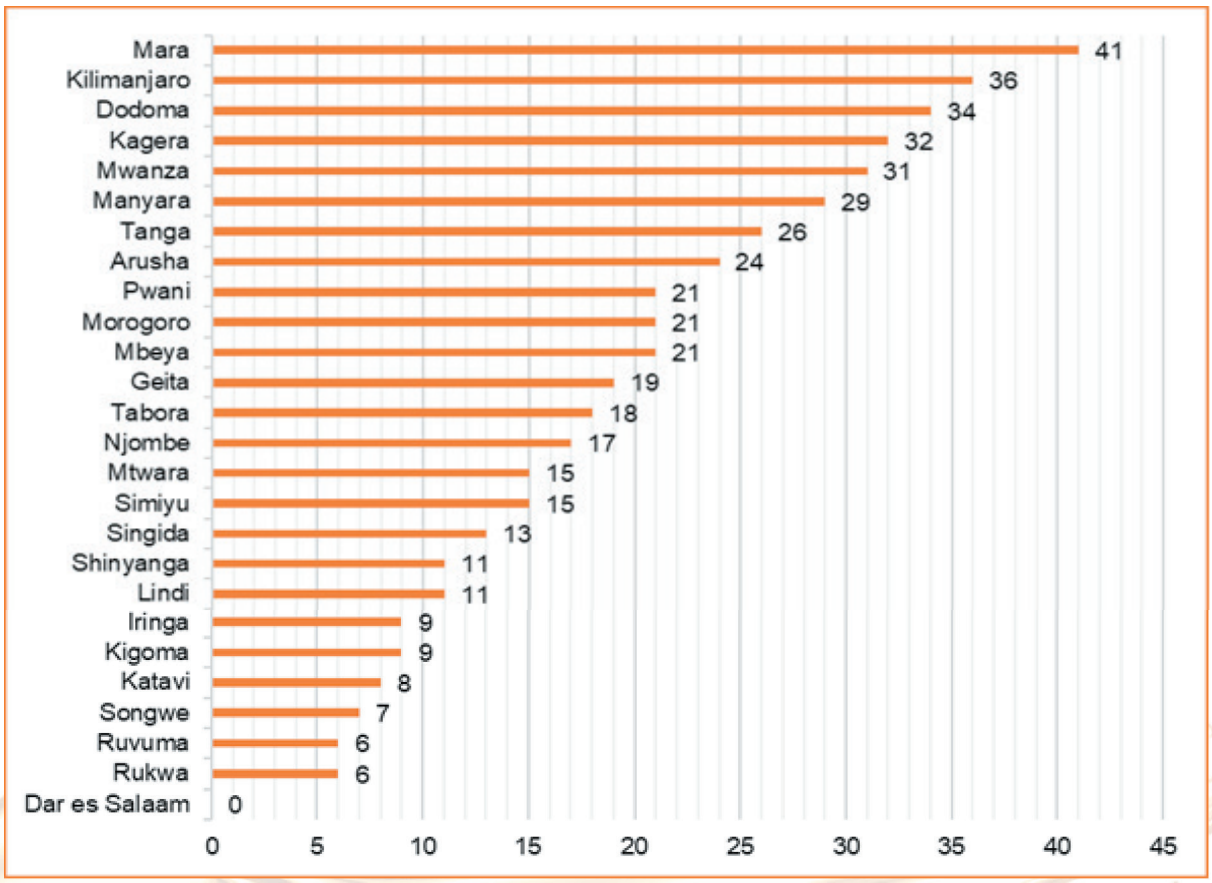


Figure 6: Licensed Rural Petroleum Retail Outlets by Region in Mainland Tanzania as of 30th June 2024

3. LIQUID PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION

3.1 Importation of Petroleum Products through the Bulk Procurement System

The importation of petroleum products for local consumption is conducted through the Bulk Procurement System (BPS), which is coordinated by the Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency (PBPA). The importation of petroleum products for the transit market can occur through BPS or private arrangements made by the importer. The products currently imported through BPS include petrol, diesel, kerosene, and Jet A-1. Other liquid petroleum products are imported through arrangements made by licensed importers. In coordinating the importation of petroleum products, PBPA conducts international competitive bidding through a tendering process. On an annual basis, PBPA pre-qualifies suppliers eligible to participate in BPS tenders. The winning bidders are determined from the tender results by selecting the lowest premium bid for each tender.

In FY 2023/24, PBPA issued 116 tenders for suppliers to deliver petroleum products, which is an increase of 9 tenders from the 107 tenders issued in FY 2022/23. This increase in floated tenders is attributed to the increasing demand for petroleum products in local and transit markets. **Table 2** summarises suppliers that won BPS tenders and the number of tenders won during the year under review. **Appendix 3** presents a list of all BPS tenders, the winning bidders, and the corresponding premiums.

Table 2: Winning Suppliers and Number of Tenders Won in the Financial Year 2023/24

S.No	BPS Tender Winner	No. Tender Won	Percentage (%)
1	Addax Energy SA	23	20%
2	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	21	18%
3	Augusta Energy DMCC	18	16%
4	Coral Energy DMCC	18	16%
5	Montfort Trading FZE	14	12%
6	E3 Energy DMCC	12	10%
7	Hapco FZE	8	6%
8	Vitol Bahrain EC	1	1%
9	TPDC	1	1%
	TOTAL BPS Tender	**116**	**100%**

The weighted average premiums in 2023/24 decreased by 21.7% for diesel and increased by 0.6% and 4.5% for petrol and Jet A-1/kerosene, respectively, compared to the weighted average premiums in FY 2022/23, as summarised in **Table 3** and detailed in **Appendix 3**.

Table 3: Comparison of the weighted average premiums in FY 2023/24 and FY 2022/23

Financial Year	Diesel (USD/MT)	Petrol (USD/MT)	Jet A-1 /Kerosene (USD/MT)
FY 2022/23	115.700	171.000	191.900
FY 2023/24	90.588	171.981	200.555
Percentage Change	**-21.7%**	**0.6%**	**4.5%**

Premiums for the supply of petroleum products through Dar es Salaam Port continued to be lower than premiums of products imported through Tanga and Mtwara ports. The main reason for lower premiums at Dar es Salaam Port was the economies of scale achieved there. The average premiums for the supply of petroleum products through the three ports are shown in **Table 4**. The monthly premiums of each petroleum product for each port are provided in **Appendix 4**.

Table 4: Weighted Average Premiums for each Port in FY 2023/24

Name of Port	Number of cargoes	Diesel (USD/MT)	Petrol (USD/MT)	Jet A-1 / IK (USD/MT)
Dar es Salaam	**110**	87.710	169.794	199.920
Tanga	**16**	165.683	196.349	210.723
Mtwara	**11**	172.082	175.167	-

3.2 Quantities of Imported Liquid Petroleum Products

The main imported petroleum products are petrol, diesel, kerosene, Jet A-1, and HFO. In the financial year 2023/24, a total of 9,223,907,976 litres were imported showing an increase of 12% compared to 8,231,020,644 litres imported in the financial year 2022/23. Imports for the local market account for 47% of the total imports and the remaining 53% were imports for transit to neighbouring countries as depicted in **Figure 7**.

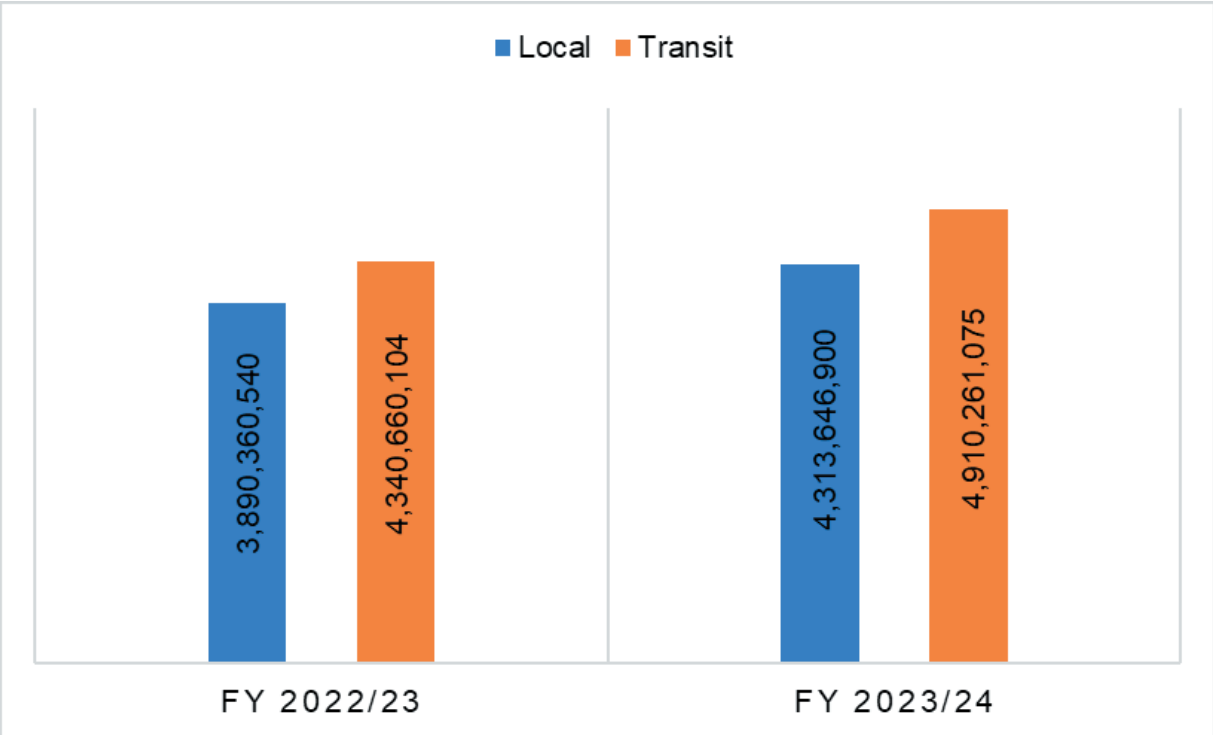


Figure 7: Local vs Transit Petroleum Products Imports in FY 2023/24 (in litres)

Imports for local consumption increased by 10.9%, while imports for transit increased by 13.1% when compared to the quantities imported in FY 2022/23, as shown in **Table 5**. The increase in local imports is attributed to growth in economic activities, including manufacturing, electricity, construction, tourism, trade, and financial services. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the country's GDP grew by 5.3% in 2023, and in 2024, the GDP is projected to grow by 5.7%. Similarly, the landlocked neighbouring countries' economies were in favourable growth after the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to an increase in the utilisation of Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports in transiting petroleum products.

Local imports of kerosene have continued to decline as alternative fuel sources, including electricity, LPG, and solar power, have been used to replace it. Appendix 5 indicates additional details of the imported quantities for each petroleum product for the local and transit markets.

Table 5: Total Local and Transit Imports by products (in Litres)

	Type of Product	2022/23	2023/24	% Change
Local Imports	Petrol	1,450,931,164	1,625,467,796	12.0%
	Diesel	2,215,366,404	2,428,808,403	9.6%
	Kerosene	5,663,976	3,841,792	-32%
	Jet A-1	203,971,371	232,247,412	13.9%
	HFO	14,427,625	23,281,497	61.4%
	Total	**3,890,360,540**	**4,313,646,900**	**10.9%**
Transit Imports	Diesel	2,874,528,966	3,348,815,954	16%
	Petrol	1,237,702,670	1,313,874,562	6%
	Kerosene	26,896,048	1,545,789	-94%
	Jet A-1	197,963,143	243,535,667	23%
	HFO	3,569,277	2,489,103	-30%
	Total	**4,340,660,104**	**4,910,261,075**	**13.1%**

The neighbouring countries that imported products through Tanzania were Zambia (37.6%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (28.4%), Rwanda (14.1%), Malawi (11.6%), Uganda (1.4%), and Burundi (2.2%). In addition, transhipments to Zanzibar were conducted through Tanga and Dar es Salaam Ports, which account for 4.7% of the transit imports.

3.3 Consumption of Liquid Petroleum Products

The main business segments that consume petroleum products are transportation, industries, construction, mining, agriculture, and aviation. In FY 2023/24, a total of 4,633,211,564 litres of liquid petroleum products were consumed, which is equivalent to a 4.2% increase compared to 4,446,691,488 litres consumed in FY 2022/23, as depicted in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Petroleum Products Consumption in FY 2023/24 (in Litres)

Year	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene	HFO	Jet-A1	IDO	TOTAL
2023/24	2,580,133,240	1,753,290,950	9,161,600	27,496,150	263,109,624	20,000	**4,633,211,564**
2022/23	2,520,847,056	1,639,465,033	9,671,800	33,283,991	243,383,608	40,000	**4,446,691,488**
Change	**2.4%**	**6.9%**	**-5.3%**	**-17.4%**	**8.1%**	**-50.0%**	**4.2%**

In the year under review, the retail segment (transportation) consumed 60.5% of the total consumed petroleum products, and the direct customers' segment (agriculture & industries) consumed 28.8%. Mining and aviation segments consumed 4.5% and 5.7% of the total consumption products, respectively. The quantity of petroleum products consumed by the business segments is shown in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Petroleum Consumption by Category for the FY 2023/24 (in Litres)

CATEGORY	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene	HFO	Jet A-1	IDO	TOTAL
Transportation	1,519,915,511	1,278,791,260	4,924,117	-	-	-	**2,803,630,888**
Manufacturing Industries and Agriculture	835,939,675	474,499,690	4,237,483	19,594,500	-	20,000	**1,334,291,348**
Power generation	25,360,200	-	-	-	-	-	**25,360,200**
Mining	198,917,854	-	-	7,901,650	-	-	**206,819,504**
Aviation	-	-	-	-	263,109,624	-	**263,109,624**
TOTAL	**2,580,133,240**	**1,753,290,950**	**9,161,600**	**27,496,150**	**263,109,624**	**20,000**	4,633,211,564

3.3.1 White Petroleum Products (AGO, PMS, and IK) Consumption per Region

During the period under review, the annual consumption of petrol, diesel and kerosene at petroleum retail outlets and consumer installations totalled 4,342,585,790 litres. The highest consumption was in Dar es Salaam, followed by Mwanza, Pwani, Arusha, and Dodoma, as shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Annual Consumption per Region (in Litres)

S/N	Region	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	TOTAL
1	DSM	542,348,905	782,712,066	2,903,200	**1,327,964,171**
2	Mwanza	149,655,218	184,365,556	712,500	**334,733,274**
3	Pwani	65,669,613	216,807,956	237,500	**282,715,069**
4	Arusha	102,570,900	129,181,500	996,500	**232,748,900**
5	Dodoma	94,832,118	121,117,700	282,500	**216,232,318**
6	Mbeya	78,967,000	129,725,687	214,000	**208,906,687**
7	Geita	28,645,700	138,817,764	-	**167,463,464**
8	Morogoro	71,611,982	75,842,600	413,000	**147,867,582**
9	Iringa	47,593,200	89,530,756	59,500	**137,183,456**
10	Shinyanga	52,903,708	82,682,000	48,500	**135,634,208**
11	Tanga	60,573,700	71,830,554	2,181,500	**134,585,754**
12	Kilimanjaro	64,904,200	62,601,150	690,400	**128,195,750**
13	Kagera	64,603,855	47,270,500	187,000	**112,061,355**
14	Mara	34,376,800	56,262,090	-	**90,638,890**
15	Mtwara	33,840,672	52,799,706	34,500	**86,674,878**
16	Ruvuma	37,020,292	49,563,935	-	**86,584,227**
17	Njombe	32,321,600	52,645,663	-	**84,967,263**
18	Tabora	35,789,000	40,154,550	27,000	**75,970,550**
19	Songwe	17,133,000	50,174,200	10,000	**67,317,200**
20	Kigoma	32,098,374	34,546,928	-	**66,645,302**
21	Singida	25,719,800	31,664,780	51,000	**57,435,580**
22	Manyara	22,103,500	19,461,000	-	**41,564,500**
23	Lindi	18,754,015	13,969,275	30,500	**32,753,790**
24	Rukwa	17,535,900	14,512,100	82,500	**32,130,500**
25	Katavi	11,044,522	20,274,499	-	**31,319,021**
26	Simiyu	10,673,376	11,618,725	-	**22,292,101**
	TOTAL	**1,753,290,950**	**2,580,133,240**	**9,161,600**	**4,342,585,790**

3.3.2 Aviation Fuel Distribution

Aviation fuel services at various airports in the country were provided by four (4) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely Puma Energy Ltd, Total Energies (T) Ltd, Oilcom (T) Ltd, and Lake Oil. During this period, 263,109,624 litres of Jet A-1 and 390,015 litres of aviation gasoline (AvGas) were supplied. Puma Energy was the exclusive supplier of AvGas. Most of the Jet A-1 was consumed at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA), accounting for 81.2% of the total consumption due to its higher air traffic compared to other airports, followed by Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) with 13.0%. **Figure 8** illustrates the distribution of Jet A-1 consumption across airports.

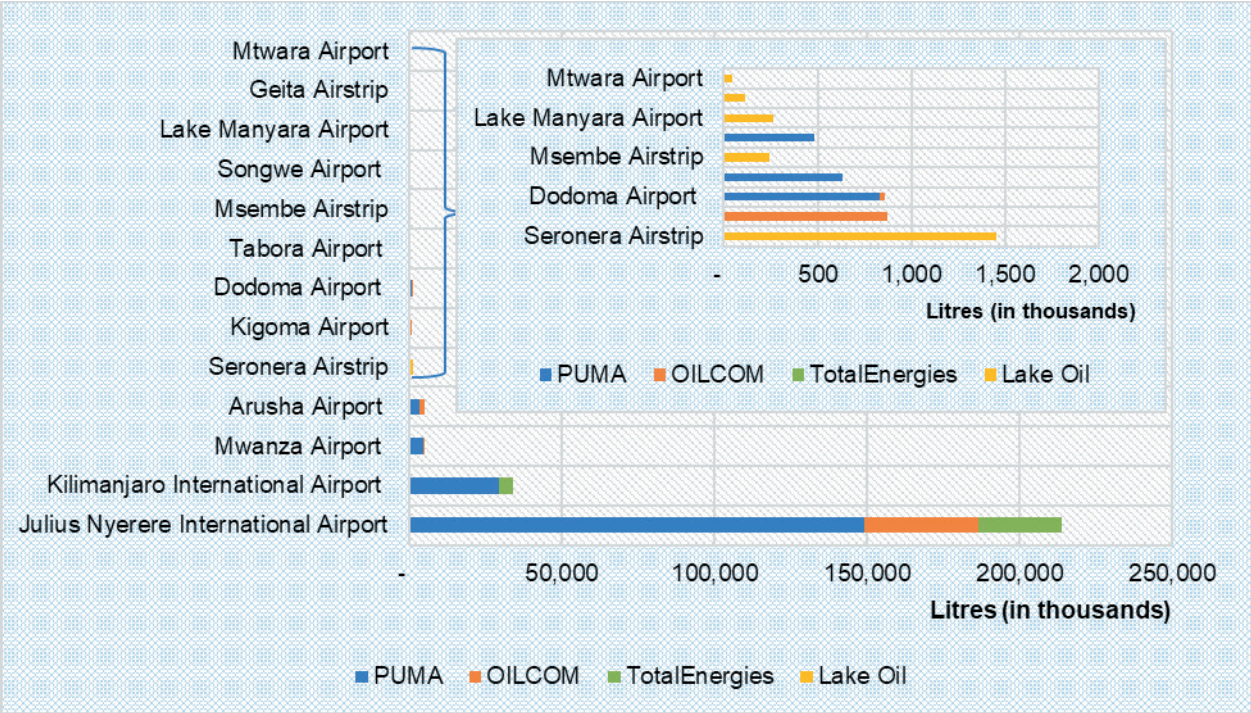


Figure 8: Jet A-1 Consumption and Distribution by Airport and Company

3.4 Stock Availability

The Authority continued to monitor petroleum product stock balances to ensure compliance with Regulation 6 of the Petroleum (General) Regulations of 2011, which requires petroleum wholesalers to maintain a minimum stock of petroleum products that can suffice for at least 15 days. Furthermore, Rule 25(1)(l) of the Petroleum (Wholesale, Storage, Retail and Consumer Installation) Rules 2022, GN 150 requires OMCs to prepare and submit a weekly in-tank stock report to EWURA to ensure compliance with regulations. Additionally, the Authority works with PBPA to ensure adequate products are procured through BPS each month. The main objective is to guarantee the security of the country's supply of petroleum products at all times.

During the period under review, the depots had stocks of petroleum products sufficient to cover the country's requirements for at least 15 days, except for petrol, diesel, and LPG, as shown in **Figure 9** and **Figure 10**.

The main reason for the low reserves of petrol and diesel was the shortage of US Dollars to settle payments required for importing petroleum products, which also resulted in receiving a significant quantity of petroleum products on financial hold. The Government took various measures aimed at facilitating payments. This included allowing other hard currencies to be acceptable for payment of imported petroleum products, using hedge instruments such as forwards contracts and swaps, and raising financing cost to 1.5% of CIF from 1.0%.

By the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2023/24, there had been a significant decline in products on financial hold. EWURA monitored the petroleum stocks closely to ensure that the country had a continuous supply of petroleum products.

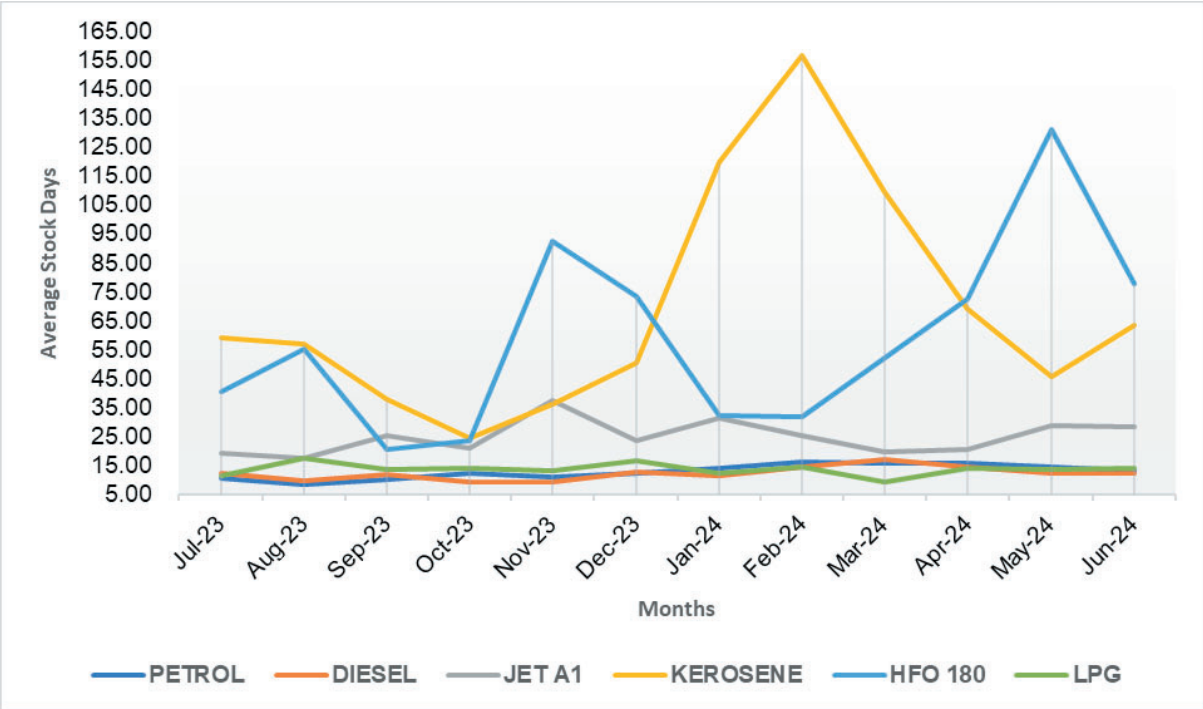


Figure 9: Monthly Average Stock Days of Petroleum Products in FY 2023/24

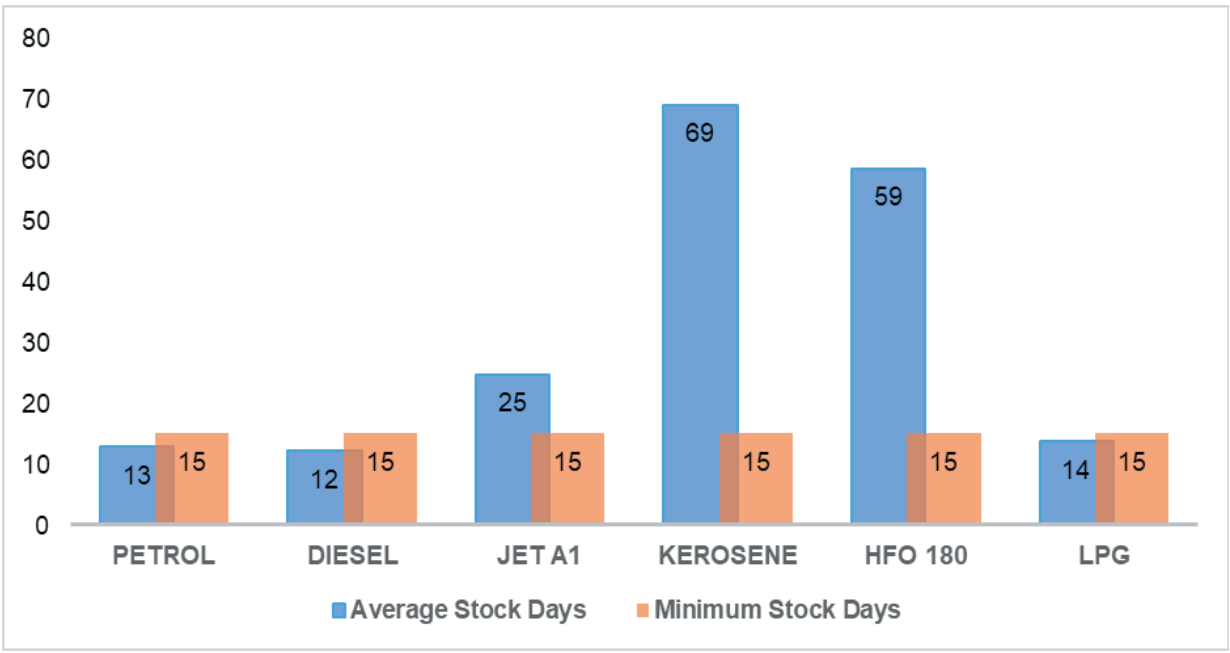


Figure 10: Annual Average Stock Days of Petroleum Products in FY 2023/24

4. PRICES OF LIQUID PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND LPG

The prices of petroleum products are determined and published per Section 166 of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392. Petroleum wholesale and retail cap prices for diesel, petrol, and kerosene are set every month as required by the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2022.

4.1 Trend of World Prices for Petroleum Products

The majority of petroleum products supplied in Tanzania are sourced from the Arab Gulf, with additional supplies coming from Oman and India. In this regard, the FOB reference prices in the Shipping and Supply Contracts for petroleum product supplies through BPS are based on Arabian Gulf (AG) market prices as published by Platts. The Authority continues to monitor the trends for world prices for both crude and refined petroleum products.

4.1.1 World Market Crude Oil Prices

In the period under review, the market observed a slight decrease in crude oil prices compared to last financial year following a slowdown in demand and oil investor build-ups in major markets. OPEC slowdowns in executing supply cuts plans in some periods of the year led to the slumping of prices to the end of June 2024, as reiterated by the EIA in their report. In the financial year 2023/24, the average price of crude oil stood at USD 84 per barrel compared to USD 86 per barrel in the financial year 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 2%. The trend of crude oil prices is shown in **Figure 11**.

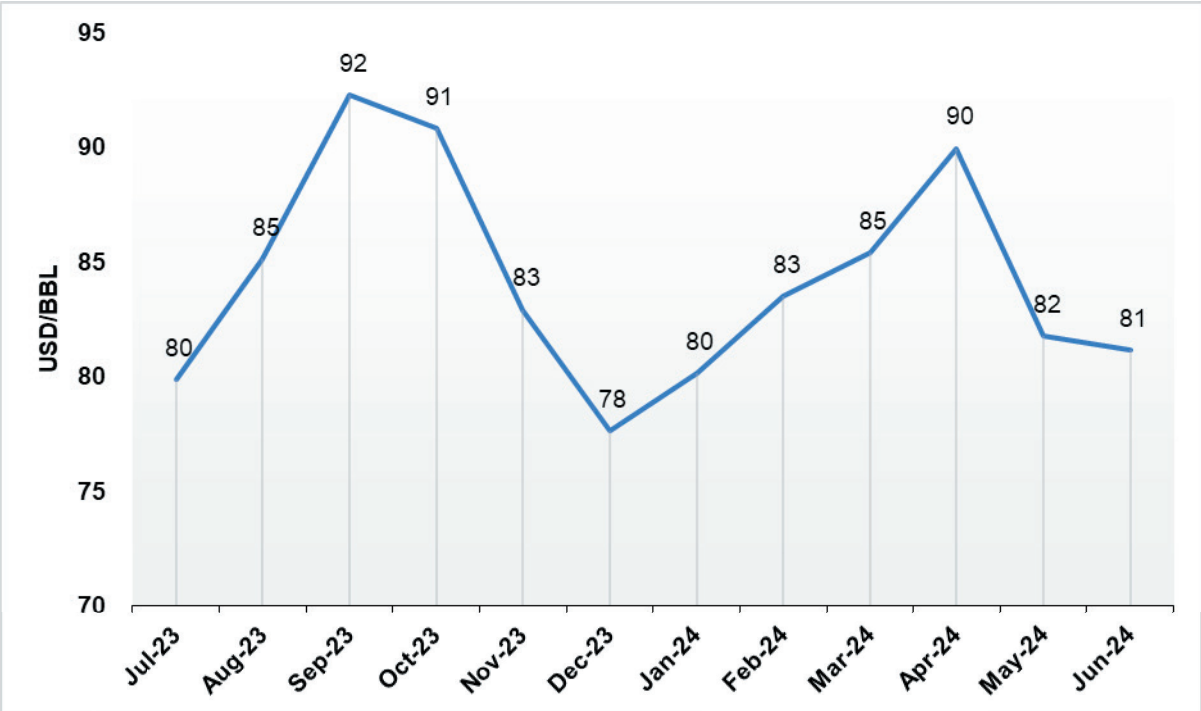


Figure 11: Trend of Brent Crude Oil Prices in FY 2023/24

4.1.2 World Refined Petroleum Products Market Prices

In the year under review, the average FOB prices for refined petroleum products in the world market recorded a decreasing trend. The average FOB prices for petrol, diesel, and kerosene were USD 776/MT, USD 773/MT, and USD 807/MT, which is equivalent to a decrease of 0.5%, 8%, and 6% respectively, when

compared to the average FOB prices of financial year 2022/23. **Figure 12** and **Table 9** show the average FOB price trends for petroleum products in FY 2023/24.

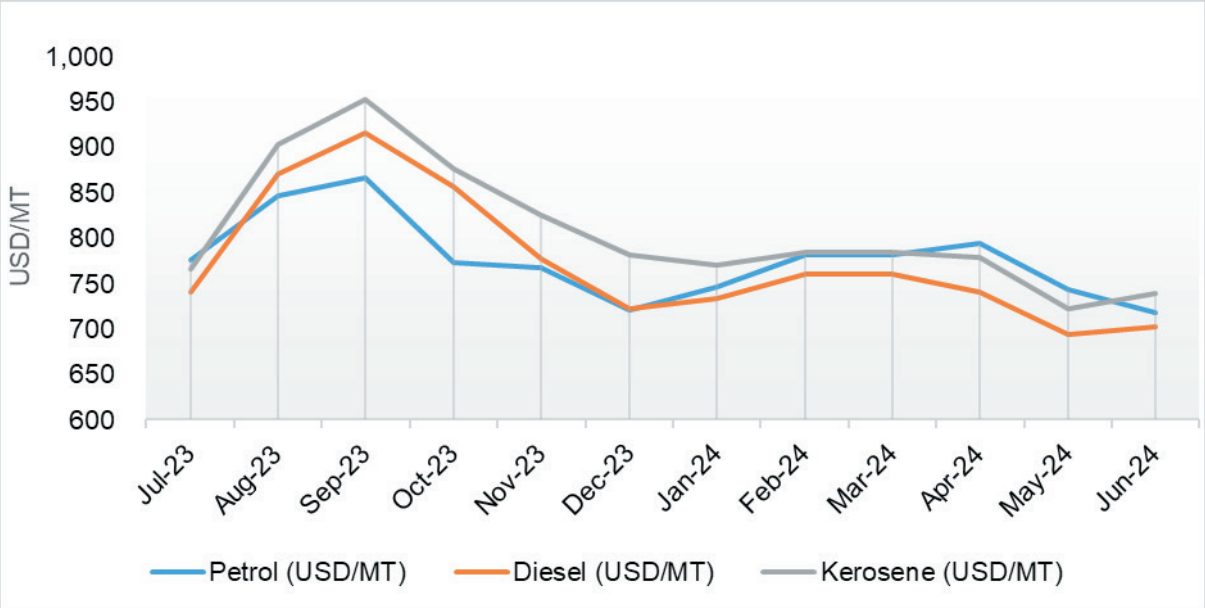


Figure 12: Average Petroleum Products FOB Price trends in the financial year 2023/24

Table 9: Monthly Average World Market Prices of Refined Petroleum Products FOB in 2023/24 (in USD/MT)

Month	Petrol (USD/MT)	Diesel (USD/MT)	Kerosene (USD/MT)
Jul-23	775	740	766
Aug-23	847	870	903
Sep-23	866	916	952
Oct-23	773	856	876
Nov-23	767	778	825
Dec-23	720	722	781
Jan-24	746	733	770
Feb-24	782	760	784
Mar-24	782	760	784
Apr-24	794	741	779
May-24	743	693	721
Jun-24	718	702	739
Average FY 2023/24	**776**	**773**	**807**
Average FY 2022/23	**780**	**842**	**855**
% Change	**-0.5%**	**-8%**	**-6%**

The trend in FOB prices mirrored the trend in global crude oil prices during the year under review. This shows a strong correlation between crude oil prices and the prices of refined petroleum products. **Figure 13** illustrates the relationship between global crude oil prices and FOB price trends.

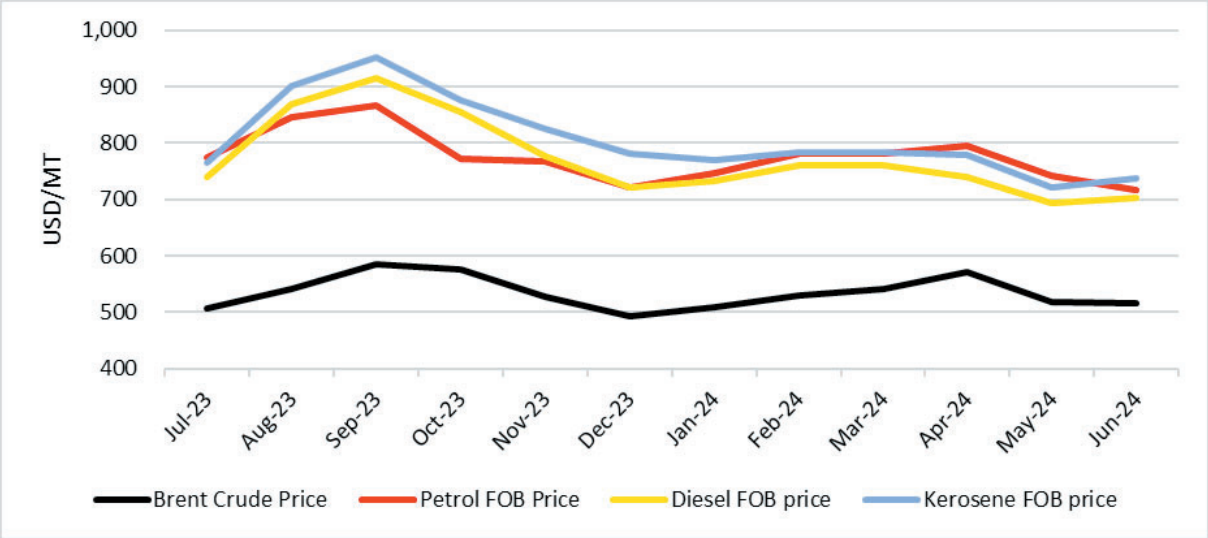


Figure 13: The Trend of Brent Crude Oil Prices vs FOB Prices in FY 2023/24

4.1.3 The FOB prices of LPG

In the year under review, the FOB prices for LPG (propane and butane) exhibited an upward trend in the first half of the period, peaking in April 2024 before experiencing a gradual decline in the following months. Butane prices peaked at USD 640/MT in February and March 2024, while propane peaked at USD 630/MT during the same period. The lowest prices were recorded in July 2023 for both products, with propane at USD 457/MT and butane at USD 447/MT as shown **Figure 14**.

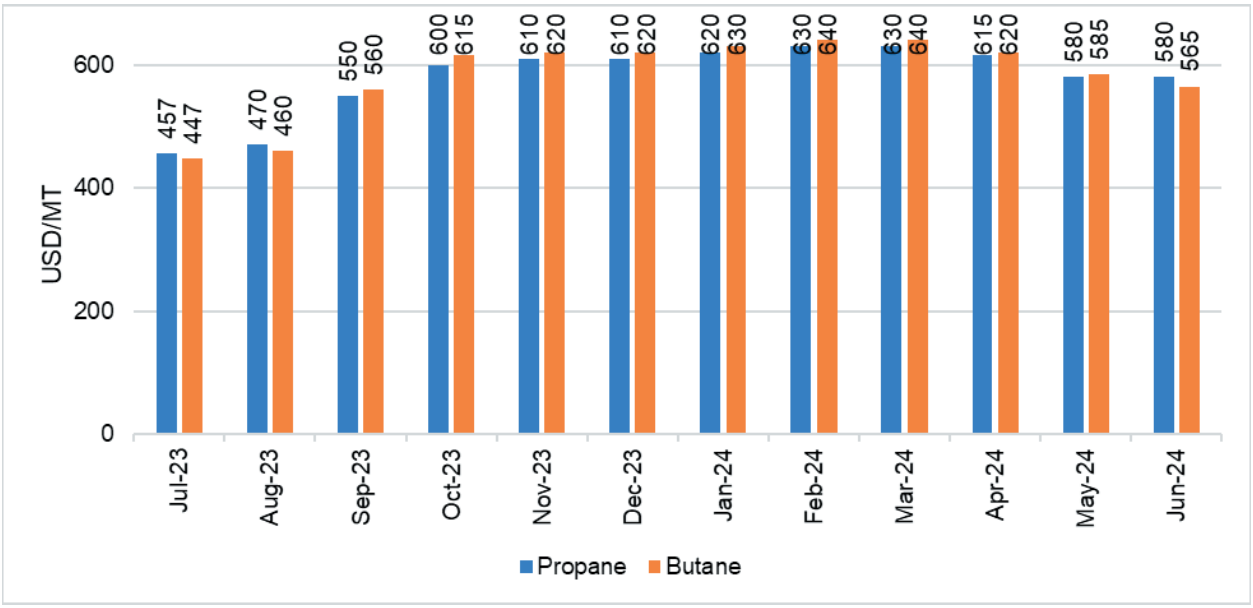


Figure 14: The Trend of Saudi Aramco LPG Contract Prices in FY 2023/24

4.2 Domestic Petroleum Product Prices

In the year under review, the Authority continued to regulate the petroleum industry in all aspects, including the pricing of petroleum products. The domestic wholesale and retail cap prices of petrol, diesel, and kerosene were published every month for all districts in Mainland Tanzania. The prices were determined by considering product delivery at port (DAP) costs and other expenses, including local costs payable to government authorities, taxes, operation costs, and margins to cover operational expenses and ensure a return on investment to wholesalers and retailers of petroleum products. In the financial year 2023/24, the

average pump prices in Dar es Salaam were TZS 3,166 per litre for petrol, TZS 3,128 per litre for diesel, and TZS 3,030 per litre for kerosene. In comparison to the average pump prices of FY 2022/23, for the FY 2023/24, the price of petrol increased by 5% while the prices of diesel and kerosene decreased by 2% and 5%, respectively as indicated in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Monthly Pump Prices in Dar es Salaam in FY 2023/24 (in TZS/L)

Month	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene
Jul-23	2,736	2,544	2,829
Aug-23	3,199	2,935	2,668
Sep-23	3,213	3,259	2,943
Oct-23	3,281	3,448	2,943
Nov-23	3,274	3,374	3,423
Dec-23	3,158	3,226	3,423
Jan-24	3,084	3,078	3,510
Feb-24	3,051	3,029	2,840
Mar-24	3,163	3,126	2,840
Apr-24	3,257	3,210	2,840
May-24	3,314	3,196	2,840
Jun-24	3,261	3,112	3,261
Average FY 2023/24	**3,166**	**3,128**	**3,030**
Average FY 2022/23	**3,012**	**3,198**	**3,178**
% Change	**5%**	**-2%**	**-5%**

Beginning in March 2024, the Authority issued harmonised pump prices for petrol and diesel at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara ports to ensure swift delivery and distribution of petroleum products to the Northern, and Southern regions, as well as to decongest Dar es Salaam port by the requirements outlined in the BPS Regulation. Price harmonisation enabled the removal of substantial price disparities between Dar es Salaam Port and the other ports and hence it improved the use of Mtwara Port for deliveries to the Southern regions of Mtwara, Ruvuma, and Lindi, along with Tanga Port for deliveries to the Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions. The pump prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara are shown in **Table 11** and **Table 12** and the trend in pump prices at the ports prior to price harmonisation from July 2023 to February 2024 and after harmonisation from March 2024 is depicted in Figure 15 and Figure 15.

Table 11: Monthly Pump Prices of Diesel at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara Ports in FY 2023/24 (in TZS/Litre)

Month	Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Mtwara
Jul-23	2,544	2,760	3,000
Aug-23	2,935	2,981	3,008
Sep-23	3,259	3,305	3,332
Oct-23	3,448	3,494	3,520
Nov-23	3,374	3,510	3,546
Dec-23	3,226	3,377	3,546
Jan-24	3,078	3,219	3,456
Feb-24	3,029	3,196	3,354
Mar-24	3,126	3,173	3,070
Apr-24	3,210	3,256	3,212
May-24	3,196	3,242	3,200
Jun-24	3,112	3,121	3,122

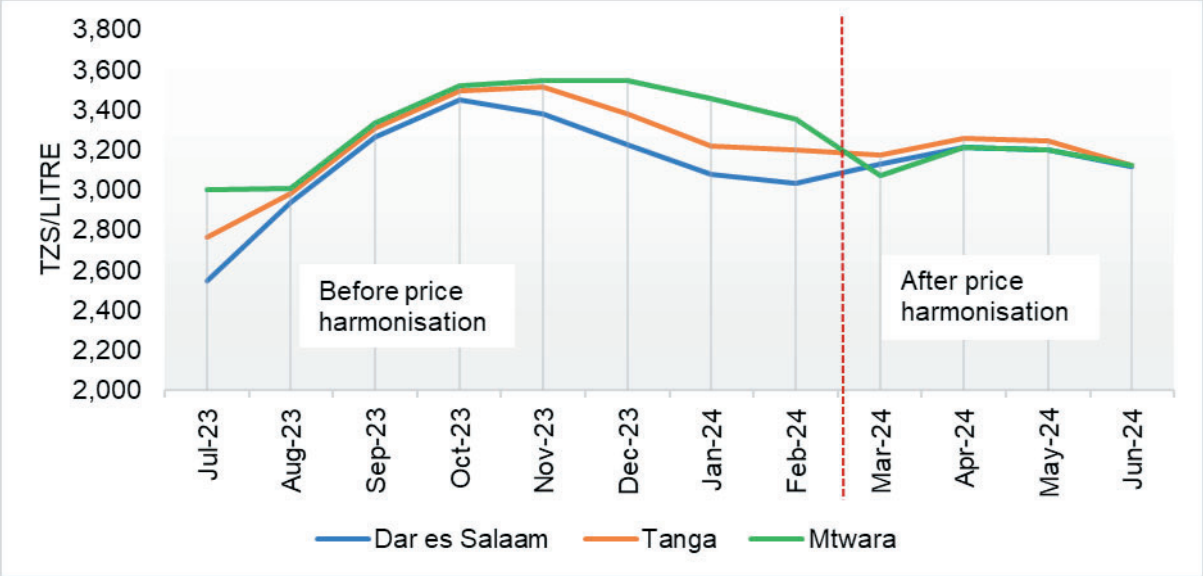


Figure 15: Diesel Pump Prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara Ports in FY 2023/24

Table 12: Monthly Pump Prices of Petrol at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara Ports in FY 2023/24 (in TZS/Litre)

Month	Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Mtwara
Jul-23	2,736	2,724	2,809
Aug-23	3,199	3,245	3,271
Sep-23	3,213	3,259	3,285
Oct-23	3,281	3,327	3,353
Nov-23	3,274	3,320	3,347
Dec-23	3,158	3,204	3,231
Jan-24	3,084	3,064	3,201
Feb-24	3,051	3,064	3,112
Mar-24	3,163	3,209	3,115
Apr-24	3,257	3,303	3,260
May-24	3,314	3,360	3,317
Jun-24	3,261	3,263	3,267

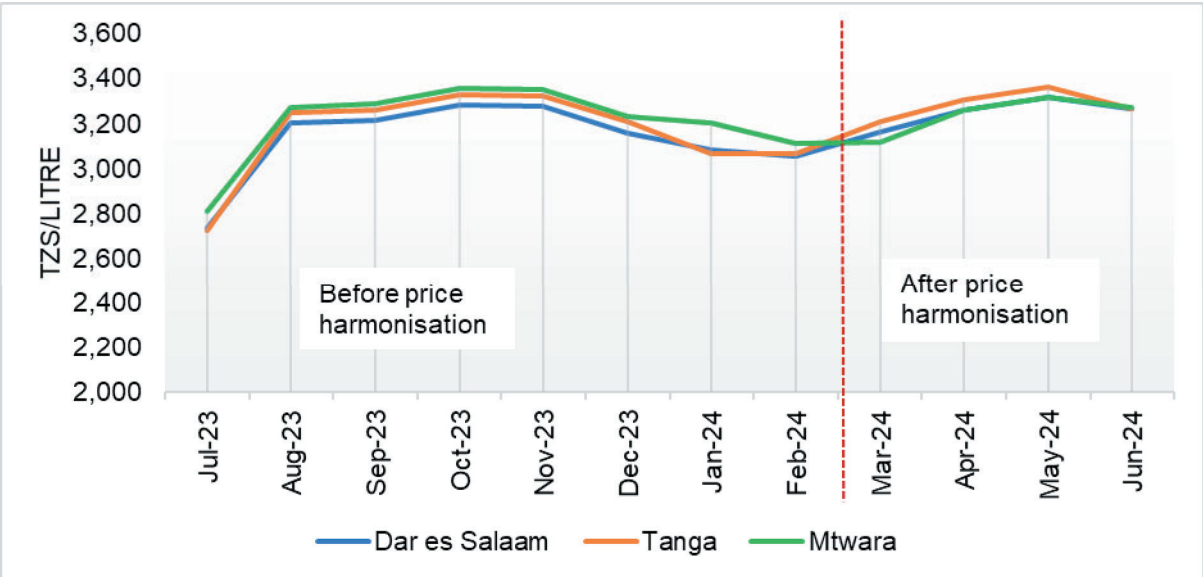


Figure 16: Petrol Pump Prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara Ports in FY 2023/24

4.2.1 Relationship between FOB prices and Local pump prices

Tanzania is a net importer of petroleum products as there is no local production. Consequently, fluctuations in the world market prices for refined petroleum products directly impact local pump prices. **Figure 17** and **Figure 18** show the relationship between FOB prices of refined petroleum products and local pump prices during the period under review**.** The trend shows local pump prices for diesel and petrol in FY 2023/24 versus FOB prices.

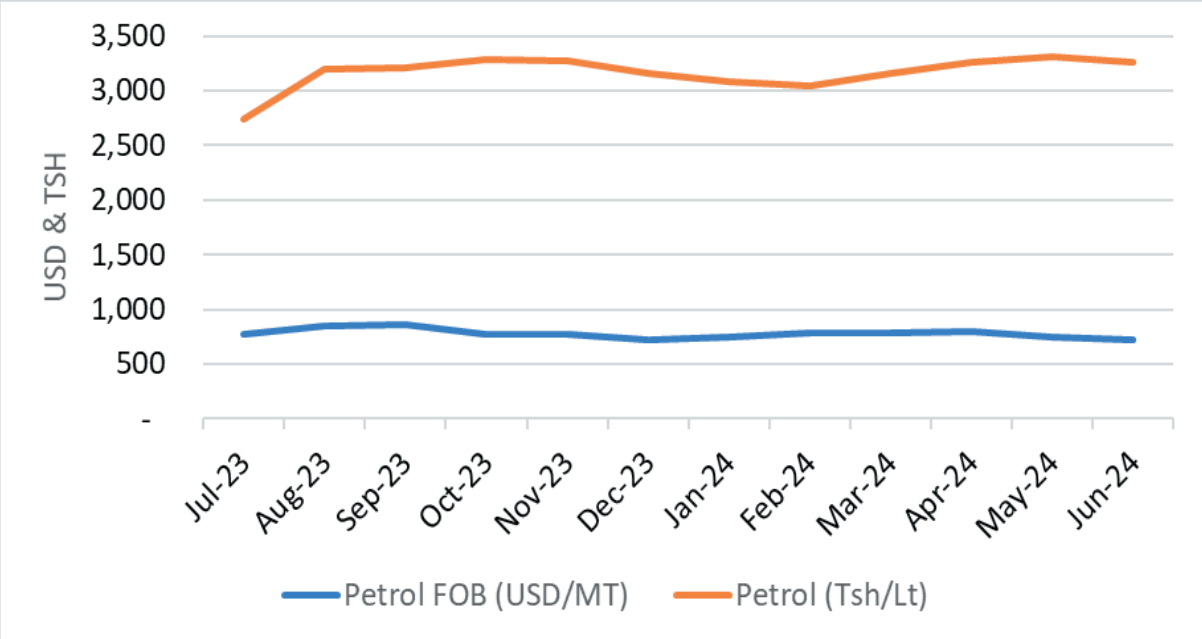


Figure 17: Relationship between Petrol FOB prices and Local Pump Prices in FY 2023/24

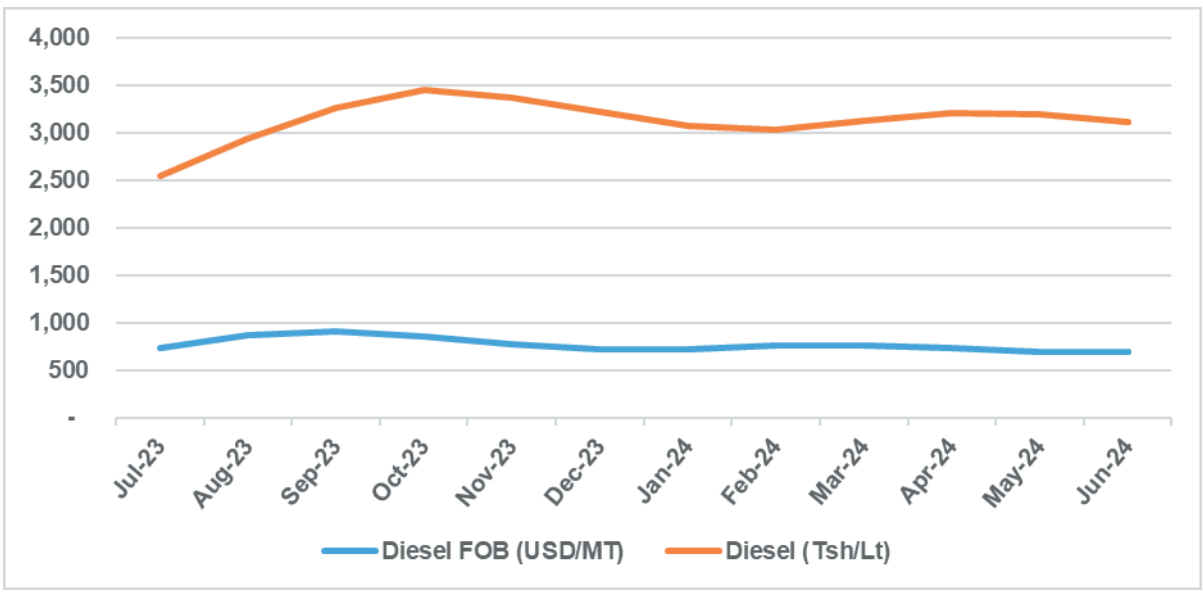


Figure 18: Relationship between Diesel FOB Prices and Local Pump Prices in FY 2023/24

4.2.2 Demurrage Costs

Demurrage costs are charges payable to petroleum suppliers due to delays in discharging petroleum products based on an agreed-upon time specified in the shipping and supply contracts. **Figure 19** shows the trend of unit demurrage costs and demurrage days for the three ports, and Table 13 indicates the average Demurrage cost and days for the three Ports in the Financial year 2023/24.

Dar es Salaam port experiences the highest number of demurrage days due to vessel congestion, particularly at KOJ1. This congestion results from the limited capacity of the receiving facility and the increasing number of users, including importers of HFO and vegetable oil, as well as private vessels that import petroleum products destined for neighbouring countries. In contrast, while Mtwara port has lower demurrage days, its unit demurrage cost is high because of the small quantities imported through the port.

Table 13: The Average Demurrage Cost and Days for the Three Ports in FY 2023/24

	DSM		TANGA		MTWARA	
Months	Demurrage Cost (USD/MT)	Days	Demurrage Cost (USD/MT)	Days	Demurrage Cost (USD/MT)	Days
Jul-23	7.31	7.62	6.79	8.25	-	-
Aug-23	5.95	6.99	3.49	2.80	-	-
Sep-23	1.40	3.70	2.30	1.82	9.91	1.82
Oct-23	5.89	8.46	-	-	-	-
Nov-23	3.42	9.09	1.34	1.36	5.10	1.31
Dec-23	2.83	8.51	0.19	0.29	5.52	1.43
Jan-24	5.59	6.73	2.30	1.14	14.47	3.25
Feb-24	7.16	1.92	-	-	6.51	1.34
Mar-24	5.19	4.04	1.53	1.54	2.60	0.77
Apr-24	4.14	1.36	1.57	1.58	-	-
May-24	6.07	6.07	0.61	0.79	11.35	1.72
Jun-24	6.86	7.77	0.67	1.08	8.80	2.36
Average FY 2023/24	**5.15**	**6.02**	**1.73**	**1.72**	**5.36**	**1.17**
Average FY 2022/23	**3.77**	**11.07**	**1.21**	**2.21**	**8.04**	**2.21**
Change	**36.6%**	**-45.6%**	**43.1%**	**-22.1%**	**-33.4%**	**-47.2%**

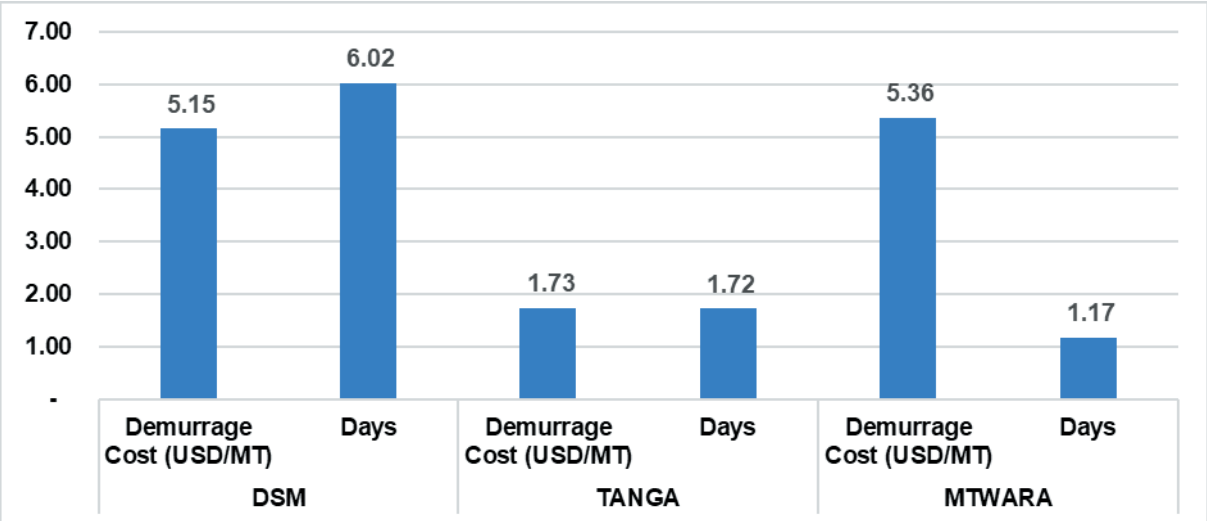


Figure 19: Demurrage Days and Unit Demurrage Cost at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports

The average demurrage costs at Dar es Salaam port in the financial year 2023/24 increased to USD 5.15 /MT, equivalent to an increase of 37% compared to the cost in financial year 2022/23. Demurrage days decreased to 6.02 days, equivalent to a 45.6% decrease compared to the financial year 2022/23. The average unit demurrage costs at Tanga port increased to USD 1.73 /MT, equivalent to an increase of 43%, and the demurrage days decreased to 1.72 days, equivalent to a decrease of 22.1% compared to the financial year 2022/23. The average demurrage cost per unit at Mtwara port decreased to USD 5,36 /MT, equivalent to a decrease of 33.4%, and demurrage days have also decreased to 1.17 days, equivalent to a reduction of 41.17% compared to the financial year 2022/23.

4.3 Market Share of Oil Marketing Companies

The Authority monitors OMCs' performance to view the level of competition in the industry. The industry allows the OMCs to enter or exit the market, merge, acquire, re-brand, or conduct business promotions provided that it aligns with the legal provisions. Anti-competitive practices, including distortion of fuel quality standards, selling petroleum products beyond cap prices, and breaching HSE practices are restricted, and legal actions are taken against dishonest operators.

In the financial year 2023/24, the petroleum market operations in the country remained competitive and fairly distributed among different OMCs. Six OMCs accounted for 51.2% of the total market share. These are Puma Energy (16.7%), MOIL (10.9%), Oilcom (6.7%), TotalEnergies (5.9%), Mount Meru Petroleum (5.8%), and Lake Oil (5.2%), while the remaining OMCs shared the remaining market share. Factors contributing to the observed market share include ownership of petroleum retail outlets, customers' brand loyalty, competitive services to petroleum retail outlets owned by individuals or companies that don't conduct petroleum wholesale business, and supply contracts with big consumers such as industries, mining, and agricultural companies. The market share of all OMCs is shown in **Table 14**.

Puma Energy has maintained the first position over a period of three years, while MOIL moved from the fourth position with a market share of 8.5% in 2021 to the second position with a market share of 10.9%. OMCs that have improved their market position include Oilcom, Mount Meru Petroleum, and Lake Oil.

TotalEnergies has dropped its market share from 13.1% in the year 2021 to 5.9% in FY 2023/24, dropping from second to fourth position. Likewise, Oryx Energies has also dropped its market share from 7.5% in the year 2021 to 5.1% in FY 2023/24, dropping from fifth to seventh position. GBP has also lost a significant part of its market share, declining from 8.5% in the year 2021 to 3.5% in FY 2023/24, dropping from the third to the 11th position. Further market analysis details are provided in **Table 15**.

Table 14: OMCs Market Share for FY 2023/24

S/N	OMC NAME	PMS Litres	AGO Litres	IK Litres	HFO Litres	JET A-1 Litres	IDO Litres	TOTAL Litres	MARKET SHARE
1.	Puma Energy	173,187,366	406,190,000	60,000	4,300,150	188,686,153		772,423,669	16.7%
2.	MOIL	239,314,956	266,415,238	-	-	-		505,730,194	10.9%
3.	Oilcom	113,652,501	153,178,566	5,316,674	-	40,319,284		312,467,025	6.7%
4.	TotalEnergies	92,732,902	140,638,258	2,203,500	7,585,000	31,987,128	20,000	275,166,788	5.9%
5.	Mount Meru Petroleum	133,732,658	133,532,658	-	-	-		267,265,316	5.8%
6.	Lake Oil	114,874,600	122,639,550	-	-	2,117,059		239,631,209	5.2%
7.	Oryx Energies	62,038,409	174,503,088	474,300	-	-		237,015,797	5.1%
8.	Camel Oil	105,229,887	130,109,600	-	-	-		235,339,487	5.1%
9.	Acer Petroleum	117,859,204	110,671,091	-	-	-		228,530,294	4.9%
10.	Olympic Petroleum	83,640,311	113,893,988	-	-	-		197,534,299	4.3%
11.	GBP	53,062,221	107,590,713	413,109	-	-		161,066,043	3.5%
12.	Star Oil	63,727,757	68,266,994	-	-	-		131,994,751	2.8%
13.	GAPCO	58,892,639	50,254,926	-	-	-		109,147,565	2.4%
14.	Afroil Investment	38,193,697	63,385,919	-	-	-		101,579,616	2.2%
15.	Vivo Energy	38,731,077	55,623,858	157,500	-	-		94,512,435	2.0%
16.	TANOIL Investments	17,209,500	69,534,448	-	-	-		86,743,948	1.9%
17.	Hass Petroleum	38,629,521	47,483,426	-	-	-		86,112,948	1.9%
18.	Petroafrica	29,160,000	48,910,600	-	-	-		78,070,600	1.7%
19.	Barrel Petro Energy	24,534,980	33,601,061	-	-	-		58,136,041	1.3%
20.	Admire Oil	17,733,439	36,323,893	-	-	-		54,057,332	1.2%
21.	Sultanate Energy	27,223,000	24,168,850	-	-	-		51,391,850	1.1%
22.	Asas Energies	12,661,330	36,192,073	-	-	-		48,853,403	1.1%
23.	Petrofuel	-	42,789,487	-	-	-		42,789,487	0.9%
24.	Dalbit Petroleum	2,627,004	29,642,760	536,517	-	-		32,806,281	0.7%
25.	ATN Petroleum	15,448,046	16,399,836	-	-	-		31,847,882	0.7%
26.	UNO Petroleum	11,971,189	13,923,494	-	-	-		25,894,683	0.6%
27.	Lyawere	19,163,500	4,078,300	-	-	-		23,241,800	0.5%
28.	Infinity	535,647	20,648,123	-	-	-		21,183,770	0.5%
29.	Lugeye Oil	8,057,012	12,197,123	-	-	-		20,254,135	0.4%
30.	NGS Investments	8,042,658	7,652,339	-	-	-		15,694,997	0.3%
31.	Evosha	-	-	-	15,611,000	-		15,611,000	0.3%
32.	Bageni	10,399,653	1,238,400	-	-	-		11,638,053	0.3%
33.	GM & Company	6,058,722	4,806,610	-	-	-		10,865,332	0.2%
34.	United Group	3,208,205	7,611,749	-	-	-		10,819,954	0.2%
35.	Sahara	4,715,563	6,085,957	-	-	-		10,801,520	0.2%
36.	Societe Petroliere	1,011,990	4,321,548	-	-	-		5,333,538	0.1%
37.	Shree International	1,885,300	3,124,268	-	-	-		5,009,568	0.1%
38.	Olasiti Investment	-	4,505,138	-	-	-		4,505,138	0.1%
39.	GPSA	-	4,411,911	-	-	-		4,411,911	0.1%
40.	Refuelling Solutions	-	2,551,500	-	-	-		2,551,500	0.1%
41.	Apel Petroleum	-	920,000	-	-	-		920,000	0.0%
42.	East African Gasoil	172,500	115,900	-	-	-		288,400	0.0%
43.	Others	3,972,004	-	-	-	-		3,972,004	0.1%
	Total	**1,753,290,950**	**2,580,133,240**	**9,161,600**	**27,496,150**	**263,109,624**	**20,000**	**4,633,211,564**	**100.0%**

Table 15: Market Share Analysis of the Top 10 OMCs from the year 2021 to FY 2023/24

S/N	FY 2023/24			FY 2022/23			2022			2021	
1.	Puma Energy	16.7%		Puma Energy	13.5%		Puma Energy	15.9%		Puma Energy	14.0%
2.	Mansoor Industries	10.9%		TotalEnergies	12.0%		TotalEnergies	12.3%		TotalEnergies	13.1%
3.	Oilcom	6.7%		MOIL	8.5%		Oryx Energies	8.5%		GBP	8.5%
4.	TotalEnergies	5.9%		Oryx Energies	8.0%		MOIL	8.0%		MOIL	8.5%
5.	Mount Meru Petroleum	5.8%		Oilcom	7.0%		GBP	7.8%		Oryx Energies	7.5%
6.	Lake Oil	5.2%		Acer Petroleum	6.7%		Camel Oil	5.0%		Oilcom	5.9%
7.	Oryx Energies	5.1%		Camel Oil	6.5%		Mount Meru Petroleum	4.8%		Camel Oil	5.2%
8.	Camel Oil	5.1%		GBP	5.8%		Acer Petroleum	4.7%		Lake Oil	4.8%
9.	Acer Petroleum	4.9%		Mount Meru Petroleum	4.8%		Oilcom	4.7%		Acer Petroleum	4.3%
10.	Olympic Petroleum	4.3%		Olympic Petroleum	4.4%		Olympic Petroleum	4.1%		Mount Meru Petroleum	4.3%
	TOTAL	**70.6%**		**TOTAL**	**77.1%**		**TOTAL**	**75.8%**		**TOTAL**	**76.1%**

5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPLY OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

5.1 LPG Facilities

Mainland Tanzania's main Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) facilities include receiving and storage facilities, LPG cylinder re-filling plants and LPG cylinder distribution warehouses. LPG is primarily imported into Tanzania through the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. **Figure 20** illustrates the LPG Supply Chain in Tanzania Mainland.

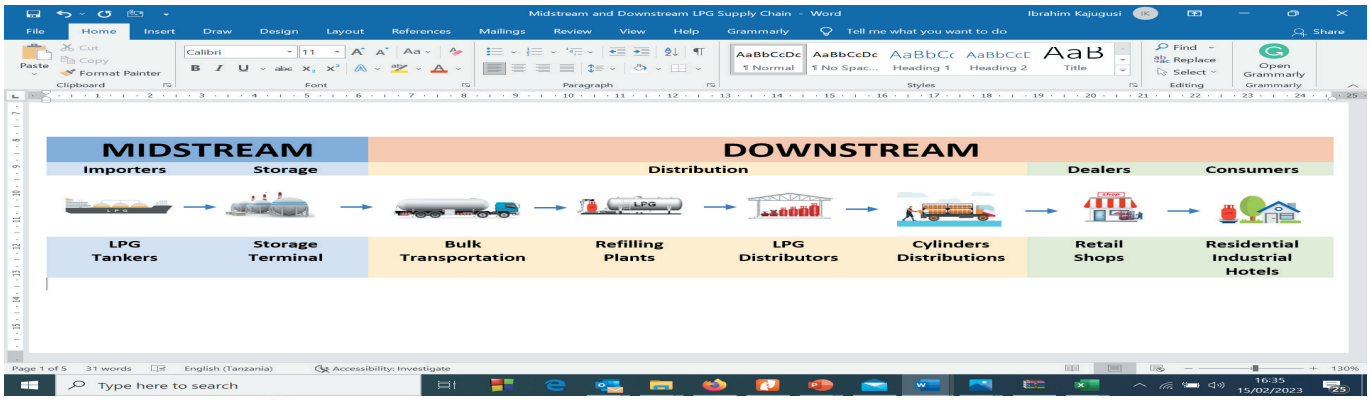


Figure 20: LPG Supply Chain in Tanzania Mainland

The total storage capacity for LPG receiving facilities in Dar es Salaam and Tanga increased from 15,750 MT in the financial year 2022/23 to 17,700 MT in the financial year 2023/24, representing a 12.38% increase, as shown in **Table 16** and **Figure 21**. Additionally, the capacity of LPG storage and filling plants increased from 2,122 MT in the financial year 2022/23 to 2,153 MT in the financial year 2023/24, as detailed in **Table 16**. This growth in LPG importation and usage, particularly for cooking, is largely attributed to the

clean cooking agenda led by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Table 16: A List of LPG Receiving Facilities in Dar es Salaam and Tanga as of 30th June 2024

S/N	Name	Physical Location	Capacity (MT)
1	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited – Kigamboni LPG Facility	Vijibweni Industrial area, Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	7,450
2	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited – Kigamboni LPG Facility	Vijibweni Industrial area, Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	3,100
3	Manjis Gas Supply Limited – Kigamboni LPG Facility	Vijibweni Industrial area, Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	2,900
4	Lake Gas Limited – Tanga LPG Facility	Chumbageni, Tanga	3,000
5	Lake Gas Limited - Kigamboni LPG Facility	Vijibweni Industrial area, Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	750
6	Oilcom Tanzania Limited - Kurasini LPG Facility	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	500
Total Capacity			**17,700**

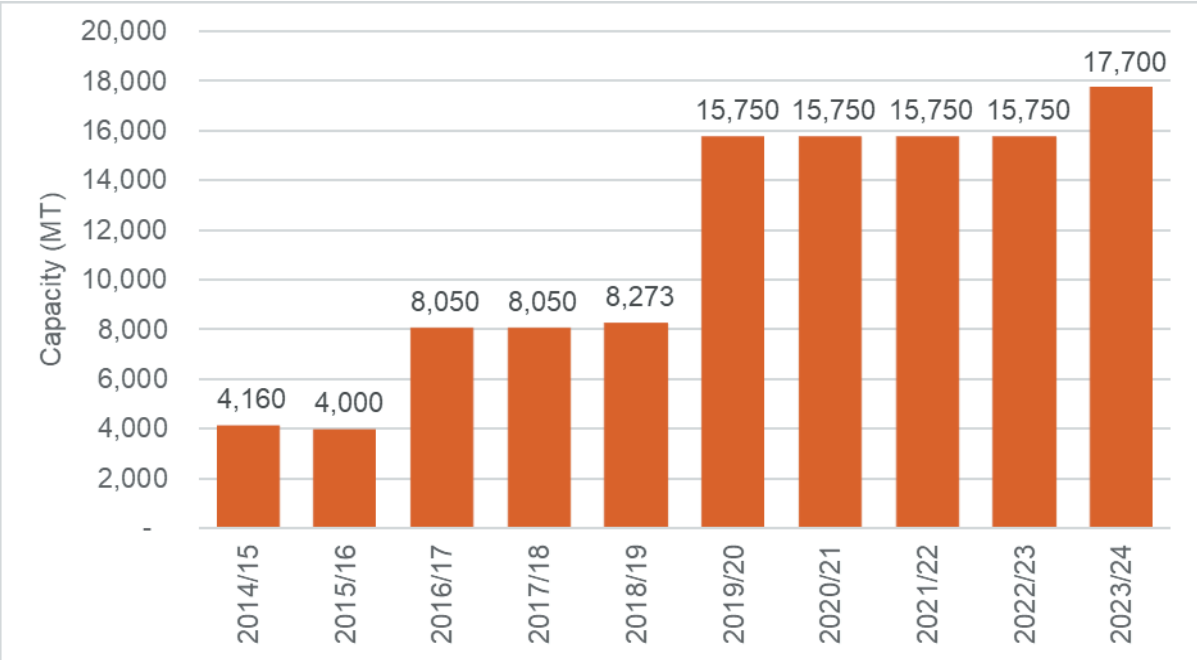


Figure 21: Growth of LPG Storage Capacity at the Receiving Ports in Tanzania Mainland

Table 17: List of Upcountry LPG Facilities and their storage capacities in Mainland Tanzania

S/N	Name of Facility	Region	Capacity in MT
1.	Acer Petroleum Tanzania Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	51
2.	Lake Gas Limited - Maji ya chai LPG Facility	Arusha	57
3.	Manjis Gas Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	150
4.	Orange Gas Limited - Ngaramtoni LPG Facility	Arusha	262
5.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kikatiti LPG Facility	Arusha	46
6.	Lake Gas Limited – Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	20
7.	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	110
8.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	146
9.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Geita LPG Facility	Geita	23
10.	Lake Gas Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	34

S/N	Name of Facility	Region	Capacity in MT
11.	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	25
12.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	23
13.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Bukoba LPG Facility	Kagera	23
14.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kigoma LPG Facility	Kigoma	23
15.	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Moshi LPG Facility	Kilimanjaro	60
16.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Moshi LPG Facility	Kilimanjaro	46
17.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Lindi LPG Facility	Lindi	23
18.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Babati LPG Facility	Manyara	23
19.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Musoma LPG Facility	Mara	23
20.	Lake Gas Mbeya	Mbeya	20
21.	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Mbeya LPG Facility	Mbeya	50
22.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Mbeya LPG Facility	Mbeya	46
23.	Lake Gas - Morogoro (nyuma ya nanenane)	Morogoro	20
24.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Morogoro LPG Facility	Morogoro	46
25.	Lake Gas Limited – Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	60
26.	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	260
27.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	146
28.	Manjis Gas Supply Limited – Ilemela LPG Facility	Mwanza	50
29.	Mwanza Gaz Limited LPG Facility -Misungwi	Mwanza	40
30.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Njombe LPG Facility	Njombe	23
31.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Sumbawanga LPG Facility	Rukwa	23
32.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Songea LPG Facility	Ruvuma	23
33.	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Isaka LPG Facility	Shinyanga	50
34.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kahama LPG Facility	Shinyanga	23
35.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Shinyanga LPG Facility	Shinyanga	23
36.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Singida LPG Facility	Singida	23
37.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Tabora LPG Facility	Tabora	23
38.	Lake Gas - Tanga Kange	Tanga	13
39.	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kange LPG Facility	Tanga	23
Grand Total			**2,153**

5.2 LPG Imports

In the financial year under review, the LPG business segment continued to grow, with LPG imports increasing by 38% to 403,638 MT compared to 293,167 MT imported in financial year 2022/23. The Government and LPG marketing companies continued to create awareness among the public on the importance and convenience of using clean sources of energy instead of traditional fuels such as charcoal, firewood, and kerosene, which are also regarded as unclean and harmful. Through the clean cooking program, the government continued to issue directives to the Government organs, institutions, and other non-government institutions to shift to clean cooking sources such as LPG.

In the year under review, 11 licensed operators marketed LPG using various cylinder sizes, including bulk quantities for bulk cylinders installed at customers' premises. Small cylinder sizes, such as 3kg, 6kg, 15kg, and up to 40kg, are also available in the market. **Table 18** presents LPG imports in 2023/24, whereas **Figure 22** indicates the LPG import trend from 2015/16 to 2023/24.

Table 18: LPG Imports in Financial Year 2023/24 (in Metric Tonnes)

MONTH	MT
Jul-23	36,129
Aug-23	29,310
Sep-23	33,258
Oct-23	30,556
Nov-23	38,375
Dec-23	35,132
Jan-24	28,921
Feb-24	33,344
Mar-24	29,622
Apr-24	42,961
May-24	40,634
Jun-24	25,397
Total in FY 2023/24	**403,638**
Total in FY 2022/23	**293,167**
% Change	**38%**

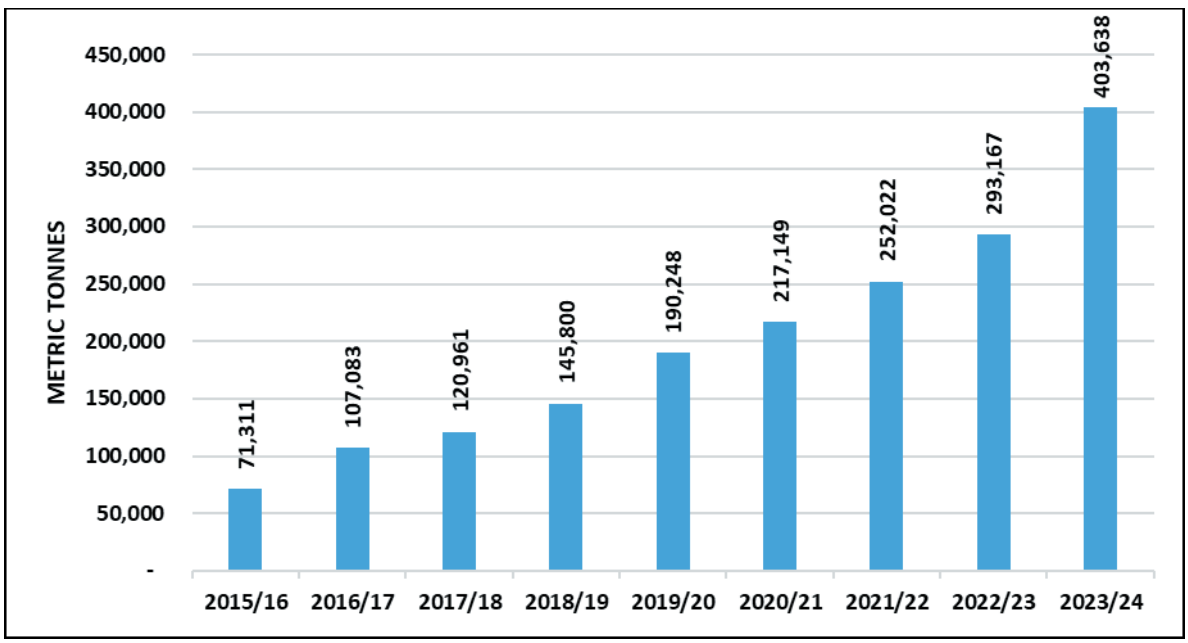


Figure 22: LPG Imports from Financial Year 2015/16 to 2023/24

5.3 Clean Energy for Cooking

On 1st and 2nd November 2022, the Ministry of Energy conducted a Clean Energy Conference that was aimed at having stakeholders discuss matters related to clean energy for cooking and collect comments and recommendations on the subject matter. Specifically, the conference had the following objectives:

(a) creating an understanding amongst stakeholders on the energy commonly used for cooking and its effect on health, social interactions, and the environment;

(b) gaining experience and learning from countries that have largely transitioned to clean energy for cooking;

(c) discussing and evaluating policies, technology, financial resources, and regulations that need to be in place for Tanzania to succeed in the transition to clean energy for cooking;

(d) identifying the role of each stakeholder in the transition to clean energy for cooking; and

(e) strengthening the cooperation amongst stakeholders of clean energy for cooking.

At the conference, the Honourable Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, directed the Government to:

(a) Prepare a 10-year National Strategy for transition to Clean Energy for Cooking;

(b) review the existing policies, plans, and strategies and recommend changes that need to be made to facilitate transitioning to clean energy for cooking and coordinate implementation of the same to enable the country to increase the use of clean energy for cooking;

(c) establish a Clean Cooking Fund that will be used in creating awareness, providing subsidies and funds for investment in technology, innovation, creativity, development, and promotion of clean energy for cooking; and

The President also directed that all public and private institutions serving food to more than 300 people daily should stop using firewood and charcoal and use cleaner energy for cooking by January 2024. The institutions include schools, universities, and barracks.

Given its high accessibility, LPG is one of the energies for transitioning to clean energy for cooking. As a result, in implementing the later directive, institutions have installed cooking facilities for the use of LPG for cooking, which has contributed to the 38% increase in LPG importation. The Government, through REA, is implementing various programs to facilitate institutions and individuals to use clean energy for cooking. For the use of LPG as a clean energy for cooking, REA will:

(a) facilitate the use of clean energy cooking at different establishments of the Tanzania Prisons Service. This program will include the:

  i) The installation of 64 LPG cooking infrastructure and provision of 15,920 LPG cylinders of 15kg and the associated cooking stove to the Tanzania Prisons Service; and

  ii) installation of LPG cooking infrastructure at 43 secondary schools.

(b) Facilitate the distribution of 452,445 LPG cylinders at subsidised prices in all regions of Mainland Tanzania. In implementing this program, REA has entered into agreements with four LPG wholesalers: Lake Gas, Manjis Gas, Oryx Gas, and Taifa Gas.

During the period under review, the Ministry of Energy and EWURA implemented various awareness programs to educate the public on the use of clean energy for cooking. This was done during different fairs and exhibitions, including the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair and Nane Nane Exhibition, as well as through radio and TV programs. With the national target of 80% of the population using clean energy for cooking by the year 2034, the importation of LPG is expected to continue to increase.

5.4 Monitoring Market Share of LPG Marketing Companies

The Authority continued to monitor the performance of LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs) based on their sales levels in the market. As detailed in **Table 19**, during the review period, Oryx Gas led the market with a 35.2% share followed by Taifa Gas and Manjis Gas with a market share of 32.1% and 15.8%,

respectively. The three companies have continued to maintain their position in the market although Oryx Gas is observed to have a decline in its market share. With the increased competition, the market share of Oryx Gas dropped from 45.6% in the year 2021 to 35.2% in FY 2023/24 while that of Taifa Gas increased from 22.7% to 32.1% and Manjis Gas increased from 11.1% to 15.8%.

The market share of other companies was as follows: O Gas with 7.9%, Lake Gas with 5.7%, Orange Gas with 1.9%, Cam Gas with 0.7%, Puma Gas with 0.4% and Mount Meru Gas with 0.3%. While other companies are increasing or maintaining their market share in the market, Lake Gas has lost its market share, declining from a share of 9.2% in the year 2021 to 5.7% in FY 2023/24.

The LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs) have divided Tanzania Mainland into five consumption zones: Coastal Zone comprising Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Mtwara, Lindi, and Ruvuma and takes up 34% of the consumed LPG; Northern Zone consists of Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga accounting for 21% of the total LPG consumption; Lake Zone consists of Mwanza, Mara, Geita, Shinyanga, Kagera and Simiyu accounting for 20% of the LPG consumption; Central Zone consists of Dodoma, Singida, Kigoma and Tabora accounting for 15% of the total consumption and the Southern Highland Zone which includes Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Katavi, Rukwa, and Songwe accounted for 9% to the total LPG consumption.

Table 19: LPG Marketing Companies Market Share for financial year 2023/24

SN	Name of Zone	Coastal Zone		Central Zone		Northern Zone		Lake Zone		Southern Highland Zone		TOTAL SALES	COMPANY MARKET SHARE
	Name of LPG Company	Zonal Sales (Kg)	Zonal Share	Zonal Sales (Kg)	Zonal Share	Zonal Sales (Kg)	Zonal Share	Zonal Sales (Kg)	Zonal Share	Zonal Sales (Kg)	Zonal Share		
1.	Oryx Gas	19,561,060	28%	**20,901,109**	**49%**	10,892,196	27%	11,921,741	39%	7,867,250	41%	71,143,356	35.2%
2.	Taifa Gas	**27,043,021**	**39%**	6,780,288	16%	8,356,700	21%	**13,514,608**	**44%**	**9,342,644**	**49%**	65,037,261	32.1%
3.	Manjis Gas	1,817,258	3%	11,953,425	28%	**16,254,229**	**40%**	1,302,855	4%	731,631	4%	32,059,398	15.8%
4.	O Gas	11,421,964	16%	1,902,136	4%	642,741	2%	1,282,571	4%	717,403	4%	15,966,815	7.9%
5.	Lake Gas	7,431,515	11%	232,511	1%	816,235	2%	2,622,318	9%	396,750	2%	11,499,330	5.7%
6.	Orange Gas	-	0%	614,465	1%	3,158,464	8%	-	0%	-	0%	3,772,929	1.9%
7.	Cam Gas	1,430,327	2%	-	0%	-	0%	36,471	0%	-	0%	1,466,798	0.7%
8.	Puma Gas	844,896	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	844,896	0.4%
9.	Mount Meru Gas	214,049	0%	-	0%	160,040	0%	136,639	0%	15,772	0%	526,501	0.3%
Total Sales Local (Kg)		**69,764,090**		**42,383,934**		**40,280,605**		**30,817,203**		**19,071,450**		**202,317,282**	**100%**
Zonal Consumption (%)		34%		21%		20%		15%		9%		100%	

6. INFRUSTRUCTURE AND SUPPLY OF LUBRICANTS

6.1 Lubricant Operations and Infrastructure

Tanzania's lubricant supply is monitored by the Authority to ensure safety, quality, and availability in accordance with policies, laws, and rules governing the country's lubricant supply chain. The country's lubricant supply operates in two ways, which include importing finished lubricants ready for distribution in the market and importing raw materials, primarily base oil and additives, for local blending.

Most finished lubricants and lubricant raw materials are imported through the Dar es Salaam port. Other entry border posts include Namanga, Rusumo, Horohoro Sirari, and Tunduma. Imported base oils and additives are locally blended into finished products at the existing Lubricant-Blending Plants. **Figure 23** illustrates the lubricant supply chain in Tanzania.

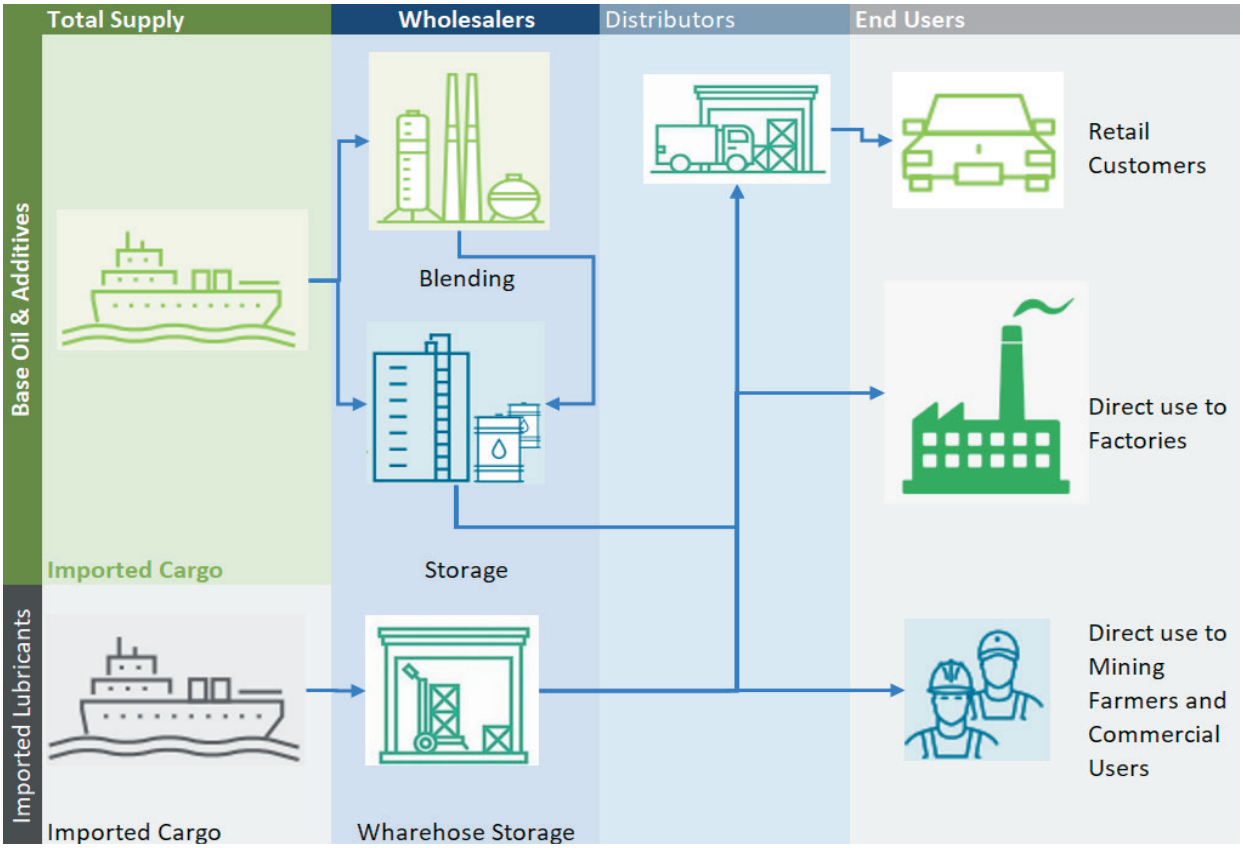


Figure 23: Lubricant Supply Chain in Tanzania

6.1.1 Infrastructure

As of 30th June 2024, there were seven lubricant blending plants in the country. These plants are equipped with storage tanks for both raw materials and finished lubricants, blending tanks/kettles, additive dosing systems, filtration systems, pumping systems, mixing and homogenization equipment, and control systems to monitor the blending process. Furthermore, there are quality control laboratories and filling stations where finished lubricants are filled and packaged into containers or barrels for distribution. The list of available lubricant blending plants is shown in **Table 20**.

Table 20: The List of Lubricant Blending Plants as of 30th June 2024

S/N	Name	Location	District	Region
1.	Mineral Oil Corporation Ltd	Plot no 14 Themi Industrial Area in Arusha City.	Arusha	Arusha
2.	Lake Lubes Limited	Plot No. 46, Vijibweni Industrial Area in Kigamboni District	Kigamboni	Dar es Salaam
3.	Mogas Tanzania Ltd	Plot No. 8, Block 'KB VI', Kisosora Area in Tanga Region.	Tanga	Tanga
4.	Total Tanzania Limited	Plot No. 125, Chang'ombe Industrial Area in Dar es Salaam Region	Temeke	Dar es Salaam
5.	GP Global Tanzania Ltd	Plot No. 97, Block N, Mbagala Industrial Area, Kiburugwa Street, Charambe Ward, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam City	Temeke	Dar es Salaam
6.	General Petroleum Limited	Plot No. 289-290, Chang'ombe Ward, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam Region.	Temeke	Dar es Salaam
7.	Oryx Services and Specialties Limited	Plot No 2/2 Kurasini Area in Temeke Municipality	Temeke	Dar es Salaam

Additional lubricant facilities include wholesale and distribution warehouses used for storing finished lubricants. EWURA inspect these facilities to ensure that they comply with the applicable laws, standards, HSE requirements, and the best petroleum industry practices before being allowed to conduct lubricant business operations.

6.1.2 Registration

EWURA regulates lubricant business operations through the Petroleum (Lubricants Operations) Rules 2022, GN 115. These rules have existed since 2014 and have been reviewed periodically to consider customer needs, enhance enforcement, and accommodate technology changes. These Rules require any person who undertakes lubricant business in Tanzania Mainland to have EWURA licence.

EWURA registers locally blended and imported lubricants in Tanzania Mainland to prevent the availability of substandard and counterfeit products in the market. This process helps identify and monitor market lubricants, ensure product quality, and trace non-conforming products. The registration is conducted by filling out the Lubricant Registration Application Form and submitting proofs as outlined in **Figure 24**.

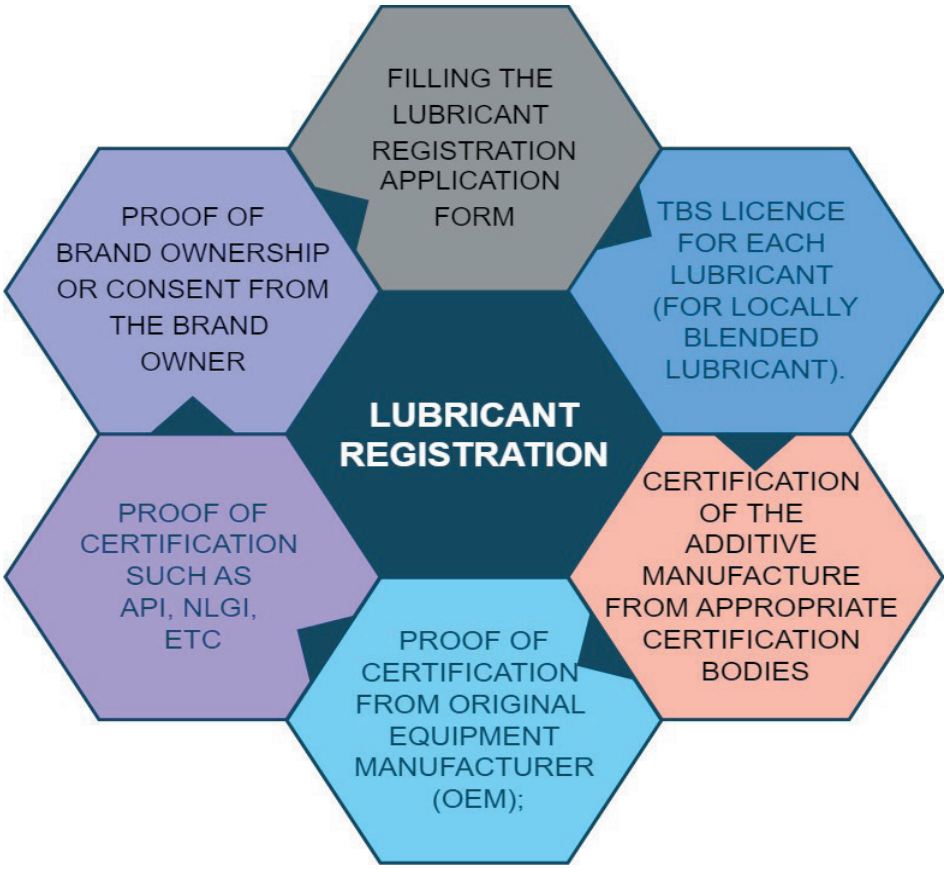


Figure 24: Requirements for Lubricant Registration

6.2 Supply of Lubricant in Tanzania

The lubricants supplied in the country are sourced from both imported finished products and local blending. In the financial year 2023/24, a total of 61,133,024.55 litres of lubricants were supplied to the market, representing a 3% increase from the 59,306,966 litres supplied in 2022/23. A total of 51,085,925.09 litres were locally blended, accounting for 84% of the overall supply. **Figure 25** and **Figure 26** indicate the annual contribution of imported and locally blended lubricants in the financial year 2023/24 and monthly locally blended against imported lubricants in 2023/24, respectively. **Table 21** shows the quantities of lubricants imported and locally blended in the year under review every month

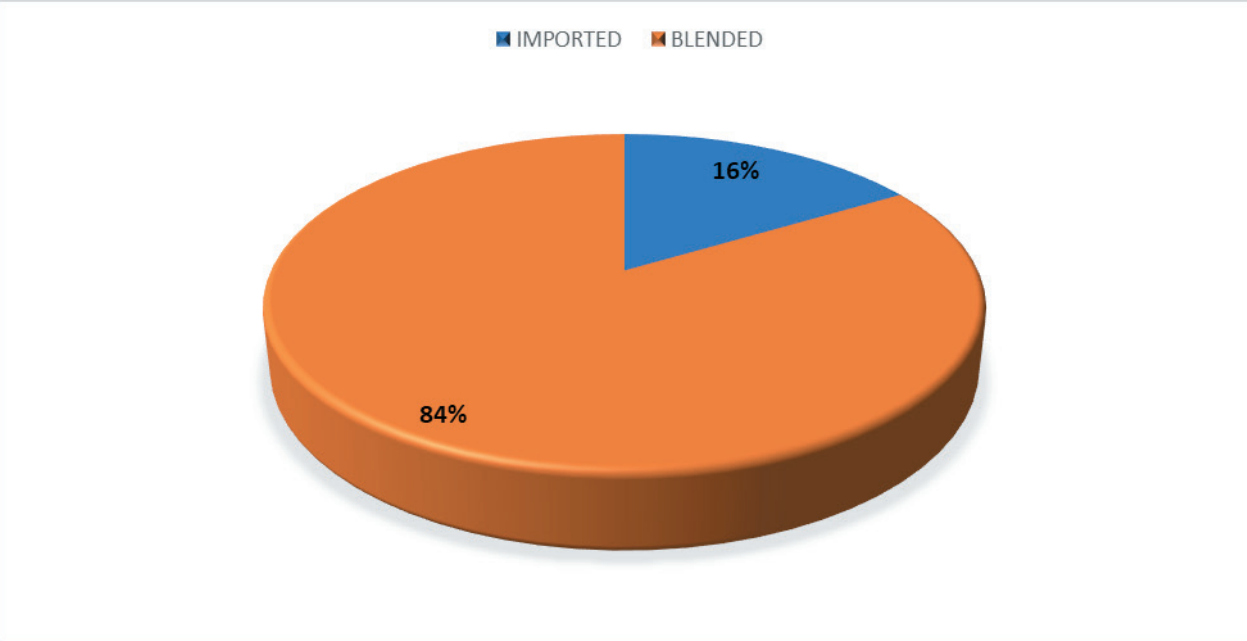


Figure 25: Annual Contribution of Imported and Locally Blended Lubricants in financial year 2023/24

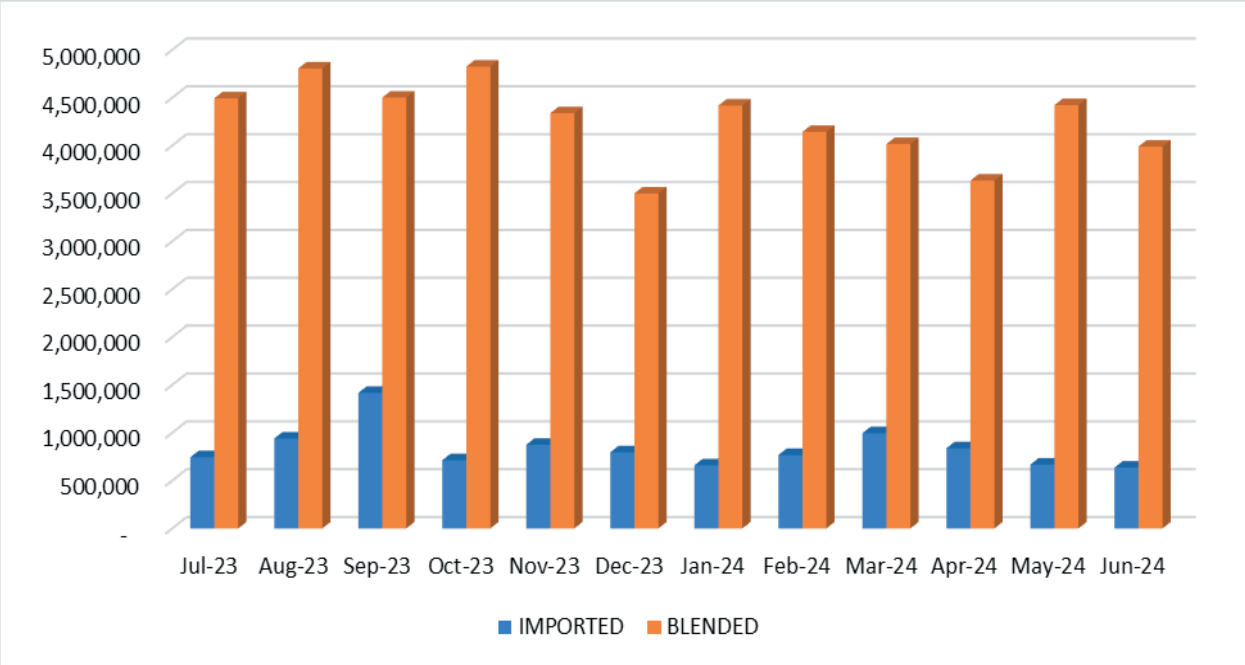


Figure 26: Monthly Locally Blended and Imported Lubricants in 2023/24

Table 21: Imported and Locally blended Lubricants in FY 2023/24 (in Litres)

MONTH	IMPORTED	BLENDED	TOTAL
Jul-23	744,021	4,493,569	5,237,589
Aug-23	939,656	4,805,215	5,744,872
Sep-23	1,416,217	4,501,288	5,917,505
Oct-23	713,073	4,825,416	5,538,489
Nov-23	874,909	4,338,388	5,213,297
Dec-23	795,840	3,499,585	4,295,425
Jan-24	659,502	4,417,868	5,077,370
Feb-24	766,873	4,142,410	4,909,283
Mar-24	995,615	4,015,897	5,011,511
Apr-24	838,229	3,634,262	4,472,490
May-24	667,809	4,422,809	5,090,618
Jun-24	635,355	3,989,219	4,624,574
Total FY 2023/24	**10,047,099.46**	**51,085,925.09**	**61,133,024.55**
Total FY 2022/23	**11,128,777.00**	**48,178,189.00**	**59,306,966.00**
CHANGE (%)	**-11%**	**6%**	**3%**

The market share of lubricant blending plants in FY 2023/24 is shown in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Market Share of the Blending Plant in FY 2023/24

S/N	Company	Blended Quantity (Litres)	Market Share
1	TotalEnergies Marketing Tanzania Limited	18,300,438	35.82%
2	Oryx Service and Specialities Limited	14,947,363	29.26%
3	Mineral Oil Corporation Limited	8,053,043	15.76%
4	Mogas Tanzania Limited	4,666,652	9.13%
5	General Petroleum Limited	3,760,439	7.36%
6	Lake Lubes Limited	1,357,990	2.66%
	TOTAL	**51,085,925**	**100.00%**

7. LICENSING ACTIVITIES

By Section 131(1) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, anyone intending to undertake a regulated activity must apply for a license from EWURA. The petroleum licenses issued by the Authority include petroleum wholesale, petroleum storage, petroleum retail outlets, LPG wholesale and distribution, lubricants wholesale and distribution, and consumer installation, to mention a few. EWURA processes license applications through its online application platform, the License and Order Information System (LOIS), which can be accessed via the EWURA website at www.ewura.go.tz or directly at https://lois.ewura.go.tz/ewura/home.

7.1 Issuance of Construction Approvals

Section 126(1) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, requires that any person intending to construct a petroleum installation or petroleum carriage facility is required to apply and obtain construction approval from EWURA. Section 127(1) of the Petroleum Act Cap 392 prohibits the construction of petroleum installations without approval from EWURA. Constructing without approval is an offence punishable under the law.

In the year under review, the division continued to issue construction approvals to petroleum infrastructures. EWURA granted a total of 300 construction approvals to applicants during the period under review. Out of 300 construction approvals granted, two (2) were for consumer installations, one (1) for LPG storage and filling plants, two (2) for petroleum marine loading and offloading facilities, 294 for petroleum retail outlets, and one (1) for a petroleum storage depot. Out of 294 approvals for petroleum retail outlets, 175 were for urban outlets, while 119 were for rural outlets. **Figure 27** indicates a trend of facilities issued with construction approval since FY 2017/18.

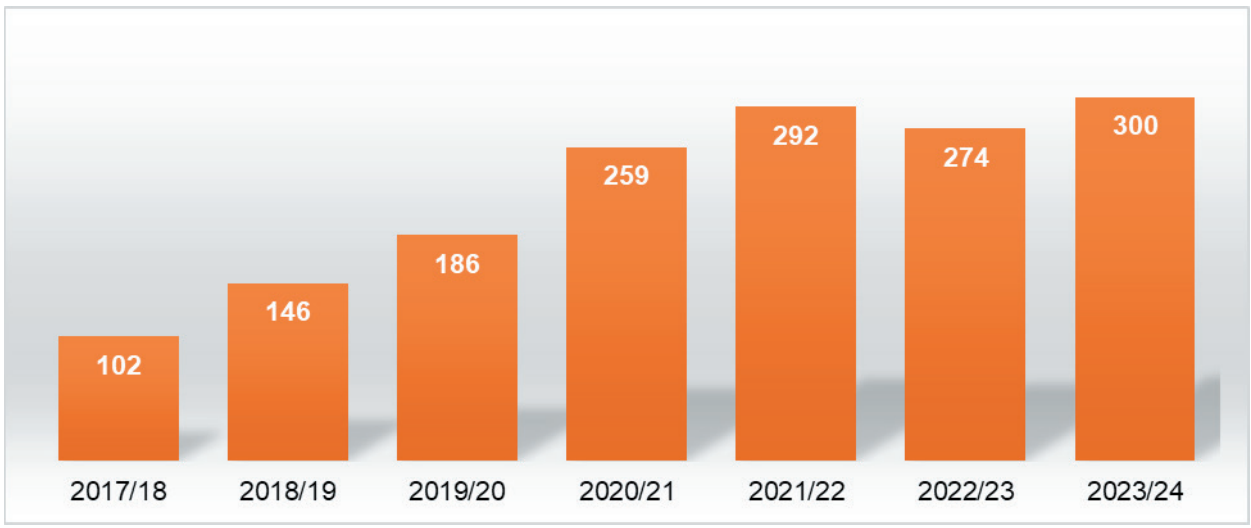


Figure 27: Number of Facilities Issued with Construction Approval since FY 2017/18

7.2 Issuance of licence

In the financial year 2023/24, the Authority continued to evaluate and issue licenses for petroleum infrastructures. EWURA issued 846 petroleum licenses, an increase from 520 in FY 2022/23. Of 846 licenses, 317 were issued to new applicants, whereas 529 were renewed. Also, in the period under review, the Authority registered three (3) companies as petroleum independent marine surveyors.

EWURA continued to license LPG distributors and promoted the development of low-cost petroleum retail outlets in rural areas to enhance access to LPG across the country and improve the availability of

quality petroleum products in rural areas. Furthermore, EWURA kept granting conditional licenses to rural petroleum retail outlets that complied with the essential technical standards without endangering HSE requirements. A summary of licenses issued in financial year 2023/24 is shown in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Petroleum Licences Issued in FY 2023/24

Type of Licence	New	New with conditions	Renew	Renew with conditions	GrandTotal
Condensate Dealership	1				1
Consumer Installation	9		1		10
LPG Distribution	27		3		30
LPG Wholesale Licence	4		1		5
Lubricant Wholesale	3		2		5
Petroleum Storage			1	3	4
Petroleum Wholesale	42		4		46
Retail	135	24	436	61	656
Village Retail	67	5	12	5	89
Grand Total	**288**	**29**	**460**	**69**	**846**

8. COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

In the financial year 2023/24, EWURA actively conducted compliance monitoring and enforcement throughout the country to ensure that operators in the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sectors adhered to applicable laws, regulations, standards, and industry best practices. These monitoring efforts included sampling petroleum products to verify quality, supervising the fuel marking project, conducting fuel marker detection tests, inspecting petroleum facilities to ensure conformity with infrastructure standards, and health, safety, and environmental (HSE) requirements, as well as monitoring compliance with the published petroleum cap prices.

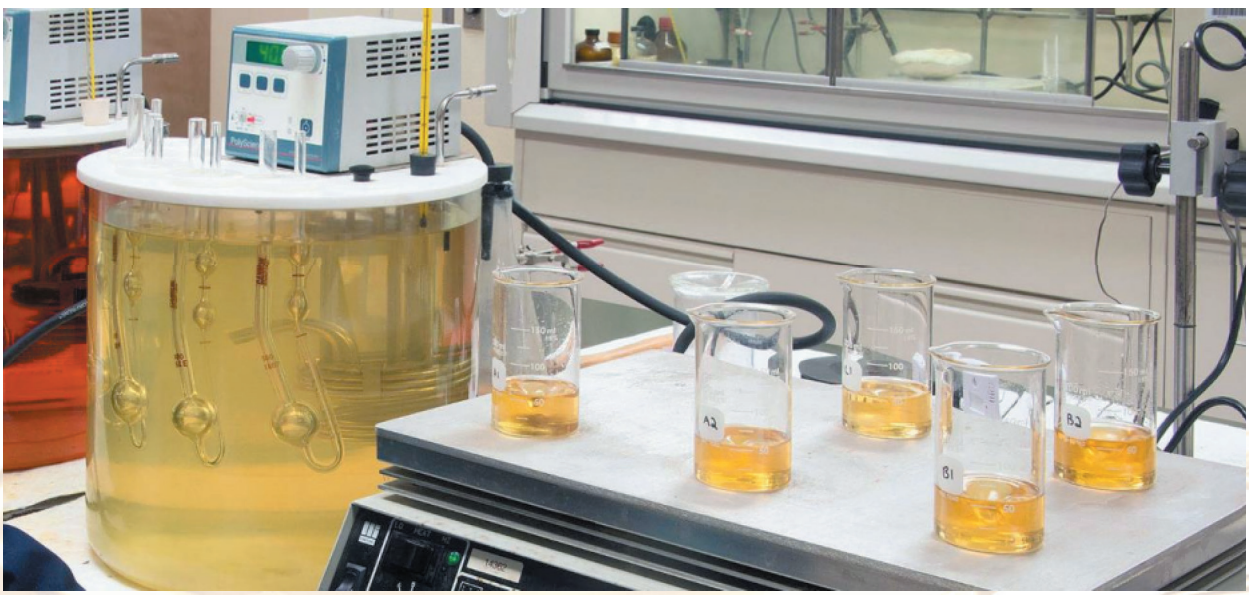
8.1 Monitoring Compliance to Petroleum Infrastructure Standards

EWURA maintained its commitment to regular and ad hoc compliance monitoring inspections of petroleum facilities throughout the review period. These inspections were designed to ensure adherence to applicable laws, standards, licencing terms and conditions, health, safety, and environmental (HSE) requirements, and international best practices in the industry. Facilities inspected included petroleum retail outlets, petroleum storage depots, petroleum consumer installations, LPG storage and filling plants, LPG super dealers' warehouses, lubricant blending plants, and lubricant wholesalers' warehouses.

In FY 2023/24, the Authority conducted compliance monitoring inspections of 840 petroleum facilities. Of these, 666 facilities, equivalent to 79.29%, were compliant with licencing terms, applicable laws, HSE requirements, and petroleum industry best practices. The compliance level decreased by 3.43% compared to the 82.72% compliance level achieved in FY 2022/23. Facilities found non-compliant were temporarily closed until all identified issues were addressed.

Despite the slight decline in compliance levels, improvements in the quality of petroleum infrastructure, particularly at retail outlets, were noted. The Authority will continue its rigorous compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts to ensure that all petroleum facilities meet operational standards. Additionally, EWURA will continue to raise awareness among petroleum operators and the public to maintain the required standards for petroleum infrastructure.

8.2 Monitoring Compliance to Petroleum Products Quality



EWURA, in collaboration with other stakeholders, participates in the development of petroleum products standards. Under Section 30(2)(b) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, EWURA is tasked with monitoring the quality and standards of petroleum products. Additionally, Section 179(1) of the same Act requires petroleum products to meet quality, safety, and environmental specifications set by regulations established by the Minister.

By regulating the distribution and sale of petroleum products that conform to the applicable national standards, the Authority contributes in reduction of emissions from vehicles and industrial machinery. The current national standards for petroleum products, which require the distribution of low-sulphur products, improve air quality and contribute to lower overall GHG emissions.

Educating the public and businesses about the importance of reducing GHG emissions is an important part of regulatory efforts. Public awareness campaigns inform stakeholders about the environmental impacts of their activities and promote behaviours that lead to lower emissions. By raising awareness, EWURA encourages more sustainable choices of energy sources among consumers and businesses alike.

Through these diverse strategies, the Authority aims to create a regulatory environment that not only mitigates the impact of fossil fuel consumption on climate change but also encourages innovation and a shift toward more sustainable energy practices. By balancing economic and environmental interests, the Authority can help guide the petroleum midstream and downstream sub-sector towards a more sustainable and responsible future.

In compliance monitoring, EWURA has performed quality checks on petroleum products under the Petroleum (Sampling and Testing) Rules, 2010, GN No. 211. During the review period, EWURA collected 763 samples of petroleum products from licensed facilities, including retail outlets and storage depots. Out of the 763 samples collected, 729 samples, equivalent to 95.54%, met quality specifications. The compliance level decreased by 1.13% compared to the 96.67% compliance level achieved in FY 2022/23.

Quality testing for these samples was carried out at accredited laboratories to ensure compliance with Tanzanian standards. The Authority remains committed to achieving a 100% compliance rate and ensuring that only quality petroleum products are available in the market. **Figure 28** illustrates the trend of nonconformity in petroleum product quality from FY 2007/08 to FY 2023/24.

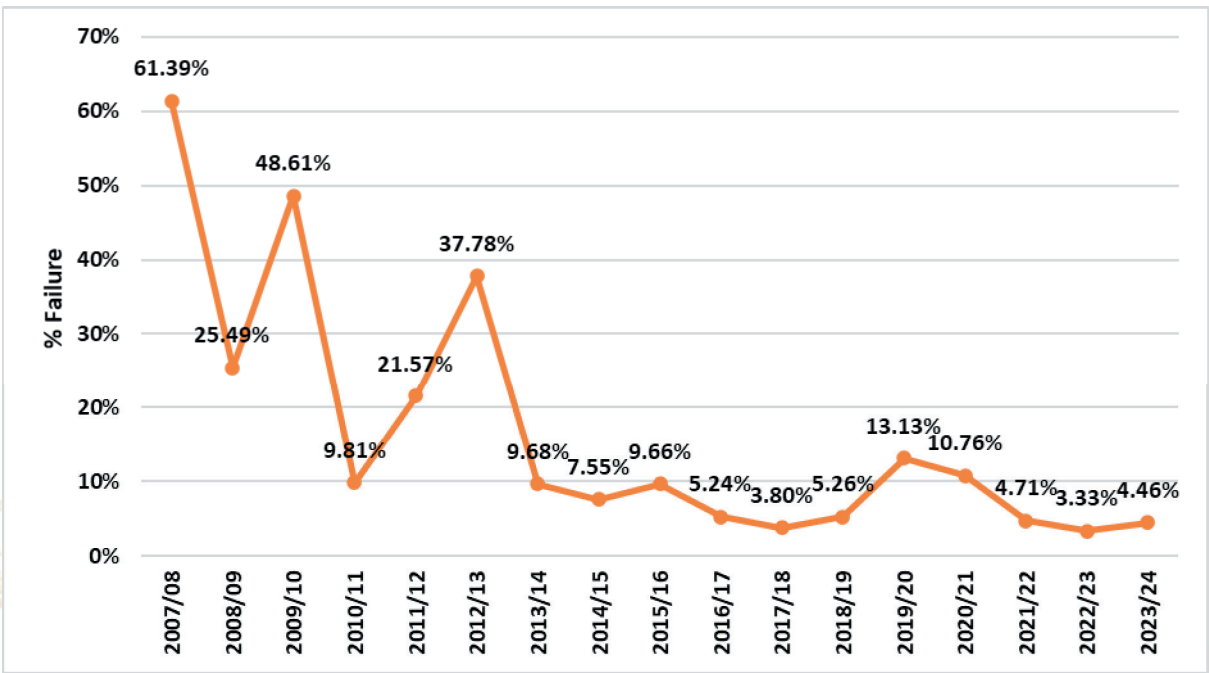


Figure 28: Trend of Non-Conformity to Quality Standards from 2007/08 to 2023/24

Legal actions were taken against petroleum operators whose products did not conform to the required standards, as outlined in Section 179(2)(a) and (c) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392. These actions included closing non-compliant facilities, imposing fines, and mandatory blending of non-conforming products to meet quality standards.

8.3 Monitoring Compliance with Fuel Marking Programmes

EWURA continued to monitor attentively against the dumping of transit, tax-exempt, and smuggled petroleum products into the local market through its marking programme, as mandated by the Petroleum Products (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010, GN. No. 210.

During the review period, 4,246,437,739 litres of petroleum products were marked, equivalent to an increase of 6.0% from 4,005,609,656 litres marked in FY 2022/23. The marked petrol volume reached 1,753,290,950 litres, comparable to a 6.9% increase, while the marked diesel volume was 2,483,985,189 litres, equivalent to a 5.4% increase compared to the previous financial year. The increase is attributed to the growing energy demand, reflecting expanded economic activities and improved human well-being.

Meanwhile, the total marked volume for kerosene was 9,161,600 litres, equivalent to a decline of 5.3% from the previous financial year. This decline is attributed to several factors, including the availability and accessibility of affordable alternative energy sources such as LPG, solar energy, and electricity, supported by intensive rural electrification programs. Additionally, the decrease is linked to EWURA's enforcement actions aimed at curbing the use of kerosene as an adulterant. **Table 24** details the monthly marked volumes for FY 2023/24. EWURA will continue to oversee efforts to prevent the dumping of transit, tax-exempt, and smuggled petroleum products into the local market.

Table 24: Summary of Marked Volumes in FY 2023/24 (in Litres)

Month	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	Total
Jul-23	151,368,348	217,672,221	852,500	369,893,069
Aug-23	153,888,246	220,994,813	513,000	375,396,059
Sep-23	158,732,434	230,741,079	777,500	390,251,013
Oct-23	147,335,586	221,619,855	646,800	369,602,241
Nov-23	141,667,200	209,854,867	1,338,000	352,860,067
Dec-23	151,286,959	209,837,598	713,000	361,837,557
Jan-24	139,996,486	197,702,299	583,400	338,282,185
Feb-24	134,724,170	195,531,148	756,000	331,011,318
Mar-24	140,519,513	194,250,337	714,500	335,484,350
Apr-24	139,206,951	178,334,966	692,500	318,234,417
May-24	144,156,842	199,141,656	945,400	344,243,898
Jun-24	150,408,215	208,304,350	629,000	359,341,565
Total - FY 2023/24	**1,753,290,950**	**2,483,985,189**	**9,161,600**	**4,246,437,739**
Total - FY 2022/23	**1,639,465,034**	**2,356,472,822**	**9,671,800**	**4,005,609,656**
Change	**6.9%**	**5.4%**	**-5.3%**	**6.0%**

EWURA conducted both periodic and ad-hoc inspections, including sampling from various petroleum facilities nationwide, to perform fuel marker detection tests. During the year 2023/24, fuel marker detection exercises were conducted at 764 facilities, with 738, representing 96.60%, passing the tests. For facilities found with non-conforming petroleum products, EWURA enforced legal actions in line with the Petroleum Products (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010. These actions included facility closures and the imposition of fines. Additionally, operators identified with tax-exempt and transit petroleum products were referred to the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for the collection of evaded taxes and other penalties as stipulated by customs laws. **Figure 29** indicates the trend of Marker failed facilities from FY 2010/11 to FY 2023/24.

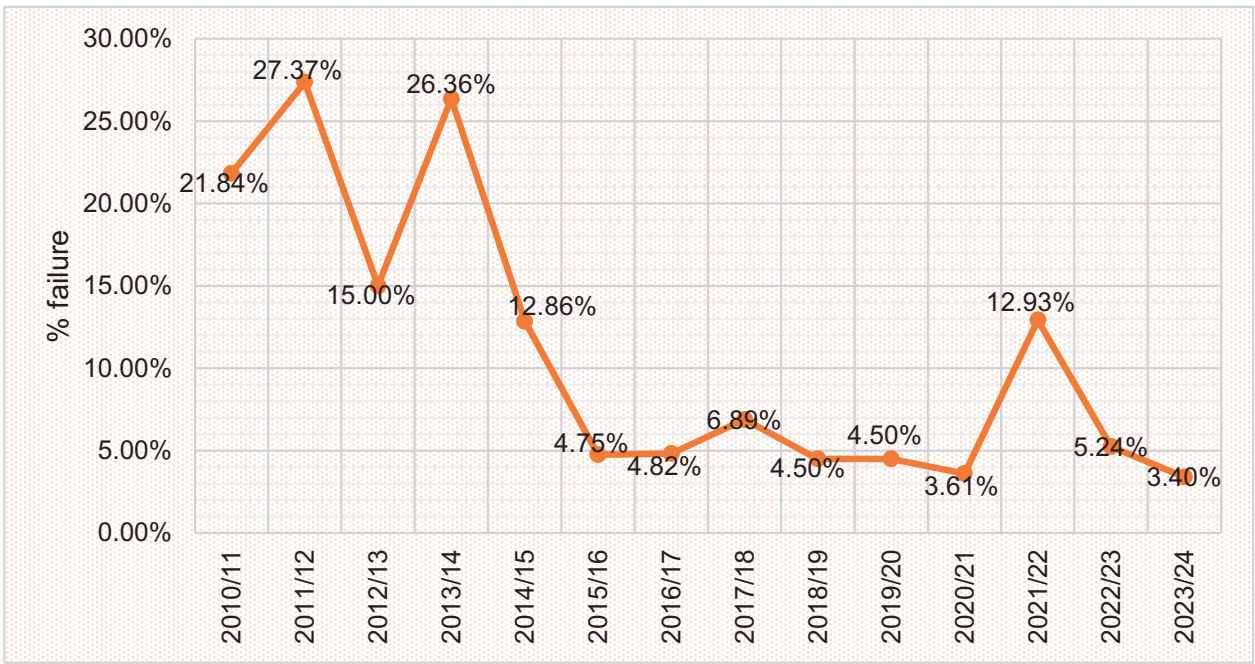


Figure 29: Trend of Fuel Marker Test Failures from FY 2010/11 to FY 2023/24

8.4 Compliance with the Price Setting Rules

In accordance with the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2022, the Authority continued to oversee and enforce compliance with petroleum cap prices. These cap prices are calculated and published on the first Wednesday of each month. During the financial year 2023/24, a total of 846 petroleum retail outlets were inspected to verify compliance with petroleum products' monthly published cap prices. During inspections, 6 outlets, equivalent to 0.71% of inspected outlets, were found selling or offering for sale petroleum products above the published cap prices.

9. THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE EACOP PROJECT

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project was initiated following the discovery of crude oil in Uganda in 2006. The stock tank oil in place (STOIP) is estimated to be 9 billion barrels. However, given the existing technology, the recoverable oil is estimated to be six billion barrels. The EACOP pipeline system from Hoima in Uganda to Chongoleani, Tanga in Tanzania, has a length of 1,443km. In contrast, a stretch of 1,147 km is in Tanzania, and 296 km is in Uganda. Construction of the pipeline is slated to begin in August 2024 and is expected to be completed within 36 months. **Figure 30** indicates the EACOP Route in Uganda and Tanzania and the key milestones achieved.

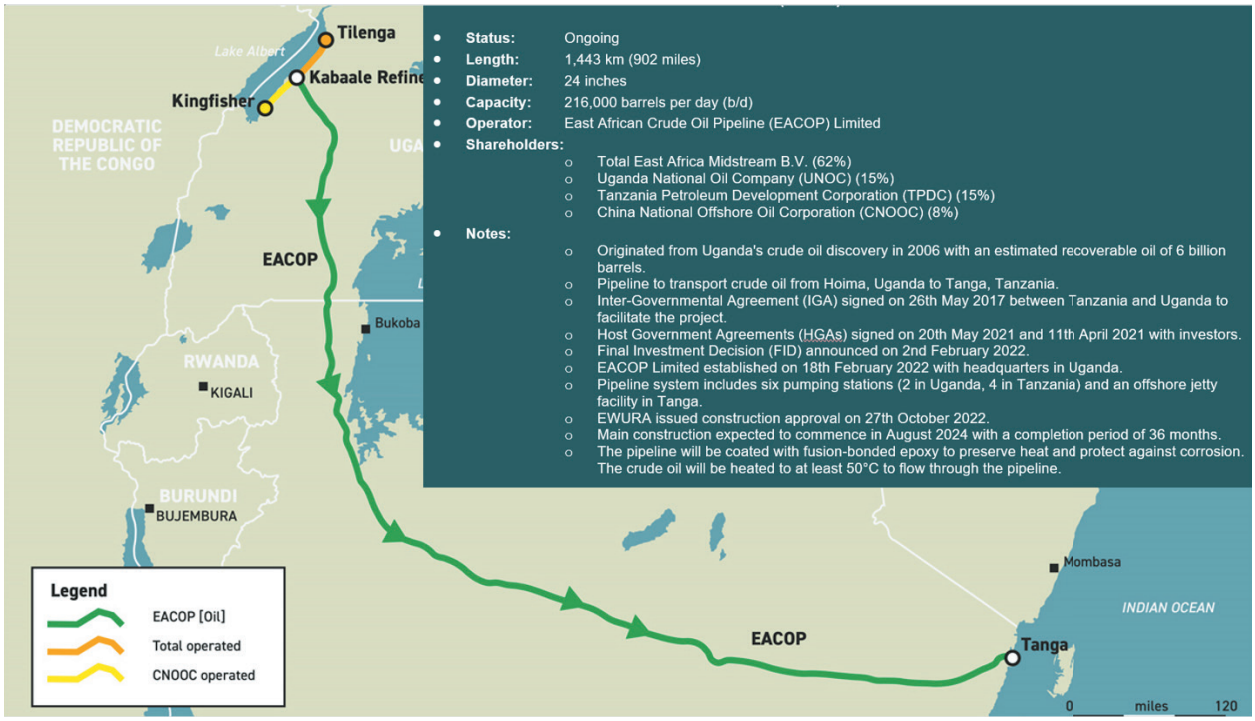


Figure 30: The EACOP Route in Uganda and Tanzania

The EACOP pipeline system will have six (6) pumping stations (PS), two (2) in Uganda and four (4) on the Tanzanian side, three (3) pressure reduction stations (PRS) all on the Tanzanian side, one (1) marine storage and export terminal (MST) with four (4) onshore marine oil storage tanks with a capacity of 500,000 barrels of crude oil, 29 heating tracing electrical transformer substations along the route, and an offshore jetty facility at Chongoleani in Tanga Region.

The EACOP Project has advanced at various stages of implementation. As of 30th June 2024, the overall EACOP Project progress was 39.2% to completion. The specific project progress components were as follows: engineering (81.1%), procurement (54.5%), construction and pre-commissioning (15.4%), commissioning, and start-up assistance (0%). The overall detailed design of the project is at 89.01% completion. The engineering detailed design completion schedule aligns with the project completion schedule, which is expected to be in quarter one (Q1) of 2026.

As of 30 June 2024, 9,827 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), equivalent to 99%, had been compensated. The compensation was in the form of cash payment and the provision of replacement houses. All 339 replacement houses have been completed and handed over to the respective PAPs.

As of 30th June 2024, the EACOP Project created 4,865 employment opportunities for Tanzanian citizens under short-term and long-term contracts. Tanzanian citizens employed directly under EACOP Limited were 184, while those employed by EACOP Level I Contractors were 3,859, and those employed by EACOP Corporate Contractors were 822.

Tanzania citizens have been trained through various EACOP Level I Contractors. The types of training provided include lifting training, defensive driving training, offshore crane operator training, and folk lift operator training.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND AUDIT REVIEW

Project proponents are required to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs) and Environmental Audits (EAs) to comply with the Environmental Management Act, 2004 and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005. EIAs must be conducted prior implementation of the project while EAs are carried out after project commencement to assess compliance with EIA recommendations and evaluate the level of the impact of the project to the environment. Furthermore, the regulation stipulates that no licensing authority in mainland Tanzania can issue a license without an EIA certificate issued by the Minister responsible for the environment.

During the review period, the Authority received and reviewed 163 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and 16 Environmental Audits (EA) studies related to petroleum facilities. EWURA will continue to raise public awareness about the importance of conducting EIAs to safeguard the environment and meet the requirements for obtaining construction approval from the Authority.

11. INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

During the review period, the Authority continued to investigate incidents to identify their causes and recommend corrective actions, aiming to prevent future occurrences. This is in line with Section 30(2)(o) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, which requires the Authority to investigate incidents resulting in damage to infrastructure, injury or loss of life or property.

In the financial year 2023/24, eight (8) incidents were reported including pipeline leaks, road accidents and sabotage attempts targeting fuel theft from the TAZAMA pipeline as detailed below: -

i. **21st October 2023, Undomo Area, Uchama Ward, Nzega, Tabora**: A collision between a bus owned by Alfa Company with Registration number T612 CQD and a fuel road tanker with Registration number T481 AEB/T526 AEB led to the death of eight (8) people, sixty (60) injuries and significant oil spills that caused environmental pollution.

ii. **World Oil Terminal II, Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam**: World Oil Terminal II pipeline was leaking. A pipeline leak was caused by a broken one-inch pipe that had been illegally tapped to siphon diesel from the main pipeline, leading to substantial environmental pollution due to the oil spill.

iii. **10th February 2024, Iringa**: Saboteurs illegally tapped into the TAZAMA pipeline, stealing approximately 705,300 litres of diesel. This act resulted in loss of product and an oil spill in the area.

iv. **28th March 2024, Mbagala - Kingugi Area, Temeke, Dar es Salaam**: A rupture was detected in an 8-inch section of the TAZAMA pipeline (KP 15.70), causing a diesel leak in the area. Immediate response efforts were initiated to contain the spill and mitigate its environmental impact. TAZAMA subsequently repaired the damage and commenced clean-up operations.

v. **14th April 2024, Misugusugu Area, Kibaha, Pwani**: A truck overturned due to slippery road conditions caused by heavy rains. Although the tanker's seals remained intact with no initial product leakage, residents later opened the tanker's top covers, leading to a spillage of 18,000 litres of petroleum products, road damage, and environmental pollution.

vi. **24th June 2024, Kilwa Road Police Station, Temeke, Dar es Salaam:** A truck with Registration number T308 BBS was detained on suspicion of carrying stolen petroleum products. Fuel marker detection tests revealed that the truck was carrying an unmarked product (Diesel). Consequently, the matter was forwarded to TRA to recover evaded taxes.

vii. **26th June 2024, Kurasini Area, Temeke, Dar es Salaam:** An operator was found conducting petroleum operations in unauthorized premises by illegally purchasing petroleum products from road tankers and selling them to mobile trucks, violating the law. Consequently, legal action was taken against the operator.

viii. **30th June 2024, Kitembo, Kibiti, Pwani:** A fuel tanker with Registration number T697DNE/T981 DEL overturned and spilled petroleum products. The overturned truck blocked the road, making it difficult for other vehicles to pass, while fumes spread widely and caused road surface damage. The incident resulted in the loss of 3,130 litres of petroleum product as well as road and tanker damage.

In response to the incidents during FY 2023/24, corrective actions were taken to mitigate the impact and prevent future occurrences. Clean-up operations were organized for areas affected by oil spills, operators were instructed to restore the polluted sites to their original state.

Damaged pipeline sections were promptly repaired to stop leakages, and safety measures were taken to prevent environmental pollution. Legal actions were taken against individuals involved in illegal petroleum activities, and inspections were conducted to ensure compliance with health, safety, and environmental (HSE) regulations. **Table 24** presents detailed information about the incidents that occurred. The Authority will continue to undertake planned and ad hoc inspections to monitor compliance with HSE requirements.

Table 25: Incidents that Occurred in FY 2023/24

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
1	21st October 2023	Undomo Area, Uchama Ward, Nzega District in Tabora Region	Fuel road tanker driver miscalculated overtaking leading to a collision with Alfa Bus.	The incident involved a bus owned by Alfa Company with registration number T612 CQD and a fuel road tanker with registration numbers T481 AEB/T526 AEB; The fuel road tanker was transiting 36,000 Litres of Petrol (PMS) and 4,000 Litres of Diesel (AGO) from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza whereas the bus was transiting passengers from Mwanza to Dar es Salaam; The accident happened due to the fuel road tanker driver's miscalculated overtaking leading to a collision with an Alfa Bus.	a) 18 reported deaths and 60 casualties; b) Severe damage to the fuel road tanker and Alfa bus; and c) Oil spills to the environment	The operator to take all appropriate steps to clean – up the petroleum products spill and restore the polluted area to its original state.
2		World oil Terminal II at Vijibweni Area in Kigamboni Municipality.	the leakage was caused by a broken 1-inch pipe that was used to channel or steal diesel from the main pipeline.	World oil terminal II pipeline was leaking, the leakage was caused by a broken 1-inch pipe that was used to channel or steal diesel from the main pipeline.	a) Environmental pollution due to oil spills.	a) The operator organized a team to seal and repair the leaking pipe section and to stop the leakage. The repair was successful and the leakage was stopped. b) the operator to clean-up the polluted area.

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
3	10th February, 2024	Ruaha Mbuyuni area	Cause of the incident appears to be deliberate sabotage aimed at stealing fuel from the TAZAMA pipeline. Perpetrators siphon off a significant amount of fuel.	TAZAMA pipeline had been pierced and connected to a one-inch pipe linked to a petroleum storage underground tank at a petrol station of Star Fuel Company Limited located on Plot No. 22, Block "C" Kware Area, Ruaha Mbuyuni, Kilolo District, Iringa Region.	a) The estimated stolen fuel through the TAZAMA pipeline and the owner of Star Fuel Company Limited - Ruaha station between December 2023 and February 2024 is approximately 705,300 litres b) Environmental pollution due to oil spills.	a) TAZAMA organized a team to seal and repair the pierced pipe section and stop the leakage. The repair was successful and the leakage was stopped. b) the perpetrators to clean-up the polluted area.
4	28th March, 2024	Mbagala- Kingugi area, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam Region.	Cause of the spillage or oil leakage was the rupture of an 8-inch section of the pipeline. The rupture could have been caused by various factors, such as corrosion, mechanical damage or external interference.	On 28th March, 2024, a pipeline rupture was detected on an 8-inch section of the TAZAMA pipeline in the Mbagala - Kingugi area, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam Region (KP 15.70). This rupture resulted in gasoil leakage or spillage in the area. The incident prompted immediate response efforts to contain the spill and mitigate its environmental impact.	a) Loss of Gasoil due due to oil spillage (Amount couldn't be established) b) Environmental pollution due to oil spills.	a) TAZAMA prepared incident report and Submitted to EWURA regarding oil spillage incident, furthermore, TAZAMA repair the damaged pipeline section and stop the leakage. The repair was successful and the leakage was stopped. b) TAZAMA to clean-up the polluted area.

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
5	14th April, 2024	Misugusugu area, Kibaha District in the Pwani Region.	The cause of the incident appears to be the weather conditions resulting from heavy rains in the area that led slipperiness of the roads.	According to the driver, upon arriving at the Misugusugu area the truck lost balance and collapsed due to the slipperiness of the road caused by the heavy rains. After the truck collapsed, the seals remained intact and there was no product leakage, but later residents opened the tanker top covers and started to fetch fuel and hence spillage.	There was the loss of 18,000 litres of petroleum products, Road damage and environmental pollution.	The operator was instructed to clean up the polluted area and repair the damaged part of the road.
6	24th June, 2024	Kilwa Road police, Temeke District in Dar es Salaam.	Theft	The truck with registration number T308 BBS was detained at Kilwa Road police station on suspicion that the product carried was stolen.	Evasion of taxes	Legal actions were taken
7	26th June, 2024	Kurasini area in the Dar es Salaam Region		The operator conducted petroleum business at unauthorized premises by illegally purchasing petroleum products from road tankers and selling them to mobile trucks which is contrary to the law.	Risk of explosion	Legal actions were taken and the matter was reported to police.

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
8	30th June, 2024	Kitembo, Kibiti District in Pwani Region.	Drivers fatigue due to driving, speed and Reckless driving	The incident involved an overturn of a fuel tanker with registration number T697DNE/ T981DEL at Kitembo, Kibiti District in the Pwani Region which spilt petroleum products. The overturned truck blocked the road, making it difficult for other vehicles to pass, while fumes spread widely and caused damage to the road surface.	There was the loss of 3,130 litres of petroleum product, Road damage, tanker damage and environmental pollution.	a) The joint team worked to ensure the truck was safely removed without causing an explosion. b) The operator was instructed to clean up the polluted area and repair the damaged part of the road.

Figure 31: TAZAMA pipeline that was pierced and connected to a one-inch pipe linked to a petroleum storage underground tank of the nearby petroleum retail outlet

Figure 32: The road tanker incident occurred at Kitembo, Kibiti District in Pwani Region

Figure 33: Overturned truck due to slippery road conditions caused by heavy rains at Misugusugu Area, Kibaha District, Pwani Region

12. REGULATORY IMPACT

Through various regulatory interventions, EWURA made significant impacts in the midstream and downstream petroleum subsector during the financial year 2023/2024. These impacts include:

i. Increased compliance: EWURA conducted rigorous compliance inspections and quality checks, ensuring that petroleum facilities adhered to safety standards, regulatory requirements, and best industry practices.

ii. Improved Lubricant Supply: The quantity of lubricants supplied to the market increased by 3.17%, with 83% of this supply coming from local blending plants, underscoring a strong domestic production sector.

iii. Cost-reflective prices: EWURA enforced compliance with petroleum cap prices, taking legal action against operators who sold products above the capped prices. This helped maintain price stability and protect consumers.

iv. Quality compliance: The Authority continued to monitor and enforce the quality of petroleum products, with a significant percentage of samples conforming to quality standards.

v. Support for clean cooking: The increase in LPG consumption, driven by the clean cooking agenda, demonstrated progress towards reducing reliance on less environmentally friendly energy sources.

vi. Stable supply of petroleum products: EWURA ensured a stable supply of petroleum products by closely monitoring stock levels and importation plans.

vii. Expansion of retail network in rural areas: The Authority continued spearheading the campaign to construct low-cost petroleum retail outlets in rural areas without compromising HSE standards. This expansion improved accessibility to fuel in remote areas and villages.

viii. Protection of suppliers and Government tax revenues: The fuel marking programme was instrumental in protecting efficient suppliers and safeguarding Government tax revenues by preventing the distribution of illicit or non-compliant petroleum products.

13. CHALLENGES IN THE SUB-SECTOR

The petroleum sub-sector continues to face several challenges, including:

(i) The absence of a Single Receiving Terminal for white petroleum products leads to longer receipt times, higher demurrage costs, and limited capacity to accommodate more vessels within a given period.

(ii) The limited availability of US Dollars in the market hampers the ability to import the required quantity of petroleum products, hence affecting supply stability.

(iii) Increasing investment in petroleum retail outlets in rural areas is needed to ensure adequate availability of petroleum products while adhering to health, safety, and environmental standards.

(iv) Sabotage attempts were made at the TAZAMA pipeline, where several incidents were reported targeting fuel theft from the pipeline.

(v) Dumping transit products remains a significant challenge, which distorts fare competition among petroleum retail outlet operators and implies revenue losses to the Government.

(vi) There is limited berthing capacity for receipt of LPG vessels at KOJ2 and petrol at KOJ1, which prevents the industry from enjoying economies of scale in importation.

(vii) The high starter pack costs for LPG, which include cylinders, burners, and cookers, limit the adoption of LPG among low-income earners.

(viii) The illegal refilling of LPG Cylinders, such as decanting LPG from 38kg cylinders to 15kg and 6kg cylinders, distorts market competition and poses serious health, safety, and environmental risks.

(ix) Top of Form

(x) Bottom of Form

14. FUTURE OUTLOOK OF THE PETROLEUM SUB-SECTOR

The consumption of petroleum products continues to rise both in Tanzania and neighbouring countries; hence, expanding the country's storage capacity and enhancing offloading and receiving facilities is necessary. Increasing these capacities will enable the accommodation of larger vessels and facilitate quicker offloading processes. To achieve this, the Government envisions transforming Tanzania into a hub for white petroleum products. This strategic goal aims to meet the growing demand within the country and serve the needs of neighbouring countries that depend on Tanzanian ports for their petroleum supplies.

Operators of petrol stations as well as receiving and storage terminals are in the process of installing Automatic Tank Gauge Systems (ATGs). These digital systems will enable the Authority to effectively monitor and manage the availability of petroleum products throughout the country.

As a move to cleaner energy and utilisation of our natural resources to reduce foreign currency spending, the Government has been promoting the use of CNG. The number of vehicles converted to CNG has been increasing year on year. Furthermore, there is an increase in the importation of electric and hybrid vehicles, which could reduce the consumption of petroleum products. However, given that all these are new technologies and such vehicles are expensive when compared to diesel and petrol vehicles, the consumption of petroleum products is expected to continue to increase in the medium term.

15. CONCLUSION

The petroleum mid and downstream sub-sector has generally performed well due to improvements and increased investments in petroleum infrastructure, effective management of procurement through the Bulk Procurement System, and regular compliance monitoring activities. To sustain and enhance these achievements, the Authority will continue to oversee the sub-sector's performance, ensuring the availability, desired quality, and affordability of petroleum products, thereby supporting the country's economic growth. Moving forward, the Authority plans to:

i. Promote investments by developing and reviewing regulatory tools and advising the Government on policies and strategies needed to attract investments in the development and upgrade of infrastructure to enhance storage capacity, streamline offloading processes, and accommodate larger vessels to enhance efficiency in the importation of petroleum products.

ii. Enhance oversight of the petroleum products supply chain by developing a robust data system for recording the quantity of imported, available and uplifted petroleum products and ensuring Automatic Tank Gauging Systems (ATGs) are installed at petrol stations to provide real-time stock data.

iii. Strengthen compliance by intensifying compliance monitoring and enforcement activities to ensure that all operators adhere to legal requirements, safety protocols, and quality standards.

iv. Promote investment in rural areas by reviewing or developing regulatory tools to foster and encourage investments in petroleum retail outlets in rural and underserved areas to improve access and availability of petroleum products.

v. Combat illegal activities by working with other Government agencies to address issues such as smuggling, illegal refilling, and other practices that undermine fair competition, the environment, and the health and safety of consumers and the public in general.

vi. Advocate and support initiatives that promote LPG as a clean cooking energy to contribute to environmental sustainability and public health.

vii. Optimise the petroleum products procurement system to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and ensure a stable supply of petroleum products.

By focusing on these areas, the Authority aims to maintain the current success and drive further improvements in the petroleum sub-sector.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Storage capacities of Depots at receiving ports in Tanzania 2023/24

SN	Name of the Company	Location	Cubic Metres						
			MSP	JET A1	IK	AGO	FO 125	FO 180	TOTAL
1	Afroil Investment Limited	Kigamboni	12,041			27,940			**39,981**
2	Camel Oil (T) Ltd	Kurasini	13,571	0	0	33,395	-	11,187	**58,153**
3	GAPCO (T) Ltd	Kurasini	29,861	11,551	0	39,579	-		**80,991**
4	GBP (T) Ltd	Kurasini	28,704		9,118.62	31,962	-		**69,785**
5	Hass Petroleum Ltd	Kigamboni	10,282	-	-	14,165	-	-	**24,447**
6	Lake Oil Ltd	Kigamboni	27,112	17,947	-	37,200	-	-	**82,259**
7	MCCL LTD	Kurasini	8,500			12,500			**21,000**
8	MOIL	Kigamboni	15,000	-	-	27,000	-	-	**42,000**
9	Mogas (T) Limited	Kigamboni	16,000			24,000			**40,000**
10	Oilcom (T) Limited	Kurasini	14,141	12,226	5,973	37,582	-	0	**69,922**
11	Oryx Oil Ltd	Kurasini	13,463	933	0	40,730	0	4,498	**59,624**
12	Puma Energy (T) Ltd	Kurasini	10,056	31,693	0	36,326	1,820	2,348	**82,243**
13	Sahara (T) Ltd	Kigamboni	35,606	-	-	35,545	-	-	**71,151**
14	Star Oil (T) Ltd	Kurasini	12,941	-	-	24,800	-	-	**37,741**
15	Super Star Forwarders Co. Ltd	Kurasini		5,714	418	11,566	1,250	7,307	**26,255**
16	TIPER	Kigamboni	56,302		5,723	180,246	0	11,383	**253,654**
17	Vivo Energy Tanzania Limited,	Kurasini	11,943	0	0	12,160	-	0	**24,103**
18	World Oil (I)	Kigamboni	11,256	-	-	22,231	-	-	**33,487**
19	World Oil Ltd (II)	Kigamboni	18,000	-	-	36,000	-	-	**54,000**
20	TAZAMA	Kigamboni	0	-	-	231,000			**231,000**
21	GBP (T) Ltd	Raskazone, Tanga	73,185	0	170	107,578	-	-	**180,933**
22	G&M Co Mtwara	Mtwara	30,000	0		19,500			**49,500**
23	Oilcom (T) Ltd Mtwara	Mtwara	2,499			2,494			**4,993**
	Grand Total		**450,463**	**80,064**	**21,403**	**1,045,499**	**3,070**	**36,723**	**1,637,222**

Appendix 2: Storage Capacities for Inland Terminals (Units in Cubic Metres, m3)

S/N	Name of the Company	Location	MSP	JET A1	IK	AGO	IDO	FO	TOTAL
1	Engen Petroleum Ltd	Kibirizi, Kigoma	1,392	-	399	550	-	150	2,491
2	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Kibirizi, Kigoma	2,010	-	2,014	2,013	162	372	6,571
3	GBP Tanzania Ltd	Kibirizi, Kigoma	1,000	-	500	1,500	-	-	3,000
4	Oilcom Tanzania Ltd	Kibirizi, Kigoma	770	490	320	715	150	-	2,445
5	Total Tanzania Ltd	Kibirizi, Kigoma	1,600	810	-	765	-	-	3,175
6	World Oil Ltd	Kibirizi, Kigoma	410	-	410	410	-	-	1,230
7	East Africa Fossils Company	Musoma	544	-	153	816	-	-	1,513
8	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Musoma	68	-	254	408			730
9	Malawi Government	Iyunga, Mbeya	1,820	-	392	2,027	-	-	4,239
10	Oryx Oil Company Ltd/Total Tanzania Ltd	Iyunga, Mbeya	930	-	550	2,260	-	-	3,740
11	Engen Petroleum Ltd	Pasua, Moshi	100		100	200			400
12	Oryx Oil Company Ltd	Pasua, Moshi	206	-	102	303	46	72	729
13	Puma Energy (T) Ltd	Pasua, Moshi	1,000	-	90	1,000	-	180	2,270
14	Engen Petroleum Ltd	Mwanza South	275		100	996			1,371
15	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Mwanza South	155	-	207	408	59		829
16	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Mwanza South	544	-	1,997	4,008	1,998		8,547
17	GBP Tanzania Ltd	Mwanza South	576		606	2,607			3,789
18	Oryx Oil Company Ltd	Mwanza South	160	-	100	400	58		718
19	Puma Energy (T) Ltd	Mwanza South	228	500	466	1,646	118	220	3,178
20	Engen Petroleum Ltd	Isaka, Shinyanga	516	-	163	1,399			2,078
21	Oilcom Tanzania Ltd	Isaka, Shinyanga	1,000		1,000	4,000			6,000
22	Oryx Oil Company Ltd	Isaka, Shinyanga	-	-		1,549			1,549
23	Total Tanzania Ltd	Shinyanga	216	-	147	1,273			1,636
24	Amazon Petroleum (T) Ltd	Kiloleni, Tabora	120	-	188	358	-		666
25	GBP Tanzania Ltd	Kiloleni, Tabora	158	-	217	412			787
26	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Unga Ltd, Arusha	544	-	767	1,301	-	-	2,612
27	Mount Meru Petroleum	Mbauda, Arusha	483		875	1,443		43	2,844
28	NSK Oil	Njiro, Arusha	300		300	1,200			1,800
	Total Capacity		**17,125**	**1,800**	**12,417**	**35,967**	**2,591**	**1,037**	**70,937**

Appendix 3: List of Suppliers and the Premiums for the Financial Year 2023/24

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO		PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
1	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/07/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	75,242	43.280				
2	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/07/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	76,448	44.460				
3	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/07/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	70,639	43.370				
4	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/07/2023	E3 Energy DMCC			37,305	106.380		
5	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/07/2023	E3 Energy DMCC			36,147	106.380		
6	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/07/2023	Addax Energy SA			31,334	112.730		
7	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/07/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			20,000	213.800		
8	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/07/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	5,050	122.460	26,985	185.740		
9	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/07/2023	Addax Energy SA					20,775	211.640
10	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/08/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	79875	41.970				
11	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/08/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	79875	46.340				
12	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/08/2023	Vitol Bahrain EC	79875	69.000				
13	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ SPOT-SPM/08/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	70800	114.000				
14	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/08/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			34,000	201.000		
15	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/08/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			34,000	206.000		
16	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/08/2023	Addax Energy SA			32,500	195.800		
17	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ SPOT-KOJ1/08/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			38,500	248.000		
18	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/08/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	4,100	154.000	29,900	206.000		
19	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/08/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	1,480	198.240	32,520	198.240		
20	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/08/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					27,470	215.000
21	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/09/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	88662	99.000				
22	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/09/2023	Addax Energy SA	87495	97.700				
23	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/09/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	87495	98.530				
24	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/09/2023	Addax Energy SA			39,601	193.500		

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO		PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
25	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/09/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			39,601	189.000		
26	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/09/2023	HAPCO FZE			39,601	190.000		
27	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/09/2023	Addax Energy SA	2,240	173.100	35,574	173.100		
28	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/09/2023	HAPCO FZE	1,400	176.000	37,727	176.000		
29	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/09/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					26,880	205.000
30	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/10/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	70,433	169.620				
31	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/10/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	70,433	150.700				
32	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/10/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	70,433	160.300				
33	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/10/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	70,433	141.900				
34	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/10/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			37,402	261.500		
35	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/10/2023	HAPCO FZE			37,403	255.000		
36	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/10/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			34,727	256.500		
37	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C-TANGA/10/2023	Addax Energy SA			37,403	259.600		
38	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/10/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	7,650	184.740	25,272	250.500		
39	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/10/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	1,980	237.900	32,532	237.900		
40	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/10/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					35,260	240.000
41	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/11/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	82,227	109.000				
42	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/11/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	81,996	108.000				
43	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/11/2023	Addax Energy SA	79,269	95.950				
44	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/11/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	78,942	89.890				
45	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/11/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			38,509	154.460		
46	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/11/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			38,259	154.000		
47	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/11/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			38,042	147.000		
48	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/11/2023	Addax Energy SA			33,367	141.750		

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO		PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
49	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/11/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	4,920	169.000	33,671	169.000		
50	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/11/2023	Addax Energy SA	2,500	164.850	34,821	164.850		
51	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/11/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					29,450	199.000
52	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/12/2023	TPDC	66,964	81.458				
53	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/12/2023	Addax Energy SA	66,964	60.480				
54	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/12/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	64,065	97.300				
55	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/12/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	62,138	98.690				
56	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/12/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			33,832	149.050		
57	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/12/2023	E3 ENERGY DMCC			33,832	141.900		
58	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/12/2023	Addax Energy SA			29,200	138.810		
59	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/12/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			29,028	140.500		
60	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C - TANGA/12/2023	Addax Energy SA	12,400	147.900	15,150	147.900		
61	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/12/2023	Addax Energy SA	3,000	153.900	26,741	153.900		
62	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/12/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					25,149	187.010
63	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/01/2024	Addax Energy SA	85,866	66.990				
64	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/01/2024	E3 Energy DMCC	86,116	58.020				
65	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/01/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	85,368	65.820				
66	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/01/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			35,000	140.000		
67	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/01/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			36,846	143.000		
68	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/01/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			30,141	143.000		
69	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C - TANGA/01/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	11,330	149.100	14,080	149.100		
70	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/01/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	1,900	155.000	34,845	155.000		
71	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/01/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					25,130	183.591
72	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/02/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	66,406	57.410				
73	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/02/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	66,507	68.602				

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO		PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
74	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/02/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	66,276	56.640				
75	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/02/2024	HAPCO FZE			33,414	145.000		
76	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/02/2024	HAPCO FZE			33,414	145.000		
77	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/02/2024	Addax Energy SA	4,630	171.900	28,714	171.900		
78	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/02/2024	Addax Energy SA	1,900	166.800	28,545	166.800		
79	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/02/2024	E3 Energy DMCC					19,160	182.400
80	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/03/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	81,563	112.000				
81	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/03/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	81,563	109.000				
82	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/03/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	79,815	95.030				
83	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/03/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			35,537	174.000		
84	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/03/2024	E3 Energy DMCC			35,188	169.000		
85	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/03/2024	E3 Energy DMCC			30,000	167.500		
86	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/03/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	7,650	195.500	23,380	195.500		
87	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/03/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	1,700	188.000	29,884	188.000		
88	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/03/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					27,104	197.102
89	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/04/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	89,681	99.000				
90	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/04/2024	Addax Energy SA	86,692	77.990				
91	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/04/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	85,539	72.000				
92	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/04/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			38,682	154.000		
93	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/04/2024	Addax Energy SA			38,633	158.000		
94	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/04/2024	HAPCO FZE			37,191	153.000		
95	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C - TANGA/04/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	9,950	160.000	9,800	160.000		
96	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/04/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	1,850	178.000	32,101	178.000		
97	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/04/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					30,867	185.000
98	May-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/05/2024	E3 Energy DMCC	95,104	107.000				

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO		PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
99	May-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/05/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	95,552	89.000				
100	May-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/05/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	95,765	74.000				
101	May-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/05/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			39,000	154.000		
102	May-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/05/2024	Addax Energy SA			39,000	157.950		
103	May-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/05/2024	HAPCO FZE			39,000	155.000		
104	May-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C - TANGA/05/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	13,400	165.052	14,170	165.052		
105	May-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/05/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	2,250	153.000	36,003	153.000		
106	May-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1& TANGA/05/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					25,950	198.000
107	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/06/2024	Addax Energy SA	96,317	98.960				
108	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/06/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	96,527	91.300				
109	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/06/2024	Addax Energy SA	95,206	61.070				
110	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/06/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			36,244	144.000		
111	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/06/2024	Addax Energy SA			36,293	149.940		
112	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/06/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			35,657	145.000		
113	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/06/2024	HAPCO FZE			35,725	155.010		
114	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C - TANGA/06/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	13,560	188.100	14,136	188.100		
115	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/06/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	3,661	157.200	33,826	157.200		
116	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/06/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					29,885	189.289
		Total Tendered Quantity / Weighted Average Premium		**3,317,067**	**90.588**	**2,078,935**	**171.981**	**323,080**	**200.555**

Appendix 4: Monthly Petroleum Products Premiums for each port in FY 2023/24

DAR ES SALAAM

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO	PMS	PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
1	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/07/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	75,242	43.280				
2	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/07/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	76,448	44.460				
3	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/07/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	70,639	43.370				
4	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/07/2023	E3 Energy DMCC			37,305	106.380		
5	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/07/2023	E3 Energy DMCC			36,147	106.380		
6	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/07/2023	Addax Energy SA			31,334	112.730		
7	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C4-KOJ1/07/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			20,000	213.800		
8	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/07/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			21,885	185.740		
9	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/07/2023	Addax Energy SA					20,775	211.640
10	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/08/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	79,875	41.970				
11	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/08/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	79,875	46.340				
12	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/08/2023	Vitol Bahrain EC	79,875	69.000				
13	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ AGO/SPOT-SPM/08/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	70,800	114.000				
14	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/08/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			34,000	201.000		
15	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/08/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			34,000	206.000		
16	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/08/2023	Addax Energy SA			32,500	195.800		
17	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ PMS/SPOT-KOJ1/08/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			38,500	248.000		
18	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/08/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			23,885	206.000		
19	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/08/2023	E3 Energy DMCC			30,020	198.240		
20	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/08/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					27,470	215.000
21	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/09/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	88,662	99.000				
22	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/09/2023	Addax Energy SA	87,495	97.700				

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO	PMS	PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
23	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/09/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	87,495	98.530				
24	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/09/2023	Addax Energy SA			39,601	193.500		
25	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/09/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			39,601	189.000		
26	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/09/2023	HAPCO FZE			39,601	190.000		
27	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/09/2023	Addax Energy SA			23,304	173.100		
28	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/09/2023	HAPCO FZE			35,527	176.000		
29	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/09/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					26,880	205.000
30	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/10/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	70,433	169.620				
31	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/10/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	70,433	150.700				
32	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/10/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	70,433	160.300				
33	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C4-SPM/10/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	70,433	141.900				
34	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/10/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			37,402	261.500		
35	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/10/2023	HAPCO FZE			37,403	255.000		
36	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/10/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			34,727	256.500		
37	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/10/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			12,322	250.500		
38	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/10/2023	E3 Energy DMCC			30,322	237.900		
39	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/10/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					28,260	240.000
40	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/11/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	82,227	109.000				
41	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/11/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	81,996	108.000				
42	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/11/2023	Addax Energy SA	79,269	95.950				
43	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C4-SPM/11/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	78,942	89.890				
44	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/11/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			38,509	154.460		
45	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/11/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			38,259	154.000		
46	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/11/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			38,042	147.000		
47	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C4-KOJ1/11/2023	Addax Energy SA			33,367	141.750		

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO	PMS	PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
48	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/11/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC			20,571	169.000		
49	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/11/2023	Addax Energy SA			32,321	164.850		
50	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/11/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					29,450	199.000
51	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/12/2023	TPDC	66,964	81.458				
52	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/12/2023	Addax Energy SA	66,964	60.480				
53	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/12/2023	Coral Energy DMCC	64,065	97.300				
54	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C4-SPM/12/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	62,138	98.690				
55	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/12/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			33,832	149.050		
56	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/12/2023	E3 ENERGY DMCC			33,832	141.900		
57	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/12/2023	Addax Energy SA			29,200	138.810		
58	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C4-KOJ1/12/2023	Coral Energy DMCC			29,028	140.500		
59	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/12/2023	Addax Energy SA			24,041	153.900		
60	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/12/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					25,149	187.010
61	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/01/2024	Addax Energy SA	85,866	66.990				
62	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/01/2024	E3 Energy DMCC	86,116	58.020				
63	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/01/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	85,368	65.820				
64	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/01/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			35,000	140.000		
65	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/01/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			36,846	143.000		
66	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/01/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			30,141	143.000		
67	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/01/2024	Coral Energy DMCC			32,845	155.000		
68	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/01/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					25,130	183.591
69	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/02/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	66,406	57.410				
70	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/02/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	66,507	68.602				
71	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/02/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	66,276	56.640				

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO	PMS	PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
72	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/02/2024	HAPCO FZE			33,414	145.000		
73	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/02/2024	HAPCO FZE			33,414	145.000		
74	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/02/2024	Addax Energy SA			24,414	171.900		
75	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/02/2024	Addax Energy SA			26,165	166.800		
76	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/02/2024	E3 Energy DMCC					19,160	182.400
77	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/03/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	81,563	112.000				
78	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/03/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	81,563	109.000				
79	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/03/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	79,815	95.030				
80	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/03/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			35,537	174.000		
81	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/03/2024	E3 Energy DMCC			35,188	169.000		
82	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/03/2024	E3 Energy DMCC			30,000	167.500		
83	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/03/2024	Coral Energy DMCC			15,450	195.500		
84	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/03/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			28,134	188.000		
85	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/03/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					27,104	197.102
86	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/04/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	89,681	99.000				
87	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/04/2024	Addax Energy SA	86,692	77.990				
88	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/04/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	85,539	72.000				
89	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/04/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			38,682	154		
90	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/04/2024	Addax Energy SA			38,633	158		
91	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/04/2024	HAPCO FZE			37,191	153		
92	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/04/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			30,801	178		
93	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/04/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					30,867	185.000
94	May-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/05/2024	E3 Energy DMCC	95,104	107.000				
95	May-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/05/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	95,552	89.000				
96	May-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/05/2024	Montfort Trading FZE	95,765	74.000				

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO	PMS	PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)
97	May-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/05/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			39,000	154.000		
98	May-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/05/2024	Addax Energy SA			39,000	157.950		
99	May-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/05/2024	HAPCO FZE			39,000	155.000		
100	May-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/05/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			34,303	153.000		
101	May-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1& TANGA/05/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					19,950	198.000
102	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C1-SPM/06/2024	Addax Energy SA	96,317	98.960				
103	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C2-SPM/06/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	96,527	91.300				
104	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/ C3-SPM/06/2024	Addax Energy SA	95,206	61.070				
105	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C1-KOJ1/06/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			36,244	144.000		
106	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C2-KOJ1/06/2024	Addax Energy SA			36,293	149.940		
107	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C3-KOJ1/06/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited			35,657	145.000		
108	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C4-KOJ1/06/2024	HAPCO FZE			35,725	155.010		
109	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/06/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC			31,424	157.200		
110	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/06/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					23,885	189.289
		Total Tendered Quantity / Weighted Average Premium		**3,196,566**	**87.710**	**1,888,889**	**169.794**	**304,080**	**199.920**

TANGA

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO		PMS		JET A-1/ IK	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT
1	Jul-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/07/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	5,050	122.460	5,100	185.740		
2	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/08/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	4,100	154.000	6,015	206.000		
3	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/09/2023	Addax Energy SA	2,240	173.100	12,270	173.100		
4	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C-TANGA/10/2023	Addax Energy SA			37,403	259.600		
5	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/10/2023	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	7,650	184.740	12,950	250.500		
6	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/10/2023	Montfort Trading FZE					7,000	240.000
7	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/11/2023	Augusta Energy DMCC	4,920	169.000	13,100	169.000		
8	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/C - TANGA/12/2023	Addax Energy SA	12,400	147.900	15,150	147.900		
9	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/C - TANGA/01/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	11,330	149.100	14,080	149.100		
10	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/02/2024	Addax Energy SA	4,630	171.900	4,300	171.900		
11	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/DAR & TANGA/03/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	7,650	195.500	7,930	195.500		
12	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/C - TANGA/04/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	9,950	160.000	9,800	160.000		
13	May-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/C - TANGA/05/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	13,400	165.052	14,170	165.052		
14	May-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1& TANGA/05/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					6,000	198.000
15	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/ COMBI/C - TANGA/06/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	13,560	188.100	14,136	188.100		
16	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/ JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/06/2024	Montfort Trading FZE					6,000	189.289
		Total Tendered Quantity / Weighted Average Premium		**96,880**	**165.683**	**166,404**	**196.349**	**19,000**	**210.723**

MTWARA

S/N	Month of Delivery	BPS Tender Number	Winner of BPS Tender	AGO		PMS	
				Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium USD/MT
1	Aug-23	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/08/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	1,480	198.240	2,500	198.240
2	Sep-23	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/09/2023	HAPCO FZE	1,400	176.000	2,200	176.000
3	Oct-23	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/10/2023	E3 Energy DMCC	1,980	237.900	2,210	237.900
4	Nov-23	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/11/2023	Addax Energy SA	2,500	164.850	2,500	164.850
5	Dec-23	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/12/2023	Addax Energy SA	3,000	153.900	2,700	153.900
6	Jan-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/01/2024	Coral Energy DMCC	1,900	155.000	2,000	155.000
7	Feb-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/02/2024	Addax Energy SA	1,900	166.800	2,380	166.800
8	Mar-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/03/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	1,700	188.000	1,750	188.000
9	Apr-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/04/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	1,850	178.000	1,300	178.000
10	May-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/05/2024	Sahara Energy Resources Limited	2,250	153.000	1,700	153.000
11	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/06/2024	Augusta Energy DMCC	3,661	157.200	2,402	157.200
		Total Tendered Quantity / Weighted Average Premium		**23,621**	**172.082**	**23,642**	**175.167**

Appendix 5: Imported Local and Transit Petroleum Products in the Financial Year 2023/24 (in Litres)

Imported Local Petroleum Products

MONTH	AGO	PMS	IK	JET A1	HFO	TOTAL
Jul-23	116,560,262	100,710,704	266,016	14,404,980		231,941,962
Aug-23	275,632,425	157,958,761	253,570	35,765,159	4,126,957	473,736,872
Sep-23	181,118,532	136,479,933		19,120,084		336,718,549
Oct-23	215,993,307	149,368,483	894,002	24,147,819		390,403,612
Nov-23	255,720,595	149,133,554			4,183,379	409,037,527
Dec-23	139,493,887	121,560,151	268,072	21,112,117		282,434,226
Jan-24	166,613,385	158,377,846	924,417	17,838,772		343,754,421
Feb-24	199,199,680	114,947,502	660,062	20,658,448		335,465,691
Mar-24	155,263,807	96,702,904		14,656,930	6,325,386	272,949,027
Apr-24	112,646,767	100,468,126		18,037,444	6,325,386	237,477,723
May-24	229,546,809	129,762,481		30,824,289		390,133,578
Jun-24	179,222,497	110,534,039		15,524,723		305,281,259
Add Localized	**201,796,451**	**99,463,313**	**575,652**	**156,647**	**2,320,389**	304,312,453
Total FY 2023/24	**2,428,808,403**	**1,625,467,796**	**3,841,792**	**232,247,412**	**23,281,497**	**4,313,646,900**
Total FY 2022/23	**2,215,366,404**	**1,450,931,164**	**5,663,976**	**203,971,371**	**14,427,625**	**3,890,360,540**
% Change	**9.6%**	**12.0%**	**-32%**	**13.9%**	**61.4%**	**10.9%**

Imported Transit Petroleum Products

MONTH	AGO	PMS	IK	JETA1	HFO	TOTAL
Jul-23	221,302,081	146,335,734	801,204	15,121,857		383,560,876
Aug-23	292,871,734	89,383,403		30,366,144		412,621,282
Sep-23	253,962,640	119,685,431		23,307,769		396,955,840
Oct-23	416,577,521	144,862,704		23,765,023		585,205,248
Nov-23	369,810,349	86,737,960				456,548,309
Dec-23	283,445,178	136,987,456	670,179	17,403,723		438,506,537
Jan-24	147,656,029	143,570,113		17,838,772		309,064,915
Feb-24	255,491,001	112,892,478		11,969,341		380,352,820
Mar-24	235,545,214	82,634,067		10,871,594		329,050,875
Apr-24	289,705,681	119,935,545		24,289,756	4,809,492.00	438,740,474
May-24	447,367,999	141,936,163		38,598,062		627,902,225
Jun-24	336,876,977	88,376,821	650,058	30,735,924		456,639,780
Less Localized	**201,796,451**	**99,463,313**	**575,652**	**732,300**	**2,320,389**	**304,888,105**
Total FY 2023/24	**3,348,815,954**	**1,313,874,562**	**1,545,789**	**243,535,667**	**2,489,103**	**4,910,261,075**
Total FY 2022/23	**2,874,528,966**	**1,237,702,670**	**26,896,048**	**197,963,143**	**3,569,277**	**4,340,660,104**
% Change	**16%**	**6%**	**-94%**	**23%**	**-30%**	**13.1%**

Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
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