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DOWNSTREAM PETROLEUM SUB SECTOR PERFORMANCE REVIEW REPORT FOR YEAR 2017

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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

On behalf of EWURA Board of Directors, I have great honour to present the Fourth Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector Performance Report for the year 2017.

I would like to thank the Management Team and all EWURA staff for their endless and concerted efforts for pursuing the regulatory roles and attaining the achievements in the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector. Through their efforts, consumers continued to receive quality petroleum products, service delivery in terms of products availability and security of supply were improved and maintained, while the local pump prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene were kept stable in line with the trend of prices in the world market.

My sincere thanks also are due to my fellow EWURA Board members for their incisive contributions. Their contributions at all times, were geared towards improving the performance of the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector.

Last but not least, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Government, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water and Irrigation and all stakeholders in the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector for their continued co-operation.

Eng. Prof. Jamidu H.Y. Katima
BOARD CHAIRMAN

February, 2018

FOREWORD

It is important to remember that the ultimate goal of EWURA is to protect the interests of consumers, efficient suppliers and the government, which together are the key stakeholders. Over the past eleven years, EWURA has progressively undertaken its role to satisfy its key stakeholders. Like in the previous years, the Authority in the year 2017 continued to focus on ongoing improvements in services delivery to all stakeholders involved in the Energy and Water sectors and that included, the Mid and downstream Petroleum sub-sector.

The Petroleum Act Cap 392 and the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) Act Cap 414 mandate the Authority to regulate the Mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector in Tanzania Mainland. Under these Acts, EWURA is mandated to undertake technical, economic and safety regulatory functions in the sub-sector. Regulatory functions that are implemented by EWURA in this sub sector are geared to:

- maintain the security and quality of petroleum products supply in the country;
- optimize costs in respect of procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of petroleum products;
- attract investment through licensing in the petroleum mid and downstream operations, thus helping to ensure a reliability in the supply of petroleum products throughout the country;
- create a level playing field to protect the interest of efficient service providers or suppliers;
- implement government policies as outlined in the National Energy Policy of 2015.

Generally, in the year 2017, the Mid and Downstream petroleum sub-sector continued to grow in line with the country's economic growth trend.

This is a fourth report on the performance of Mid and Downstream sub sector in Tanzania and it contains relevant data and information related to regulation of the Mid and Downstream petroleum operations in the country. The report both summarizes and provides details on the activities performed quantitatively and qualitatively relative to the year 2017. The report as well outlines the achievements, challenges encountered and some future initiatives or plans to improve the Authority's service delivery.

Nzinyangwa. E. Mchany
AG. DIRECTOR GENERAL

February, 2018

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGO	Automotive Gasoil
BPS	Bulk Procurement System
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
bbl	Barrel
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
DWT	Dead Weight Tonnage
EA	Environmental Audit
EFPP	Electronic Fiscal Pump Printer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FOB	Free On Board
GCLA	Government Chemist Laboratory Agency
GFI	Global Fluid International
GN	Government Notice
HFO	Heavy Furnace Oil
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSSEQ	Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality
IDO	Industrial Diesel Oil
IK	Illuminating Kerosene
KOJ_1	Kurasini Oil Jetty 1
KOJ_2	Kurasini Oil Jetty 2
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas

L	Litres
m^3	Cubic metre
MSP	Motor Spirit Premium
MT	Metric Tonne
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
OMCs	Oil Marketing Companies
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PBPA	Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency
PMS	Petroleum Motor Spirit
SBM	Single Buoy Mooring
SGS	Societe Generale de Surveillance
SUMATRA	Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority
TAA	Tanzania Airport Authority
TAZAMA	Tazama Pipelines Limited
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TIPER	Tanzania International Petroleum Reserve
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
Tsh	Tanzania Shillings
TZS	Tanzania Standard
USD	United States Dollar
%	Per cent

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report reviews the performance of the sub-sector in the year 2017. The report is intended to disseminate to the Government and other stakeholders, correct data and information relevant to the downstream petroleum operation in the country. During the year under review, the Authority reviewed and developed nine (9) regulatory instruments, to govern the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector.

Dar es Salaam Port continued to be the main entry point for receiving and distribution of petroleum products to all regions in the country except for the Northern Regions of Tanga, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara, which were served by Tanga port.

During the same period, the Authority initiated consultations with key stakeholders aimed at opening up Mtwara Port to receive BPS oil tankers. Mtwara Port is geared to be the third receiving port in Mainland Tanzania that will supply petroleum products in Southern corridor regions. It is expected that, Mtwara port will commence receiving BPS oil tankers as soon as Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) start submitting their import orders of petroleum products through this port to Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency (PBPA) in 2018.

During the period under review, EWURA continued to monitor security of supply of petroleum products in the country. There were no product shortages recorded during the period. The Authority continued to oversee functionality of BPS. The average BPS tenders' premiums for the year 2017 stood at 19.12 USD/MT, 31.21 USD/MT, and 39.51 USD/MT for Diesel, Petrol and Kerosene/JetA1 respectively, which was a decrease of 23% for diesel, an increase of 57% for petrol and a decrease of 3% for kerosene/JetA1 compared to the average premiums recorded in year 2016. However, a sharp increase of average premium for Petrol was due to small cargo size per tender and hence low chances of spreading the risk by the suppliers. EWURA and PBPA are working to reverse the trend in 2018 through proper remedial actions.

In the year 2017, a total of 5,361,445,632 litres of petroleum products were imported, equivalent to a decrease of 2% compared to 5,486,931,146 litres imported in year 2016. The decrease in imports was mainly contributed by significant decrease in heavy furnace oil (HFO – 30%) and kerosene (54%).

The local and transit amounted to 3,193,252,759 litres and 2,168,192,874 litres, equivalent to 60% and 40% of the total imports respectively. Also, LPG imports for year 2017 stood at 107,263 MT compared to 90,296 MT imported in the year 2016, equivalent to an increase of 19%.

In regards to consumption, during the year under review the Authority noted an overall slight decrease of 0.8% of petroleum products consumption compared to the previous year. Total consumption in the period under review was 3,262,918,734 liters compared to 3,288,719,874 liters consumed in year 2016. The main contributing factor for this decrease in consumption was due to a significant reduction in consumption of HFO by about 28%.

During the period under review, EWURA monitored closely the world oil market prices for both crude oil and refined petroleum products as published in Platts' website. The average crude oil world market prices for the period under review stood at about 54.22 USD/barrel, an increase of 24% compared to year 2016. The average FOB prices for refined petroleum products in the world market in the period under review stood at 535 USD/MT, 478 USD/MT and 495 USD/MT for petrol, diesel and kerosene. This is equivalent to an increase of 16% for petrol, 26% for diesel and 21% for kerosene/Jet- A1 compared to year 2016. As for the local prices, the average pump prices ex-Dar es Salaam for the period under review were: Tsh. 2,004/lt, Tshs 1,873/lt and Tshs 1,832/lt for petrol, diesel and kerosene equivalent to an increase of 9%, 12% and 11% respectively when compared to average pump prices in year 2016. The increase in the average pump price was due to the increase in the world refined petroleum products' market prices (FOB prices).

The Authority monitored the market shares of each Oil Marketing Company (OMC) to assess, identify and analyze any anti-competitive practices amongst players. The Authority did also establish new entrants, exited players and identified any threats in the market which distorted healthy competition. The assessment and analysis revealed that there was a competitive environment with exception of few alleged anti-competitive practices which we re dealt with accordingly.

During the period under review, road tankers remained to be the main means of transportation of petroleum products from the receiving terminals at Dar es Salaam and Tanga Ports to upcountry regions and landlocked countries. To a lesser extent, rail tank wagons were used to transport petroleum products from Tanga to Mwanza and Kigoma. As for the storage capacity, the total storage capacity of refined petroleum products receiving oil terminals located in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara is 1,151,270 cubic metre (m^3). This capacity caters for an average of 120 days of the country's consumption. The inland terminals in upcountry regions have a total storage capacity of 75,626 m^3. However, most of upcountry depots are not operational.

The country does not have a dedicated pipeline for transportation of petroleum products to upcountry. However, there is a 1,710 km long crude oil pipeline from TAZAMA Storage Terminal in Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam to Ndola in Zambia which is operated and owned by TAZAMA Pipelines Ltd which is Zambia (67%) and the Government of Tanzania (33%). The pipeline which was commissioned in 1968 was designed for a throughput of 1,100,000 MT per annum. The throughput has been declining due to degradation of the pipeline over the years. TAZAMA Pipelines Ltd has been routinely rehabilitating the pipeline with the objective of increasing the throughput per annum which increased from 502,797 MT in the year 2016 to 720,000 MT in the year 2017.

On the other hand, the number of petrol stations in Mainland Tanzania continued to increase. As of 31st December 2017, there were a total of 1,530 petrol stations compared to 1,456 petrol stations in year 2016, equivalent to an increase of 5.1%. Out of these petrol stations, 843 petrol stations had valid licenses, 462 petrol stations had expired licenses and there were 225 unlicensed petrol stations.

The storage capacity for the Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) receiving facilities was 8,050 MT, same as year 2016. However, there were new investment in LPG facilities initiated by some LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs) in year 2017, with a total storage capacity of 8,800MT. The projects are expected to be completed in early 2019.

In year 2017 the Authority issued 260 licenses compared to 244 issued in year 2016, equivalent to an increase of 6.6%. The Authority continued to conduct periodic and ad hoc compliance monitoring to ensure operators and petroleum facilities comply with licence terms and conditions, applicable laws, rules, standards and the Best Petroleum Industry Practices. The level of compliance in year 2017 was 65.35% compared to 79.48% achieved in year 2016. There was a decrease in level of compliance because most of retail facilities inspected in year 2017 were located in rural and peripheral areas. Most of retail outlets located in aforementioned areas still have very poor standards and need to be upgraded whereas those retail outlets located in urban areas most comply with standards.

The Authority continued to monitor the quality of petroleum products in the country. A total of 547 samples of petroleum products were collected in the year 2017 compared to 364 samples, an increase of 50% in the year 2016. Out of 547 samples collected, 12 samples equivalent to 2.19% failed. The level of compliance increased compared to 14.29% failure in the year 2016.

Some of the key achievements in 2017 include; maintenance of security of supply of key petroleum products (diesel, petrol, kerosene and Jet-A1), maintaining stable trends of local prices of key petroleum products(except Jet-A1) in line with the trend of prices of corresponding petroleum products in the world oil market prices, maintaining conducive competitive environment in the sub-sector and ensuring that there are steady improvements on service delivery in terms of products quality, service accessibility and safety to people, environment and facilities.

Notwithstanding the achievements above, the key challenges that the Authority encountered in the year 2017 were; continuation of kerosene smugglers through Northern and Lake Zone regions of the country, existence of non-compliant and lack of retail outlets in rural and peripheral areas, lack of knowledge on petroleum standards and applicable legislations among many potential investors in petrol stations facilities, un-harmonized LPG products and infrastructure standards as well as existence of many unlicensed (by EWURA) lubricants importers.

However, the Authority has already devised measures to counter the challenges, which include increased frequency of compliance monitoring in the Northern and Lake zone regions as well as in lubricants business segment, developing economic/low cost but compliant petrol stations for rural areas, conduct seminars to new and existing petrol stations operators and establishing appropriate LPG specifications based on the prevailing weather conditions, existing and expected new LPG facilities and equipment in the country.

The data and information contained in this report were obtained from various stakeholders including PBPA, OMCs, M/S SICPA SA in Association with Global Fluids International (T) Ltd, Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS), Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Weight and Measures Agency (WMA), other government and non-government sources and S & P Global Platts.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector Performance Review Report presents regulatory activities carried out in the sub-sector by the Authority in Mainland Tanzania in the year 2017.

The report covers the regulatory instruments which are the tools used by the Authority in carrying out its day-to-day regulatory activities. It also covers the petroleum products and petroleum infrastructure standards that are useful in regulating the sub-sector. The petroleum infrastructure which is a key part in the petroleum products supply chain is also presented in this report. The infrastructure covered includes offloading facilities, storage terminals, petrol stations and transportation infrastructure which is an important aspect in the distribution of petroleum products.

Furthermore, the report covers the petroleum supply and stocks monitoring, price regulation and competition monitoring in the sub-sector. It describes how the supply of petroleum products was conducted through BPS, the movement of petroleum products prices in the world and local markets and how the Authority monitored competition in the year under review.

The report also presents details of the licensing activities, compliance monitoring and enforcement, in infrastructure, products' quality, Health, Safety and Environment and price. Finally, the report outlines the key attained achievements and the challenges encountered by the Authority while discharging its regulatory roles in the period under review and how those challenges are being addressed.

Where necessary, and for the purpose of gauging the Authority's performance in the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector in the year under review, the report compares the current data (Year 2017) with the data attained in the previous year (Year 2016). To that effect, Tables, Figures, Photos and Appendices have been attached to support the provided information, which makes it easier for the reader to refer to. It is the Authority's expectation that, this report will be helpful to many readers.

2.0 REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS

The Downstream Petroleum sub-sector activities in Mainland Tanzania are governed by the National Energy Policy 2015 and legislations which are the instruments that empowered the Authority to carry out its regulatory roles and functions efficiently and effectively.

2.1 The National Energy Policy 2015

The National Energy Policy was a result of merging several policies such as: the Petroleum Policy, the Local Content Policy, the Subsidy Policy, the Natural Gas Policy, the Renewable Energy Policy and the Revised National Energy Policy 2003 to simplify its administration. The policy provides the right direction for the development of the energy sector with major objective of providing an input in the development process by establishing an efficient energy production, procurement, transportation, distribution, end-user systems in an environmentally sound manner and due regard to gender issues.

2.2 Legislation

During the period under review, the Authority continued to monitor compliance of the Downstream Petroleum sub-sector as per the Act, Rules and Legislation which are regulatory tools that govern and assist in regulating the Downstream Petroleum sub-sector in the Mainland Tanzania. Legislation is divided into two groups, namely Main and Subsidiary legislation.

2.2.1 Main Legislation

In order to effectively and efficiently conduct its roles in the Downstream Petroleum sub-sector, the Authority used the main legislation which comprise of the following two (2) Acts:

(i) EWURA Act, Cap 414; and
(ii) The Petroleum Act, 2015.

2.2.2 Subsidiary Legislation

Subsidiary legislation are composed of Regulations and Rules which are developed by the Minister responsible for petroleum affairs and the Authority respectively in accordance with Section 40 of the EWURA Act, Cap 414 which allows the Authority, in consultation with the Minister responsible for the petroleum affairs to make Rules. Subsidiary legislation also govern the Downstream Petroleum sub-sector activities in Mainland Tanzania and help the Authority to conduct its regulatory roles in an effective and efficient manner. After some time, they are revised and new ones developed depending on the need. During the period under review, the following subsidiary legislations were enacted and others revised:

(i) The Petroleum (Village and Township Retail Outlet Operations) Rules, 2017, GN. No. 14;
(ii) The Petroleum (Refinery Operations) Rules, 2017 GN No. 218;
(iii) The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) (Ammendment) Rules, 2017;
(iv) The Petroleum (Licensing Fees) Rules, 2017 GN No. 325;
(v) The Petroleum (Waste Oil Recycling) Rules, 2017 GN No. 220;
(vi) The Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) Rules, 2017 (work in progress);
(vii) The Petroleum (Lubricants Operations) Rules, 2017 (work in progress);
(viii) The Petroleum (Wholesale, Retail and Consumer Installations Operations) Rules, 2017 (work in progress); and
(ix) Draft Petroleum (Condensate Operations) Rules 2016 (work in progress).

Also, the following rules are used by the Authority to conduct its regulatory roles in the Petroleum Downstream Sub-sector:

(i) The Petroleum (Bulk Procurement) Regulations, 2017;
(ii) The Petroleum (Marine Loading and Offloading Operations) Rules 2016;
(iii) The Petroleum (Bitumen and Petcoke Operations) Rules 2016;
(iv) The Petroleum (Pipeline Operations) Rules, 2015;

(v) The Petroleum (Consumer Installations and Operations) Rules, 2015;
(vi) The Petroleum (Wholesale Operation) Rules, 2014;
(vii) The Petroleum (Retail Operations) Rules, 2014;
(viii) The Petroleum (Lubricant Operations) Rules, 2014;
(ix) The Petroleum (Lubricants and Sampling Testing) Rules, 2014;
(x) Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Rules, 2012;
(xi) The Petroleum (Licensing Fee) Rules, 2012;
(xii) The Petroleum (Road Transportation) Rules, 2010;
(xiii) The Petroleum (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010;
(xiv) The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Fees and Levies Collection Procedure) Rules, 2010;
(xv) The Petroleum (Sampling and Testing) Rules, 2010; and
(xvi) The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2009.

2.2.3 Petroleum Standards

The Authority ensures that, at all times the petroleum products and petroleum infrastructure conform to Standards by requiring all operators in the country to comply. New and existing standards are usually developed or revised in order to accommodate the current requirements.

During the period under review, EWURA in collaboration with Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and other stakeholders developed and/or revised some petroleum products and petroleum infrastructure standards. The revised standards which were approved as a National Standard and are currently in use include:

(a) TZS 673:2017 Fuel Oil Specifications;
(b) TZS 818:2004 Liquefied Petroleum Gas – Specifications;
(c) TZS 666:2017 Aviation Turbine Fuel (Jet-A1) – Specifications;
(d) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries - Steel Pipes for Pipeline Transportation System; and
(e) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry - Piping.

In the year 2018, the Authority in collaboration with other stakeholders will continue to review and develop petroleum and infrastructure standards wherever the need arises. A list of applicable petroleum product standards and petroleum downstream infrastructure standards in Mainland Tanzania are shown in **Appendices 1** and **2** respectively.

3.0 PETROLEUM INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Receiving Facilities

In the year 2017, Tanga and Dar es Salaam Ports remained to be the only entry points for receiving petroleum products imports. At the Tanga Port there is Conventional Bouy Mooring (CBM) capable of handling vessels of up to 40,000 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT). Dar es Salaam Port has three (3) berthing facilities namely Single Buoy Mooring (SBM), Kurasini Oil Jetty 1 (KOJ_1) and Kurasini Oil Jetty 2 (KOJ_2). The SBM can handle vessels of up to 150,000 DWT while KOJ_1 and KOJ_2 can handle vessels with maximum capacities of 45,000 DWT and 5,000 DWT respectively.

During the same period, the Authority initiated consultations with key stakeholders aimed at reviving Mtwara Port to receive BPS oil tankers as well. The port will be the third entry point and will serve the Southern and Highland Regions. At different times, meetings between stakeholders and a Task Force formed for this purpose were held to discuss the matter at length.

3.2 Petroleum Storage Terminals

The country has 53 petroleum products storage depots with total storage capacity of 1,226,896 cubic metres (m^3). Out of this 24 storage depots are located around Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports and have a total receiving storage capacity of 1,151,270 cubic metres (m^3) equivalent to 94% of the total country petroleum products storage capacity. 29 petroleum products storage depots are located in upcountry regions that are not bordered with Indian Ocean and have storage capacity of 75,626 cubic metres (m^3) equivalent to 6% of the total country petroleum products storage capacity. Taking into account the daily consumption volume of petroleum products in the country, storage capacity in Tanzania mainland suffices to store petroleum products that can cater for the country requirements for upto 120 days. However, a good number of upcountry depots are not operational because most of the products are delivered by trucks from Dar es Salaam and Tanga depots straight to the retail outlets. **Appendices 3** and **4** contain the list of storage facilities, their corresponding capacities and ownership.

3.3 Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation is an important aspect in the distribution of petroleum products and it includes road tankers (trucks), rail tank wagons, ships and pipelines. However, transportation by road tankers face some challenges; bad roads, robbery, theft, accidents and traffic congestion.

In the period under review, road tankers remained to be the main transportation means for the petroleum products from receiving terminals at Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports to upcountry regions and landlocked countries of Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda. To a lesser extent, rail tank wagons are used to transport liquid petroleum products from Tanga to Mwanza and Kigoma. Currently, the country does not have a dedicated pipeline for transportation of petroleum products. However, there is a 1,710 km long crude oil pipeline from TAZAMA Pipelines Ltd Tank Farm in Dar es Salaam to Ndola in Zambia. The pipeline is operated by TAZAMA Pipelines Ltd and is used to transport petroleum feedstock from Dar es Salaam to Ndola in Zambia. The pipeline which was designed for a throughput of 1,100,000 MT per annum, was commissioned in 1968 and is owned by the Zambian Government (67% share) and Tanzanian Government (33% share).

During the period under review, the pipeline's throughput increased to 720,000 MT per annum from 502,797 MT per annum in the year 2016, an increase of about 43%. An increase in the throughput can be explained by the fact that, TAZAMA Pipelines Ltd routinely undertakes rehabilitation works such as repairing of corroded sections, replacement of pumping units and rehabilitation of the petroleum feedstock tanks. A decrease in the pipeline throughput during the period under review as compared to the design capacity can be explained by degradation of the pipeline over the years.

3.4 Petrol Stations

As of 31st December 2017, the country had 1530 petrol stations compared to 1,456 stations in the year 2016, which is a 5.1% growth. Out of these petrol stations, 843 petrol stations are licensed, 462 petrol stations have their licences expired and 225 petrol stations are unlicensed. EWURA will continue to take appropriate measures to ensure the petrol stations whose licences have expired are renewed and those with no licences are licensed. Failure to that, the petrol stations will be closed. **Table 1** provides the number of petrol stations in each region. The trend shows that investments in the petroleum sub-sector across the country is growing. The number of petrol stations has continued to increase year after year this catalyzed by the increase in demand for petroleum products due to the increase in economic activities.

Table 1: Number of Petrol Stations in each region as of 31st December 2017

S/no.	Region	Licensed Facilities	Facilities with expired Licences	Facilities Not Licensed	Total
1	Arusha	68	14	5	87
2	Coast	37	77	6	120
3	Dar es Salaam	90	120	12	222
4	Dodoma	37	6	21	64
5	Geita	33	11	6	50
6	Iringa	19	15	5	39
7	Kagera	48	7	8	63
8	Katavi	6	1	0	7
9	Kigoma	19	12	12	43
10	Kilimanjaro	49	27	10	86
11	Lindi	19	8	14	41
12	Manyara	12	16	18	46
13	Mara	28	22	10	60
14	Mbeya	30	25	9	64
15	Morogoro	68	12	15	95
16	Mtwara	25	7	7	39
17	Mwanza	60	22	10	92

S/No	Region	Licensed Facilities	Facilities with expired Licences	Facilities Not Licensed	Total
18	Njombe	11	5	10	26
19	Rukwa	11	5	3	19
20	Ruvuma	27	5	6	38
21	Shinyanga	30	16	7	53
22	Simiyu	13	3	6	22
23	Singida	18	3	3	24
24	Songwe	18	9	0	27
25	Tabora	21	4	5	30
26	Tanga	46	10	17	73
	Total	**843**	**462**	**225**	**1530**
	Percentage %	**55.10%**	**30.20%**	**14.71%**	

3.5 LPG Facilities

Investment in Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) facilities in Mainland Tanzania aims at ensuring that, LPG which is a cleaner, healthier, environmentally friendly and cost effective fuel to firewood, charcoal and kerosene is readily available to households and industries. During the year under review, the storage capacity for the LPG receiving facilities in Mainland Gas Tanzania remained at 8,050 MT as reported in the previous year. However, Mihan Tanzania Limited and Manjis Logistics Limited are currently constructing LPG Storage and Filling Plants at Kigamboni in Dar es Salaam with a total storage capacity of 6,000MT and 2,800MT respectively. The projects are expected to be completed in early 2019. **Table 2** and **Appendix 5** depict lists of LPG receiving facilities located at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and upcountry in Mainland Tanzania in year 2017. In the same period, the LPG Storage and Filling plants in upcountry also remained at 1,332MT, same as in the previous year implying that there was no expansion or development of new facilities.

Table 2: List of LPG Facilities in Dar es Salaam and Tanga as of December 2017

S/No	Name of Facility	Physical Location	Storage Capacity (MT)
1	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Kurasini LPG Facility	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	1,250
2	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Kigamboni LPG Facility	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	3,000
3	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Kigamboni LPG Facility	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	1,500
4	Lake Gas Limited - Kigamboni LPG Facility	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	750
5	Lake Gas Limited - Tanga LPG Facility	Chumbageni, Tanga	1,050
6	Oilcom Tanzania Limited - Kurasini LPG Facility	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	500
		TOTAL	**8,050**

4.0 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLY AND STOCK MONITORING

Monitoring of the security of supply in the country is a key role of EWURA as the Regulator. During the period under review, EWURA continued to ensure that the country does not starve of key petroleum products that are essential for the economic wellbeing. The petroleum products stock levels were monitored through monthly stocks simulation reports to foresee how stocks levels behaved one month ahead, as a way of identifying gaps for proactive steps. This was achieved by recording, reviewing and reconciling the stock reported by OMCs with the incoming petroleum cargoes imported through BPS and the existing pace of consumption of petroleum products in the country.

It is a mandatory requirement for each OMC to maintain country stock to a legal limit of minimum threshold stock of two weeks' consumption or demand (based on the sales market share) at all times. During the period, 34 OMCs failed to maintain a minimum stock of kerosene and therefore punitive measures were taken against them. By doing this, petroleum products supply chain was well maintained, therefore preventing the likelihood of supply crisis.

During the year under review, there were no product shortages despite a number of reported incidences by some petrol stations operators who in August and September, 2017 claimed that they were denied to buy some products from some OMCs and this was addressed accordingly by the Authority. However, the country had enough petroleum products stocks through out the period.

4.1 Bulk Procurement System (BPS) Monitoring

BPS remained to be the system through which white petroleum products were imported in the country. The products that are imported through BPS are diesel (AGO), petrol (PMS), kerosene (IK) and Jet-A1. The Authority ensured that, the system operates in accordance with the BPS Regulations. The Authority on a monthly basis, diligently analyzed all BPS tenders floated by Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency (PBPA) to ensure that there is transparency, fair treatment to all bidders, healthy competition. Also the Authority ensured the quantities ordered are sufficient to cater country demands.

With intention to improve the BPS system, the Government proposed establishment of Single Receiving Terminal (SRT) for Dar es Salaam port. The facility is intended to be used for receiving BPS cargoes from vessels and establish quantities prior to pumping the products to other shore terminals as per the directives of the respective cargo owners (OMCs). The Ministry of Energy (ME) assigned EWURA, in collaboration with other stakeholders to review the BPS regulations in order to incorporate establishment of SRT.

EWURA executed the assignment and a draft of reviewed regulations was submitted to the Ministry for further consideration and guidance. SRT system is already being practiced by many other countries in the world including Kenya, the United States of America, India and South Korea. Once implemented in Tanzania, the SRT is expected to reduce demmurrage costs and also product losses occurring during discharge operations from BPS oil tankers to multilple shore terminals.

During the period under review, there were two incidents whereby petrol carrying BPS ships arrived at Dar es Salaam port with non conforming products. The ships/vessels were MT. ALPINE MEADOW and MT. VELLE AZURA. Petrol in MT. ALPINE MEADOW was tested by Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and the results indicated that, the cargo failed to meet requirement for distillation (ASTM 86) "**Final Boiling Point**" in accordance with Tanzania Standards, TZS 672:2012-EAS 158:2012. Petrol in MT. VELLE AZURA was also tested by TBS and the test results indicated that, the cargo failed to meet specifications for ***Research Octane Number, Doctor Test and Mercaptan Sulphur*** according to TZS 672:2012-EAS 158:2012.

The vessels were not allowed to offload the cargo into the country pursuant to the Petroleum (Bulk Procurement) Regulations, 2017 GN. No.198. According to the Shipping and Supply Contract between the PBPA and Petroleum products suppliers, the non-conforming cargoes were rejected and replaced with conforming cargoes in order to maintain fuel supply security in the country. Despite the incidents, the country continued to be adequately supplied with petroleum products and there was no any incident of products stock out.

Furthermore, during the year under review, multiple petroleum products suppliers participated in every month's tendering through BPS cargo-by-cargo tender system (instead of single supplier tender system implemented before), which was adopted in November 2016. The cargo-by-cargo tender system allowed many bidders to participate in the tendering process including individuals with relatively smaller financial capability unlike the previous single supplier tender system. The single supplier tender system, allowed only one winning bidder to supply all petroleum products for the particular month country's requirements.

The system required bidders to have huge financial capability and consequently local OMCs failed to participate in BPS tenders. In consideration of that, the Authority in consultation with the Ministry of Energy, changed the BPS Regulations to cargo-by-cargo system in order to allow local OMCs to participate in BPS tender. It was noted that during the period under review, some local OMCs were able to participate and won some few BPS tenders.

In the year under review, 82 contracts were awarded to the winning suppliers based on the lowest premium under *cargo-by-cargo tender system* as indicated in **Table 3 and Figure 1.** The list of Winning Bidders and respective Premiums is found in **Appendix 6.** Sahara Energy Resource Limited won 18 tenders, Sahara Energy (T) Limited won 15 tenders, Addax Energy SA 25 tenders, Oryx Oil (T) Ltd won 10 tenders, Trafigura PTE Ltd won six (6) tenders, Puma Energy Ltd won five (5) tenders, GBP (T) Ltd, Totsa Total Oil Trading SA and Vitol Bahrain EC won one (1) tender each.

The average premium for the year under review stood at 19.12 USD/MT, 31.21 USD/MT, and 39.51 USD/MT for Diesel, Petrol and Kerosene/JetA1 respectively which is equivalent to a decrease of 23% for diesel, an increase of 57% for petrol and a decrease of 3% for kerosene/JetA1 compared to the average premium recorded in the year 2016.

Furthermore, there was a decrease of average premium for Diesel and kerosene compared to previous year and this was attributed to stiff competition among suppliers as a result of introduction of cargo-by-cargo tender system. However, a sharp increase of average premium for Petrol was due to small cargo size per tender and hence low chances of spreading the risk by the suppliers. A Diesel cargo size at SBM ranges between 65,000 MT to 100,000 MT while the maximum safe cargo size for Petrol at KOJ1 was 38,000 MT.

Table 3: Winning Suppliers and Number of Tender Won

S.No	BPS Tender Winner	No.Tender Won	%
1	ADDAX ENERGY SA	25	30%
2	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	18	22%
3	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD	15	18%
4	ORYX (T) LTD	10	12%
5	TRAFIGURA ENERGY SA	6	7%
6	PUMA ENERGY (T)LTD	5	6%
7	GBP TANZANIA	1	1%
8	TOTSA TOTAL OIL TRADING SA	1	1%
9	VITOL BAHRAIN EC	1	1%
	TOTAL BPS Tender	**82**	**100%**

Table 3 presents a list of winning suppliers in the tender process, and it does not represent the total number of suppliers who participated in the tenders. The number of suppliers who participated in tenders in the year under review was 10 out of 37 pre-qualified suppliers. In the year 2016, the number of suppliers who participated in the tenders was 6 out of 36 pre-qualified suppliers. That makes an increase of 67% of suppliers' participation in the year under review in comparison to the year 2016, which although it is still a very small proportion of pre-qualified suppliers participating, reflects the positive outcome of introducing cargo by cargo tender system in terms of increasing the number of bidders. The list of pre-qualified suppliers is in **Appendix 7.**

4.2 Petroleum Products Imports

Dar es Salaam continued to be the main port to receive petroleum products which accounted for 94% of all the imports while Tanga port which started to receive petroleum products in July 2015, accounted for 6% of all imports done in the year under review. From January to December 2017, a total of 5,361,445,632 liters of petroleum products were imported into the country through Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports which is equivalent to a decrease of 2% compared to 5,486,931,146 liters imported in the year 2016. During this year, the Authority ensured that no liquid petroleum products are imported through Sirari border and that all key petroleum products imported through BPS as per BPS regulations.

Furthermore, the Authority began assessing the possibility of starting to receive BPS vessels through Mtwara Port . Various key stakeholders were engaged and it was concluded that Mtwara port is ready to receive BPS oil tankers/ships. The Authority did submit its recommendations to the Ministry of Energy for its decision and further action.

During the period, the Authority initiated the use of Tanga Port to receive BPS cargoes to cater petroleum products requirements of all Northern regions after verifying that, the depot in Tanga has sufficient capacity to receive and distribute products to all Northern regions. From analysis of data in 2016 and 2017, the requirement of petroleum products for Northern regions is estimated to be 35 million litres per month. GBP (T) Ltd, which until end of 2017 was the only compliant petroleum products terminal, increased the storage capacity of from 26.9 million litres in 2016 to 122.6 million litres in 2017, which can suffice the demand of the Northern regions for about 4 months based on 2017 demand rate.

Consequently, effective October 2017, the Authority began preparing Petroleum Cap prices for the Northern regions based on the imports received through Tanga Port. The Northern regions are; Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Arusha. This initiative is in line with the Authority's drive to continue making supply chain of petroleum products in the country well secured and efficient by having alternative ports to receive bulk petroleum products apart from Dar es Salaam port. The same will help to decongest Dar es Salaam port and city and nurturing the economic activities of other regions including Southern and Northern regions in this case.

4.2.1 Local Imports of Petroleum Products.

Out of the total petroleum products imported between January and December 2017, 3,193,252,759 liters equivalent to 60% of the total imports were for local market. In this period local imports for diesel, kerosene, Jet-A1 and Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO) decreased by 3.9%, 54%, 18% and 30% respectively and imports for Petrol increased by 5.4% compared to the quantity imported in the year 2016. Overal, the imports for local market in year 2017 decreased by 3% compared to imports made in year 2016 which was 3,302,298,898 liters. This decrease was driven by the stagnant market (consumption moderately dropped by 0.8%) of petroleum products. The decrease in both import and demand/consumption was probably driven by decreased level of commercial economic activities that consume petroleum products (or use of alternative source of energy) such as transportation, mining, power generation and manufacturing.

The increase in Petrol local imports was driven by the increase in consumption of Petrol in the passenger transport sector by 8% in comparison to year 2016. The significant decrease of HFO local imports was mainly driven by the significant reduction of HFO consumption in electricity/power generation, mining sector and manufacturing sector. The significant decrease in Kerosene local imports was likely due to increased consumption of LPG, ongoing government rural electrification project and utilization of renewable energy (Solar Lanterns). The proportion of diesel, petrol, JetA1/kerosene and HFO in the local imports in the year under review were 55%, 37%, 7% and 1% respectively compared to 55%, 36%, 9% and 2% respectively in year 2016.

4.2.2 Transit Imports of Petroleum Products.

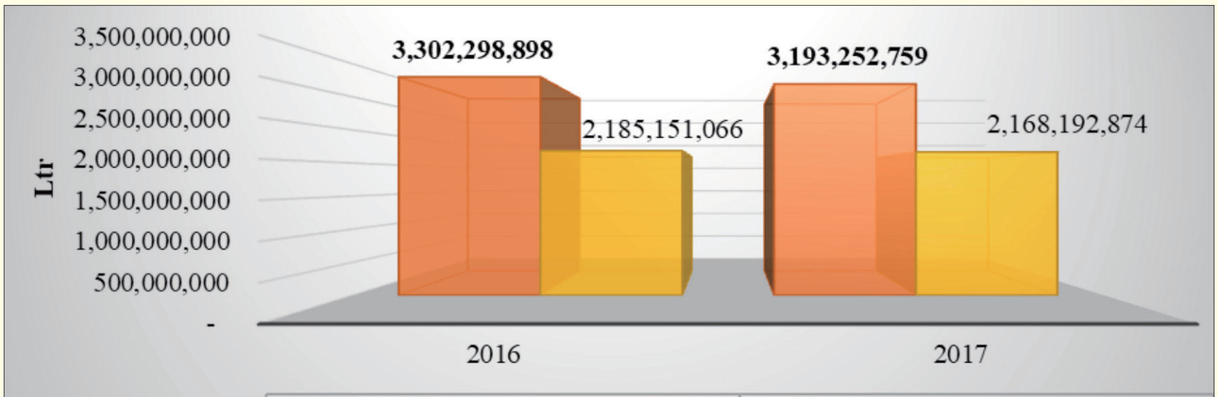
From January to December 2017, a total of 2,168,192,874 liters of petroleum products which is equivalent to 40% of the total imports were imported and transited to neighboring countries. Transit petroleum products imported in year 2016 was 2,185,151,066 liters. Therefore, there was a slight decrease of transit imported products by 1% in year under review compared to the imports in year 2016. Whilst petrol transit imports decreased by 10%, diesel, Jet-A1/kerosene and HFO increased by 1%, 52% and 53% respectively.

The proportions of diesel, petrol and JetA1/kerosene in the transit imports in the same period was 60%, 34%, and 6% respectively compared to 58%, 37% and 4% respectively in year 2016. **Table 4** and **Figure 1** compare the quantity or volume of petroleum products imported for the local market and transit respectively in year 2016 and 2017.

Table 4. Comparison of local and transit products imports for the year 2017 and 2016

Description	Local Imports (Ltr)	Transit Imports (Ltr)	Total
Year 2016	3,302,298,898	2,185,151,066	5,486,931,146
Year 2017	3,193,252,759	2,168,192,874	5,361,445,632
% Change 2016 and 2017	-3%	-1%	-2%
% Local vs Transit 2016	60%	40%	100%
% Local vs Transit 2017	60%	40%	100%

Above tabulated data was graphically presented to give a clear picture of the decrease in imported volumes as illustrated in **Figure 1.**



	2016	2017
Local Imports (Ltr)	3,302,298,898	3,193,252,759
Transit Imports (Ltr)	2,185,151,066	2,168,192,874

Figure 1. Comparison of local and transit products imports for the year 2017 and 2016

4.2.3 LPG Imports and Consumption.

During the year under review, the Authority continued to monitor imports of LPG in the country, which continued to be imported by independent LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs). In the year under review, LPG importation could not be included in the BPS due to some hindrance factors and the most critical one being lack of Tanzanian harmonized LPG standards for both the product and infrastructure. The Authority however, late in the year (2017),did assign a consultant to assess and recommend the appropriate harmonized LPG standards for both product and infrastructure to be used in the country. Once the consultant has submitted the final report, the Authority will work with TBS to agree and formalize the standards and pave way to include LPG into the BPS.

LPG imports from January to December 2017 stood at 107,263 MT compared to 90,296 MT that was imported in the year 2016, which is equivalent to a 19% increase. **Table 5** shows the quantity of LPG imported during the two periods. This significant increase of LPG imports during the period was possibly attributed to continued initiatives and growth strategies implemented by LMCs such as increase growth in distribution network throughout the country. In addition, the ever increasing cost of charcoal (which is used by most middle class families in big cities and towns) was also most likely a key driver to the increase despite the fact that LPG startup costs (cost of cylinder, stove and accessories) continued to be relatively high.

Table.5: LPG imports in year 2017 and 2016

Month	LGP IMPORTS (MT)
Jan-17	9,338
Feb-17	10,752
Mar-17	7,109
Apr-17	5,673
May-17	9,593
Jun-17	10,061
Jul-17	8,156
Aug-17	6,959
Sep-17	10,218
Oct-17	7,389
Nov-17	8,030
Dec-17	13,984
Imports -2017	**107,263**
Imports -2016	**90,296**
% Change	**19%**

LPG importation is increasing, but its consumption is still very low in comparison to other sources of energy especially the traditional ones. Firewood and charcoal are still dominant sources of energy for cooking purposes. In urban areas, most households utilize charcoal as sources of energy for cooking purposes; while in rural households, firewood is dominant source of energy for cooking. The increase in LPG imports (consumption) in the country was due to the increase in the price of Charcoal, hence attracting a number of people to use LPG. Also, the price of LPG was relatively lower than that of charcoal in equivalent energy content. In the year under review, the price of LPG packed in the 15 kg cylinder ranged between Tshs 45,000 to 55,000 while the price of one sack of charcoal ranged between Tshs 60,000 to 70,000.

Some of the key benefits/advantages of using LPG over the other sources of energy such as kerosene, charcoal and firewood are; LPG has relatively higher energy value or cooking/ heating effect which means it can cook relatively faster than kerosene, charcoal and firewood, LPG releases no soot or carbon residues which means its polluting and dirty depositing levels are relatively less than that of kerosene, charcoal and firewood and therefore it maintains clean environment, LPG is relatively easier to store and lastly, LPG is much quicker to start using (less preparatory activities) than other household energy sources.

The Authority will continue to work with other stakeholders to conduct awareness campaigns in various regions in the country to advocate the benefits of the LPG product. **Figure 2** below indicates the growth trend of LPG imports in the country from 2010 to 2017.

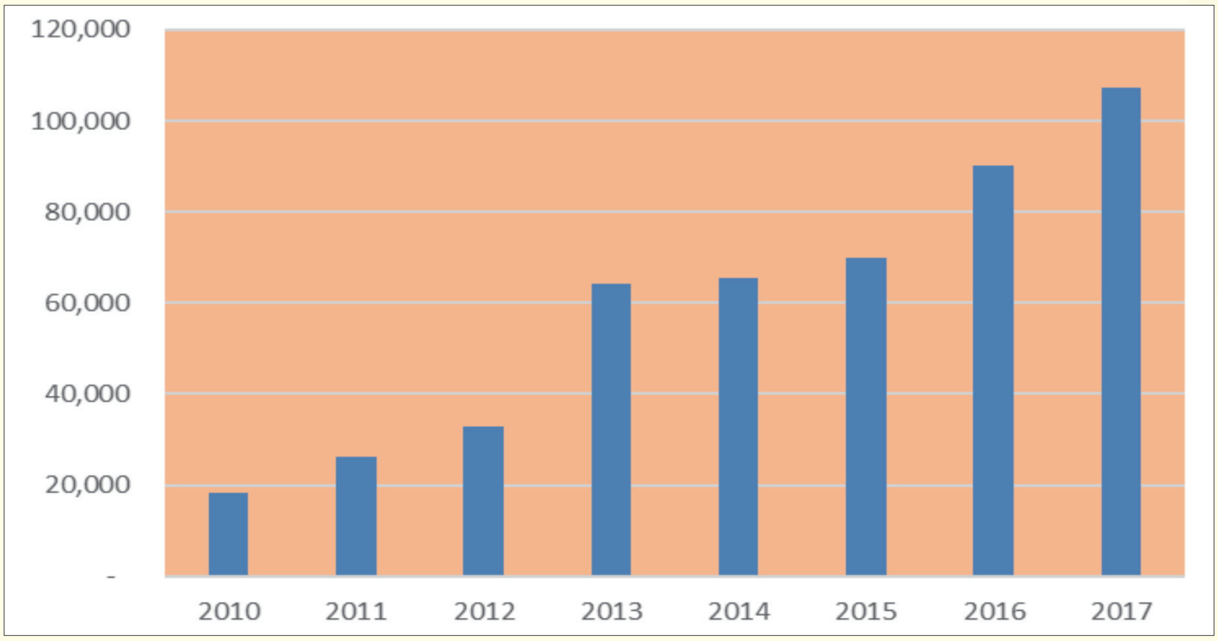


Figure 2. LPG Imports/Consumption from Year 2010 to 2017 in MT

4.2.4 Lubricants Imports and Consumption

During the year under review, the Authority continued to enforce compliance to Petroleum (Lubricant Operations) Rules, 2014 whereby lubricants business operators that operated freely without license were strictly prohibited to import the products. Rule 10 of the Petroleum (Lubricant Operations) Rules, 2014 stipulates that, any person shall not conduct a licensed activity without seeking and obtaining a license.

Therefore, any person conducting or who intends to conduct lubricant business in the country is supposed to be licensed by the Authority. Having unlicensed lubricants operators in the market can potentially lead to the following: having non-conforming quality lubricants in the market, evading payment of Government taxes, creation of unfair competition and having inaccurate data records in regard to lubricant products supply and demand in the country. In the year under review, the Authority worked closely with TRA to ensure that each lubricant importer is required to provide EWURA's license every times he or she imports the product in the country. This measure resulted in an increase of the number of licensed Lubricant operators from 18 in year 2016 to 42 in year 2017.

The Authority will continue to enforce stringent measures so as to eliminate sub-standard lubricants in the market. In that context, the Authority will continue to engage other Government institutions including TBS, GCLA and FCC to attract synergies in information exchange and in control of Lubricants business in the country. From January to December 2017, the Authority recorded a total of 37,059,593 liters for both locally manufactured and imported lubricants, equivalent to an increase of 3% compared to previous year. **Table 6** shows the lubricants quantities for the year 2017 and 2016. However, it is presumed that there were significant quantities of imported lubes which was not reported to the Authority by unlicensed importers. The Authority continues to ensure that all importers of lubricants are licensed.

Table 6. Locally produced and imported lubricants

Month	Imported and Locally Manufactured Quantity	Month	Imported and Locally Manufactured Quantity
Jan-16	2,814,881	Jan-17	3,183,417
Feb-16	2,515,603	Feb-17	2,892,715
Mar-16	2,778,174	Mar-17	3,466,889
Apr-16	2,534,543	Apr-17	2,767,236
May-16	2,926,013	May-17	3,427,068
Jun-16	2,914,428	Jun-17	3,358,501
Jul-16	3,476,605	Jul-17	3,185,050
Aug-16	2,721,264	Aug-17	2,993,195
Sep-16	3,509,082	Sep-17	3,581,482
Oct-16	3,125,115	Oct-17	3,175,734
Nov-16	3,553,655	Nov-17	3,027,911
Dec-16	3,282,004	Dec-17	2,000,395
TOTAL	**36,151,367**		**37,059,593**
% Increase			**3%**

4.3 Key Petroleum Products Consumption

The Authority continued to monitor consumption of key petroleum products in the country. The consumption pattern provides inference to the level of importation and fuel requirements to run economic activities in the country. OMCs are required to submit their sales to EWURA on the monthly basis. Total consumption from January to December 2017 was 3,262,918,734 liters compared to 3,288,719,874 liters consumed in year 2016 which is a decrease of 0.8%.

The main factor led to the consumption decrease of liquid fuel is the reduced consumption of HFO in power generation, mining and manufacturing sectors. In this regard, HFO consumption in 2017 significantly decreased to 28% compared to 2016.

Table 7: Comparison of sales/Consumption of Petroleum Products in year 2017 and 2016

Consumption in LTR	AGO	PMS	IK	HFO	JET A1	IDO	TOTAL
Year 2016	1,753,944,842	1,171,947,308	53,086,275	104,299,809	202,798,640	2,643,000	3,288,719,874
Year 2017	1,777,635,637	1,162,894,905	51,128,690	75,162,726	195,738,776	358,000	3,262,918,734
% Change	1%	-1%	-4%	-28%	-3%	-86%	-0.8%

In the year under review, the Authority continued to monitor petroleum consumption of each region. Regional consumption data are obtained by establishing the volume and destination of each truck after marking the petroleum products contained there in. The information provides insight of each region fuel requirements.

Furthermore, such information can provide reference for regional strategic development plans by the Government organs, investors and the public at large. The Authority will keep on improving the data to give broader insight of regional fuel consumption.

Table 8 indicates aggregate petroleum consumption per region from January to December 2017 in comparison to year 2016. In the year 2017, consumption column indicates that, Dar es Salaam continued to lead by hitting the highest level of petroleum consumption in products aggregate, followed by Mwanza, Mbeya, Arusha and Tanga. Generally, the trend shows that, the consumption increased by 11% compared to last year's consumption, showing a general economic growth in the downstream petroleum sector. In some regions such as Katavi, Rukwa, Simiyu, Njombe and Kagera, there was a huge increase in consumption by more than 50%.

The higher consumption in these regions might have been due to increased economic activities in the new regions. It should be clear that Songwe had 100% change consumption rate because it is a new region, and was not included in year 2016 data. It should also be noted that, the below regional consumptions exclude petroleum products consumed by special tax exempted projects such mining, power generation and manufacturing activities.

Table 8: Petroleum Products (AGO, PMS, IK/JetA1 and HFO) consumption in 2017.

S/No	Region	Consumption (L) in 2017	Consumption (L) in 2016	% Change
1	Dar es Salaam	865,949,495	845,409,043	2%
2	Mwanza	226,265,180	196,610,539	15%
3	Arusha	159,402,123	172,575,801	-8%
4	Mbeya	167,268,008	120,154,870	39%
5	Pwani	131,701,120	119,946,168	10%
6	Dodoma	110,336,980	91,763,540	20%
7	Morogoro	78,138,565	92,362,710	-15%
8	Mtwara	83,988,300	63,804,399	32%
9	Kilimanjaro	59,426,900	81,424,200	-27%
10	Tanga	132,539,134	126,694,606	5%
11	Iringa	93,198,956	74,042,726	26%
12	Shinyanga	70,879,283	61,200,574	16%
13	Njombe	66,421,050	42,682,210	56%
14	Kagera	78,399,360	49,523,700	58%
15	Ruvuma	47,819,500	42,051,200	14%
16	Rukwa	32,230,747	21,638,050	49%
17	Mara	34,193,708	28,229,300	21%
18	Tabora	29,281,525	25,867,900	13%
19	Geita	38,163,220	32,088,500	19%
20	Singida	30,118,241	27,132,000	11%
21	Lindi	26,924,600	20,831,400	29%
22	Songwe	23,991,300	Not applicable	100%
23	Kigoma	24,413,396	20,199,450	21%
24	Manyara	24,400,700	18,997,500	28%
25	Katavi	12,303,300	6,210,500	98%
26	Simiyu	12,005,000	4,862,500	147%
	Total	**2,659,759,691**	**2,386,303,386**	**11%**

5.0 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICES REGULATION

It is the Authority's role to monitor petroleum products prices in Mainland Tanzania. In the period under review, the Authority continued to monitor and analyze the trend of global market petroleum prices for petrol, diesel and kerosene. Since the country solely depends on imported refined petroleum products, the Authority focused on monitoring world oil prices (FOB's) of refined petroleum products.

The Authority also continued to compute local wholesale and pump prices in the year under review, for refined petrol, diesel and Kerosene in compliance to the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2017. LPG local prices were determined by the market forces of supply and demand, and it was the Authority's role to ensure there was a level playing field for the market forces to work fairly. The key components in the Price Setting Formula for the determination of the local prices were Weighted Average Platt's FOBs and Premium Quotations as per signed BPS Supply Contracts with PBPA. These two are the cost components forming a total CIF. CIF is an international commercial term for Cost, Freight and Insurance of buying and transporting fuel cargo in a Tankship. Other price components include local charges, fees and levies, Government Taxes, Oil Marketing Companies and dealers' Margins.

5.1 Trend of World Prices of Petroleum Products

EWURA continued to monitor trends of World's Crude Oil and refined Petroleum products Prices as published on **Platt's website.** A comparison of CIF values was done between the period under review and previous year. The CIF level, thus FOB and premium components trends were closely monitored by the Authority. Brent's Blend quotes in Platt's provided a reference for World Crude Oil Market prices while Mediterranean Market (MED) quotes provided a reference for the world refined petroleum market prices for petrol, whereas the Arabian Gulf (AG) quotes as published on Platts, provided a reference for the refined petroleum market prices for diesel and Kerosene/ JETA1.

5.1.1 World Market Crude Oil Prices

In year 2017 crude oil prices were largely affected by the production trend of the Worlds' Oil producers. Oil producers had a mission to reduce production to balance crude oil output with falling global demand. Year 2016 had a similar trend, where the world prices of crude oil, were mainly affected by higher production and lower demand driven by weak global economy, especially Europe and China. Since the year 2015, the world has been experiencing lower crude oil prices due to a rise in crude oil output and a slump in world major consuming economies.

During the year under review there was an upward trajectory of crude oil prices as it is seen in **Figure 3.** It can be noted that, the lowest average crude oil prices were experienced from January to June 2017, whereby average crude oil price fell from 54 USD/bbl. to 46 USD/bbl. The prices were at that lower level until the beginning of July 2017 when average crude oil price began to rise up again from 46 USD/bbl. to 64 USD/bbl. in December 2017. With that effect, in the year under review the average crude oil prices increased by 24% in comparison to year 2016. **Figure 3** shows the comparison between the two periods.

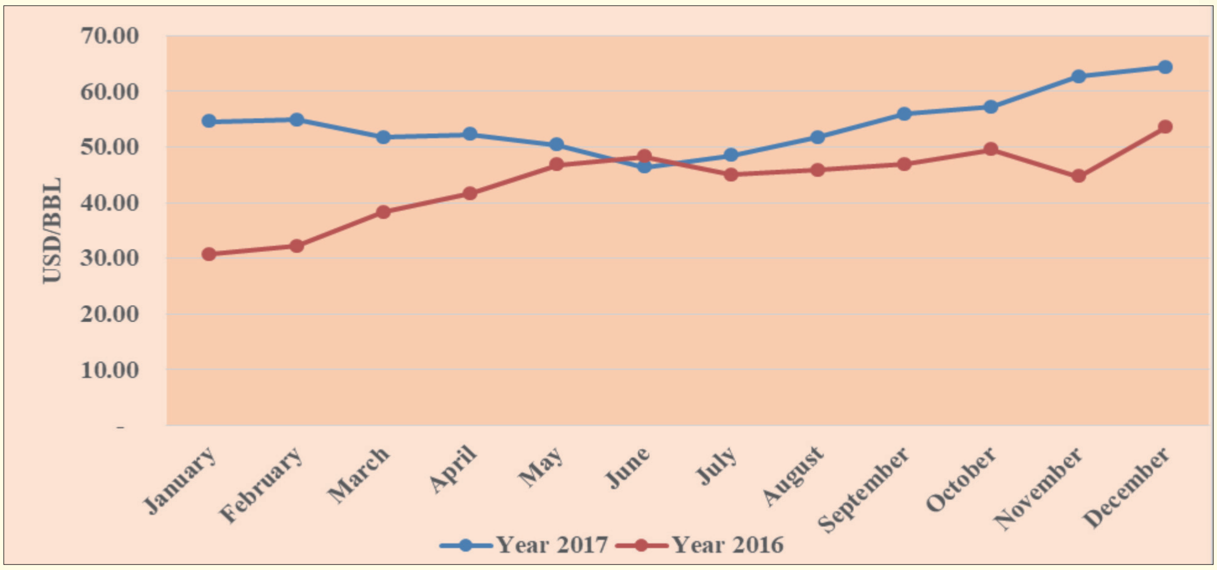


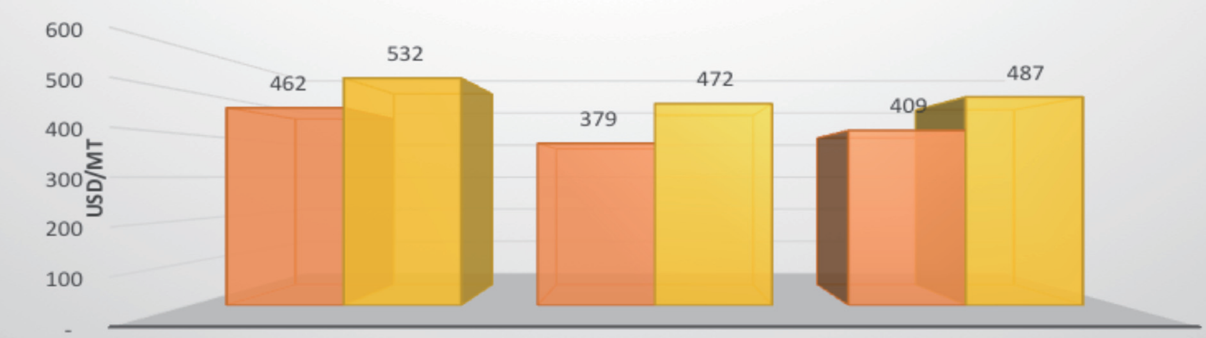
Figure 3: Trend of World Market Crude Oil Prices for Year 2017 and 2016

5.1.2 World Refined Petroleum Products Market Prices

The average FOB prices for refined petroleum products in the world market (used to compute local prices) stood at 532 USD/MT, 472USD/MT and 487 USD/MT for petrol, diesel and kerosene respectively as compared to 462 USD/MT, 379 USD/MT and 409 USD/MT recorded in year 2016. This is equivalent to an increase of 15% for petrol, 25% for diesel and 19% for kerosene/Jet- A1 compared to the average FOB prices in year 2016. As earlier pointed out, the increase in refined petroleum products prices was mainly a result of the increase in the world crude oil prices by 24% in 2017 in comparison to year 2016. **Table 9** and **Figure 4** illustrate the world market FOB prices for petrol, diesel and kerosene/Jet-A1.

Table 9: Trend of the applicable World Oil Market FOB Prices of Refined Petroleum products in the year 2017 and 2016

Month	Petrol (USD/MT)	Diesel (USD/MT)	Kerosene (USD/MT)
Jan-17	497	421	442
Feb-17	502	468	499
Mar-17	542	485	504
Apr-17	557	505	510
May-17	531	470	476
Jun-17	555	480	497
Jul-17	521	455	474
Aug-17	501	432	443
Sep-17	503	454	464
Oct-17	537	478	485
Nov-17	569	499	524
Dec-17	564	514	529
Average -2017	532	472	487
Average -2016	462	379	409
% Change	15%	25%	19%



	Petrol (USD/MT)	Diesel (USD/MT)	Kerosene (USD/MT)
Average Year 2016	462	379	409
Average Year 2017	532	472	487

Figure 4: World Market refined oil prices comparison between 2017 and 2016

5.2 Domestic Prices for Petroleum Products

The Authority has a role to prepare and publish cap prices of the petroleum products that are consumed locally. During the year under review, wholesale prices and retail prices were computed in compliance to the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) (Ammendment) Rules, 2017. Prices were set for all regions, districts and Small Townships in Mainland Tanzania.

Petroleum products that were covered during the year under review were petrol, diesel, and kerosene. In the same period, the Authority revised the above Rules based on the inflation. The revision is done once every year on both wholesale and retail margins to take into consideration the inflation adjustment upon change in non-energy and non-food consumer price index of those items as may be published by the National Bureau of Statistics.

The local pump prices or retail prices were computed based on the cost of discharge at Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports. Delivery costs at Dar es Salaam and Tanga provided the basis for computing pump prices for all regions. The cost of discharge at Tanga port was used to compute pump prices for Tanga region only, up to October 2017. Thereafter, in addition to Tanga region, the cost was used as the basis for computing pump prices for other northern regions which are Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Arusha.

In the period under review, the average pump prices per litre in Dar es Salaam were as follows: Tshs 2,004, Tshs 1,873 and Tshs 1,832 for petrol, diesel and kerosene respectively, which is an increase of 9%, 12% and 11% respectively compared to average pump prices in year 2016. The increase in the average pump price was due to the increase in the world refined petroleum products market prices (FOB prices) which increased by 16%, 26% and 21% for petrol, diesel and kerosene respectively.

Nevertheless, the increase in FOB prices was not exactly proportional to the increase in the average pump prices due to the fact that the FOB prices constituted between 40% and 60% of the total cost of pump prices. The remaining percentage was contributed by other cost components such as taxes, fees, levies, Wholesale and retail margins. Furthermore, slight depreciation of the Tanzanian shilling during the period under review by 3% also contributed to in-equality of prices changes between the World Market and local prices. **Table 10 and Figure 5** show retail cap prices trend for the two periods.

Table 10: Local pump prices of white products for the year 2017 in comparison with 2016

Month	Petrol (TZS/Ltr)	Diesel (TZS/Ltr)	Kerosene (TZS/Ltr)
Jan-17	1,890	1,732	1,700
Feb-17	1,959	1,861	1,852
Mar-17	2,060	1,913	1,852
Apr-17	2,057	1,925	1,858
May-17	2,027	1,844	1,842
Jun-17	2,052	1,888	1,825
Jul-17	1,978	1,830	1,830
Aug-17	1,867	1,719	1,719
Sep-17	1,989	1,887	1,811
Oct-17	1,993	1,897	1,810
Nov-17	2,014	1,999	1,938
Dec-17	2,160	1,984	1,942
Average -2017	**2,004**	**1,873**	**1,832**
Average -2016	**1,845**	**1,673**	**1,644**
% Change	**9%**	**12%**	**11%**

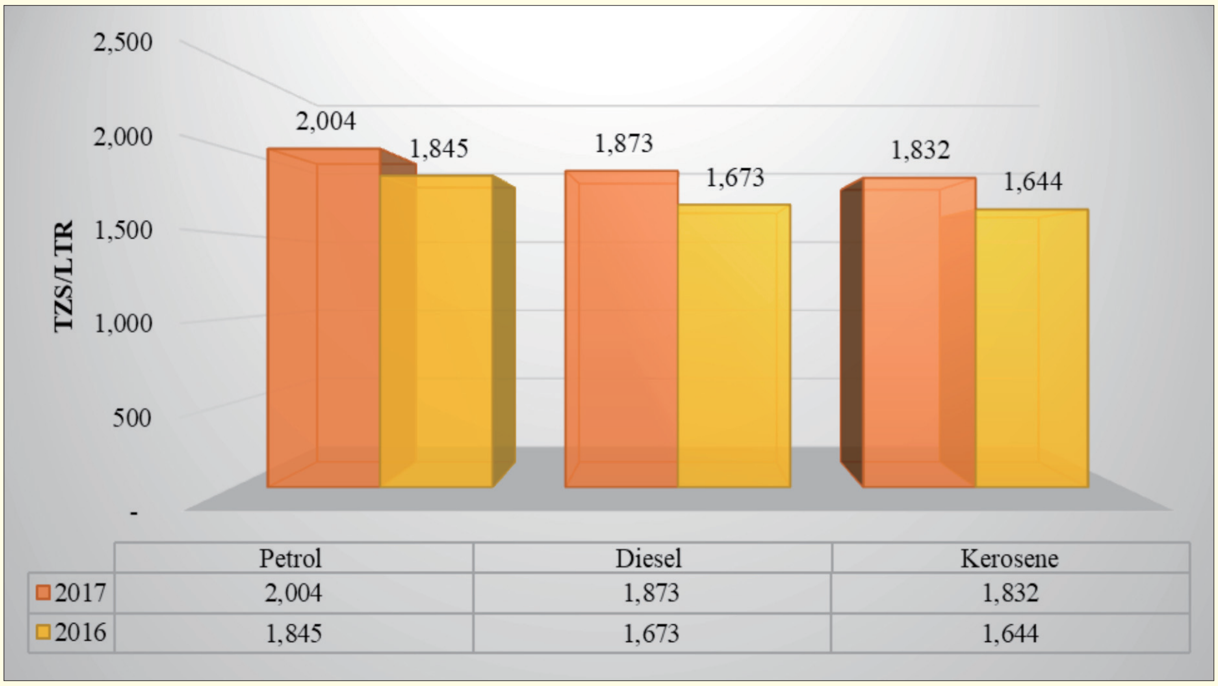


Figure 5: Comparison of Average Pump Prices of white petroleum products for year 2017 and 2016

5.2.1 Revised Government Taxes

During the financial year 2017/18, the Government changed petroleum taxes by introducing a Road License fee into petroleum products. The Road License fee was previously charged to vehicle owners and paid directly to TRA. Tshs 40 per liter of imported petroleum products was added to the Excise Duty as the Road License fee. Therefore, the Excise Duty for petrol, diesel and kerosene increased to Tshs 379, Tshs 255 and Tshs 465 per liter respectively from Tshs 339 Tshs 215 and Tshs 425 respectively in year 2016. **Table 11** indicates the new Government taxes structure.

Table 11: Government Taxes Structure

Description	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene
Railway Development Levy 1.5% of CIF	**1.5%CIF**	**1.5%CIF**	**1.5%CIF**
Fuel Levy (TZS/Ltr)	313	313	-
Excise Duty (TZS/Ltr)	379	255	465
Petroleum Fee (TZS/Ltr)	100	100	150
Total Taxes	**792**	**668**	**615**
Year 2016 Total taxes	**752**	**628**	**575**
% change in total taxes	**5%**	**6%**	**7%**

5.2.2 Exchange Rate Monitoring

In the year under review, the Authority continued to monitor the applicable exchange rates used in the computation of petroleum prices. The BOT provided data to the Authority regarding USD purchased by the local OMCs to pay for the imported petroleum products. The OMCs purchased USD to settle their dues through the Letter of Credits they opened with Commercial Banks in favour of the petroleum products suppliers. The USD sold by the Commercial Banks at rates that were determined by the market forces of supply and demand.

In early 2017 the exchange rate was noted to be unstable. It was observed to depreciate from Tshs 2,178/USD to Tshs 2,294/USD from January to March 2017, appreciated from March to May 2017 to Tshs 2,236/USD and remained stable throughout the remaining year with slight swings. The Average exchange rate stood at Tshs 2,247/USD, which is a depreciation of 2.6% compared to Tshs 2,190/USD which was an average exchange rate in year 2016. **Table 12** and **Figure 6** compare the Exchange rates for the two periods.

Table 12: Trend of exchange rates for the year 2017 and 2016

Month	Exchange rate (TZS/USD) 2017	Exchange rate (TZS/USD) 2016
January	2,178	2,144
February	2,255	2,189
March	2,294	2,223
April	2,258	2,207
May	2,236	2,199

Month	Exchange rate (TZS/USD) 2017	Exchange rate (TZS/USD) 2016
June	2,245	2,200
July	2,249	2,198
August	2,244	2,192
September	2,244	2,186
October	2,254	2,179
November	2,256	2,185
December	2,245	2,183
Average	**2,247**	**2,190**
% Change	**2.6%**	

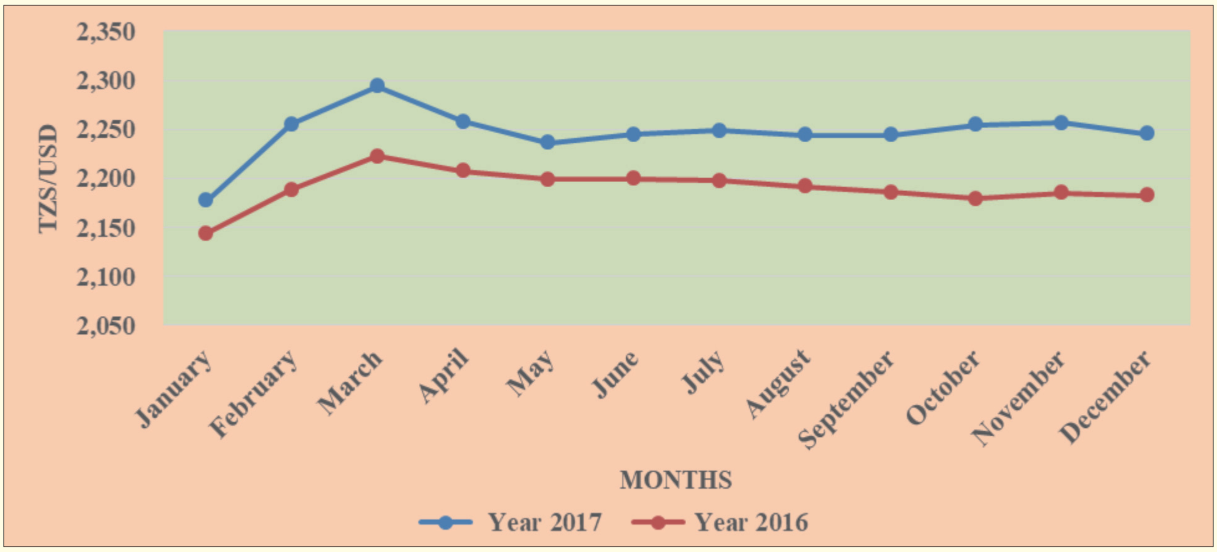


Figure 6: Monthly Exchange Rates Trends for year 2016 and 2017

5.2.3 Demurrage Costs Monitoring and Control

Demurrage is one of the components in the price structure. It is a charge payable to the petroleum suppliers for delays during discharge of petroleum products at ports with respect to the BPS Shipping and Supply Contracts. Discharge operations efficiency at the port determines the magnitude of demurrage payable to the petroleum suppliers, in other words demurrage is a measure of port efficiency in discharging petroleum cargoes. From January to December 2017, Dar es Salaam port average demurrage cost was 1.69 USD/MT compared to an average cost of 1.71 USD/MT in year 2016.

Similarly, the average demurrage days in the period under review were 3.97 days compared to 4.22 days recorded in year 2016. Dar es Salaam port had higher demurrage costs than Tanga port. The main reason is that Tanga has only one receiving terminal while in Dar es Salaam the discharge is done to multiple terminals.

On the other hand, low pumping rate due to malfunctioning of the Single Point Mooring (SPM) metering system also increased the demurrage costs at Dar es Salaam port. **Table 13** shows the trend of demurrage costs and demurrage days for the two periods.

Table 13: Trend of average demurrage cost and number of days for the year 2017 and 2016

Year 2017	Rate USD/MT	Demurrage Days	Year 2016	Rate USD/MT	Demurrage Days
Jan	1.7	4.2	Jan	1.7	4.8
Feb	1.6	3.6	Feb	1.7	4.5
Mar	1.4	3.0	Mar	1.9	4.1
Apr	1.5	3.2	Apr	2.4	5.4
May	1.3	2.5	May	1.8	3.4
June	1.7	3.6	June	1.5	4.3
Jul	1.6	3.2	Jul	1.8	4.8
Aug	0.7	1.2	Aug	1.3	2.9
Sept	1.6	4.0	Sept	1.4	3.8
Oct	1.7	4.4	Oct	1.7	3.8
Nov	2.6	6.4	Nov	1.7	4.7
Dec	2.9	8.3	Dec	1.6	4.1
Average	**1.69**	**3.97**	**Average**	**1.71**	**4.22**

5.3 World Oil Refined Petroleum Products Prices versus Local Pump Prices

Application of the formula for pump price computation requires past two months' world refined petroleum products FOB prices to be used. Therefore, it should be noted that any price movement at the world market may not have an instantaneous change on the current local prices.

The relationship between the 2017 pump prices and the petroleum prices at the world market is shown in **Table 14**. The table illustrates that the relationship between pump prices and the world market prices has a two (2) months lag. Additionally, **Figures 7** to **9** demonstrate the relationship between pump prices trend and world market prices trend for petrol, diesel and kerosene respectively.

Table 14: Impacts of FOB Prices to Local Pump Prices.

World Oil Prices Publications	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17
Local Pump Prices Publications	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17

From **Figure 7**, the trend of local prices of petrol, reflects the trend of prices of petrol at the world market. This demonstrates that the Authority continued to effectively ensure that, the trend of local petrol pump prices in the year 2017 reflected the trend of petrol prices at the world market irrespective of the local costs effect on imported petrol.

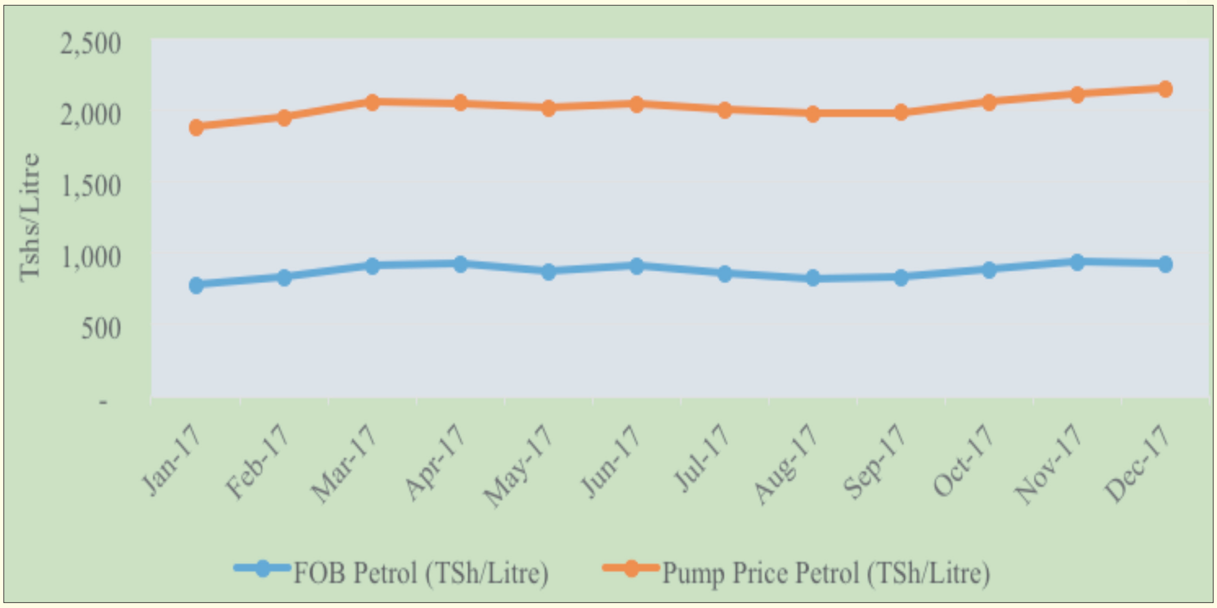


Figure 7: World Oil Prices trend versus Local pump prices trend of Petrol - Year 2017

From **Figure 8,** the trend of local prices of diesel reflects the trend of prices of diesel at the world market. This demonstrates that the Authority continued to effectively ensure that, the trend of local diesel pump prices in the year 2017 reflected the trend of diesel prices at the world market irrespective of the local costs effect on imported diesel.

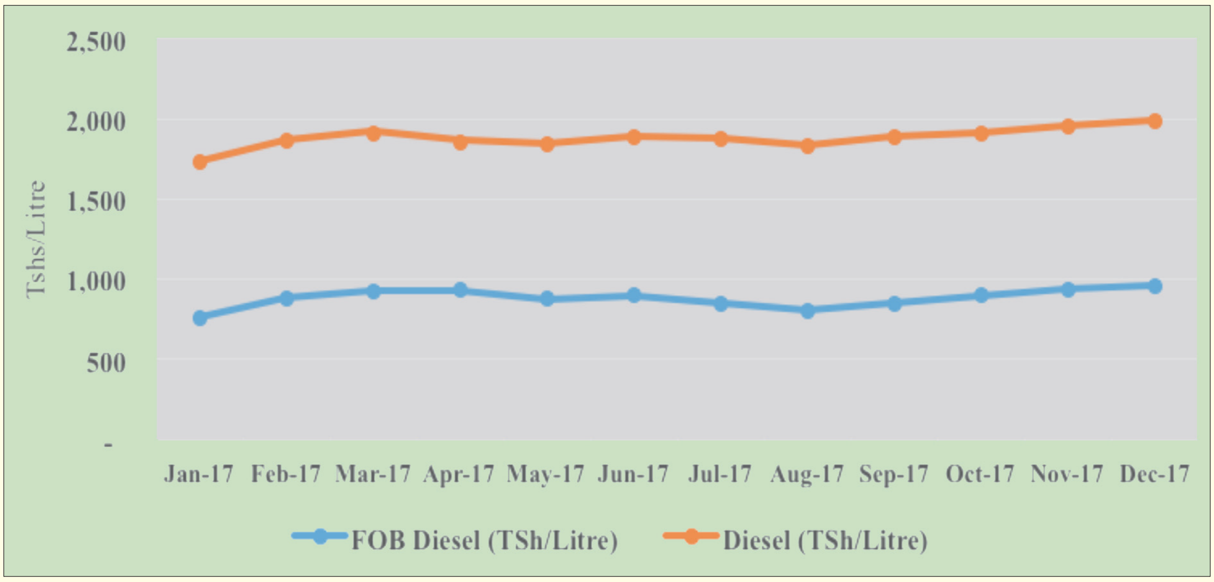


Figure 8: World Oil Prices trend versus Local pump prices trend of Diesel - Year 2017

From **Figure 9,** the local prices of kerosene trend reflected prices of kerosene at the world market. This demonstrates that, the Authority continued to ensure that local kerosene pump prices trends in the year 2017 reflected kerosene prices trend at the world market irrespectively of local costs effect on imported kerosene.

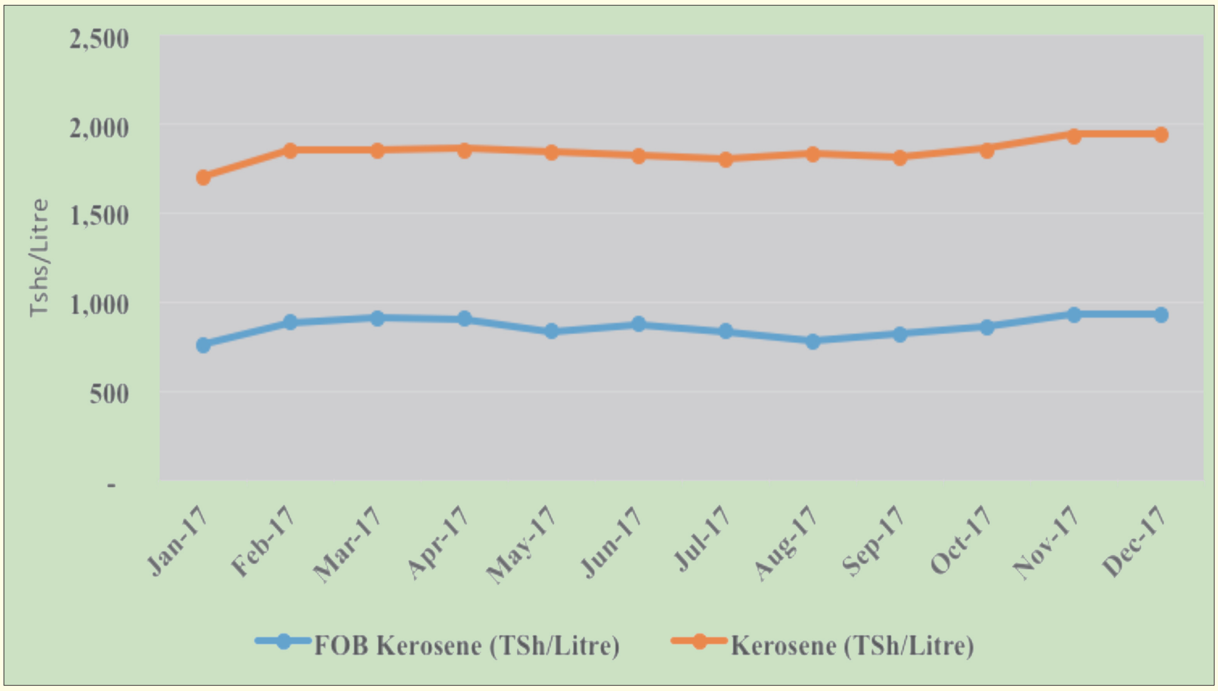


Figure 9: World Oil Prices trend versus Local pump prices trend of Kerosene - Year 2017

As it can be seen from the three figures above, changes in world refined oil prices had a significant effect on local prices of refined petroleum products. However, local prices of petroleum products are also affected by the local costs during importation as well as the exchange rate movements.

5.3.1 Future Outlook of Local Petroleum Products' Prices

As stated earlier, FOB or World oil prices constituted between 40% and 60% of the local petrol, diesel and kerosene prices. According to the estimates by *International Energy Agency (IEA)*, OPEC crude oil production averaged 32.5 MMbpd in 2017, a 0.2-MMbpd decrease from the 2016 levels. This decrease in production to some extent had a drive to continuation of modest rise of oil prices in 2017. It should also be noted that Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the non-OPEC countries that agreed to crude oil production cuts in 2017, also agreed to continue limiting output through the end of 2018.

Saudi Arabia and Russia will co-chair a monitoring committee designed to assess the group's adherence to the production targets. The group plans to reassess target production levels at its June 2018 meeting in the context of market conditions at that time. Depending on the outcome of the OPEC and non-OPEC countries in June 2018 as well as other factors affecting the prices movement of oil in the world market, oil prices may continue to rise or take a staggered drop and therefore we have to remain in a "wait and see mode".

As clearly outlined in the section 5.3 above, local prices are predominantly dependent on the world market oil prices (FOB) movements. Other cost components make the remaining 55% to 45% of the local prices which include Government taxes, port charges, levies, sales margins, and other assorted costs such as exchange rate. It is therefore expected that, like in the past, the trend of local prices in the year 2018 will highly be dependent on the world oil prices trend, local charges (such as taxes, levies etc.) as well as exchange rate trend. Based on that, it is therefore beyond this report to predict exactly how the trend of local prices for the year 2018 will look like but the prediction will mainly be based on the speculation upon the trend of world oil price movements as well as other local costs movements such as government taxes adjustments and exchange rate movements.

6.0 COMPETITION MONITORING

It is the Authority's role to ensure that there is a fair play ground for all licensed petroleum operators at all levels from the Petroleum BPS Suppliers, Wholesalers and Retailers. The operators are allowed to stretch to whatever levels in their business conduct provided they do not break the rules and their license conditions.

Every player is free to enter or exit the market and grow, shrink or maintain its market share. In this respect, the great determinant of fair competition was the number of operators in the market, new entrants and exiters from the market, players' market share and the number of anti-competitive practices reported/ discovered. Anti-competitive practices constitute illegal actions including distortion of fuel quality standards, selling beyond cap prices, breaking HSE rules and etc.

The Authority continued to implement control tools to monitor competition including random inspections, quality testing, and monitoring the above mentioned determinants of fair competition such as the market share. It is the Authority's feeling that, in the year under review, the interests of players in the market and consumers affected by the competition, were well protected.

6.1 Monitoring of Market Shares of Oil Marketing Companies

Market share is the proportion of sales that each OMC is willing and able to sell out of the total sales/consumption/import of petroleum products in the country in a given period of time. Sales are realized when there is distribution and consumption.

The Authority continued to monitor the distribution and consumption of petroleum products in the country as reflected in the quantity of sales made by each OMC in line with their license. The Authority obtained sales data from the OMCs and analyzed to determine competitive condition in the country. **Table 15** presents the distribution of OMCs market shares from January to December 2017.

From January to December 2017, Oryx Energies and PUMA Energy continued to attain the highest market shares as in year 2016. However, Oryx Energies took leadership with 14.6% followed by PUMA energy with 13.7% market share whereas GBP recorded a market share of 12.4%.

On the other hand, TOTAL and CAMEL OIL attained market shares of 8.5% and 7.7% respectively. Furthermore, OILCOM and MOIL attained market shares of 5.5% and 5.1% respectively, while the rest of the OMCs attained market shares of below 5% as indicated in the **Table 15.**

Table 15: OMCs Market Share for year 2017

	OMC SALES PERFORMANCE JANUARY- DECEMBER 2017								
	OMC NAME	**AGO (LTR)**	**PMS (LTR)**	**IK (LTR)**	**HFO (LTR)**	**JET A1 (LTR)**	**IDO (LTR)**	**Total (LTR)**	**MARKET SHARE (%)**
1	ORYX	302,231,482	143,697,301	10,120,240	18,967,354	-	282,000	475,298,377	14.6%
2	PUMA	219,888,000	87,066,743	1,416,985	1,917,000	135,619,891	-	445,908,619	13.7%
3	GBP	240,103,610	134,481,882	5,901,062	23,484,175	-	-	403,970,729	12.4%
4	TOTAL	139,122,255	83,251,729	5,663,250	18,472,197	31,816,462	76,000	278,401,893	8.5%
5	CAMEL OIL	140,630,447	99,497,815	-	12,322,000	-	-	252,450,262	7.7%
6	OILCOM	80,079,717	62,920,583	17,510,852	-	18,670,979	-	179,182,131	5.5%
7	MOIL	89,598,104	74,564,186	2,045,500	-	-	-	166,207,790	5.1%
8	ACER	76,796,164	71,328,135	-	-	-	-	148,124,299	4.5%
9	STAR OIL	76,729,563	62,473,191	-	-		-	139,202,754	4.3%
10	MT.MERU	68,981,385	41,264,344	1,504,662	-	-	-	111,750,391	3.4%
11	MOGAS	57,254,747	54,594,107	381,971	-	-	-	112,230,824	3.4%
12	GAPCO	24,724,246	27,838,682	1,213,670	-	5,079,345	-	58,855,943	1.8%
13	ENGEN	33,968,628	15,437,859	257,500	-	-	-	49,663,987	1.5%
14	PETROFUEL	46,160,805	-	-	-	-	-	46,160,805	1.4%
16	DALBIT	23,913,362	14,309,680	1,961,647	-	-	-	40,184,689	1.2%
15	APEL	25,343,982	14,331,000	-	-	-	-	39,674,982	1.2%
17	HASS	27,508,261	7,747,003	12,000	-	-	-	35,267,264	1.1%
18	BARREL PETRO ENERGY	21,480,393	12,866,861	-	-	-	-	34,347,254	1.1%
19	AFROIL INVESTMENT	13,614,241	7,737,409	189,137	-	-	-	21,540,788	0.7%
22	PETROAFRICA	16,448,012	1,732,000	-	-	-	-	18,180,012	0.6%
20	NATOIL	6,288,965	8,594,098	378,949	-	-	-	15,262,012	0.5%
21	LAKEOIL	6,668,568	7,789,900	-	-	-	-	14,458,468	0.4%
23	VICTORIA	2,652,500	9,682,600	-	-	-	-	12,335,100	0.4%
24	PRIME REGIONAL	6,044,726	775,259	-	-	912,852	-	7,732,837	0.2%
25	OTHERS	31,403,473	118,912,538	2,571,265	-	3,639,248	-	156,526,524	4.8%
	TOTAL FULL YEAR	**1,777,635,637**	**1,162,894,905**	**51,128,690**	**75,162,726**	**195,738,776**	**358,000**	**3,262,918,734**	**100.0%**

6.2 New OMCs Entrants and Exits

The Authority continued to observe the market parameters that determine fair competition in the market including new entrants and leavers. The observation is usually witnessed through new licenses issued to entities willing to enter the market and new revocation of licenses to entities willingly decided to exit the market. It is crucial to assess the factors attributed to new entrants or leavers so as to establish any favourable and unfavourable conditions existing in the market, so that regulatory measure can be taken to address the situation. During the period under review, five (5) new OMCs namely M/s Turcan Energy Resources (T) Ltd, NSK Oil & Gas Limited, G.M & Company (T) Ltd, Admire Oil Ltd and ALSER Limited entered the Tanzanian market.

There was no notable business closures reported to the Authority. This indicates that the market continues to attract new investors and retain existing ones.

6.3 Transit Petroleum Products Localization Monitoring and Control

EWURA continued to monitor transit petroleum products trend and the localisation of the petroleum products. Petroleum products intended for transit were not subjected to customs upfront taxes and also had lower wharfage charges by 7 USD/MT compared to products declared for local consumption. This incentive could attract many OMCs to import huge cargo for transit with intention to later localize after expiry of bond period of 30 days. In the year 2017, only 19% of the total transit products were localized compared to 24% in the year 2016. The reason behind the decrease is due to joint effort by EWURA, TRA and PBPA that forced OMCs to ensure that, only genuine transit orders are honoured by PBPA and that all transit products leave the country within the required period.

6.4 Condensate Disposal

Condensate is a by-product that is produced at the Songosongo and Madimba Natural Gas Plants. It is stored in designated storage tanks at the natural gas plants that are required to be emptied periodically to give room to store more condensate from the process plants. This is due to the fact that there are limited storage facilities, forcing the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), which owns and operate the Gas plants, to find alternative means to dispose the produced condensate. Stringent standards and environmental concerns require safe handling and disposal of condensate because it is also classified as one of the highly flammable and toxic hydrocarbon liquids. It is unfortunate that condensate has limited market in the country to tally with its level of production.

Since there are no established uses of condensate in the country, close monitoring of the product disposal is exercised to ensure there are no illegal uses of the product including adulteration. In other countries condensate has many uses according to their standards, including running stationary engines, mixing up with other petroleum products like crude-oil, heavy oils and Bio-diesels to produce favourable mixtures to operate plants. Condensate can be chemically split in refinery plants to produce other useful petroleum products like gasoline and diesel.

Limited use of condensate locally has encouraged TPDC to research on the best ways to dispose the product locally and internationally.

TPDC has been storing condensate from Songosongo at the TIPER storage facilities (Kigamboni), that had accumulated to about 7,500MT by end of 2017. Plans are underway for TPDC to export the accumulated condensate to countries that can best utilize it. It is a regulatory requirement for operators storing condensate to report to EWURA all stocks movements within their facilities with details of where the product is coming from and delivered to. From the monitoring point of view, there were no undesired incidents related to illegal condensate use or disposal.

7.0 LICENSING ACTIVITIES

Pursuant to Section 30 (1) (a) of the Petroleum Act, 2015, EWURA in year 2017 continued with its mandate to issue construction approvals and operational licences in respect of midstream and downstream petroleum industry. Section 131 (1) of the Act requires that any person who intends to undertake a regulated activity in midstream and downstream petroleum industry should apply and obtain a licence from EWURA before starting operations.

Likewise, Section 126 (1) of the Petroleum Act, 2015 requires that, any person intending to construct a petroleum installation or petroleum carriage facility should apply and obtain a construction approval from EWURA before commencing construction. It is an offence punishable under the law to construct a petroleum facility without EWURA approval or undertaking a regulated activity without having EWURA licence.

In year 2017, EWURA issued a total of 260 operating licences and 76 construction approvals compared to 244 licences and 16 construction approvals issued in year 2016. **Table 16** presents a summary of licences and construction approvals issued in year 2017 and the previous year. A list of entities that were issued with operational licences and construction approvals are appended as **Appendices 8 and 9**. Based on the number of new licences and construction approvals issued, the trend shows that the investment in the midstream and downstream petroleum industry is increasing.

Table 16: Petroleum Products Licences and Construction Approvals issued by the Authority in the year 2017

Type of Licence	No. of Licences / Construction Approval - 2017	No. of Licences / Construction Approval - 2016
Petroleum Product Retail (New)	100	113
Petroleum Product Retail (Renewal)	99	99
Petroleum Wholesale (New)	5	14
Petroleum Wholesale (Renewal)	9	5
LPG Wholesale	3	1
LPG Distribution	4	0
Petroleum Storage Business	4	0
Lubricant Wholesale (New)	29	9
Lubricant Wholesale (Renewal)	0	2

Type of Licence	No. of Licences / Construction Approval - 2017	No. of Licences / Construction Approval - 2016
Waste Oils Recycling	1	0
Lubricant Blending	1	0
Consumer Installation	1	1
Marine Surveyor	4	0
Total Licences Issued	**260**	**244**
Construction Approvals	76	16
Grand Total	**336**	**260**

On 1st July 2017, the Authority launched the Licensing and Order Information System (LOIS), which helps applicants of various licences to apply and monitor the status of application online.

8.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

During the period under review, the Authority continued to conduct periodic and ad hoc compliance monitoring to ensure operators and petroleum facilities comply with licence terms and conditions, applicable laws, rules and standards and the Best Petroleum Industry Practices. The following section covers the performance of the petroleum sub-sector with regard to compliance of the petroleum infrastructure standards, petroleum products quality, Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) requirements and petroleum products price setting rules.

8.1 Infrastructure Compliance Monitoring

8.1.1 Petroleum Standards Compliance Monitoring

In 2017 the Authority conducted compliance monitoring to 870 petroleum products facilities, out of which 785 facilities were operating and 85 were found not operating, mostly under rehabilitation. Out of 785 facilities that were found operating, 513 facilities equivalent to 65.35% complied with standards. In year 2016, the Authority inspected 809 facilities, out of which 643 facilities equivalent to 79.48% complied with standards.

The level of compliance has decreased this year compared to year 2016. In year 2017, EWURA intensified inspection of retail outlets located in rural and peripheral areas. Most of retail outlets located in such areas had poor standards and needed to be upgraded.

Punitive measures were taken against operators of facilities that were found to be non-compliant, including business closure until they are upgraded. However, facilities that are located in rural and small towns were not closed in order to avoid causing petroleum products shortages in the respective areas.

In such cases, respective owners/operators were allowed to continue operating while upgrading their facilities within the specific time given by the Authority. The local Government Authorities in the respective areas were also involved and they gave assurance to make follow up to ensure that owners/operators comply with the requirements.

In year 2018, the Authority will intensify regular inspections to petroleum facilities and continue educating operators through awareness raising campaigns in the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector so as to increase the level of compliance.

Figure 10: One of the Petrol Stations located at Rugarawa Village in Ludewa District. This is not in compliance with Health, Safety and Environmental Standards.

Figure 11: One of the Petrol Stations located at Kimoyomoyo Iramba village in Muleba District

8.1.2 Monitoring of facilities constructed without approvals

Section 127 (1) of the Petroleum Act, 2015 states that, a person shall not construct a gas infrastructure or petroleum installation without approval of EWURA. Again Section 127 (2) of the same Act stipulates that, a person who contravenes sub section (1) commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years or both.

During the period under review, 52 petroleum facilities/installations were found being constructed without a construction approval from the Authority compared to 81 facilities in the previous year. These facilities mostly included petrol stations and LPG Storage and Filling Plant. Punitive measures were taken against such developers. Appendix 10 presents a list of petroleum installations that were constructed without approvals in the period under review. The trend shows the number of defaulters in year 2017 decreased compared to the number of defaulters in year 2016. This may be attributed to the Government directives to the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) to expedite the process of issuing the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) certificates and public awareness raising campaigns conducted by EWURA across the country. Submission of EIA is one of the requirements of EWURA to consider granting construction approvals.

8.1.3 Monitoring of LPG and Lubricants Business Segments

During the period under review, the Authority continued to monitor LPG and Lubricants business operations to ensure that all operators obtain respective licenses and regulated activities are conducted in the manner that complies with applicable standards and legislations. In order to curb sale of sub-standard lubricants to consumers and re-packing of the lubricants, the Authority in collaboration with TRA continued to ensure that only licensed operators import lubricants. EWURA in collaboration with TBS, GCLA and FCC issued a notice to all lubricants operators to ensure that, by 31st March 2018 all imported or blended lubricants are registered by EWURA. Lubricants that will not be registered will not be allowed to enter the country.

8.1.4 Monitoring Compliance to the Price Setting Rules

Between January and December 2017, a total of 1,296 petrol stations across the country were inspected to check compliance as compared to 1,224 petrol stations inspected in the year 2016. Out of 1,296 petrol stations that were inspected only four (4) petrol stations equivalent to 0.31% were found selling/offering for sale petroleum products above the applicable cap prices. The non compliance in 2016 was 0.25%. Therefore, compliance to the price setting rules was very high.

These petrol stations included: Wewi Investment – Mlimba Petrol Station and Mtwango Petrol Station all of which are located in Kilombero district, Morogoro region. Others are: Kidegembye Filling Station located at Lupembe area in Njombe region and Oilcom Ileje T/A Bitu Investment Company Limited located at Ileje district in Songwe region. Punitive measures were taken against operators who were found selling petroleum products above the cap prices.

It is worth noting that, the operators who were found selling above cap prices are mostly located in remote areas. EWURA will continue to conduct awareness raising campaigns to sensitize the operators in remote areas so that they comply with the applicable laws.

However, a number of operators were found selling petroleum products below the cap prices. This is a clear indication that, there is a notable competition in the petroleum business in Mainland Tanzania. On the other hand anti-competition practices were investigated, where indicators showed otherwise.

8.2 Petroleum Products Quality Monitoring

8.2.1 Petroleum Products Quality Control

All the white petroleum products consumed in the country are imported as there is no oil refinery in the country. TBS ensures that, all imported petroleum products conform to Tanzanian Standards specifications before allowing a supply vessel/ship to offload the products.

On the other hand, EWURA is mandated to ensure that, at all times the consumers receive quality petroleum products that conform to Tanzanian Standards specifications. This is achieved by collecting samples from various facilities including petrol stations, oil depots and road tankers. The collected samples are tested for quality test at dedicated laboratories in order to ensure that they conform to the specifications. It is the responsibility of petroleum operators to ensure that, at all times the petroleum products in their possession conform to Tanzanian Standards specifications.

In 2017, EWURA collected a total of 547 petroleum samples for laboratory quality analysis compared with 354 petroleum samples collected in year 2016. Out of these 547 samples, 12 samples equivalent to 2.19% failed to meet Tanzanian Standards specifications as compared to 52 samples equivalent to 14.29% which failed in the year 2016.

There is a pronounced increase of the level of compliance to the specifications in the year under review compared to year 2016. The same could be attributed to vigorous compliance monitoring regime instituted by the Authority in the year 2017. **Figure 12** shows a trend of petroleum products quality checks results from the year 2011 to 2017. Punitive measures were taken against the operators found with non-conforming petroleum products. In the year 2018, the Authority will intensify quality monitoring in the petroleum downstream sub-sector to ensure higher level of compliance.

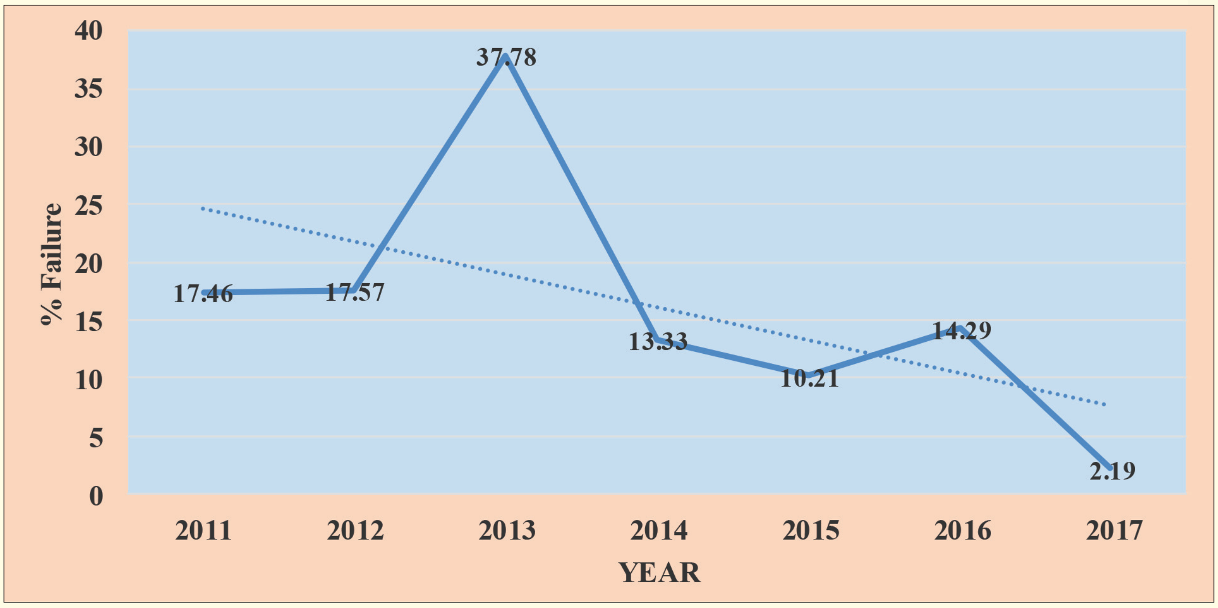


Figure 12: A trend of petroleum products quality checks for a period from year 2011 to 2017

8.2.2 Fuel Marking Program and Monitoring Marker Concentration Levels

Fuel marking program for the purpose of curbing dumping of untaxed petroleum products into the local market, eliminate malpractices of selling smuggled petroleum products and adulteration. In Mainland Tanzania, marking is done only to three petroleum products of petrol, diesel and kerosene that are consumed locally.

During the period under review, M/S SICPA SA in Association with Global Fluids International (T) Ltd who is contracted by EWURA continued to provide fuel marking services through which petroleum products for the local market were marked. As per the service contract, the contractor has established five (5) quality assurance check points which are located at Kurasini area in Dar es Salaam, Chalinze in Coast region, Segera in Tanga region, Igumbilo area in Iringa Municipality and Nyasaka area in Mwanza City. The requirement to establish check points emanated from stakeholders' concerns on the need to check if the products loaded at the depots have been properly marked. This sample testing for marker detection at the check points is free of charge and optional. The Authority notified operators via newspaper advertisements regarding the service, and some of them have started to use it. EWURA will continue to raise awareness to the stakeholders to use the check points for quality assurance.

In between January and December 2017, total marked volume of petroleum products increased by 4% from 2,798,283,920 litres in year 2016 to 2,909,905,232 litres in the year 2017 indicating that government revenue collection and economic activities have also increased. The trend shows that, the volumes of petrol and diesel marked in year 2017 have increased compared to the volumes marked in the year 2016. The volume of petrol increased by 2% from 1,171,992,728 litres in year 2016 to 1,194,841,739 litres in the year 2017 while the volume of diesel increased by 6% from 1,573,203,917 litres in year 2016 to 1,662,081,098 litres in the year 2017. The increase of marked petrol and diesel in the year under review implies higher consumption of the products in the country which is related to economic growth.

On the other hand, the volume of kerosene marked has decreased by 0.2% from 53,087,275 litres in the year 2016 to 52,982,395 litres in year the 2017. **Figure 13** shows the trend kerosene marked volumes from the year 2011 to 2017. From the graph, it can be seen that, marked kerosene volumes continued to decrease, which may indicate that, kerosene sold in the past was probably among other uses, used as an adulterant for petrol and diesel.

However, the fuel marking program has to a large extent deterred the malpractice. **Table 17 and Table 18** depict a summary of marked products and a comparison of petroleum products marked volumes in the year 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Figure 13: Trend of Marked Kerosene Volume From the Year 2011 to 2017

Table 17: Summary of Marked Volumes for the year 2017 and 2016

Month	Marked Volume in Year 2017 (Units in Litres)			Marked Volume in Year 2016 (Units in Liters)		
	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene
January	100,354,462	135,418,358	4,038,000	85,611,270	123,600,900	3,594,451
February	87,206,890	120,825,967	3,994,185	86,496,346	115,439,203	4,250,540
March	93,543,991	127,279,152	4,804,350	97,074,292	125,914,186	4,556,650
April	88,967,405	114,924,610	4,872,177	91,033,008	117,767,830	5,458,184
May	93,062,000	128,998,266	5,526,850	95,589,848	129,126,953	5,043,100
June	97,217,911	136,382,649	4,292,250	94,275,426	129,667,116	2,952,632
July	103,966,173	145,071,867	4,633,000	102,999,060	130,833,553	5,540,418
August	107,249,632	152,361,307	4,312,900	107,437,261	146,267,622	4,059,500
September	103,646,174	144,312,642	4,152,600	101,264,194	136,126,992	4,692,800
October	107,858,529	151,597,121	3,902,200	104,774,192	140,534,300	4,342,400
November	103,557,349	155,648,373	4,536,383	97,603,250	135,973,758	4,138,500
December	108,211,223	149,260,786	3,917,500	107,834,581	141,951,504	4,458,100
Total	**1,194,841,739**	**1,662,081,098**	**52,982,395**	**1,171,992,728**	**1,573,203,917**	**53,087,275**

Table 18: Comparison of Marked Volumes for the year 2017 and 2016 in Litres

Period	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	Total
Year 2017	1,194,841,739	1,662,081,098	52,982,395	2,909,905,232
Year 2016	1,171,992,728	1,573,203,917	53,087,275	2,798,283,920
% **Change**	**2%**	**6%**	**-0.2%**	**4%**

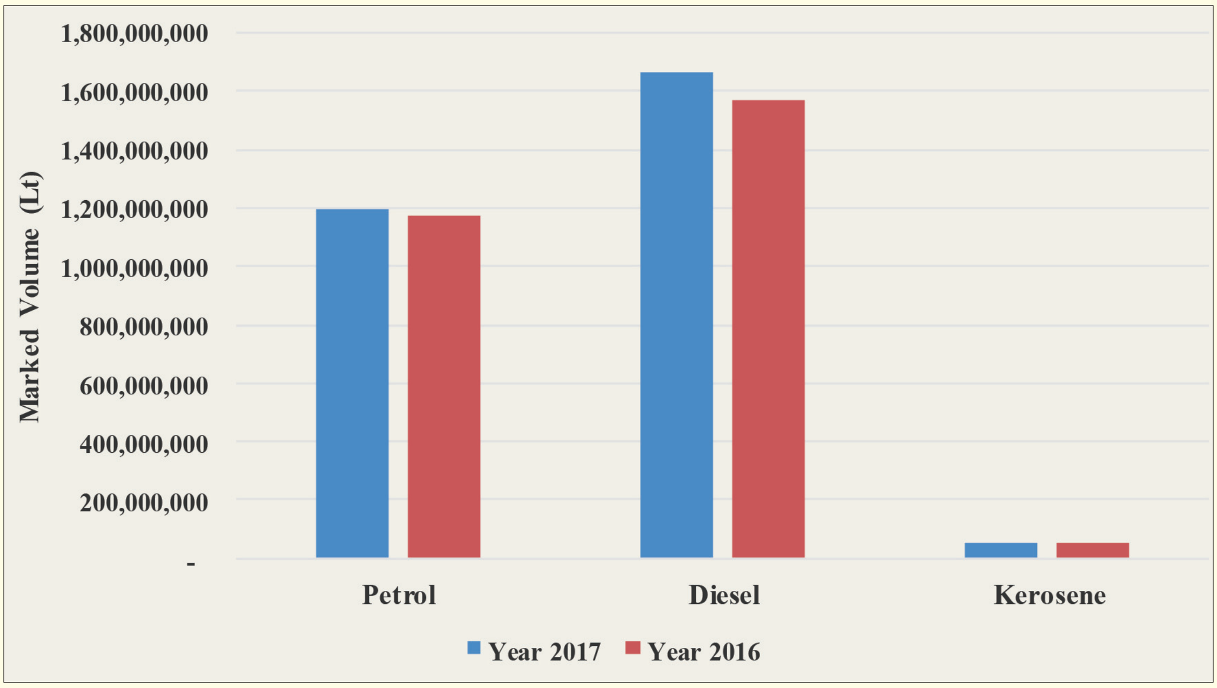


Figure 14: Comparison of Marked Volumes for the year 2017 and 2016

During the period under review, the Authority carried out fuel marker detection exercises to a total of 768 petrol stations to check for marker concentration levels. Out of these, 46 petrol stations equivalent to 6% failed the marker detection test. In the year 2016, out of 785 petrol stations sampled, 37 petrol stations equivalent to 5% failed the marker test. There is a slight decrease in level of compliance in the year under review compared to the previous year.

The decrease in compliance could possibly be due to smuggled unmarked petroleum products from the neighbouring countries into the local market due to tax differentials, especially kerosene from Kenya. Punitive measures were taken against such operators. Defaulters found to have dumped transit and evading the corresponding Government taxes were referred to TRA so as to pay statutory Government taxes.

8.3 HSE Compliance Monitoring

All operators of petroleum products installations are required to operate in a manner that their operations do not pose serious threat to the public health, safety and the environment (HSE). Section 179 (1) of the Petroleum Act, 2015 stipulates that, a person shall not distribute petroleum products unless such petroleum products conform to quality, safety and environmental specifications set out in the regulations made by the Minister.

The Authority continued to undertake planned and random inspections in order to monitor compliance of HSE. Similarly, the Authority acted on tips of Good Samaritans on the malpractices by unethical operators who were operating illegally and contrary to the HSE requirements. During the period under review, five (5) mobile trucks were found selling petroleum products to customers and three (3) LPG facilities namely Lake Gas Ltd- Kenyatta Road LPG Filling Plant located in Mwanza and Mohamed Gas LPG Storage Warehouse located at Mshihiri street, Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam region and Kalanguti Gas Store were found operating in a manner that pose potential risk to the public health, safety and environment.

In the same period, two (2) petrol stations located at Lugarawa village in Ludewa district, Njombe region namely, Manamba Lubricants Family Petrol Station and Mlangali Filling Station were found operating using simtanks as storage tanks contrary to HSE requirements. Punitive measures were taken against the defaulters including ordering them to stop operating. **Table 19** presents a summary of the facilities that were closed due to contravening HSE requirements while **Figures 15** to **Figure 19** show some of the photos of the facilities.

Table 19: A summary of petroleum facilities that were closed due to contravening HSE requirements

S/No.	Facility and Location	Description	Remarks
1	Lake Gas Ltd- Kenyatta Road LPG Filling Plant located at Kenyatta Road, Nyamagana District in Mwanza region.	The operator was found refilling LPG cylinders by using stationed truck trailer and in the absence of adequate fire-fighting equipment.	Continued operation of the facility could pose risk to HSE. The facility was closed by the Authority.
2	Mohamed Gas LPG Storage Warehouse located at Mshihiri street, Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam region.	The operator was found with LPG filled cylinders in a confined area, proximity to hospital and residential houses.	Continued operation of the facility could pose risk to HSE. The facility was closed by the Authority.
3	Kalanguti Gas Store located at Maili Moja, Kibaha in Coast region.	The operator was found improperly storing the LPG cylinders (amidst scrap metals) and undertaking illegal refilling of LPG.	Continued operation of the facility could pose risk to HSE. The facility was ordered to immediately stop operations by the Authority.
4	Truck with registration number T 967 DHS – property of KDS Petrol Station at Makete district, Njombe region.	The operator was found selling petroleum products to customers from the mobile truck contrary to HSE requirements.	Continued operation of the truck could pose risk to HSE. The operator was ordered to stop operation of the truck.

S/No.	Facility and Location	Description	Remarks
5	Truck with registration number T 976 CHS – property of TSN Oil Company Limited in Dar es salaam region.	The operator was found selling petroleum products to customers at Mkuranga in Coast region contrary to HSE requirements.	Continued operation of the truck could pose risk to HSE. The operator was ordered to stop operation of the truck.
6	Truck with registration number T 368 DHK – property of Khalifa Said Khalifa at Handeni in Tanga region.	The operator was found selling petroleum products to customers at Mkalamo area in Handeni, Tanga contrary to HSE requirements.	Continued operation of the truck could pose risk to HSE. The operator was ordered to stop operation of the truck.
7	Truck with registration number T 942 BAT – property of Olasiti Investment Limited.	The operator was found selling petroleum products to customers in Mwanza contrary to HSE requirements.	Continued operation of the truck could pose risk to HSE. The operator was ordered to stop operation of the truck.
8	Truck with registration number T 585 CCG – property of Panone & Company Ltd in Tanga region.	The operator was found selling petroleum products to customers at Mlalo village, Lushoto District in Tanga region contrary to HSE requirements.	Continued operation of the truck could pose risk to HSE. The operator was ordered to stop operation of the truck.
9	Manamba Lubricants Family Petrol Station located at Lugarawa village, Ludewa District in Njombe region.	The operator was found operating the petrol station using two simtanks as storage tanks contrary to HSE requirements and Best Petroleum Industry Practices.	Continued operation of the petrol station could pose risk to HSE. The facility was closed, advised to replace the simtanks with mild steel tanks and rectify all the anomalies so that it meets the licensing requirements.
10	Mlangali Filling Station located at Lugarawa village, Ludewa District in Njombe region.	The operator was found operating the petrol station using two simtanks as storage tanks contrary to HSE requirements and best petroleum industry practices.	Continued operation of the petrol station could pose risk to HSE. The facility was closed, advised to replace the simtanks with mild steel tanks and rectify all the anomalies so that it meets the licensing requirements

Figure 15: Truck T 368 DHK owned by Khalifa Said Khalifa selling petrol product to customers at Mkalamo area in Tanga.

Figure 16: Customers receiving the service from KDS Mobile truck in absence of firefighting equipment and nearby combustible dry grasses.

Figure 17: A hose pipe connected from the LPG storage facility to the filling point at Lake Gas Ltd – Kenyatta Road LPG Filling Plant in Mwanza.

Figure 18: Decanting process, an illegal Re-filling of LPG at Kalanguti Gas Store at Maili Moja, Kibaha District.

Figure 19: A sim tank which was being used by Manamba Lubricants Family to as an underground storage tank - Ludewa.

8.4 Joint Operation with Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)

During the year under review, EWURA in collaboration with the TRA, conducted a joint marker detection tests to 19 petroleum facilities located in Muleba District and Bukoba Municipality in Kagera region. These are islands of Kitua, Lushonga, Bumbile, Iramba and Kimoyomoyo. They were alleged to be smuggling products mainly petrol and kerosene from Kenya. Out of 19 facilities tested for marker detection, three (3) facilities equivalent to 15.79% were found with smuggled products. Punitive measures were taken against the defaulters in accordance with the Petroleum (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010 and TRA customs regulations.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND AUDIT STUDIES REVIEW

During the period under review, the Authority in collaboration with the NEMC and other stakeholders, continued to participate in reviewing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) studies related to petroleum downstream sub sector as required by the National Environmental Management Act, 2004. The Authority actively participated in five (5) Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meetings organized by NEMC to review the EIA and EA studies prepared by various environmental experts on behalf of project developers. The attended TAC meetings in the year under review are less compared to 40 meetings attended in the year 2016. This is attributed to decentralization of EIA/EA process at NEMC whereby, project proponents were required to register their EIA/EA projects in their respective NEMC zonal offices, unlike in the past whereby all projects where registered in Dar es Salaam. On the other hand, the Authority continued to review and provide comments regarding the EIA/EA reports.

10.0 INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

EWURA continued with its obligatory role of investigating incidents related to the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector operations in order to identify their causes so as to prevent recurrence of similar incidents. Only one fire incident was reported and investigated in the year under review. The Fire incident occurred at National Oil Tanzania Limited Tegeta Petrol Station, Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam region whereby, while offloading gasoil and petrol, an attendant walked through the uninsulated electric wire that was conducting electricity to the Price Display Board, short-circuited the bare wire and caused sparks that resulted into fire explosion. There were no injuries that were reported at the incident.

However, the truck which was offloading the products was completely destroyed leading to 5,000 litres of product loss. In order to prevent recurrence of similar incidents at the facility, the Authority ordered the operator of National Oil Tanzania Limited Tegeta Petrol Station to immediately close it. Furthermore, the Authority recommended to National Oil Tanzania Limited Tegeta Petrol Station to engage a qualified electrician/contractor to inspect the installations and rectify the shortfalls. The facility was re-opened by the Authority after all the remedies were done.

Figure 20: The burnt truck during the fire incident at Natoil Tegeta Petrol Station

11.0 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The key achievements attained and challenges experienced by the Authority in the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector during the period under review are discussed in Sections 11.1 and 11.2 below.

11.1 Key Achievements

In the year under review, the Authority recorded the following key achievements in the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector:

i. The standards of petroleum products infrastructures, quality of petroleum products for the local market and compliance to HSE continued to improve relatively because of continued compliance monitoring and enforcement measures taken by the Authority;
ii. The level of petroleum products adulteration, dumping of transit petroleum products and tax evasion of transit petroleum products in the country decreased significantly as a result of the fuel marking program which is being done by the Authority;
iii. Competition and fair playing level among the players in the Downstream Petroleum Sub-sector was maintained;
iv. Petroleum products supply in the country continued to be stable as there were no shortages recorded in the period under review;
v. Due to enforcement measures taken by the Authority, the local prices for diesel, petrol and kerosene continued to be in line with world market prices of refined petroleum products;
vi. The Authority successfully continued to increase licenced lubricant operators as a measure to eliminate non-quality lubricants in the country;

11.2 Challenges and Way-forward

Inspite of the achievements attained in the period under review, EWURA encountered some challenges while performing its regulatory roles. The key challenges encountered and their respective mitigation measures are shown below.

i. There are still relatively many retail outlets that are not licensed and do not conform to standards and need to be upgraded. EWURA will introduce a mechanism to confront the challenge as it continues to conduct compliance monitoring and awareness campaigns to the respective operators to upgrade their facilities to meet standards;
ii. Although the efforts of curbing sale of adulterated and tax exempted petroleum products in the local market is bearing good results, the malpractice is not yet fully wiped out. The Authority will continue to conduct petroleum quality monitoring and take legal actions against defaulters to progressively reduce the challenge;
iii. Some operators in the petroleum industry especially retailers, fail to comply with regulatory requirements due to lack of knowledge and expertise in the petroleum downstream operations. EWURA will continue to conduct awareness and education campaigns to operators and general public so as to mitigate this challenge;
iv. Service delivery of petroleum products in remote areas remained to be a challenge since

there are no reliable petrol stations in these areas instead; petroleum products are sold by vendors using unauthorized containers such as drums, jerry cans, plastic bottles etc. and stored in a manner that is detrimental to HSE. Volumes of sales in these areas are small to justify investment of standard petrol stations. EWURA has contracted Bureau of Industrial Cooperations (BICO) of University of Dar es Salaam to develop low cost but HSE compliant petrol station modal to possibly address this, and;

v. There are no harmonized LPG standards for both product and infrastructure. EWURA has also contracted BICO to establish appropriate LPG specifications for the country based on the weather conditions and the available LPG facilities and equipment. The results of the consultancy study will help TBS and EWURA to establish Tanzanian LPG specifications and make it possible to include LPG into BPS which may lead to price reduction.

12.0 CONCLUSION

EWURA continued to operate well in regulating the downstream petroleum sub-sector in Mainland Tanzania inspite of the challenges encountered in the year under review. EWURA will continue to work hard to ensure that services to consumers and operations of the service providers in the sub-sector are steadily improving and Government's interests are protected as well. In the coming year, more attention shall be geared towards confronting the encountered challenges and delivering on the following priorities:

(a) Ensuring availability of supply of quality petroleum products in the country at competitive cost, especially in remote or rural areas. This will be achieved by being more innovative and fostering construction of economic but safe rural petrol stations in those areas;

(b) Collaborating with other Government Institutions to reduce obstacles and nurture sustainable investment in the sub-sector to support government industrialization policies, and;

(c) Promoting employees' creativity and innovations by continually sharpening their competence and expertise to deliver progressive better services so as to meet stakeholders' expectations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: A List of Applicable Petroleum Products Standards

(a) TZS 580:2017 (E) Illuminating Kerosene (IK) – specification;

(b) TZS 798: 2017 Automotive Service Greases – specification;

(c) TZS 818:2004 Liquefied Petroleum Gas – specification;

(d) TZS 647:2014 Engine Oils – Minimum Performance – specification;

(e) TZS 675:2014 Multipurpose Automotive Gear Lubricant (EP) – specification;

(f) TZS 667:2014 Motor Vehicles Brake Fluids – specification;

(g) TZS 1691: 2014 Automatic Transmission Fluids (ATF) based on road vehicles – specification;

(h) TZS 673:2013 – Fuel oil specifications;

(i) TZS 672: 2012 - EAS 158:2012 ICS 75.160,20: Automotive gasoline (premium motor spirit) – specification;

(j) TZS 674:2012 - EAS 177:2012 ICS 75.160.20: Automotive gasoil (automotive diesel) – specifications;

(k) TZS 1099:2012 – Automotive Biodiesel fuel specifications;

(l) TZS 1068 (9):2008/ISO 6743-9– Lubricants, Industrial Oils and related products (Class I) Classification – Part 9: Family X (Greases); and

(m) TZS 1073:2008/ISO 15380.2002 – Lubricants, Industrial Oils and related products (Class L) – Family H (Hydraulic System)- Specifications for Hydraulic in Categories HEGT, HEPG, HEES and HEPR.

APPENDIX 2: A List of Applicable Petroleum Installations Standards

(a) TZS 1076:2008 Selection, specifications, installations, operations and measuring instruments on petroleum storage tanks;

(b) TZS 1113:2009 Depot for storage of petroleum products;

(c) TZS 1114:2009 Road transport vehicles, containers, and equipment used for transportation of dangerous petroleum products;

(d) TZS 1115:2009 Petroleum Products Retail Outlets;

(e) TZS 1079:2009 Installation of underground storage tanks, pumps/dispensers and pipe work at service stations and consumer installations; and

(f) Code of practice for cleaning of the petroleum storage tanks and disposal of sludge

APPENDIX 3: Storage capacities for oil terminals at receiving ports in Tanzania

S/N	Name of the Company	Location	Storage Capacity in Cubic Metre								
			MSP	JET A1	IK	AGO	CONDENSATE	IDO	FO 125	FO 180	TOTAL
1	Camel Oil (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	13,567		-	33,416				11,187	**58,170**
2	Engen Petroleum (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	7,125	-	-	18,732		-			**25,857**
3	GAPCO (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	34,601	10,138	6,979	49,670					**101,388**
4	GBP (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	9,128	9,000	-	18,270				9128	**45,526**
5	Hass Petroleum Ltd	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	9,993		-	13,783					**23,776**
6	Kobil (T) Ltd	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	16,231		-	16,246					**32,477**
7	Lake Oil Ltd	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	8,004		-	29,620					**37,624**
8	MOGAS (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	17,072		8,474	16,811					**42,357**
9	National Oil (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	7,331	-	1,113	17,685		-			**26,129**
10	NSK (T) Ltd	Chang'ombe, Dar es Salaam			-	1,768					**1,768**
11	Oilcom (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	11,895	11,919	5,732	37,487	1,752	-	-	5,851	**74,636**
12	Oryx Oil Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	5,843	-	993	12,078		118	4,800	5,328	**29,160**
13	Puma Energy (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	10,292	26,331	-	42,316		-	1,663	2,409	**83,011**

S/N	Name of the Company	Location	Storage Capacity in Cubic Metre								
			MSP	JET A1	IK	AGO	CONDENSATE	IDO	FO 125	FO 180	TOTAL
14	Total (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	2,808	5,582	-	8,801		-	1,147	8,821	**27,159**
15	MOIL	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	9,463		-	10,591					**20,054**
16	Star Oil (T) Ltd	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	12,546			25,247					**37,793**
17	Sahara (T) Ltd	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	17,509			17,497					**35,006**
18	World Oil Ltd	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	17,946			17,991					**35,937**
19	MCCL	Kurasini, Dar es Salaam	8,000			12,000					**20,000**
20	TIPER	Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam	48,000	9,889		153,722		-	0	26,571	**238,182**
21	GBP (T) Ltd	Raskazone, Tanga	47,672		2,304	72,586					**122,562**
22	TSN Oil (T) Ltd	Kisosora, Tanga	2,200	5,000							**7,200**
23	GM & Co. (T) Ltd	Mtwara				20,558					**20,558**
24	Oilcom – Mtwara	Mtwara	1235			3705					**4,940**
	Grand Total		**318,461**	**77,859**	**25,595**	**650,580**	**1,752**	**118**	**7,610**	**69,295**	**1,151,270**
	Percentage		**28%**	**7%**	**2%**	**57%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**6%**	

APPENDIX 4: Storage Capacities for Inland Terminals (Units in Cubic Metres, m3)

S/No.	Name of the Company	Location	Storage Capacity in Cubic Metre						
			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 Ltad	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 Govt	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	Puma Energy (T) Ltd	Mtwara	506	-	1,615	1,615	953		**4,689**
15	Engen Petroleum Ltd	Mwanza south	275		100	996			**1,371**
16	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Mwanza south	155	-	207	408	59		**829**
17	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Mwanza south	544	-	1,997	4,008	1,998		**8,547**
18	GBP Tanzania Ltad	Mwanza south	576		606	2,607			**3,789**
19	Oryx Oil Company Ltd	Mwanza south	160	-	100	400	58		**718**
20	Puma Energy (T) Ltd	Mwanza south	228	500	466	1,646	118	220	**3,178**
21	Engen Petroleum Ltd	Isaka-Shinyanga	516	-	163	1,399			**2,078**
22	Oilcom Tanzania Ltd	Isaka-Shinyanga	1,000		1,000	4,000			**6,000**
23	Oryx Oil Company Ltd	Isaka-Shinyanga				1,549			**1,549**
24	Total Tanzania Ltd	Shinyanga	216	-	147	1,273			**1,636**
25	Amazon Petroleum (T) Ltd	Kiloleni - Arusha	120	-	188	358	-		**666**
26	GBP Tanzania Ltd	Kiloleni - Arusha	158	-	217	412			**787**
27	Gapco Tanzania Ltd	Unga ltd - Arusha	544	-	767	1,301	-	-	**2,612**
28	Mount Meru Petroleum	Njiro - Arusha	483		875	1,443		43	**2,844**
29	NSK OIL	Njiro - Arusha	300		300	1,200			**1,800**
	Total Storage Capacity Upcountry		**17,631**	**1,800**	**14,032**	**37,582**	**3,544**	**1,037**	**75,626**

APPENDIX 5: List of LPG Facilities and their storage capacities in Mainland Tanzania for the Year 2017

S/No	Name of Facility	Region	Storage Capacity (MT)
1	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Mbeya LPG Facility	Mbeya	50
2	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	25
3	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Shinyanga LPG Facility	Shinyanga	25
4	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	200
5	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Moshi LPG Facility	Kilimanjaro	110
6	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	50
7	Lake Gas Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	30
8	Lake Gas Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	55
9	Manjis Gas Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	180
10	Orange Gas Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	120
11	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Morogoro LPG Facility	Morogoro	23
12	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Tanga LPG Facility	Tanga	23
13	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	46
14	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	23
15	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Songea LPG Facility	Ruvuma	23
16	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Njombe LPG Facility	Njombe	23
17	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Mbeya LPG Facility	Mbeya	46
18	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Singida LPG Facility	Singida	23
19	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Shinyanga LPG Facility	Shinyanga	23
20	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Tabora LPG Facility	Tabora	23
21	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Kahama LPG Facility	Shinyanga	23
22	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Babati LPG Facility	Manyara	23
23	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Geita LPG Facility	Geita	23
24	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Bukoba LPG Facility	Kagera	23
25	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Kigoma LPG Facility	Kigoma	23
26	Mihan Gas Tanzania Limited - Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	46
27	Acer Petroleum Tanzania Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	50
		TOTAL	**1,332**

APPENDIX 6: List of BPS Suppliers and Premium for the year 2017

Month	Name Of The Supplier	BPS PREMIUM IN USD/MT			
		Diesel	Petrol	Jet A1	Kerosene
Jan-17	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD	22.93			
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD	20.27	29.98		
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD			43.33	43.33
	ORYX (T) LTD		28.00		
	ORYX (T) LTD		28.00		
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD		29.98		
Feb-17	ORYX (T) LTD	23.25	28.00		
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD	24.77	33.72		
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD			46.97	46.97
	ORYX (T) LTD		28.00		
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD	41.29	41.19		
Mar-17	PUMA ENERGY (T)LTD	19.90	37.25		
	PUMA ENERGY (T)LTD	22.10	37.48		
	PUMA ENERGY (T)LTD		35.85		
	ORYX (T) LTD			42.60	42.60
Apr-17	ORYX (T) LTD	17.40	45.60	56.70	56.70
	ORYX (T) LTD	15.30			
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD		44.15		
May-17	TRAFIGURA ENERGY SA	20.60			
	TRAFIGURA ENERGY SA	20.00			
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD		23.81		
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD		22.63	28.91	28.91
Jun-17	ADDAX ENERGY SA	16.75			
	SAHARA ENERGY (T) LTD	16.23			
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		17.70		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		17.80		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	17.80	25.00	22.07	22.07

Jul-17	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED		7.86	59.45	59.45
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED		8.86		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	17.94			
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	17.94			
Aug-17	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	15.77	18.26		
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	15.07	17.76		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		17.35		
	VITOL BAHRAIN EC			32.40	32.40
Sep-17	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED		22.51		
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED		20.72		
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED		18.71		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	16.20			
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	16.05			
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	16.40			
	GBP TANZANIA			32.28	32.28
Oct-17	ADDAX ENERGY SA	13.86			
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	12.36			
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		17.10		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		12.90		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		12.90		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		12.90		
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	16.00		34.89	34.89
Nov-17	ADDAX ENERGY SA	23.50		35.70	35.70
	ADDAX ENERGY SA	23.10			
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	21.13			
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED		56.18		
	TRAFIGURA PTE LIMITED		57.00		
	TRAFIGURA PTE LIMITED		54.90		
	TRAFIGURA PTE LIMITED		54.90		
	TOTSA TOTAL OIL TRADING SA		50.70		

Dec-17	ADDAX ENERGY SA	17.85			
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		49.10		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		40.90		
	ADDAX ENERGY SA		40.99		
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	15.76			
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	16.06			
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED		49.94		
	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			38.76	38.76
	TRAFIGURA PTE LIMITED		52.00		
Average -2017		**19.12**	**31.21**	**39.51**	**39.51**
Average-2016		**24.74**	**19.87**	**40.76**	**40.76**
Changes in %		**-23%**	**57%**	**-3%**	**-3%**

APPENDIX 7: BPS Pre-qualified Suppliers in 2017

NAME OF THE SUPPLIER	NATIONAL STATUS		PARTICIPATION IN BPS TENDERS	
	LOCAL	INTERN.	YES	NO
GAPCO KENYA LTD		V		V
MERCURIAL ENERGY TRADING SA		V		V
TOTSA TOTAL OIL TRADING SA		V	V	
ADDAX ENERGY SA		V	V	
ORYX OIL COMPANY LTD	V		V	
OMAN TRADING INTERNATIONAL LTD		V		V
ENOC AFRICA LIMITED	V		V	
PUMA ENERGY TANZANIA LTD	V		V	
AUGUSTA ENERGY SA		V		
SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES DMCC		V		V
TRAFIGURA PTE LTD		V	V	
GLENCORE ENERGY UK LTD		V		V
SWISS SINGAPORE OVERSEAS ENTERPRISES LTD		V		V
VITOL BAHREIN E.C		V	V	
AUGUSTA ENERGY TANZANIA LTD	V			V
GAPCO TANZANIA LTD	V			V
GULF PETROCHEM FZC		V		V
PETROFUEL (T) LTD	V			V
ASIANA PACIFIC TRADING DMCC		V		V
PETROCAM TRADING PTY		V		V
STAR OIL (T) LTD	V			V
MOGAS TANZANIA LTD	V			V
MEK ONE INDUSTRIES LTD	V			V
OILCOM TANZANI LTD	V			V

NAME OF THE SUPPLIER	NATIONAL STATUS		PARTICIPATION IN BPS TENDERS	
	LOCAL	INTERN.	YES	NO
DALBIT INTERNATIONAL LTD		V		V
TOTAL TANZANIA LTD	V			V
GBP TANZANIA LTD	V		V	
DALBIT PETROLEUM (T) LTD	V			V
HASS PETROLEUM (T) LTD	V			V
PHILIA ENERGY TANZANIA LTD	V			V
SAHARA TANZANIA LTD	V		V	
LAKE OIL LTD	V		V	
GB GLOBAL ENERGY SERVICES LTD	V			V
CAMEL OIL (T) LTD	V			V
VAMOIL INTERNATIONAL FZE		V		V
SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LTD		V	V	
TRISTAR ENERGY TANZANIA LTD	V			V

APPENDIX 8: Applicants that were Licensed in the year 2017

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
1	Rahisi General Merchant Limited	Manyara	Petroleum Retail
2	Mek One Industries Limited – Chang'ombePetrol Station	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
3	Mogas Tanzania Ltd – Makambako Petrol Station	Njombe	Petroleum Retail
4	Gudal Tanzania Company Limited – Bunju Petrol Station	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
5	Camel Oil (T) Ltd – Ngarenaro	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
6	Neral Trading Co. Ltd - Oryx Petrol Station Kiboriloni Moshi	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
7	Neral Trading Co.Ltd - Oryx Petrol Station Hai	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
8	Hass Petroleum (T) Ltd - Mbauda PetrolStation	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
9	Aula Investment Co. Ltd – Himo Filling Station	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
10	Fountain Petroleum Ltd – Lindi Service Station	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
11	Hass Petroleum (T) Ltd - Meserani PetrolStation	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
12	State Oil (T) Limited – Mdaula Filling Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
13	Alsat Petroleum Company Limited – Kilwa Masoko	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
14	Omary Ramadhani Mtulia – Ikwiriri Traders	Coast	Petroleum Retail
15	Gulf Oil Company Ltd Vigwaza Petrol Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
16	Kifaru Investment Ltd – Misugusugu Petrol Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
17	Three Star Petrol Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
18	Mogas Tanzania Limited – Mkuranga Service Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
19	TSN Oil (T) Ltd – Kilwa Masoko Petrol Station	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
20	Mustafa Salehe Matala Co. – Mahuta Petrol Station	Mtwara	Petroleum Retail
21	TSN Oil (T) Ltd – Masasi Service Station	Mtwara	Petroleum Retail
22	Gapco Tanzania Ltd – Mbinga Service Station	Ruvuma	Petroleum Retail
23	Hass Petroleum Ltd – Kwa Idd Petrol Station	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
24	Kipendaroho Investment - Kipendaroho Petrol Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
25	Hamidu Family Filling Station – Kilwa Kivinje	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
26	Seif Ally Mohamed Petrol Station	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
27	New Smart Usagara Service Station of P.O.Box 10269 Mwanza	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
28	Remigius Patrick Nshange - Smart Oil Filling Station	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
29	John Bahati Moshi – Katoro Petrol Station	Geita	Petroleum Retail

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
30	Juma Yusuph Kishari – Mwaikisabe Petrol Station	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
31	Juma Yusuph Kishari – Kidoka Petrol Station	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
32	Lake Oil Ltd - Mnazi Mmoja Petrol Station	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
33	Lake Oil Ltd – Mkuyuni Service Station	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
34	Kobil Sabasaba Service Station	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
35	Uloga Tanzania Limited – Katesh Petrol Station	Manyara	Petroleum Retail
36	Manyanya Oil Ltd – Kasumulu Petrol Station	Mbeya	Petroleum Retail
37	TPDC Commercial Petroleum Company (COPEC) – Segera	Tanga	Petroleum Retail
38	Mohamed Jama Petrol Station	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
39	Ebanow Investment – Magara Petrol Station	Manyara	Petroleum Retail
40	Petroafrica Tanzania LTD – Mwaka Service Station	Songwe	Petroleum Retail
41	Samo Christopher Roche Filling Station	Mara	Petroleum Retail
42	Camel Oil (T) Ltd – Bukoba Parves Shabirdin Petrol Station	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
43	Emmanuel S. Gwisembeza – Kitema Filling Station	Kigoma	Petroleum Retail
44	John Bahati Moshi – Lamadi Petrol Station	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
45	Jabuturi Filling Station – Muganza	Geita	Petroleum Retail
46	Mosha Investments Ltd – Sengerema Filling Station	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
47	Lake Oil Ltd – Nyakato Service Station	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
48	Transcrap (T) Limited Petrol Station	Shinyanga	Petroleum Retail
49	Lake Oil Limited – Bukoba Service Station	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
50	Amin Habib Punja – Matui Petrol Station	Manyara	Petroleum Retail
51	Puma Energy (T) Ltd – Mwenge Service Station	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
52	Samwel S. Mgendi – Nyamisisi Filling Station	Mara	Petroleum Retail
53	Kifaru Oil Investment – Zaire Petrol Station	Manyara	Petroleum Retail
54	Orion Lubricants Limited of P.O. Box 105432 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
55	Speck – Check Enterprises Limited of P.O. Box 3530 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
56	General Petroleum Tanzania Ltd of P.O. Box 106132 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
57	AGL International Limited of P.O. Box 21755 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
58	Admire Oil Limited	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
59	Mount Meru Petroleum Ltd	Arusha	Liquidified Petroleum Gas (Distribution)

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
60	Tanzania J. A. A. U Investment Company Limited, Njombe	Njombe	Liquidified Petroleum Gas (Distribution)
61	Mincon Rockdrills Tanzania Limited	Mwanza	Lubricant Wholesale
62	Royal Africa Industries Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
63	Fanicom Oil – Khalfan Rashid Juma	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
64	Mount Meru Petroleum Ltd	Arusha	Petroleum Wholesale
65	Ukod International Company Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
66	Hass Petroleum (T) Ltd	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Storage
67	Rulenge Filling Station	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
68	Relax Petroleum Limited	Rukwa	Petroleum Retail
69	Hope Service Station	Iringa	Petroleum Retail
70	Mshauri Filling Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
71	GBP Service Station –Mpanda	Katavi	Petroleum Retail
72	Total University Service Station	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
73	Haji Mohamed Lingindo T/A Wangindo Filling Station	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
74	ATN Mazizini Petrol Station,	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
75	Bamprass Petroleum Ltd - Karatu	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
76	Mohamed Hussein T/A Engusero Filling Station	Manyara	Petroleum Retail
77	Lake Oil Ltd - Ilula Petrol Station	Iringa	Petroleum Retail
78	Mpalila Sheria Begeze T/A Kazibure Petrol Station	Mbeya	Petroleum Retail
79	Puma Energy (T) Ltd Nanenane Service Station	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
80	Kazimoto Oil Service Station	Geita	Petroleum Retail
81	Elly Oil Petrol Station	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
82	Panone Kisongo Filling Station	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
83	Gapco Maji Ya Chai Filling Station	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
84	Olasiti Filling Station	Arusha	Petroleum Retail
85	South Mark Oil – Mkuranga	Coast	Petroleum Retail
86	Quick Service Station Co. Ltd – Muleba	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
87	R.M Petrol Station Songe - Kilindi	Tanga	Petroleum Retail
88	GBP Tanzania Limited - Dar es Salaam Airport	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
89	Evarist P. Gervas - Nyarugusu Service Station	Geita	Petroleum Retail

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
90	Petrolux - Kibada Service Station	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
91	New Mwendo Wa Saa - Nshamba Filling Station	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
92	Mbikie Petrol Station – Chanika	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
93	EAFCO - Kanoni Filling Station	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
94	Munio Petrol Station – Sumbawanga	Rukwa	Petroleum Retail
95	Mount Meru Petroleum Ltd - Kinyerezi II	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
96	John Bahame Sabu- JBS Fuel Station	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
97	ATN Petroleum Company Limited- Kinyerezi	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
98	Bamia Filling Station, Temeke	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
99	GP 88 Msalato Petrol Station	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
100	Nkuhungu Total Service Station	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
101	Hi - Energy (T) Ltd - Kasulu Petrol Station	Kigoma	Petroleum Retail
102	River Oil Petroleum (T) Limited - Kakukuru Filling Station	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
103	Segese Petrol Station	Shinyanga	Petroleum Retail
104	ASHICO Nyashimo Service Station	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
105	Alinda's Transport & Oil Products Ltd - Kyerwa Petrol Station	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
106	Itilima Oil (T) Limited Petrol Station	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
107	Dotto Damian F. Bulunda - Bulunda Oil Service Station	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
108	Mwatulole Filling Station	Geita	Petroleum Retail
109	Camel Ihanga Filling Station	Geita region	Petroleum Retail
110	Mek One Industries Ltd-Lupiro Petrol Station	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
111	Kamal Refinery Limited	Coast	Waste Oils Recycling
112	Acer Petroleum (T) Ltd	Dar es Salaam	LPG Wholesale
113	Mantrac Tanzania Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
114	Dalbit Petroleum Tanzania Ltd	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
115	Mek One General Traders Ltd	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
116	Atlas Copco Tanzania Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
117	Afro Turco Tanzania International Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
118	Nassor Juma Co. Ltd	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
119	Lake Lubes Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
120	Yamuna Petroleum Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
121	Noble Azania Autospares Limited	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
122	Alser Limited	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
123	Prime Regional Supplies Limited	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
124	Engen Petroleum Tanzania Limited	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
125	Acer Petroleum (T) Ltd	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
126	Dalbit Petroleum Tanzania Ltd of P.O. Box 9122 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
127	Camel Oil Tanzania Limited	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
128	Commercial Petroleum Company Limited (COPEC)	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
129	Sahara Tanzania Limited	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Storage
130	Camel Oil (T) Ltd – KDC Kiboriloni Petrol Station	Kilimanjaro	Retail
131	Amin Habib Punja –Matui Petrol Station	Manyara	Retail
132	Lake Oil Limited – Tukuyu Petrol Station	Mbeya	Retail
133	Tawaqal and Co. Ltd – Soweto Filling Station	Mbeya	Retail
134	Mineral Oil Corporation Ltd	Arusha	Blending
135	Everwell Cable & Engineering Co. Ltd	Coast	Lubricant Wholesale
136	Hoil Tanzania Company Limited	Arusha	Lubricant Wholesale
137	GM & Company (T) Limited	Mtwara	Storage
138	PETCOM (T) Ltd Tunduma Petrol Station	Songwe	Retail
139	Lake Oil (T) Limited – Himo Petrol Smart Station	Kilimanjaro	Retail
140	Puma Energy (T) Ltd - Shekilango Service Station	Dar es Salaam	Retail
141	Lake Tanganyika Oil Petrol Station	Kigoma	Retail
142	Tilisho Petrol Station Mkuu - Rombo	Kilimanjaro	Retail
143	Karagwe Filling Station - Nkwenda	Kagera	Retail
144	Luyeye General Supplies Co. Ltd Petrol Sation	Shinyanga	Retail
145	Oryx Oil Company Ltd-Usagara Service Station	Mwanza	Retail
146	NGS Petroleum Limited-Runzewe Petrol Station	Geita	Retail
147	GBP Tanzania Ltd – Katavi Service Station	Katavi	Retail
148	Lwimba Investment Co. Ltd	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
149	Adixoil Company Limited, P. O. Box 21396 Dar es salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
150	Wuzhou Investment Company Limited, P. O. Box 9053 Dar es salaam	Coast	Lubricant Wholesale

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
151	KMJ Limited, P.O. Box 20139 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	LPG Wholesale
152	Mihan Gas Company, P.O. Box 77578 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	LPG Wholesale
153	Dar Express Filling Station, P. O. Box 21079 Dar es Salaam	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
154	Lake Oil Limited – Nyakato Petrol Station P. O. Box 5055 Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
155	Camel Oil Ltd – Nyegezi filling Station, P. O. Box 22786 Dar es Salaam	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
156	Mount Meru Petroleum Ltd –Ibadakuli Petrol Station, P. O. Box 7094 Arusha	Shinyanga	Petroleum Retail
157	Total Highland Service Station, P. O. Box 179 Mafinga - Iringa	Iringa	Petroleum Retail
158	Joseph Makubi – Masaru Petrol Station, P.O. Box 49 Himo - Moshi	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
159	Ally Hamad Hillal – Igunga Petrol Station, P.O. Box 15 Shinyanga	Tabora	Petroleum Retail
160	Karagwe Oils Co. Ltd – Bwanga Petrol Station, P.O. Box 484 Karagwe	Geita	Petroleum Retail
161	Ngara Oil (T) Ltd- Nyakanazi Petrol Station, P.O. Box 318 Ngara	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
162	Kija Dotto Ng'wani – Kishapu Filling Station, P.O. Box 1288 Kishapu	Shinyanga	Petroleum Retail
163	Rainer Traders and Foodstuff Supplies Ltd – De Rainer Filling Station, P.O. Box 598 Sumbawanga	Rukwa	Petroleum Retail
164	Tanga Petroleum Company Limited – Korogwe Road Filling Station, P.O. Box 21420 Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Petroleum Retail
165	Panone and Company Ltd – Lushoto Filling Station, P.O. Box 33285 Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Petroleum Retail
166	Jom Fuel Supplies Filling Station - Muheza , P.O. Box 11545 Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Petroleum Retail
167	Sunshine Petrol Station, P. O. Box 304 Moshi	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
168	John Chagu Petrol Station, P. O. Box 194 Maswa	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
169	Gapco (T) Ltd – New Bukoba Service Station, P. O. Box 9104 Dar es Salaam	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
170	Ally Hamad Hillal – Kishapu Petrol Station, P. O. Box 15 Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Petroleum Retail
171	Puma Energy (T) Ltd – Mwenge Service Station, P.O. Box 9043 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
172	Shekha Said Khalifa Filling Station, P. O. Box 381 Tanga	Tanga	Petroleum Retail
173	Ukod International Mafinga Petrol Station, P.O. Box 25461 Dar es Salaam	Iringa	Petroleum Retail
174	Bakari M. Amanzi – Mbuyuni Petrol Station, P.O. Box 41 Ruangwa	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
175	Salmo Oil Ltd – Ntovye Petrol Station, P.O. Box 732 Kigoma	Kigoma	Petroleum Retail
176	ACEGLOBAL DEPOSITORY (T) LTD, P. O. Box 77101 - Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Marine Surveyor
177	Petrofuel Tanzania Ltd, P.O. Box 14525 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
178	Total Tanzania Limited, P.O. Box 1503 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
179	Chotec Limited of P.O. Box 23487 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
180	Oryx Services and Specialties Limited, P. O. Box 9540 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale
181	East Africa Warehousing (T) Ltd, P. O. Box 22786 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricant Wholesale

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
182	Musoma Textile Mills (T) Limited, P. O. Box 675 Musoma	Mara	Consumer Installation
183	Mariki Enterprises Ltd - GSF Petrol Station, P. O. Box 8915 Moshi	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
184	Saa Tatu Investment Limited Filling Station, P. O. Box 679 Sumbawanga	Rukwa	Petroleum Retail
185	Tawaqal & Company Ltd – Nkasi Filling Station, P.O. Box 106254 Dar es Salaam	Rukwa	Petroleum Retail
186	Thomas Petrol Station, P.O.Box 1103 Moshi	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
187	TSN Oil (T) Ltd – Mkuranga Petrol Station, P.O.Box 12288 Dar Es Salaam	Coast	Petroleum Retail
188	Omary Hamis Mfinanga – Mwanga Petrol Station, P.O.Box 24240 Dar es Salaam	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
189	Ester Oil – Lipangalala Petrol Station, P.O.Box 44 Mahenge	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
190	Lake Oil Limited – Katoro Petrol Station, P.O.Box 5055 Dar es Salaam	Geita	Petroleum Retail
191	Emmanuel J Gwisembeza – Kitema Filling Station, P.O.Box 280 Kasulu	Kigoma	Petroleum Retail
192	Allyen Company Ltd – Highway Service Station, P.O.Box 39 Mpanda	Katavi	Petroleum Retail
193	Puma Energy Tanzania Ltd, P.O.Box 9043 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
194	Fuel Master (T) Ltd – Katonga Filling Station, P.O.Box 5055 Dar es Salaam	Kigoma	Petroleum Retail
195	Mohamed Abdi Osman – B.M Petrol Station, P.O.Box 1288 Maganzo Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Petroleum Retail
196	Ntanyinya Filling Station – Mkwajuni Chunya, P.O.Box 101 Mkwajuni	Songwe	Petroleum Retail
197	Ester Steven Liyumba Petrol Station, P.O.Box 37 Mahenge/Ulanga	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
198	UKOD International Company Limited – UKOD Ndanda Petrol Station, P.O.Box 25461 Dar es Salaam	Mtwara	Petroleum Retail
199	Oilcom Morogoro Service Station – Kihonda, P.O.Box 20831 Dar es Salaam	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
200	Ryoba T. Wambura - Tindo Filling Station, P.O.Box 68 Tarime	Mara	Petroleum Retail
201	Jameel Filling Station, P.O.Box 81 Nachingwea	Lindi	Petroleum Retail
202	Muro Investment Co.Ltd – Miwaleni Petrol Station, P.O.Box 55685 Dar es Salaam	Coast	Petroleum Retail
203	Gapoil Ottawa Enterprises Service Station, P.O.Box 634 Songea	Ruvuma	Petroleum Retail
204	Oilcom Nanenane Tungi Morogoro Service Station, P.O.Box 20831 Dar es salaam	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
205	National Oil (T) Limited – Mwendapole Service Station	Coast	Petroleum Retail
206	TSN Oil (T) LTD – Morogoro Petrol Station, P.O.Box 12288 Dar es salaam	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
207	Cross Road Filling Station, P.O.Box 230 Tunduru	Ruvuma	Petroleum Retail
208	UKOD International Company Ltd – Ifakara Morogoro P.O Box 25461 Dar es Salaam	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
209	Abdi Mohamed Abdillah - AFM HASHI CO. LTD Petrol Station, P.O.Box 256 Sumbawanga	Rukwa	Petroleum Retail
210	Charles Ochele Obutu – Ochele Service Station, P.O.Box 250 Rorya, Mara	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
211	GBP Tanzania Ltd - Tanga Terminal, P.O.Box 3728 Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Petroleum Storage
212	Puma Hazina Service Station, P.O.Box 2271 Dodoma	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
213	Puma Kisasa Service Station, P.O Box 2271 Dodoma	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
214	Total(T) Ltd Hazina Service Station, P.O.Box 1503 Dodoma	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
215	PetroAfrica (T) Ltd- Kahama Town Petrol Station, P.O.Box 4878 Dar Es Salaam	Shinyanga	Petroleum Retail
216	Punguja Majani Ruhumbika-Muganza Filling Station, P.O.Box 9 Sengerema	Geita	Petroleum Retail
217	Chapakazi Petrol Station, P.O.Box 98 Kibaya Kiteto, Manyara	Manyara	Petroleum Retail
218	TSN Oil (T) Ltd- Lizabon Branch, P.O.Box 76085 Dar es Salaam	Ruvuma	Petroleum Retail
219	Gapco (T) Ltd - Sumbawanga Service Station, P.O.Box 9103 Dar es Salaam	Rukwa	Petroleum Retail
220	Admire Oil Limited Mwakibete Petrol Station, P.O.Box 7494 Dar es Salaam	Mbeya	Petroleum Retail
221	Acer Petroleum (T) Ltd-Kisemvule, P.O.Box 78845 Dar es Salaam	Coast	Petroleum Retail
222	HR Filling Station, P.O.Box 193 Kilwa Masoko	Coast	Petroleum Retail
223	Ukod International Co. Ltd-Kisasa Petrol Station, P.O.Box 274 Dodoma	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
224	Star Oil Petrol Station Kwa Sadala, P.O.Box 50054 Dar es Salaam	Kilimanjaro	Petroleum Retail
225	Z. H Poppe Limited – Visiga Service Station Kibaha, P.O.Box 20536 Dar es Salaam	Coast	Petroleum Retail
226	GM and Company (T) Limited, P.O.Box 7788 Dar es Salaam	Mara	Petroleum Wholesale
227	NSK Oil and Gas Ltd, P.O.Box 3114 Arusha	Arusha	Petroleum Wholesale
228	Mwanza Gaz Limited, P.O.Box 5142, Mwanza	Mwanza	LPG Distribution
229	Mineral Oil Corporation Ltd, P.O.Box 426 Dar es Salaam	Arusha	Lubricants Wholesale
230	Mashaka Maulid Filling Station, P.O.Box 191 Kibondo-Kigoma	Kigoma	Petroleum Retail
231	Gapco Uhuru Road Service Station, P.O.Box 9103 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
232	Ryoba T. Wambura-Tindo Filling Station, P.O.Box 68 Tarime-Mara	Mara	Petroleum Retail
233	Ngara Oil (T) Ltd-Kabanga Petrol Station, P.O.Box 318 Ngara-Kagera	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
234	Tabasam General Merchant Ltd - Nyakalieo Petrol Station P.O Box 83 Sengerema-Mwanza	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
235	Gapco Tanzania Limited- Oysterbay Service Station, P.O.Box 9103 Dar ea Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
236	Mkuti Service Station Ltd- Masasi, P.O.Box 10 Masasi	Mtwara	Petroleum Retail
237	Abasi Shabani Juma- Mutukula Petrol Station, P.O.Box 336 Mutukula- Missenyi	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
238	Dickson Naftal Matemba Filling Station, P.O.Box 18 Turiani	Morogoro	Petroleum Retail
239	Stella W. Segu- Chema Filling, P.O.Box 150 Sengerema- Mwanza	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
240	JM Energy (T) Limited, P.O.Box 16624 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Retail
241	Nsagali Petroleum Product (T) Ltd- Lamadi Petrol Station P.O.Box 20 Bariadi- Simiyu	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
242	Dotto F. Bulunda- Bulunda Filling Station, P.O.Box 194 Sengerema- Mwanza	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
243	Najma Petrol Station, P.O.Box 126 Nachingwea Lindi	Mtwara	Petroleum Retail

S/No	Name of Applicant	Region	Type of Licence
244	JR Service Station Limited, P.O.Box 74 Muleba- Kagera	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
245	Petrolux- Pasiansi Service Station, P.O.Box 10592 Mwanza	Mwanza	Petroleum Retail
246	Gapco (T) Ltd - Forest Hill Service Station, P.O.Box 9103 Dar es Salaam	Songwe	Petroleum Retail
247	NGS Petroleum Ltd- Bariadi Urban Petrol Station, P.O.Box 20 Bariadi- Simiyu	Simiyu	Petroleum Retail
248	Tryphone S. Male - Ni kwa Neema Filling Station, P.O.Box 18 Sengerema-Mwanza	Kagera	Petroleum Retail
249	Washington Jared Benasius- Mukendo Agrovet Filling Station P.O Box 907 Musoma	Mara	Petroleum Retail
250	PKM Fuel Service Station, P.O.Box 403 Tarime-Mara	Mara	Petroleum Retail
251	Silas M. Masalau - Vatcan General Supplies Petrol Station P.O Box 170 Ushirombo- Bukombe	Geita	Petroleum Retail
252	Nyamongo Filling Station, P.O.Box 413, Tarime - Mara	Mara	Petroleum Retail
253	Chikumbi Enterprises Petrol Station, P.O.Box 217 Mpwapwa	Dodoma	Petroleum Retail
254	Tulcan Energy Resources (T) Limited, P.O.Box 11133 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Petroleum Wholesale
255	Premium Parts and Services Ltd, P.O.Box 13869 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricants Wholesale
256	Leo International Limited, P.O.Box 1971, Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Lubricants Wholesale
257	Eurogas Tanzania Ltd, P.O.Box 106228 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	LPG Distribution
258	Inspectorate Tanzania Limited, P.O.Box 12348, Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Marine Surveyor
259	Intertek Testing Services E.A (PTY) Ltd, P.O.Box 77428 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Marine Surveyor
260	Universal Superintendence Company Limited of P.O.Box 50167 Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Marine Surveyor

APPENDIX 9: List of Applicants that were Given Construction Approvals in the Year 2017

S/No.	Name of Applicant and Address	Location/Physical Address	Type of Construction Approval Given
1	Govidet Negelo & Company – Makambako Petrol Station	Block "H" at Kipagamo area, Makambako Urban Area, Wangingombe District, Iringa	Petroleum Retail outlet
2	Afroil Investment Limited – Mtwivila Iringa	Plot No. 2, Block "L", Mtwivila Area, Iringa Municipality	Petroleum Retail outlet
3	Afroil Investment Limited – Magomeni, Mtwara	Plot No. 233, Block "F", Magomeni Area, Mtwara Minicipality	Petroleum Retail outlet
4	Afroil Investment Limited – Mnadani South, Dodoma Municipality	Plot No. 97, Mnadani South Area, Dodoma Municipality	Petroleum Retail outlet
5	Afroil Investment Limited – Igunga, Tabora	Plot No. 119, Block "G", Igunga Urban Area, Tabora region	Petroleum Retail outlet
6	Afroil Investment Limited – Kikuyu East, Dodoma Municipality	Block "AA", Kikuyu East Area, Dodoma Municipality, Dodoma region	Petroleum Retail outlet
7	Barrel Petro Energy Company Limited – Kigogo Petrol Station	Plot No. 2088, Block "A" Kigogo Area, Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
8	Elias Magere Nyaitara – Nkende, Tarime	Plot No. 10, Block "B", Nkende Area, Tarime Township, Mara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
9	Panda Hill Tanzania Ltd	Plot No. 431, Mahando Street, Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Consumer Installation
10	Ahmed Abdallah Bakhamis - Happy Oil Petrol Station	Plot No. 4, Block "A", Rudewa Batini Area, Kilosa District, Morogoro region	Petroleum Retail outlet
11	Mitengo Petrol Station Ltd	Plot No. 490, Block "B", Mitengo Area, Mtwara Municipality, Mtwara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
12	Abdi Mubarak Pemba T/A Wasso Filling Station	Plot No. 1, Block "C", Wasso Urban Area-Loliondo District, Arusha region	Petroleum Retail outlet
13	Total Tanzania Limited	Plot No. 16A, Block "A", Great North Road, Ipogoro Area, Iringa region	Petroleum Retail outlet
14	JR Service Station	Plot No. 17, Block "C", Rumasa Area, Chato District	Petroleum Retail outlet
15	Acer Petroleum (T) Limited - Kisemvule Service Station	Kisemvule village Mkuranga District Coast region	Petroleum Retail outlet
16	Yaronga Enterprises Co. Ltd - Kasumulu Petrol Station	Plot No 5 Block "K" Ibanda Urban Area Kyela District Mbeya region	Petroleum Retail outlet
17	Vincent Elifatio Lyimo	Plot No. 259, Block "E", Tegeta Area, Kinondoni Municipal, Dar es Salaam City, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
18	Karim Liputa Mwahali	Plot No. 11, Block "A", Namatula Area, Nachingwea District, Lindi region	Petroleum Retail outlet

S/No.	Name of Applicant and Address	Location/Physical Address	Type of Construction Approval Given
19	Karim Liputa Mwahali	Plot No. 12, Block "F", Mivanga Area, Tandahimba District, Mtwara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
20	Petroline Dynamics Ltd - Kibaoni, Singida	Plots No. 16 & 18, Block 'BB', Kibaoni area, Singida region	Petroleum Retail outlet
21	Afroil Investment (T) Limited	Plot No.79, Vijibweni Industrial Area, Kigamboni District, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
22	Ilasi Enterprises Ltd - Kibisi- Tukuyu,	Farm No. 1320 & 1321, Kibisi in Rungwe district, Mbeya region	Petroleum Retail outlet
23	Yaronga Enterprises Limited of P.O.Box 132 Tunduma	Plot No. 2201/1, Block "M", Forest Area, Mbeya City, Mbeya region.	Petroleum Retail outlet
24	Kija Dotto Ng'hwani,	Plot No.1, Block "A", Mhunze Urban Area, Kishapu district, Shinyanga region	Petroleum Retail outlet
25	Elias Charles Kyando	Plot No. 4, Block 'A', Ihanda Area, Mbozi Urban, Mbozi district in Songwe region.	Petroleum Retail outlet
26	Karim Suleiman Hassan – Ponde Petrol Station of P.O. Box 20977 Dar es Salaam	Plot No. 1008, Block "3", Ponde Mtaa, Toangoma Ward, Kigamboni District	Petroleum Retail outlet
27	Rajesh P. Ukambai of P.O. Box 627 Bukoba	Katoro Village, Katoro Ward, Bukoba district, Kagera region	Petroleum Retail outlet
28	Saa Tatu Investment Limited – Vwawa of P.O. Box 679 Sumbawanga	Plot No. 194, Block "H", Vwawa Urban Area, Songwe region	Petroleum Retail outlet
29	Bahiga Investment & General Supply – Kibondo of P.O. Box 75 Kibondo	Plot No. 15 & 16, Block 'Mikaratusini', Kibondo Urban Area, Kigoma region	Petroleum Retail outlet
30	Sovani Agencies Ltd Kinyerezi	Plot No. 1633, Block "A" Kinyerezi Area in Ilala Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
31	Ahmed Abdallah Bakhamis -Kilosa of P. O. Box 20 Kilosa	Plot No. 1 Block "A" Kibaoni Area, Kilosa district, Morogoro region	Petroleum Retail outlet
32	Blue Wave Emporium Limited of P. O. Box 11624 Mwanza	Yitwimila "B" Village, Kiloleli Ward, Busega district, Mwanza region	Petroleum Retail outlet
33	Lugeye Investment Ltd of P.O.Box 11624 Mwanza	Plot No. 13 Block "M" Kanyama - Kisesa Trading Centre, Magu district, Mwanza region	Petroleum Retail outlet
34	Lugeye Investment Ltd of P.O.Box 11624 Mwanza	Plot No. 63 Block "B" Ilungu - Magu Urban Area, Magu district, Mwanza region	Petroleum Retail outlet
35	Lugeye Investment Ltd of P.O.Box 11624 Mwanza	Plot No 1063/3 Block "A" Nyasaka Area Ilemela Municipality, Mwanza region	Petroleum Retail outlet

S/No.	Name of Applicant and Address	Location/Physical Address	Type of Construction Approval Given
36	Mr Dua William Nkurua of P. O. Box 246 Nanyumbu, Mtwara	Plot No Ndc/Lo/222 Kilimahewa Ward, Kilimahewa Street, Nanyumbu district, Mwanza region	Petroleum Retail outlet
37	Petroafrica (T) Ltd - Bunju Service Station of P.O. Box 4878 Dar es salaam	Plot No. 109 Block "23" Bunju Area, Kinondoni district, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
38	Tito Lusana Luswetula of P. O. Box 1 Magu Mwanza	Plot No 83 Block "A" Wita (Kisesa Trading Centre), Bujora Village, Magu district, Mwanza region	Petroleum Retail outlet
39	Jom Fuel Supplies Company Ltd of P. O. Box 54 Muheza Tanga	Plot No. 25HDN/02 Kwa Mwachalima, Komkonga Ward Handeni district, Tanga region	Petroleum Retail outlet
40	RAK Oil Service Station of P.O. Box 246 Mtwara	Migombani Area, Pachani Village, Michiga Ward, Nanyumbu district, Mtwara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
41	Nanyanga Service Station of P.O. Box 423 Mtwara	Nanyanga C Area, Nahnyanga Village, Nahnyanga Ward, Tandahimba District, Mtwara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
42	Liputa Service Station – Nanyamba of P.O. Box 45 Tandahimba	Kilimanjaro Area, Nanyamba Town Council, Mtwara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
43	Tanga Petroleum Company Limited – Mbande Temeke of P.O. Box 1087 Tanga	Plot No. 8, Block "B", Mbande Area, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
44	Tanga Petroleum Company Limited – Mwembeyanga Temeke of P.O. Box 1087, Tanga	Plot No. 8, Block "B", Mwembeyanga Area, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
45	Faustine M. Delles of P. O. Box 138 Haydom, Mbulu - Manyara	Ngwandakw Village Mbulu District	Petroleum Retail outlet
46	Ali Saad Bafadhi of P. O. Box 8238 Dar es Salaam	Plot No. 81 Block 'P' Temeke Municipality Dar es Salaam City	Petroleum Retail outlet
47	Muzabibu Company Limited of P.O. Box 148 Serengeti Mara	Nyamikoma A Village, Kabita Ward, Busega District, Mara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
48	Abias Mapara of P. O. Box 6017 Dar Es Salaam	Plot No. 3 Block "26" Nane Nane Area Morogoro Municipality, Morogoro region	Petroleum Retail outlet
49	Yapi Merkezi & Mota – Engil Jv –Shauri Moyo of P. O. Box 79317 Dar es Salaam	Shauri Moyo Area, Ilala Municipality, Coast region	Consumer Installation
50	Yapi Merkezi & Mota – Engil Jv –Shauri Moyo of P. O. Box 79317 Dar es Salaam	Soga Area, Dar es Salaam region	Consumer Installation

S/No.	Name of Applicant and Address	Location/Physical Address	Type of Construction Approval Given
51	Top Oil Petroleum Ltd of P. O. Box 42445 Dar es salaam	Plot No 62 Block "H" in Buyuni Area Ilala Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
52	Top Oil Petroleum Ltd of P. O. Box 42445 Dar es salaam	Plot No 244 Block "F" in Chamazi Area, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
53	Rahisi General Merchant LTD of P.O Box 7610 Moshi	Plot No. 463, Block 'J', Kilototoni Village, Kilema Kusini Ward, Moshi Rural district, Kilimanjaro region	Petroleum Retail outlet
54	Aref Abdallah Bakhamis of P.O Box 22212 Dar es salaam	Plot No. 56, Block 'A', Chang'ombe Area, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
55	ATN Petroleum Company Limited of P.O Box 683 Morogoro	Plot No.24, Block 'E' at Dumila Ward and Village, Kilosa district, Morogoro region	Petroleum Retail outlet
56	ATN Petroleum Company Limited of P.O Box 683 Morogoro	Plot No. 31, Block EE, Six Mtaa, Mwananchi Area, Kichangani Ward, Morogoro Municipality, Morogoro region	Petroleum Retail outlet
57	Yesseh P. Kimonga, P.O Box 81 Kiomboi – Iramba, Singida	Plot No.2, Block "J" Madukani Area, Old Kiomboi Village, Iramba district, Singida region	Petroleum Retail outlet
58	Oryx Services and Specialties Limited of P.O Box 9540 Dar es salaam	Plot No.181, Block C, Mbezi Area, Kawe Ward, Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
59	Lira Oils Ltd – Chanika Videte Petrol Station, P .O Box 3045 Dar es salaam	Plot No.85, Block D, Chanika Videte Area, in Ilala Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
60	Arif H. Sadiki T/A. A.N. Oil Company – Makunganya Service Station of P.O Box 6649 Dar es salaam	Plot No. 5 Makunganya Area, Morogoro region	Petroleum Retail outlet
61	Victoria Service Station Limited – Kinyerezi Kifuru Dar es Salaam of P.O Box 75467 Dar es salaam	Plot No. 44 Block K, Kinyerezi/Kifuru area, Ilala Municipality, Dar es salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
62	Peter Ado Liulika Mbingu Filling Station of P.O Box 365 Kilombero Morogoro	Plot No. MBG/SQ/011 AT Londo – Mbingu area, Kilombero district, Morogoro Region	Petroleum Retail outlet
63	Mansoor Thabit Huwel – Wilolesi Petrol Station of P.O Box 839 Iringa	Plot No. 21, Block Zone 2, Wilolesi Street, Gangilonga Ward, Iringa Municipality, Iringa region	Petroleum Retail outlet
64	Faridi Issa Warsame Katoro Filling Station of P.O Box 315 Geita	Plot No. 1 Block Q, Katoro Area, Geita district, Geita region	Petroleum Retail outlet
65	Abdi Mubarak Pemba T/A Wasso Petrol Station of P.O Box 72175 Dar es salaam	Plot No. 1, Block "C" at Wasso Urban area in Ngorongoro district, Arusha region	Petroleum Retail outlet
66	Mount Meru Petroleum Limited – Kahama of P.O Box 7094 Arusha	Plot No.23, Block "A", Nyihogo Area, Kahama district, Shinyanga region	Petroleum Retail outlet

S/No.	Name of Applicant and Address	Location/Physical Address	Type of Construction Approval Given
67	Makoye Shinga Mchalo Petrol Station of P.O. Box 855 Kahama - Shinyanga	Plot No. 5, Block "F", Busoka Area, Kahama Town, Shinyanga region	Petroleum Retail outlet
68	Joseph Lusani Helasita Sanga Petrol Station of P.O. Box 75564 Dar es Salaam	Plot No. 1040, Block "C", Mtoni Kijichi Area, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
69	Saidi Abdallah Nazai petrol station of P.O. Box 5 Muheza - Tanga	Plot No. 3, 4, 5 & 6, Tanganyika Village, Muheza district, Tanga region	Petroleum Retail outlet
70	Simba Oil Co. Ltd – Goba Petrol Station of P.O. Box 1156 Morogoro	Plot No. 460, Block "E" at Goba area, Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
71	Admire Oil Ltd of P.O. Box 7494 Dar es Salaam	Plot No. 466 & 511, Block "EE", Engarenarok area, Arusha region	Petroleum Retail outlet
72	Olympic Petroleum (T) Limited of P.O. Box 16484 Dar es Salaam	Plot No.12, Block "A" Kisemvule Area, Mkuranga district, Coast region	Petroleum Retail outlet
73	Olympic Petroleum (T) Limited of P.O. Box 16484 Dar es Salaam	Plot No. 94, Block "M", Sanjo Village, Usagara Area, Misungwi district, Mwanza region	Petroleum Retail outlet
74	Olympic Petroleum (T) Limited of P.O. Box 16484 Dar es Salaam	Plot No.1002, Tuangoma Area, Kigamboni district, Dar es Salaam region	Petroleum Retail outlet
75	Njake Enterprises and Oil Transport Ltd Petrol Station of P.O. Box 13745, Arusha	Plot No. 7 & 8, Block "J", Katesh Urban Area, Hanang' district, Manyara region	Petroleum Retail outlet
76	Linus Yohana Sompo – LY Fuel Service Station of P.O. Box 152, Chunya	Plot No. 18, Block "B", Sinjilili Village, Chunya district, Mbeya region	Petroleum Retail outlet

Appendix 10: List of Facilities Found Being Constructed Without Construction Approvals from EWURA in the Year 2017

S/No.	Name of the Facility	Location	Type of the Facility
1	New Mwendo wa Saa - Nyakahura Petrol Station	Nyakahura Area, Biharamulo district in	Petrol Station
2	AIA Transporters Co. Ltd- AIA Filling Station – Songea	Songea Municipality in Ruvuma region	Petrol Station
3	Kassim Mandepe Enterprises - Liwale Filling Station	Liwale Township, Liwale district in Lindi region	Petrol Station
4	H.M. Jama Petrol Station	Majengo Area, Manyoni in Singida region	Petrol Station
5	Tanga Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Tanga Municipality in Tanga region	Petrol Station
6	Admire Oil Ltd - Mwakibete Petrol Station	Mwakibete area in Mbeya region	Petrol Station
7	Cape of Good Hope School Petrol Station	Kisasa area, in Dodoma region	Petrol Station
8	Haider M. Gulamali Petrol Station	Kisasa area, in Dodoma region	Petrol Station
9	GSM Group of Companies (Galco Limited)	Dodoma Municipality in Dodoma region	Consumer Installation
10	Priscus Alexander Company Limited	Dodoma Municipality in Dodoma region	Consumer Installation
11	Petcom (T) Ltd - Mpemba Petrol Station	Mpemba area in Songwe region	Petrol Station
12	Felix J. Maneno	Dodoma Municipality in Dodoma region	Consumer Installation
13	Kimbinyiko International Ltd	Dodoma Municipality in Dodoma region	Consumer Installation
14	Abas Shaban Juma - Mutukula Petrol Station	Mutukula area, Misenyi district in Kagera region	Petrol Station
15	Bahati Moshi Masabile - Nyankanga Petrol Station	Nyankanga area, Butiama district in Mara region	Petrol Station
16	Rashid Ibrahim – Kwa Chaga Petrol Station	Kwa Chaga, Handeni district in Tanga region	Petrol Station
17	August Dominic Mrema- Usagara Misungwi Petrol Station	Usagara, Misungwi district in Mwanza region	Petrol Station
18	Petrolux Ishokela – Misungwi Filling Station	Misungwi, Misungwi district in Mwanza region	Petrol Station
19	John Bahati Moshi- Lamadi Petrol Station	Lamadi, Busega distrtict in Simiyu region	Petrol Station
20	Lake Oil Limited – Igoma Petrol Station	Igoma, Ilemela distric in Mwanza region	Petrol Station
21	Kanyigo Filling Station	Kanyigo area, Bukoba rural district in Kagera region	Petrol Station
22	Nyambele Filling Station	Nyakanazi, Biharamulo district in Kagera	Petrol Station
23	MaryGoret Alfred Tarimo Petrol Station	Kisasa B, Dodoma Municipality in Dodoma region	Petrol Station
24	Chakito Petrol Station	Shia village, Moshi in Kilimanjaro region	Petrol Station
25	John Bahati – Katoro Petrol Station	Nyamigota village, Katoro in Geita region	Petrol Station
26	Deus William Mageme – Kahama Petrol Station	Kahama town, Kahama district in Shinyanga region	Petrol Station
27	Salmo Oil Ltd- NTDVye Petrol Station	NTDVye, Kibirizi, Kigoma Ujiji in Kigoma	Petrol Station

S/No.	Name of the Facility	Location	Type of the Facility
28	Lake Holdings Limited – Nyamigota Petrol Station	Nyamigota, Katoro area, Geita district in Geita region	Petrol Station
29	Kilocha Seminary Tea Farm Petrol Station	Matembwe area, Lupembe in Njombe region	Petrol Station
30	Christopher Witson Msekela Petrol Station	Kidegembye area, Lupembe in Njombe region	Petrol Station
31	Karagwe Oils Co. Ltd – Bwanga Petrol Station	Bwanga area, Chato district in Geita region	Petrol Station
32	Charles Ochele – Kanyama Petrol Station	Kanyama area, Magu district in Mwanza region	Petrol Station
33	Vatican General Supplies – Bwanga Petrol Station	Bwanga area, Chato district in Geita region	Petrol Station
34	Batholomeo M. Machage – Tarime Petrol Station	Tarime in Mara region	Petrol Station
35	Mwanza Gas Limited – LPG Filling Plant	Kigongo Ferry, Misungwi district in Mwanza region	LPG Filling Plant
36	Juma Yusuf Kishari – Kidoka Filling Station	Kidoka area, Chemba district in Dodoma region	Petrol Station
37	John Bahati Mushi – Bwanga Petrol Station	Bwanga, Chato district in Geita region	Petrol Station
38	Expedito Steven Madinga Filling Station	Kivukoni area, Ifakara, Morogoro region	Petrol Station
39	Dotto F. Bulunda T/A Bulunda Filling Station	Ngoma village, Sengerema district in Mwanza region	Petrol Station
40	Njombe Filling Station	Songea in Ruvuma region	Petrol Station
41	Chema Filling Station	Chema village Bupandwamhela area, Buchosa district in Mwanza region	Petrol Station
42	Ni kwa Neema Filling Station	Runazi village, Biharamulo district in Kagera region	Petrol Station
43	Matala Filling Station	Ilala in Dar es Salaam region	Petrol Station
44	Lake Oil Ltd – Luska "B" Petrol Station	Mbinga district in Ruvuma region	Petrol Station
45	Washington J. Benasius T/A Mukendo Agrovet Filling Station	Komaswa area near Gachumwa, Tarime district in Mara region	Petrol Station
46	NGS Petroleum Limited Majimoto Petrol Station	Mpimbwe area in Katavi region	Petrol Station
47	Pasko Wella Petrol Station	Peramiho area, Songea in Ruvuma region	Petrol Station
48	Zenon Oil & Gas Limited	Jangwani area, Ilala district in Dar es Salaam	Petrol Station
49	Ongujo Investment Co. Ltd	Rorya district in Mara region	Petrol Station
50	Gatani Universal Ltd- Lawate Petrol Station	Lawate area, Siha district in Kilimanjaro region	Petrol Station
51	Richard Gerald Kizenga – Kidyama Petrol Station	Kidyama area, Kasulu district in Kigoma region	Petrol Station
52	Tryphone Shilekelo Male – Ni kwa Neema Filling Station	Nyampande village, Sengerema district in Mwanza region	Petrol Station

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