



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



THE MID AND DOWSTREAM PETROLEUM SUB-SECTOR PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/25



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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

It is an honour and a pleasure for me, on behalf of the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) Board of Directors, to present the 11th Mid and Downstream Petroleum Sub-Sector Performance Report. This report provides an overview of the sub-sector's performance in Mainland Tanzania for the Financial Year (FY) 2024/25, providing a thorough understanding of the current state and performance of the petroleum sub-sector.

The financial year under review has been characterized by vigorous activity, positioning Tanzania not merely as a consumer but as a pivotal energy hub for the region. The industry observed a significant 15.6% increase in total petroleum imports, primarily driven by a surge in transit volumes to neighbouring countries. This growth underscores the strategic importance of the Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports, as well as the Tanzania corridor infrastructure. Nonetheless, this increased throughput necessitates an urgent strategic initiative to modernize the receiving infrastructure to diminish demurrage costs and bolster the nation's competitive advantage.

The economic landscape presented hurdles, particularly foreign-currency constraints that strained import financing. Nevertheless, the Authority reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring a continuous supply of petroleum products that meet the country's demand. However, there is a need to enhance the security of petroleum product supply by establishing the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). The Authority is prepared to establish the regulatory frameworks necessary for the operationalisation of the SPR.

The Authority continued to ensure the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project, which reached 64% completion by 30th June 2025, complies with local content and safety standards. Additionally, investment in rural petroleum outlets has increased, securing supply in rural areas through HSE-compliant facilities. However, more investment is still needed to build petrol stations in rural regions.

In alignment with the National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034 championed by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the Authority has increased its focus on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), including the implementation of awareness programmes on the safe use of LPG and the issuance of licences to LPG operators, as well as construction approvals to facilitate the development of LPG storage and filling plants to speed up the shift away from biomass.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the Ministry of Energy, for the policy guidance that has been crucial to EWURA's regulatory achievements. I also thank the regulated entities for their cooperation and resilience. Lastly, to the EWURA Management, staff, colleagues, and Board Members: the unwavering commitment to professional, transparent, and predictable regulation underpins this sector's continued prosperity.



Prof. Mark J. Mwandosya

BOARD CHAIRMAN

FOREWORD

EWURA continued to fulfil its mandate under the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, and the EWURA Act, Cap 414, ensuring that the mid- and downstream petroleum sub-sector operates efficiently, safely, and reliably. This Annual Performance Report for the Financial Year 2024/25 provides a data-driven analysis of the sector's trajectory from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. During the period under review, the sub-sector demonstrated remarkable resilience and strategic growth. The key performance indicators are summarised below.

- (a) The total volume of petroleum products imported reached 10.66 billion litres, which is a 15.6% increase from 9.22 billion litres imported in FY 2023/24. This growth was driven entirely by the transit segment. While imports for local consumption remained relatively stable, with a slight 0.5% decrease, transit imports surged by 29.7%. This sharp rise indicates that Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports are the preferred gateways for our neighbouring landlocked countries.
- (b) Despite a 33% decrease in imported Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) volumes to 268,909 MT from 403,638 MT in the previous financial year due to a decline in imports from neighbouring countries, LPG consumption in the country rose by 10.94%, from 202,317.28 MT in FY 2023/24 to 224,459.74 MT during the period under review. This consumption growth is linked to increased use of LPG for clean cooking.
- (c) The lubricants business grew by 2.7% to 62.8 million litres, of which 84.9% was blended domestically, with only 15.1% imported as finished products.
- (d) The average price of crude oil dropped to USD 73.52 per barrel, a 12.68% decrease from the previous year's average of USD 84.19 per barrel. This decline, driven by slowing global demand and shifting geopolitical factors, resulted in lower world prices for refined products, with decreases of 13.1% for petrol, 16% for diesel, and 16% for Jet A-1. Consequently, domestic pump prices fell compared to FY 2023/24.
- (e) Furthermore, compliance enforcement activities produced positive results: compliance levels for 944 inspected petroleum infrastructure were 83.37%, an increase of 4% compared to the previous financial year.
- (f) With ongoing efforts to promote the construction of petrol stations in rural areas so that petroleum products are accessible while respecting health, safety, and environmental standards, the number of petrol stations in rural regions increased by 22.08%, from 480 facilities on 30th June 2024 to 586 facilities by 30th June 2025.

This report is a crucial resource for stakeholders, investors, and policymakers. It emphasizes not only the current state but also evaluates the effectiveness of the regulatory frameworks guiding Tanzania to become a key energy hub for East and Central Africa. I am confident that our stakeholders will find this report valuable for informing their investment decisions and future planning.



Dr. James A. Mwainyekule

DIRECTOR GENERAL



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 30(1) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, requires EWURA to perform technical, economic, and safety regulatory functions for midstream and downstream petroleum activities in mainland Tanzania. The Authority is dedicated to ensuring the sub-sector operates efficiently, transparently, and fairly. Effective regulation is essential for maintaining standards, promoting transparency, and improving efficiency, which are crucial for the growth and stability of the sector. In line with this commitment, EWURA publishes annual performance reports to provide the public with comprehensive data and insights on the petroleum sub-sector.

This publication marks the 11th edition of the Mid and Downstream Petroleum Sub-Sector Performance Report, offering key insights into the sub-sector. It presents data and information on the regulatory tools employed for oversight, existing petroleum infrastructure, importation of petroleum products, consumption patterns, and pricing trends of white petroleum products. The following section summarises the sub-sector's performance highlights.

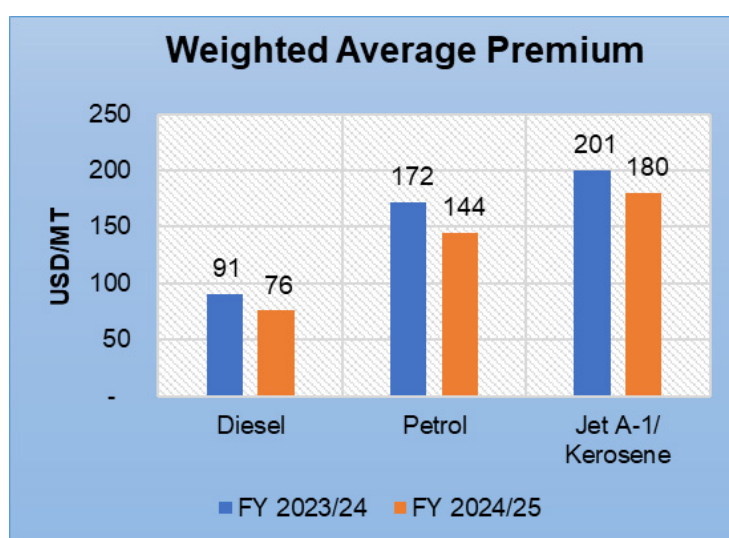
Infrastructure

The key infrastructures supporting the handling of liquid petroleum products in the midstream and downstream sub-sector include offloading facilities at ports, receiving and storage terminals, transportation systems (such as road tankers, pipelines, and rail wagons), upcountry storage depots, retail outlets, consumer installations, and bunkering facilities. Tanzania's petroleum infrastructure spans the entire supply chain and meets high global reliability standards, ensuring the efficient delivery of products from ports to end consumers across the country and neighbouring countries.

Bulk Procurement System (BPS)

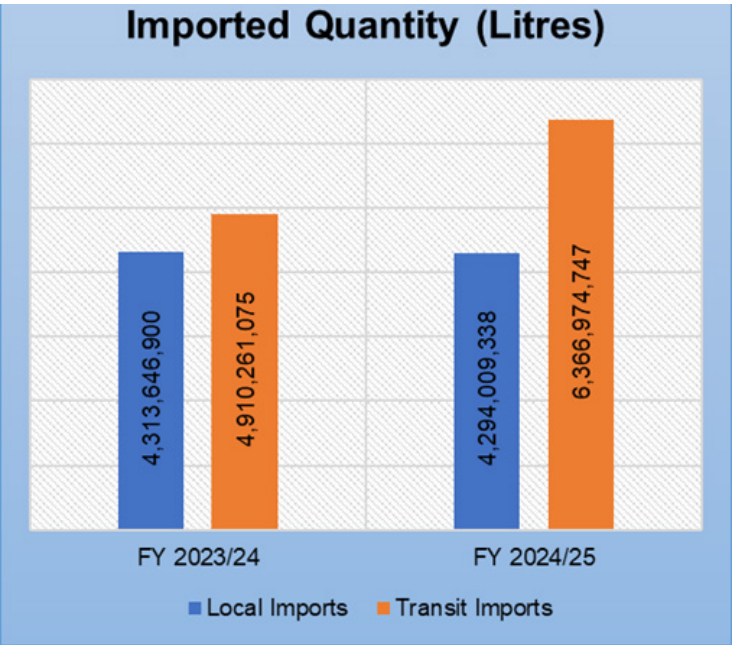
Section 168(1) of the Petroleum Act 2015 prescribes that a person shall not import petroleum products unless the importation is conducted through efficient procurement. Currently, all the main petroleum products consumed locally, namely petrol, diesel, Jet A-1, and kerosene, are imported through efficient procurement under the Bulk Procurement System (BPS). The products are imported through the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara. In the Financial Year 2024/25, the Petroleum Bulk Procurement Agency (PBPA) awarded 127 BPS contracts to suppliers that won BPS tenders to supply petroleum products to Tanzania.

The weighted average premium tendered by the suppliers that won the BPS tenders in FY 2024/25 was 75.69 USD/MT for diesel, 144.29 USD/MT for petrol, and 179.92 USD/MT for Jet A1/kerosene. This reflects decreases of 16%, 16.0%, and 10% in weighted average premiums for diesel, petrol, and JetA1/ Kerosene, respectively, compared to the weighted average premiums in FY 2023/24.

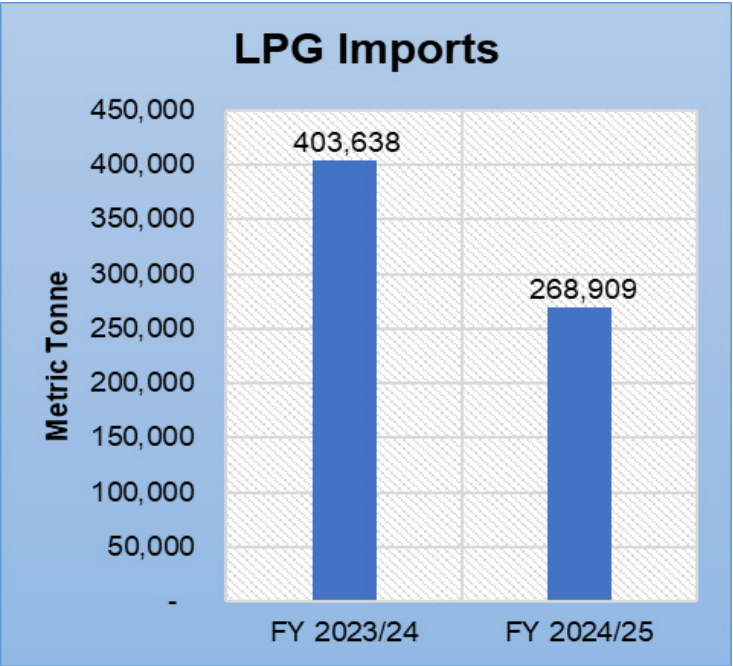


Importation of Petroleum Products

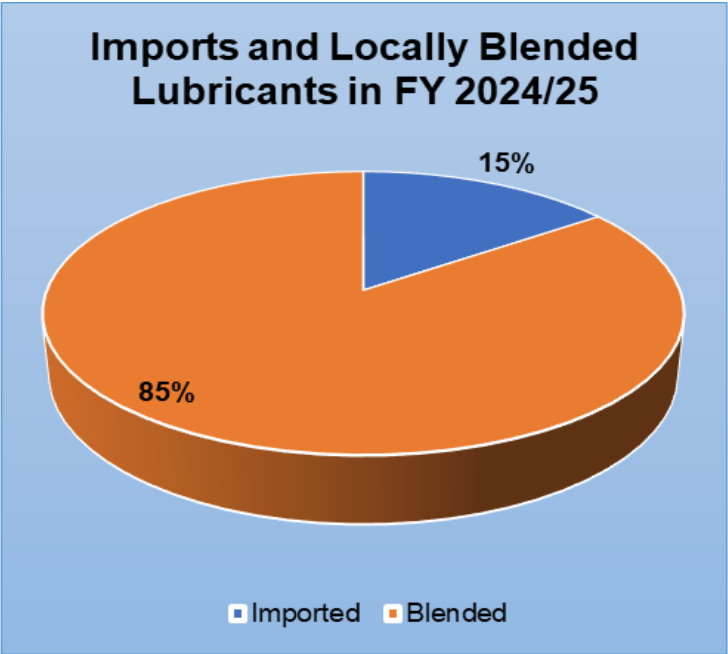
The main imported petroleum products are petrol, diesel, kerosene, Jet A-1, and HFO. In the Financial Year 2024/25, a total of 10,660,984,085 litres were imported, showing an increase of 15.6% compared to 9,223,907,976 litres imported in the Financial Year 2023/24. Imports for the local market account for 40.28% of total imports, and the remaining 59.72% are for transit to neighbouring countries. Imports for local consumption decreased by 0.5%, while imports for transit increased by 29.67% compared to FY 2024/25.



LPG importation decreased by 33% from 403,638 MT imported in FY 2023/24 to 268,909 MT imported in FY 2024/25. The decline is primarily attributed to reduced volumes of LPG destined for re-export, which were previously routed through Tanzanian ports but are now being handled through ports in neighbouring countries. However, LPG imports for domestic consumption continued to increase, driven by the implementation of the National Clean Cooking Agenda and ongoing market-penetration initiatives by LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs).

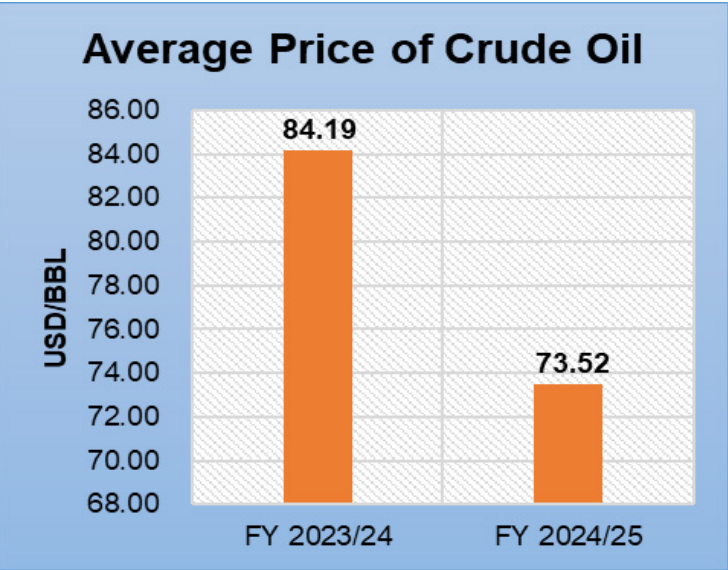


In the Financial Year under review, the quantity of lubricants supplied to the market was 62.79 million litres, representing a 2.7% increase compared with 61.13 million litres supplied in FY 2023/24. Out of the quantity that was supplied in the year under review, 84.9% was locally produced at blending plants available in the country. The remaining 15.1% was imported as finished products ready for consumption.



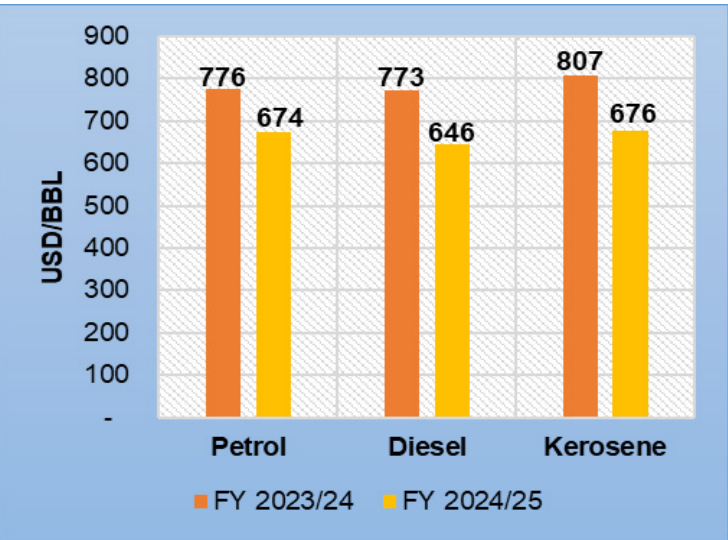
Petroleum Prices

The average crude oil price in FY 2024/25 was 73.52 USD/BBL, a decrease of 13% compared to the average USD/BBL in FY 2023/24. The main reason is an excess supply than demand due to a slowdown in supply cuts from major oil-producing countries.



On average, the FOB prices of petrol, diesel and Jet A-1/kerosene dropped by 13.1%, 16% and 16% respectively in FY 2024/25 when compared to the average FOB prices recorded in FY 2023/24.

The FOB prices for LPG (propane and butane) exhibited a general upward trend in the first half of the period, peaking in November 2024 to February 2025. The price trend declined gradually from February 2025 to June 2025. Butane prices reached their highest at USD 630/MT in November 2024 and December 2024, while propane peaked at USD 635/MT from November 2024 to February 2025. The lowest prices were recorded in July 2024 for Propane and August 2024 for Butane, with propane at USD 587/MT and butane at USD 570/MT.



Compliance Monitoring of Petroleum Facilities

In the financial year 2024/25, EWURA actively conducted compliance monitoring and enforcement across the country to ensure that operators in the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sectors adhered to applicable laws, regulations, standards, and industry best practices. These monitoring activities included sampling petroleum products to verify quality, supervising the fuel marking project, performing fuel marker detection tests, inspecting petroleum facilities to ensure conformity with infrastructure standards and health, safety, and environmental (HSE) requirements, and monitoring compliance with the published petroleum cap prices.

Operators found to have violated applicable laws and standards faced legal action. This section details the compliance monitoring and enforcement activities conducted across various regulated areas during the review period.

Monitoring Compliance to Petroleum Infrastructure Standards

EWURA upheld its commitment to both regular and ad hoc compliance inspections of petroleum facilities throughout the review period. In FY 2024/25, the Authority carried out compliance monitoring inspections at a total of 944 petroleum facilities. Of these, 787 facilities, or 83.37%, were found to comply with licensing terms, applicable laws, HSE requirements, and petroleum industry best practices. The compliance rate increased by 4.08% from the 79.29% achieved in FY 2023/24. Facilities found to be non-compliant were temporarily shut down until all issues were resolved.

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

Monitoring the Quality of Petroleum Products Sold in the Market

Under Section 30(2)(b) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, EWURA is required to oversee petroleum quality and standards. Likewise, Section 179(1) of the same Act stipulates that no person shall distribute petroleum products unless they meet the quality, safety, and environmental criteria specified in the regulations made by the Minister.

In implementing the above-mentioned function, EWURA has been performing quality checks on petroleum products in accordance with the Petroleum (Sampling and Testing) Rules, 2010, GN No. 211. During the review period, EWURA collected 610 petroleum product samples from licensed facilities, including retail outlets and storage depots. Out of 610 samples collected, 579 samples, equivalent to 94.92% met quality specifications. Compliance decreased slightly by 0.62 percentage points, from 95.54% in FY 2023/24.

Quality testing for these samples was conducted at accredited laboratories to guarantee conformity with Tanzanian standards. The Authority remains dedicated to achieving a 100% compliance rate and ensuring that only quality petroleum products are available in the market.

Challenges in the Petroleum Mid and Downstream Sub-Sector

During the FY under review, the petroleum mid- and downstream sub-sector faced several challenges, the most critical being a sharp rise in demand for liquid petroleum products and LPG against a receiving infrastructure that remained unchanged, resulting in slow vessel turnaround times and reduced national stock days. The absence of a Single Receiving Terminal (SRT), limited offloading capacity for PMS and LPG, and persistent USD shortages further constrained importation and increased demurrage and handling losses. Additional pressures arose from cargoes placed on financial hold, inadequate investment in rural retail outlets, high LPG starter-pack costs that limit uptake among low-income households, and continued illegal LPG refilling that compromises safety and fair competition.

Despite the challenges mentioned above, EWURA continued to oversee the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector, ensuring smooth operations and a secure supply of petroleum products throughout the year. Additionally, safety standards, regulatory requirements, and industry best practices were adhered to. Despite the above challenges, EWURA continued to oversee the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector, ensuring streamlined operations and a secure supply of petroleum products throughout the year. Also, adhered to safety standards, regulatory requirements, and best industry practices were met.

The Mid and Downstream Petroleum Sub-Sector Performance Report for 2024/25 is the 11th edition of these reports, published annually by EWURA. The report provides comprehensive data and insights into the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector in Tanzania for the Financial Year 2024/25, including regulatory tools, petroleum infrastructure, petroleum products importation and consumption, price movements in the global and local markets and regulatory activities on monitoring compliance of licensees to national quality standards, environment and safety requirements.

1.1. Regulatory Tools and Standards

The mid- and downstream petroleum sub-sector is regulated through various legal instruments and standards. These instruments include the National Energy Policy 2015, the Petroleum Act Cap 392, and the EWURA Act Cap 414. Other instruments encompass regulations and rules developed to implement different legal provisions and specify the terms and conditions that licensees and other stakeholders in the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector must adhere to.

1.1.1 Regulations and Rules

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

- (i) The Petroleum (General) Regulations, 2011 GN. No. 163;
- (ii) The Petroleum (Bulk Procurement) Regulations, 2017 GN. No. 198;
- (iii) The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Compounding of Offences) Regulations, 2020 SUPP GN. No. 397;
- (iv) The Petroleum (Wholesales, Storage, Retail, and Consumer Installation) Rules 2022 GN. No 150;
- (v) The Petroleum (Retail Operations in Townships and Villages) Rules, 2020 GN. No. 818;
- (vi) The Energy and Water Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2022 GN. No. 57;
- (vii) The Petroleum (Sampling and Testing) Rules, 2010 GN. No. 211;
- (viii) The Petroleum (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010 GN. No. 210;
- (ix) The Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) (Amendment) Rules, 2022-GN. No. 144;
- (x) The Petroleum (Marine Loading and Offloading) Rules, 2018 GN. No. 379;
- (xi) The Petroleum (Lubricants Operations) Rules, 2022 GN. No. 115;
- (xii) The Petroleum (Condensate Operations) Rules, 2021 GN. No. 395;
- (xiii) The Petroleum (Pipeline Operations) Rules, 2015 GN No. 477;
- (xiv) The Petroleum (Licensing Fees) Rules, 2020 GN. No. 816;
- (xv) The Petroleum (Refinery Operations) Rules, 2018 GN. No. 378;
- (xvi) The Petroleum (Waste Recycling) Rules, 2017 GN. No. 220; and
- (xvii) The Petroleum (Bitumen and Petcoke Operations) Rules, 2016 GN. No. 99.

1.1.2 Petroleum Products and Infrastructure Standards

Pursuant to section 30(2)(b) of the Petroleum Act, Cap. 392, EWURA is obliged to monitor the quality and standards of petroleum products and associated infrastructure. The Authority must ensure that petroleum products and infrastructure meet approved specifications. The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory body in mainland Tanzania responsible for, among other duties, developing national standards. When creating standards related to petroleum products and related facilities, TBS involves key stakeholders, including EWURA. In the absence of national standards, international standards and best practices are adopted. The applicable national standards are listed below.

1.2. Petroleum Products Standards

- (a) TZS 580:2017 (3rd Ed) Illuminating Kerosene (IK) – Specifications;
- (b) TZS 798:2021 (3rd Ed) Lubricating Greases – Specifications;
- (c) TZS 818:2021 (2nd Ed) Liquefied Petroleum Gases – Specifications;
- (d) TZS 2260:2018 (1st Ed) – High-performance engine lubricating oil for diesel engines - Specifications;
- (e) TZS 2261:2018 (1st Ed) – High-performance engine lubricating oil for petrol engines - Specifications;
- (f) TZS 667:2018 (2nd Ed) Motor Vehicle Brake Fluids – Specifications;
- (g) TZS 673:2016 (2nd Ed) Fuel Oils - Specifications;
- (h) TZS 672:2022 (5th Ed) EAS 158:2019 ICS 75.160.20: Automotive gasoline (premium motor spirit) – Specifications;
- (i) TZS 674: 2022 (3rd Ed) EAS 177:2019 ICS 75.160.20: Automotive gasoil (automotive diesel) – Specifications;
- (j) TZS 1099: 2017 (2nd Ed) Automotive Biodiesel Fuel - Specifications;
- (k) TZS 666: 2017 (2nd Ed) – Aviation Turbine Fuel (Jet A-1) Specifications;
- (l) TZS 1074: 2009 (1st Ed) – ISO 12922: 1999 – Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products (class L) – Family H (hydraulic systems) Specifications for categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR AND HFDU;
- (m) TZS 1072: 2018 (2nd Ed) – ISO 11158: 2009 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) – Family H (hydraulic systems) – Specifications for categories HH, HL, HM, HV and HG;
- (n) TZS 1073: 2018 (2nd Ed)/ - ISO 15380: 2002 – Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products (class L) – Family H (Hydraulic systems - Specifications for categories HETG, HEPG HEES and HEPR;
- (o) TZS 1066 (Part 99): 2009 (1st Ed)- ISO 6743-99: 2002 – Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products (class L) — Classifications —General;
- (p) TZS 675: 2018 (4th Ed) – Multipurpose automotive gear lubricants (EP) — Specifications;
- (q) TZS 1691: 2021 (3rd Ed) – Automatic Transmission Fluids (ATF) based on road vehicles – Specifications;
- (r) TZS 2653-1:2021/ ISO 12925-1:2018 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Family C (gears) - Part 1: Specifications for lubricants for enclosed gear systems;

- (s) TZS 2852:2021/ISO 8068:2006 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Family T (Turbines) - Specifications for lubricating oils for turbines;
- (t) TZS 2651:2021/ISO 13738:2011 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Family E (Internal combustion engine oils) - Specifications for two-stroke-cycle gasoline engine oils (categories EGB, EGC and EGD);
- (u) TZS 2652-6:2021/ISO 6743-6:2018 - Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Classification - Part 6: Family C (gear systems); and
- (v) TZS 2652-99:2019/ISO 6743-99:2002-Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Classifications - Part 99: General. Establishes a general system of classification, which applies to lubricants, Industrial oils and related products, designated by the prefix letter "L". Within class L, 18 families of products.

1.3. Petroleum Infrastructure Standards

- (a) TZS 1076: 2009 (1st Ed) – Selection, specification, installation, operation, and maintenance of automatic liquid level and temperature measuring instruments on petroleum storage tanks;
- (b) TZS 1113:2009 (1st Ed) – Depots for the storage of petroleum products;
- (c) TZS 1115: 2009 (1st Ed) – Petroleum Products Retail Outlets;
- (d) TZS1114:2015 (2nd Ed) – Road transport vehicles, containers, and equipment used for the transportation of dangerous petroleum products;
- (e) TZS 1079: 2009 (1st Ed) – Installation of underground storage tanks, pumps/ dispensers and pipework at service stations and consumer installation;
- (f) TZS 1007:2008 (1st Ed) – Code of practice for cleaning of the petroleum storage tanks and disposal of sludge;
- (g) TZS 916:2015 (1st Ed)/ISO 10464:2004 – Gas cylinders – Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Periodic Inspection and Testing;
- (h) TZS 915:2015 (1st Ed)/ISO 10691:2004 – Gas cylinders – Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Procedures for checking before, during and after filling;
- (i) TZS 1228:2009 (1st Ed)/ISO 22991:2004 – Gas cylinders – Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Design and construction;
- (j) TZS 2872: 2021 (1st Ed) - The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and Industrial installations: Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 500 L;
- (k) TZS 2312: 2019 (1st Ed) - Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases – Specifications;
- (l) TZS 2374-1:2020 - EAS 924-1:2018 - Handling, storage, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice Part 1: Storage and filling sites for refillable LPG containers of a capacity not exceeding 150 L; and
- (m) TZS 2374-2:2020 - EAS 924-2: 2018- Handling, storage, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations — Code of practice — Part 2: LPG installations involving gas storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 150 L and combined water capacity not exceeding 9,000 L per installation.

2. LIQUID PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INFRASTRUCTURE

The key infrastructure supporting the handling of petroleum products in Tanzania's midstream and downstream petroleum sub-sector comprises port offloading facilities, petroleum receiving storage terminals, transportation systems (including road tankers, pipelines, and rail wagons), inland storage depots, retail outlets, consumer installations, and bunkering facilities. Tanzania possesses a comprehensive petroleum infrastructure network covering the entire supply chain, with reliability levels comparable to international standards. This ensures the efficient delivery of petroleum products from the ports to end-users and to neighbouring countries. **Figure 1** illustrates the petroleum product supply chain in mainland Tanzania.

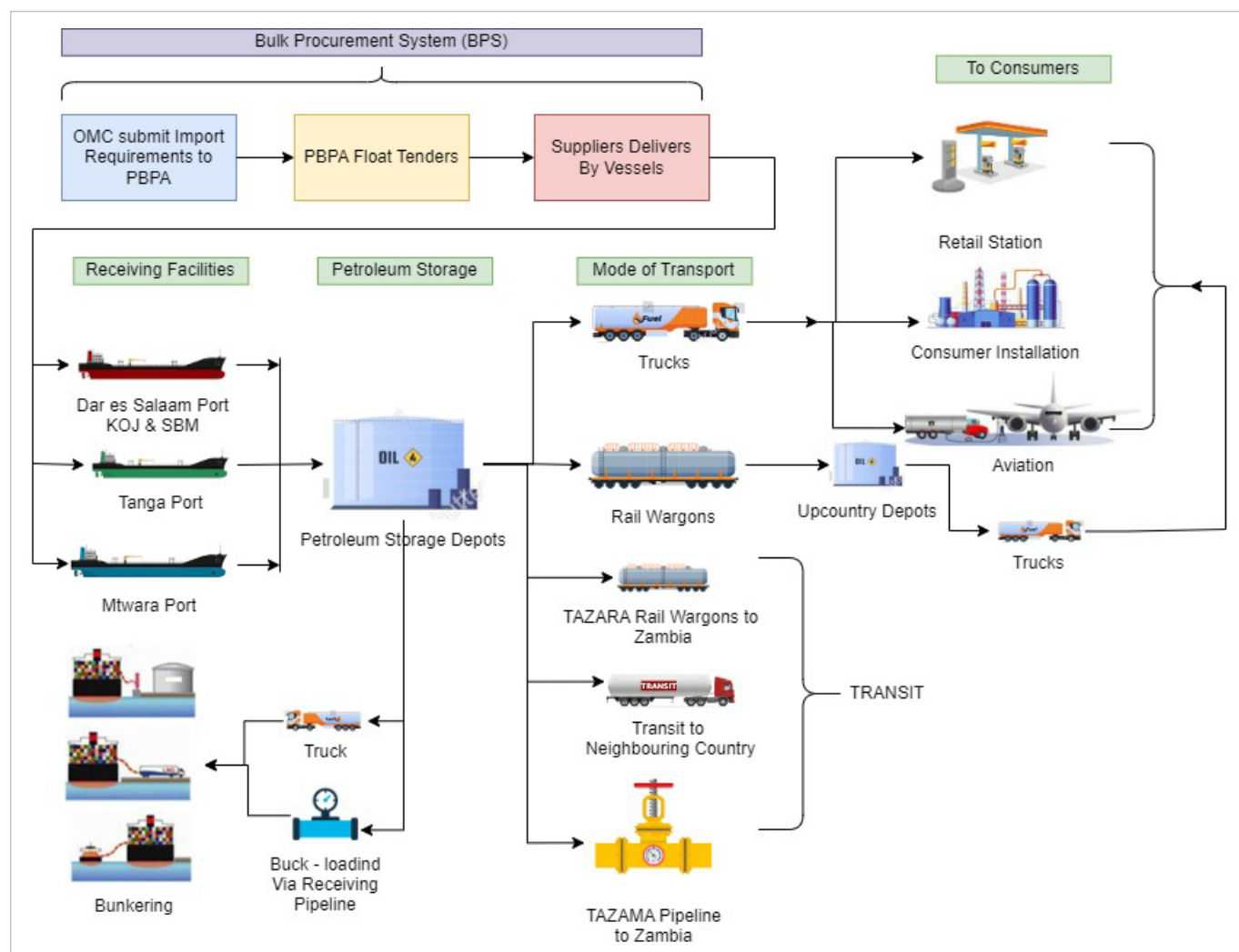


Figure 1: Petroleum products supply chain in Tanzania mainland

2.1. Offloading/Receiving Facilities

Petroleum products are imported via marine tankers and discharged to the petroleum storage facilities located around the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara. These imports serve both the domestic market and transit to neighbouring countries, including Zambia, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi, Rwanda, and Burundi.

For domestic supply, products received at Mtwara Port are intended to be distributed to the Mtwara, Lindi, and Ruvuma regions, while those imported through Tanga Port are meant to serve the northern regions of Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, and Arusha. Both ports also cater for the transit market. However, Dar es Salaam Port continues to be the central hub for handling both domestic and transit petroleum products. Approximately 90% of the entire transit volume is received through Dar es Salaam port.

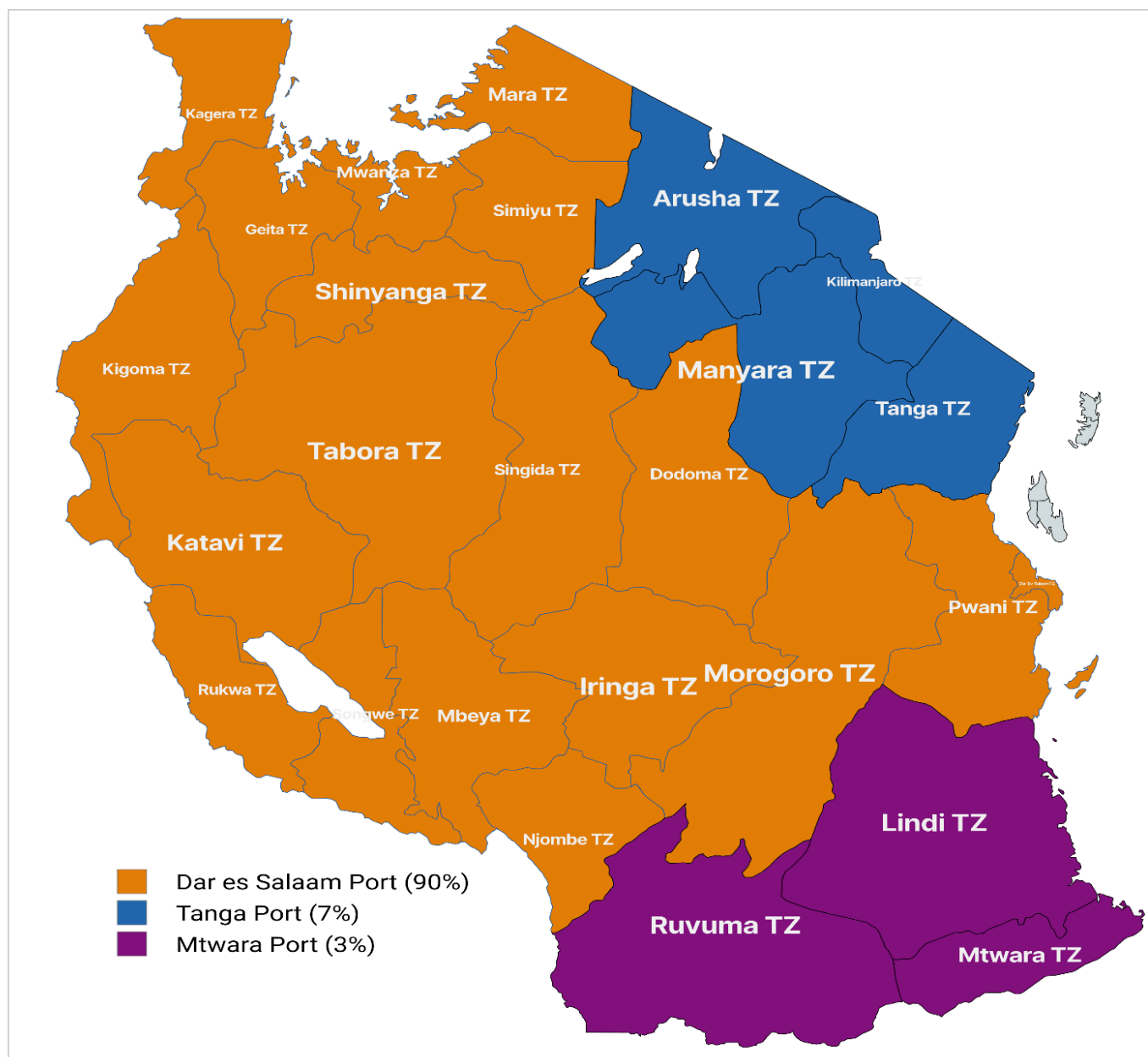


Figure 2: Population Distribution and Percentage Shares of Captive Regions Served by the Three Ports

Figure 3 shows the maximum safe operating capacities and the types of petroleum products managed at each berthing facility. At Dar es Salaam, the Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) accommodates vessels of up to 150,000 DWT for diesel, while KOJ1 handles vessels up to 45,000 DWT carrying petrol, heavy fuel oil (HFO), kerosene, Jet A-1, and diesel. KOJ2 supports a capacity of 5,000 DWT for LPG and also facilitates the backloading of petrol, diesel, kerosene, and Jet A-1 for supply to Zanzibar. At Tanga Port, vessels with a maximum safe operating capacity of 40,000 DWT are handled, specifically for diesel, petrol, and kerosene. Mtwara Port accommodates vessels of up to 38,000 DWT, mainly for diesel and petrol.

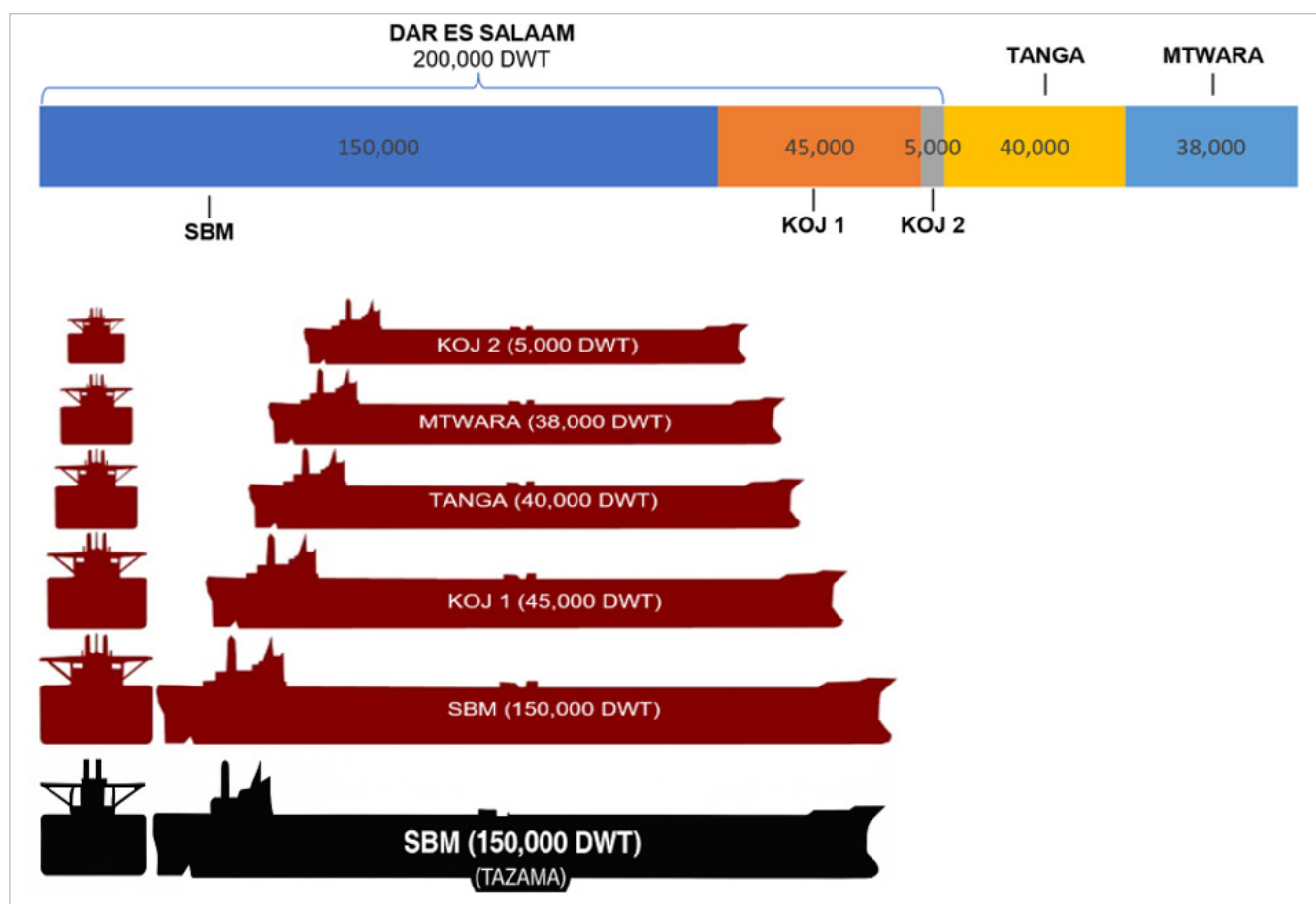


Figure 3: Maximum Safe Operating Capacity by Berthing Facility at each Port

2.2. Petroleum Storage Facilities

2.2.1. Receiving terminals

The petroleum products receiving and storage terminals are located near Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara ports. As of 30th June 2025, there were 24 operational petroleum receiving and storage terminals with a combined capacity to store 1,741,326 cubic metres of petroleum products at once. This represents a 6.36% increase compared to the 1,637,222 cubic metres recorded in FY 2023/24. The increased storage capacity is a result of the June 2025 commissioning of the Meru Storage terminal located in Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam.

The current receiving and storage terminals are directly supplied by vessels berthed at port facilities. Tanzania's current petroleum consumption averages 13,000 cubic metres per day for local demand, with an additional 13,000 cubic metres per day for transit supply to neighbouring countries. Based on this demand, the available terminal storage capacity is sufficient to meet the country's local consumption needs for approximately 134 days if reserved solely for domestic use. However, when both local and transit requirements are considered, the same storage capacity can cover demand for about 67 days. **Appendix 1** includes the list of each receiving terminal and its storage capacities.

2.2.2. Inland Storage Depot

There are 28 inland storage depots located upcountry, with a combined storage capacity of 70,937 cubic metres. These depots are designed to receive petroleum products transported from terminals by railway wagons and road tankers. However, since most petroleum products are distributed by road, reliance on these depots has proven cost-inefficient due to additional handling costs. Consequently, most of the depots remain non-operational. At present, road tankers are primarily used to transport products directly from port receiving terminals to retail outlets and consumer installations. Details of the storage capacities of the inland depots are provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3. TAZAMA Receiving Terminal

There is also a receiving terminal connected to a pipeline that transports diesel from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Ndola, Zambia. This facility, along with the pipeline, is operated by TAZAMA Pipelines Limited, a company jointly owned by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (33.3%) and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (66.7%).

The TAZAMA terminal receives diesel from marine vessels through a 28-inch, 8-kilometre pipeline that runs from the SBM via Mjimwema Beach to the storage terminal in Kigamboni. The facility is equipped with six (6) storage tanks providing a total capacity of 231,000 cubic metres.

2.4. Transportation Infrastructure

The transportation and distribution of petroleum products from port storage terminals to consumption areas within Tanzania Mainland, as well as to neighbouring countries, is mainly carried out by road tankers. On average, more than 534 trucks operate daily, with approximately 300,000 trucks loading petroleum products annually for both domestic supply and cross-border delivery.

Railway wagons are also utilised to transport petroleum products from receiving terminals to inland depots and neighbouring countries via the Central Railway line and TAZARA line.

Additionally, there is a 1,710 km pipeline network operated by TAZAMA Pipelines Limited that transports diesel from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Ndola, Zambia. This pipeline functions at a pressure of about 1,050 psi with an average flow rate of 115 m³/hr, while in low-lying terrain sections, pressures range between 800–900 psi. The pipeline diameters vary between 8 and 12 inches, covering 927 km on the Tanzanian side. It is supported by five (5) pump stations located at Kigamboni, Mikese (Morogoro), Kisanga (Mikumi), Mbigiri (Iringa), and Inyala (Mbeya). On the Zambian side, the pipeline extends for 783 km from the Nakonde border to Ndola, with two (2) pump stations situated at Chinsali and Kalonje. **Figure 3** illustrates the layout of the TAZAMA pipeline on the Tanzanian side.

Recent upgrades have transformed the TAZAMA Pipeline into a more efficient and higher-capacity system. With the introduction of Drag Reducing Agent (DRA) technology, the pipeline has increased its pumping capacity beyond its original design of 1.1 million tonnes per annum. The daily throughput has risen from 2.8 million litres to 3.6 million litres, while the flow rate has improved from 120 m³/hr to 150 m³/hr, an increase of about 25%. This innovation reduces energy consumption, minimises wear and tear, and enhances safety by lowering the risk of pipeline ruptures. Notably, diesel transportation to Zambia is now supplied 100% by pipeline, reducing reliance on road transport and enhancing fuel security for both countries. **Figure 4** shows the TAZAMA Pipeline Overview Layout on the Tanzanian side.

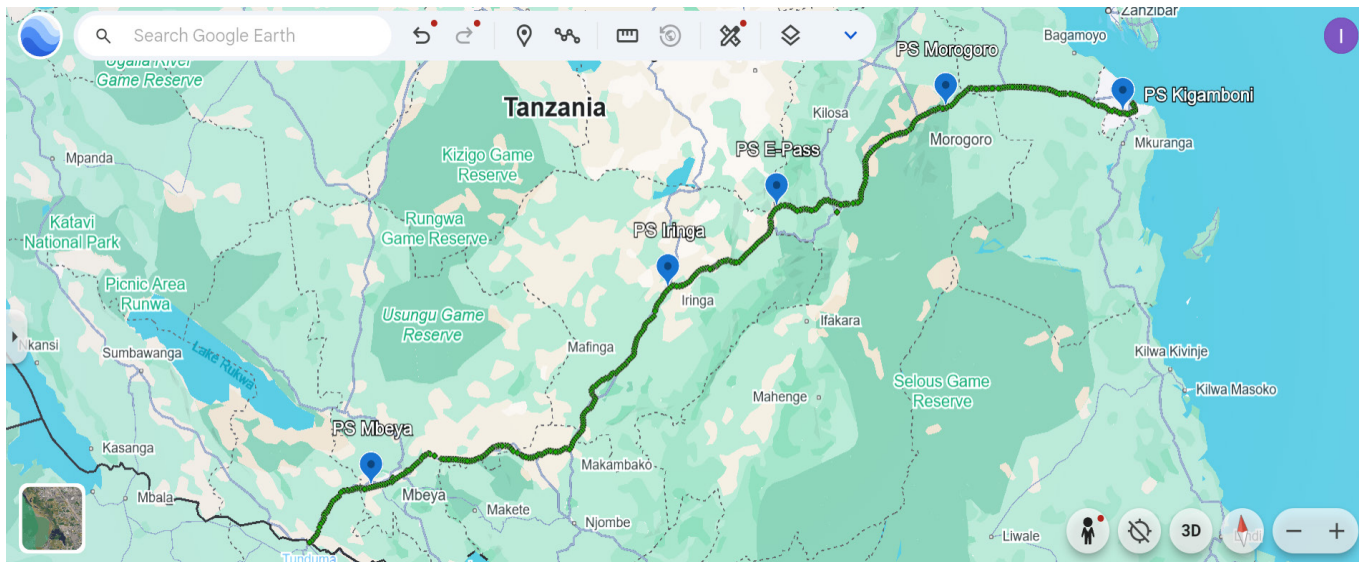


Figure 4: TAZAMA Pipeline Overview Layout in Tanzania, including the Pump Stations (PS)

2.5. Petroleum Retail Outlets

As of 30th June 2025, there were 2,691 operational petroleum retail outlets in the country, compared to 2,597 reported at the end of 2023/24. This represents a net increase of 94 outlets, equating to a growth rate of 3.62%. The rate of increase is lower than the 10.00% growth recorded in the previous year. Of the total outlets, 586 outlets, accounting for 21.78%, were located in rural areas. This reflects an increase of 106 outlets, or 22.08%, from 480 rural outlets as of 30th June 2024. The rise in rural retail outlets indicates progress in improving access to petroleum products outside major urban centres.

The sustained expansion of petroleum retail outlets, both in urban and rural areas, is primarily driven by rising demand for petroleum products caused by economic activities such as mining, construction, agriculture, and transportation. This growth is also supported by the ongoing improvement in licensing procedures by EWURA, especially through the availability of zonal offices and the digitisation of all licensing processes.

The Authority continued to issue conditional licences to rural petroleum retail outlets that meet minimum HSE requirements to ensure the ongoing supply of petroleum products while the respective operators rectify any observed anomalies within the agreed timeframe. To attract more investments in rural petroleum retail outlets, construction approvals and licences are issued at a fee of TZS 150,000/=, compared to a fee of TZS 1,500,000/= charged for urban areas. **Figure** shows the number of petroleum retail outlets and growth trends in urban and rural areas. **Figure 6** also provides the distribution of licensed petroleum retail outlets in Mainland Tanzania by region and zone by the end of 2024/25.

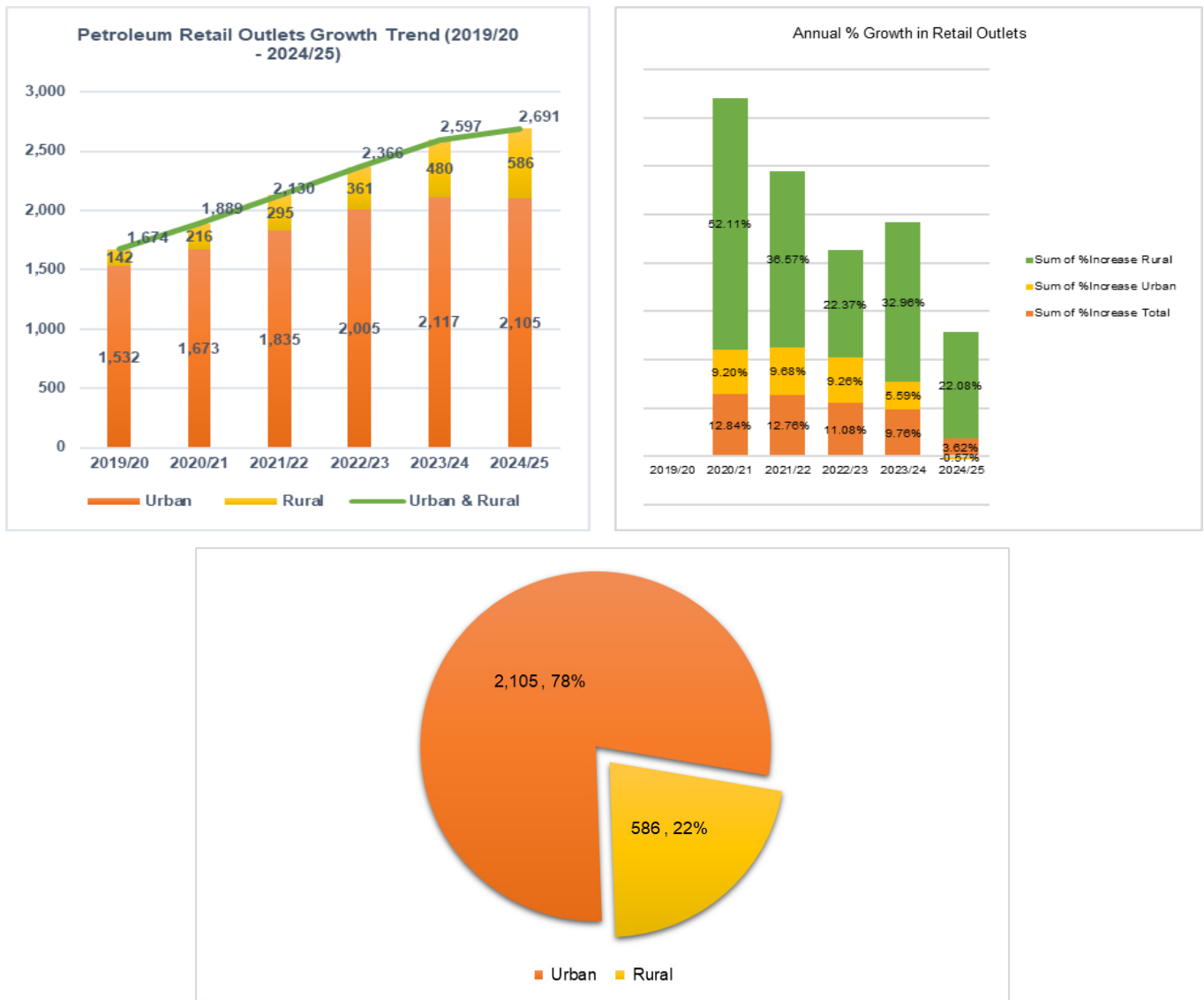


Figure 5: Distribution and Growth Trends of Petroleum Retail Outlets in Urban and Rural Areas

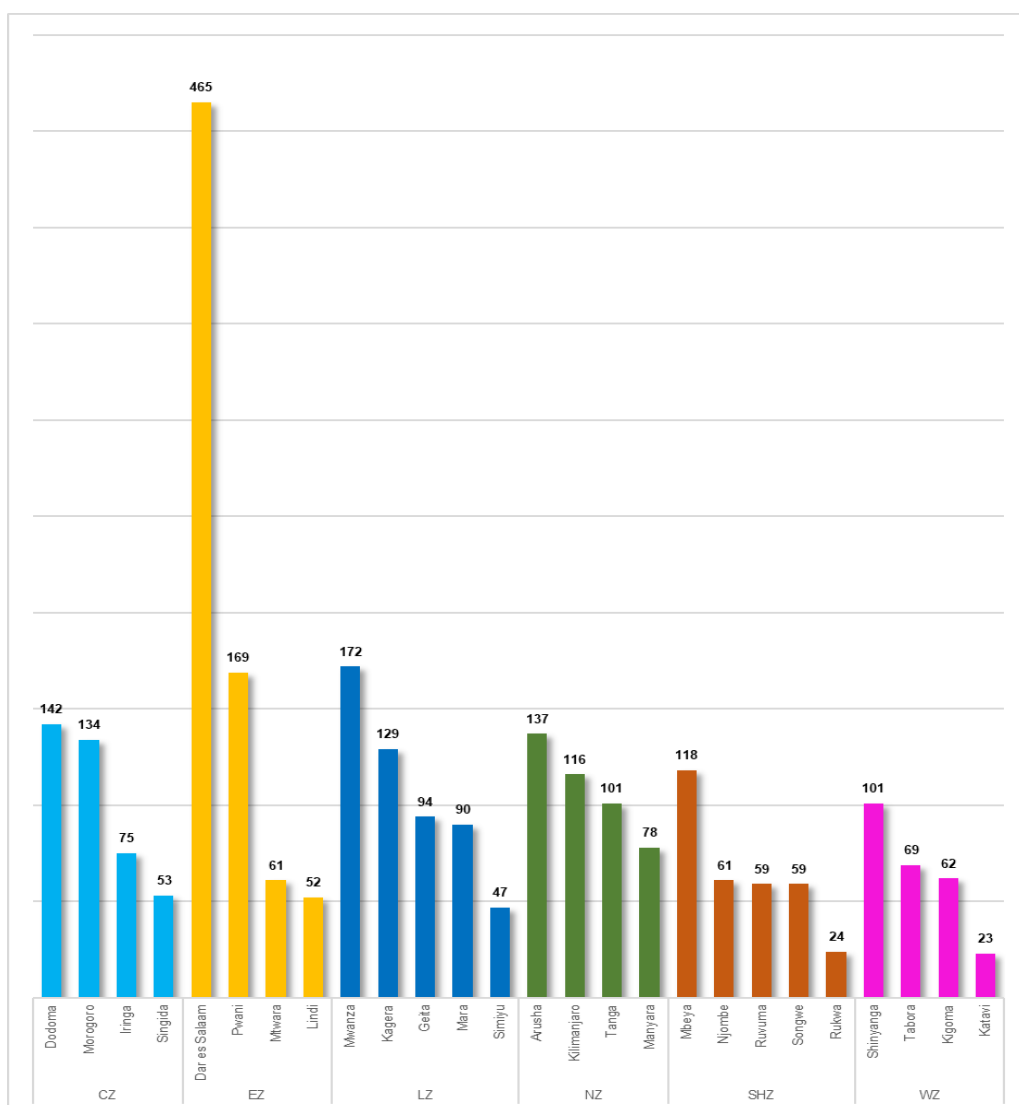


Figure 6: Number and Distribution of licensed petroleum retail outlets in Mainland Tanzania by region and zone at the end of FY 2023/24

3. PETROLEUM PRODUCT IMPORTATION AND CONSUMPTION

The importation of petroleum products plays a critical role in meeting Tanzania's energy demands, as the country lacks domestic oil reserves or refining capacity and is therefore a net importer of this crucial source of energy. As key economic activities continue to grow, demand for petroleum products, a key driver of the economy, also continues to grow. The country is a net importer of all refined petroleum products, such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, kerosene, and HFO, to sustain economic activity and ensure energy security. This dependence on external sources not only influences national energy policies but also exposes the Tanzanian economy to fluctuations in global oil prices and geopolitical tensions. Understanding the dynamics of petroleum importation is essential for developing sustainable energy strategies and maintaining economic stability.

3.1. Importation of Petroleum Products through the Bulk Procurement System

Section 168(1) of the Petroleum Act 2015 prescribes that a person shall not import petroleum products unless the importation is conducted through efficient procurement. Currently, all the main petroleum products consumed locally, namely petrol, diesel, Jet A-1, and kerosene, are imported through efficient procurement, namely the BPS. Other liquid petroleum products are imported through arrangements made by the licensed importers. Importation of petroleum products for the transit market can be done through BPS or by private arrangements made by the importer. The products are imported through the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara.

PBPA coordinates the importation of petroleum products through a structured international competitive bidding process. Each year, PBPA pre-qualifies suppliers for BPS tenders. Supplier competition in each tender is primarily based on the premium cost of importing the petroleum products. Contracts are awarded to bidders who submit the lowest premium offers for each BPS tender, in accordance with the tender results.

In FY 2024/25, the PBPA issued a total of 127 tenders for the supply of petroleum products, reflecting an increase of 11 tenders compared to the 116 issued in 2023/24. This growth indicates rising demand for petroleum products in both the local and transit markets, while the offloading infrastructure remained unchanged. **Figure 7** offers a summary of the suppliers who won BPS tenders, along with the number of tenders awarded to each during the reporting period. **Appendix 3** lists all BPS tenders, the winning bidders, and the respective premiums.

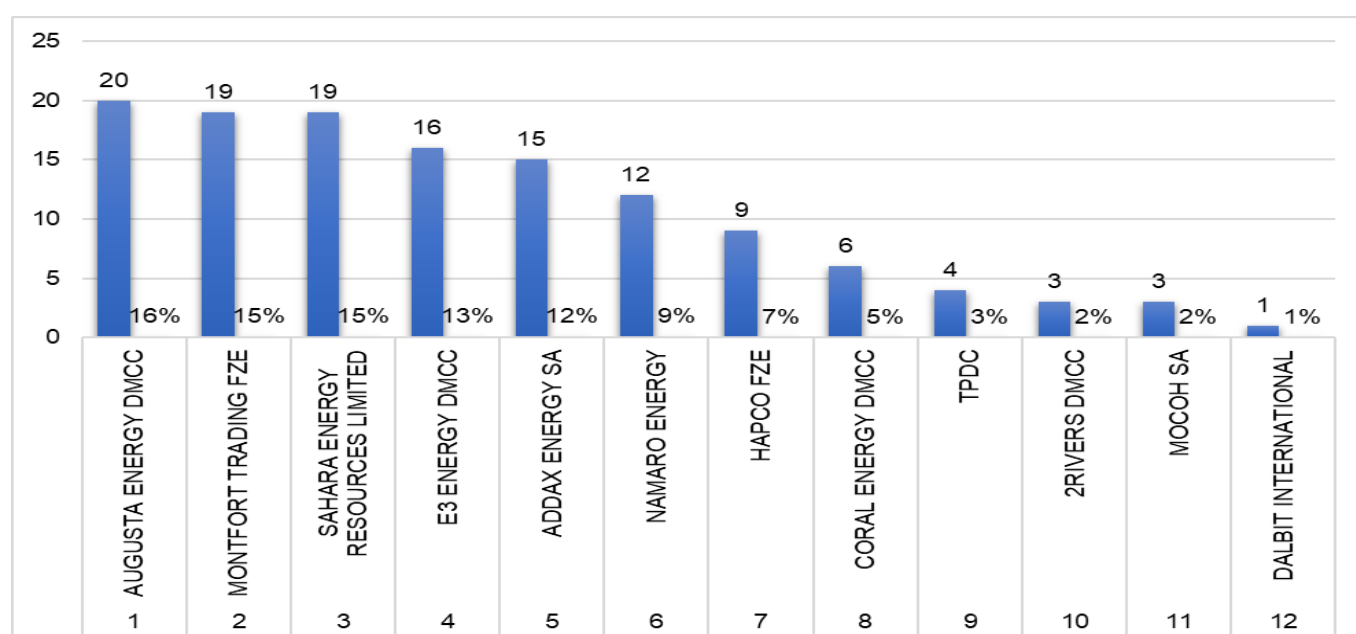


Figure 7: Number and Percentages of Tenders Won by Suppliers of Petroleum Products

The weighted average premiums in Financial Year 2024/25 decreased by 16.4%, 16.0%, and 10.3% for diesel, petrol, and Jet A-1/kerosene, respectively, compared to the weighted average premiums in Financial Year 2023/24, as summarised in **Table 1** and detailed in **Appendix 3**.

Table 1: Comparison of the weighted average premiums in FY 2024/25 and FY 2023/24

Financial Year	Diesel (USD/MT)	Petrol (USD/MT)	Jet A-1 /Kerosene (USD/MT)
FY 2023/24	91	172	201
FY 2024/25	76	144	180
Percentage Change	-16%	-16.0%	-10%

Premiums for the supply of petroleum products through Dar es Salaam Port remained lower than those for products imported through Tanga and Mtwara ports. The lower premiums at Dar es Salaam Port are primarily attributable to economies of scale, driven by the fact that the facility handles 90% of the total imported volumes. The average premiums for the supply of petroleum products through the three ports are shown in **Table 2**. The monthly premiums of each petroleum product for each port are provided in **Appendix 4**.

Table 2: Weighted Average Premiums for each Port

Name of Port	Diesel (USD/MT)	Petrol (USD/MT)	Jet A-1 / IK (USD/MT)
Dar es Salaam	73.59	143.48	179.75
Tanga	164.37	160.64	187.71
Mtwara	150.68	149.81	-

3.2. Quantities of Imported Petroleum Products

The main imported petroleum products are petrol, diesel, kerosene, Jet A-1, and HFO. In the Financial Year 2024/25, a total of 10,660,984,085 litres were imported, showing an increase of 15.6% compared to 9,223,907,976 litres imported in the Financial Year 2023/24. Imports for the local market account for 40.28% of total imports, and the remaining 59.72% are for transit to neighbouring countries, as depicted in **Figure 8**.



Figure 8: Local versus Transit Petroleum Products Imports in FY 2024/25

Imports for local consumption decreased by 0.5%, while imports for transit increased by 29.67% compared to the quantities imported in FY 2024/25, as shown in **Table 3**. Local imports of kerosene have continued to decline as it is increasingly being replaced by alternative energy sources such as electricity, LPG, and solar power. Further details on the quantities of each petroleum product imported for both local consumption and the transit market are provided in **Appendix 5**.

Table 3: Total Local and Transit Imports by Products (in Litres)

Status	Type of Product	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	% Change
Local Imports	Petrol	1,625,467,796	1,691,677,128	4.07%
	Diesel	2,428,808,403	2,360,755,777	-2.80%
	Kerosene	3,841,792	5,557,975	44.67%
	Jet A-1	232,247,412	201,998,889	-13.02%
	HFO	23,281,497	34,019,569	46.12%
	Total	4,313,646,900	4,294,009,338	-0.46%
Transit Imports	Diesel	3,348,815,954	4,561,499,809	36.21%
	Petrol	1,313,874,562	1,596,261,945	21.49%
	Kerosene	1,545,789	-	-100.00%
	Jet A-1	243,535,667	208,949,933	-14.20%
	HFO	2,489,103	263,060	-89.43%
	Total	4,910,261,075	6,366,974,747	29.67%

The neighbouring countries that imported products through Tanzania are DRC (37%), Zambia (33%), Rwanda (14%), Malawi (12%), Burundi (2%) and Uganda (1%). In addition, transshipment to Zanzibar was conducted through Tanga and Dar es Salaam Ports, which account for 3% of the transit import. **Table 4** indicates the export share per country.

Table 4: Export share by Country

COUNTRY	MOGAS	GASOIL	JET A1	HFO	TOTAL	SHARE
DRC	391,948,165.43	1,900,709,509.97	35,459,397.54		2,328,117,072.93	37%
ZAMBIA	336,131,488.73	1,731,174,621.51	24,007,028.32		2,091,313,138.56	33%
RWANDA	350,203,060.09	437,284,586.53	86,426,724.99		873,914,371.60	14%
MALAWI	361,523,409.76	375,594,721.59	-	263,060.34	737,381,191.70	12%
ZANZIBAR	76,402,065.15	66,877,266.90	55,330,919.08		198,610,251.14	3%
BURUNDI	64,960,546.70	37,264,732.31	844,525.26		103,069,804.27	2%
UGANDA	15,093,209.62	12,594,370.07	6,881,338.00		34,568,917.69	1%
TOTAL	1,596,261,945	4,561,499,809	208,949,933	263,060	6,366,974,748	100%

3.3. Consumption of Petroleum Products

The primary business sectors that use petroleum products include transportation, industries, construction, mining, agriculture, and aviation. In FY 2024/25, a total of 5,121,811,810 litres of petroleum products were used, which represents a 10.3% increase compared to 4,644,176,139 litres used in FY 2023/24, as shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Petroleum Product Consumption for FY 2024/25 (in Litres)

Year	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene	HFO	Jet-A1	IDO	TOTAL
2024/25	2,817,071,021	2,011,083,869	6,959,788	24,109,284	262,587,847	20,000	5,121,811,810
2023/24	2,604,020,573	1,757,066,750	9,081,600	11,885,150	262,102,066	20,000	4,644,176,139
Change	8.2%	14.5%	-23.4%	102.9%	0.2%	0.0%	10.3%

In the year under review, the retail segment (transportation) consumed 61.8% of the total consumed petroleum products, and the direct customers' segment (agriculture & industries) consumed 28.9%. The power generation, mining, and aviation segments consumed 0.3%, 3.9%, and 5.1% of total consumption, respectively. The quantity of petroleum products consumed by the business segments is shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Petroleum Consumption by Category for the FY 2024/25 (in Litres)

Consumption Category	AGO	PMS	IK	HFO	IDO	JET A-1	TOTAL	% Consumption
Retail Network	1,659,617,883	1,499,678,378	5,534,758	-	-	-	3,164,831,019	61.8%
Direct Consumers	946,611,505	511,405,491	1,425,030	19,789,284	20,000		1,479,251,310	28.9%
Power Generation	17,500,583	-	-	-	-	-	17,500,583	0.3%

Consumption Category	AGO	PMS	IK	HFO	IDO	JET A-1	TOTAL	% Consumption
Mining	193,341,051	-	-	4,320,000	-	-	197,661,051	3.9%
Aviation						262,587,847	262,587,847	5.1%
FY 2024/25	2,817,071,021	2,011,083,869	6,959,788	24,109,284	20,000	262,587,847	5,121,831,810	
FY 2023/24	2,580,133,240	1,753,290,950	9,161,600	27,496,150	20,000	265,276,565	4,635,378,505	
Change (%)	9.2%	14.7%	-24.0%	-12.3%	0.0%	-1.0%	10.5%	

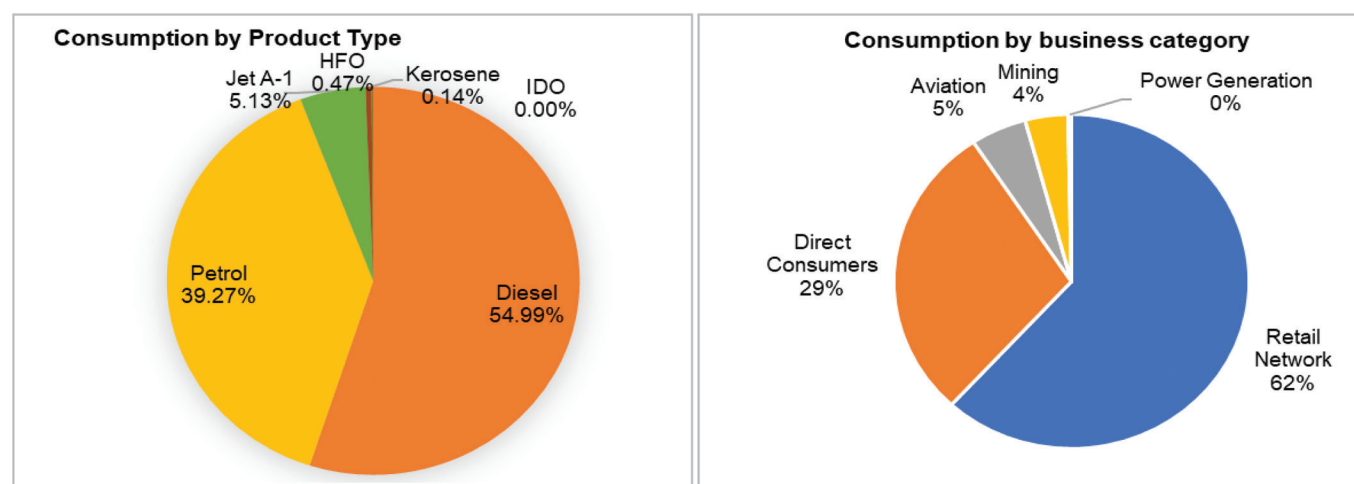


Figure 9: Consumption by Product and by Business Category

3.4. Trend of Petroleum Products Consumption Since 2019/2020

Petroleum product consumption in Tanzania has changed significantly from the year 2019 to FY 2024/25, influenced by shifts in economic activity, transport demand, and the gradual recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Petrol (PMS) and Diesel (AGO) consumption have generally followed steady cycles reflecting trends in road transport, industrial activity, and cross-border trade. However, Jet A-1 exhibits much more pronounced fluctuations, mainly due to the collapse of air travel in 2020 and the subsequent strong rebound as both domestic and international flights resumed.

When looking at all products combined, the overall pattern reflects a mix of growth periods. Despite these annual variations, Tanzania's overall petroleum demand continues to follow a long-term upward trajectory, with historical data indicating an average annual growth rate of about 6%. The year-to-year percentage-change graphs below illustrate this fluctuation.

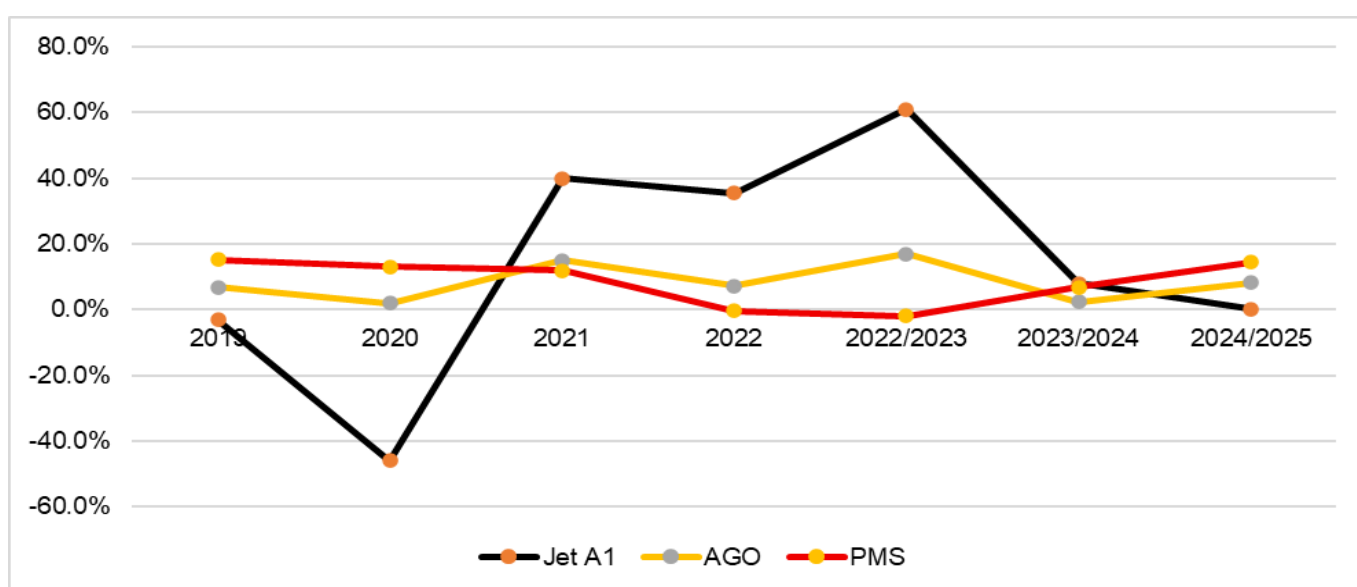


Figure 10: Annual Percentage Change in Consumption by Product Category from the year 2019 to FY 2024/25

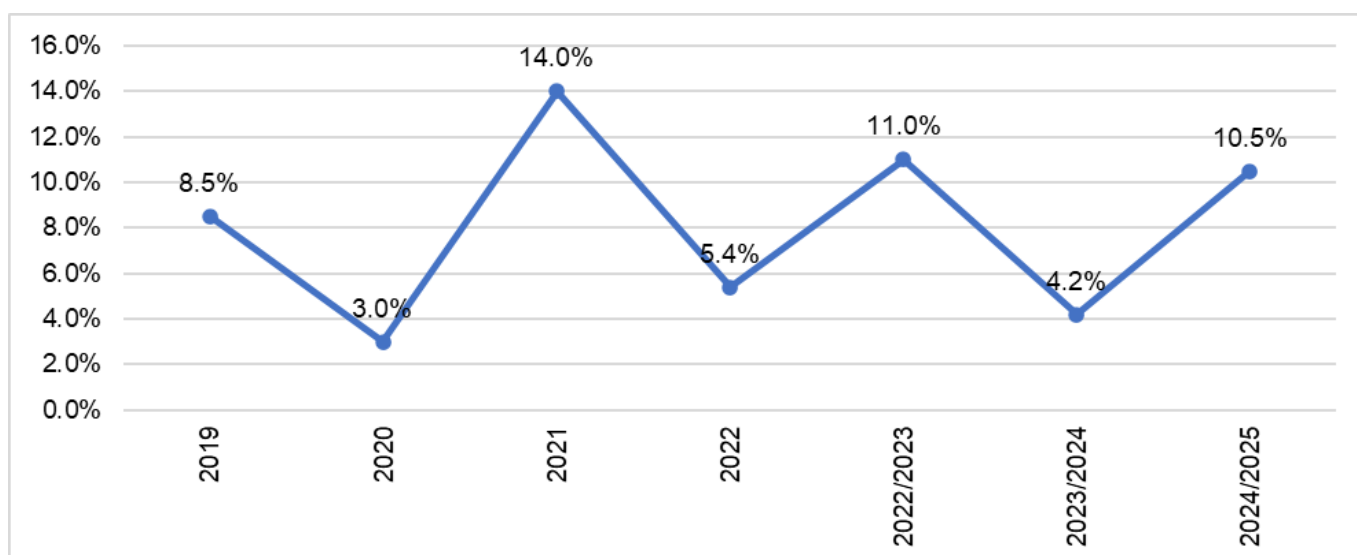


Figure 11: Annual Percentage Change in Consumption Trend for All Petroleum Products from the year 2019 to FY 2024/2025

3.4.1. White Petroleum Products Consumption per Region

During the review period, the annual consumption of white petroleum products (AGO, PMS, and IK) at petrol retail outlets and consumer installations amounted to 4,697,367,291 litres. The highest consumption was recorded in Dar es Salaam, followed by Mwanza, Pwani, Arusha, and Dodoma, as illustrated in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Annual Consumption by Region (in Litres)

SN	REGION NAME	PETROL	DIESEL	KEROSENE	TOTAL	SHARE
1	DAR ES SALAAM	643,362,909	970,194,458	2,005,093	1,615,562,460	34.40%
2	MWANZA	166,273,481	168,779,046	700,500	335,753,027	7.10%
3	PWANI	58,778,005	196,922,863	248,500	255,949,368	5.40%
4	ARUSHA	104,873,859	134,507,899	713,000	240,094,758	5.10%
5	DODOMA	103,141,780	133,036,365	527,500	236,705,645	5.00%
6	MBEYA	77,489,912	129,847,256	194,000	207,531,168	4.40%
7	TANGA	71,423,600	81,886,799	460,000	153,770,399	3.30%
8	KILIMANJARO	74,256,600	75,170,900	372,500	149,800,000	3.20%
9	MOROGORO	73,140,100	74,538,052	237,500	147,915,652	3.10%
10	SHINYANGA	58,721,530	90,974,493	131,000	149,827,023	3.10%
11	IRINGA	48,254,850	90,629,150	24,000	138,908,000	3.00%
12	KAGERA	75,948,800	55,703,000	126,000	131,777,800	2.80%
13	MTWARA	46,089,967	60,716,423	62,500	106,868,890	2.30%
14	RUVUMA	40,543,394	62,214,076	4,000	102,761,470	2.20%
15	MARA	45,082,650	55,929,221	-	101,011,871	2.00%
16	SONGWE	25,175,200	66,494,600	-	91,669,800	2.00%
17	NJOMBE	37,294,900	53,071,300	36,900	90,403,100	1.90%
18	TABORA	41,668,650	46,836,200	14,000	88,518,850	1.90%
19	KIGOMA	39,425,500	30,968,500	39,000	70,433,000	1.50%
20	GEITA	30,851,566	165,934,184	-	196,785,750	1.20%
21	SINGIDA	26,039,400	30,909,761	64,500	57,013,661	1.20%
22	MANYARA	30,197,800	23,778,300	-	53,976,100	1.10%
23	LINDI	22,236,283	15,596,000	17,000	37,849,283	0.80%
24	RUKWA	20,325,900	15,110,234	33,000	35,469,134	0.80%
25	KATAVI	9,575,591	24,011,650	20,000	33,607,241	0.70%
26	SIMIYU	10,183,000	9,502,077	-	19,685,077	0.40%
	GRAND TOTAL	1,980,355,227	2,710,981,571	6,030,493	4,849,648,527	100%

3.4.2. Aviation Fuel Consumption and Distribution

Across the country’s airports, aviation fuel services were supplied by four Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Puma Energy Ltd held the largest share at 55%, followed by Oilcom (T) Ltd with 23%, TotalEnergies Tanzania at 17%, and Lake Oil Ltd with 5%. During this period, a total of 210,807,158 litres of Jet A-1 and 434,083 litres of aviation gasoline (AvGas) were supplied. Puma Energy was the exclusive supplier of AvGas. Most of the Jet A-1 was consumed at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA), accounting for 70.3% of total consumption due to its higher air traffic than other airports, followed by Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) with 19.1%.

Figure 12 illustrates the distribution of Jet A-1 consumption across airports.

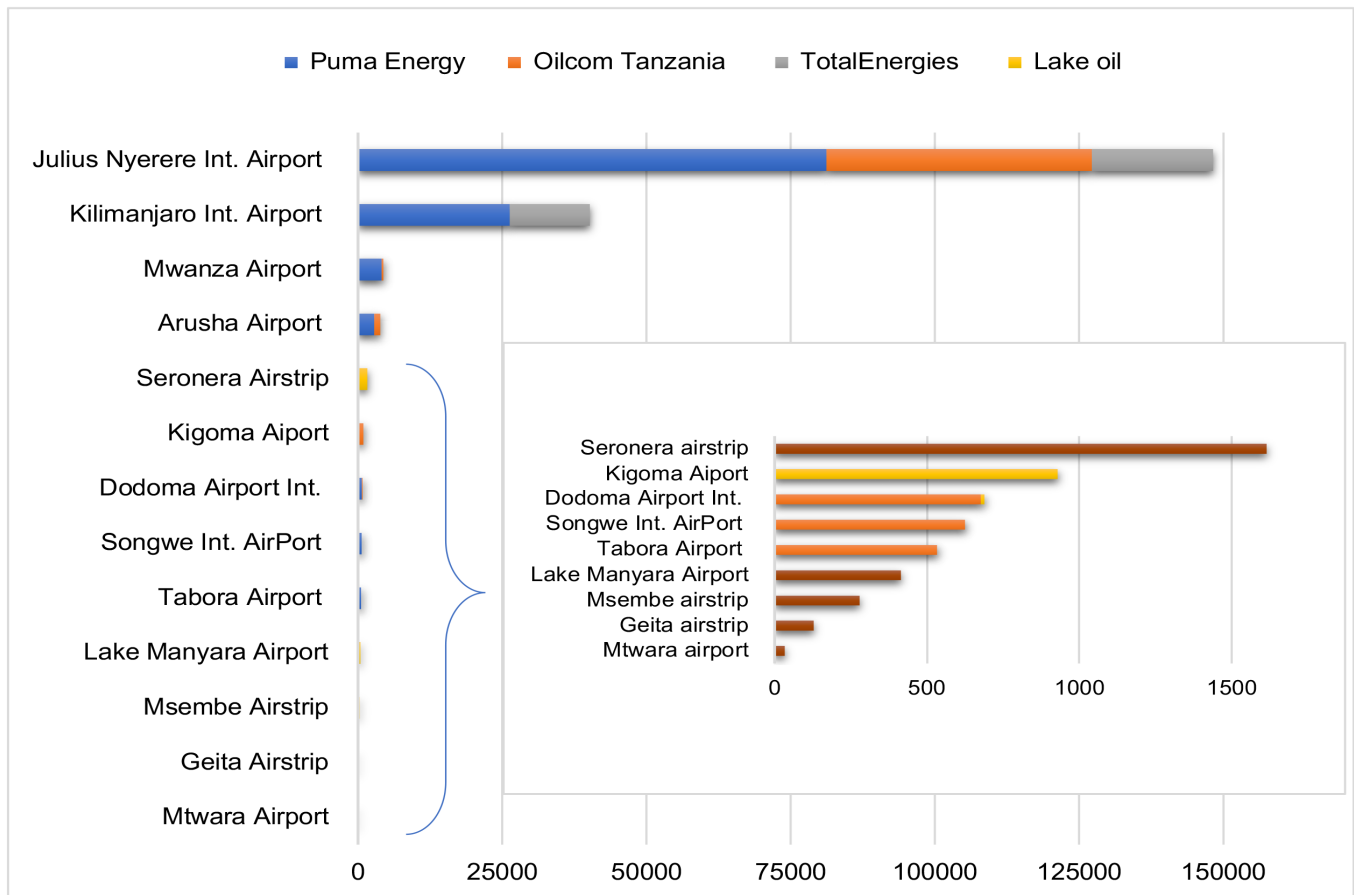


Figure 12: Jet A-1 Consumption and Distribution by Airport and Company

3.5. Stock Availability

The Authority continued to monitor petroleum product stock balances to ensure compliance with regulation 6 of the Petroleum (General) Regulations of 2011, which requires petroleum wholesalers to maintain a minimum stock of petroleum products sufficient for at least 15 days. Furthermore, Rule 25(1)(I) of the Petroleum (Wholesale, Storage, Retail and Consumer Installation) Rules 2022, GN 150 requires OMCs to prepare and submit a weekly in-tank stock report to EWURA to ensure compliance with regulations. Additionally, the Authority monitors procurement of petroleum products to ensure adequate products are procured through BPS each month, thereby ensuring the security of supply of petroleum products in the country at all times.

During the period under review, the depots held sufficient petroleum product stocks to meet the country's requirements for at least 15 days, except for petrol, diesel, and LPG, as shown in **Figure 13** and **Figure 14**.

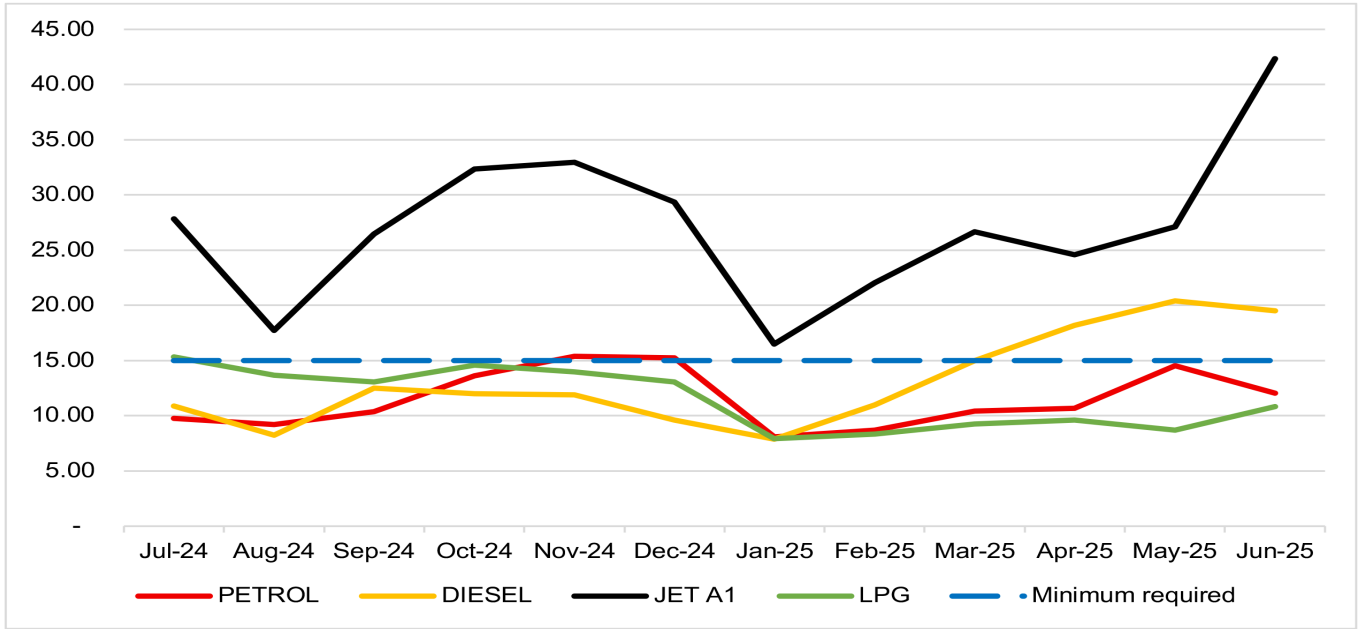


Figure 13: Monthly Average Stock Days of Key Petroleum Products in FY 2024/25

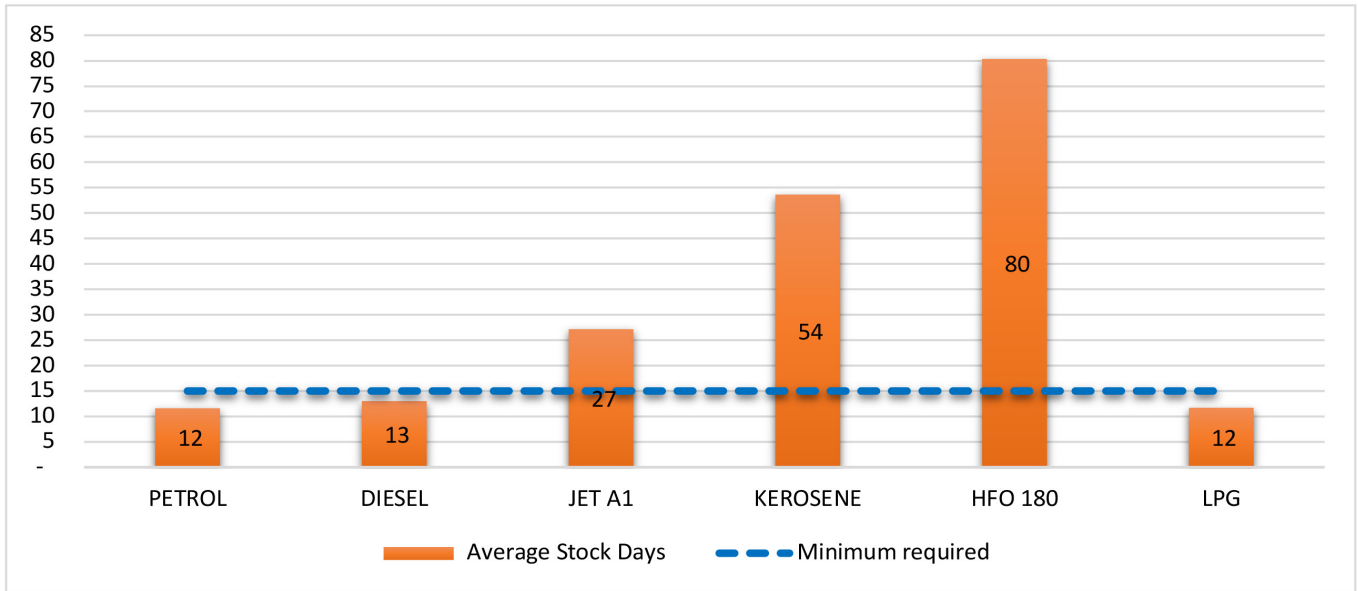


Figure 14: Annual Average Stock Days of Petroleum Products in FY 2024/25

In the year under review, fuel consumption continued to increase in both domestic and transit markets, while the receiving infrastructure remained unchanged. As a result, the monthly country demand was not fully met within the same month, leading to reduced stock levels, especially for petrol and diesel. With the current capacity, a single vessel carrying petrol solely for domestic consumption can supply only about nine (9) days of demand. However, because most vessels carry products for both domestic and transit markets, the portion available for the domestic market often covers no more than five (5) days.

4. PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product prices are regulated and published in accordance with Section 166 of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392. Each month, the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) establishes the maximum wholesale and retail prices for diesel, petrol, and kerosene, as specified in the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2022.

4.1. World Prices for Petroleum Products

Mainland Tanzania is a net importer of petroleum products. Most petroleum products supplied to Tanzania originate from the Arab Gulf, with additional imports from Oman and India. Consequently, the Free on Board (FOB) reference prices used in shipping and supply contracts under the Bulk Procurement System (BPS) are aligned with Arabian Gulf (AG) market prices, as reported by Platts. The Authority continues to closely monitor global price trends for both crude oil and refined petroleum products.

4.1.1. World Market Crude Oil Prices

During the review period, crude oil prices fell compared to the previous Financial Year, mainly due to decreased global demand and stockpiling by oil investors in key markets. Furthermore, increased production from OPEC, OPEC+, and non-OPEC countries added to the downward pressure on prices. In FY 2024/25, the average crude oil price was USD 73.52 per barrel, representing a 12.86% decline from USD 84 per barrel in FY 2023/24. The trend of crude oil prices is shown in **Figure 15**.

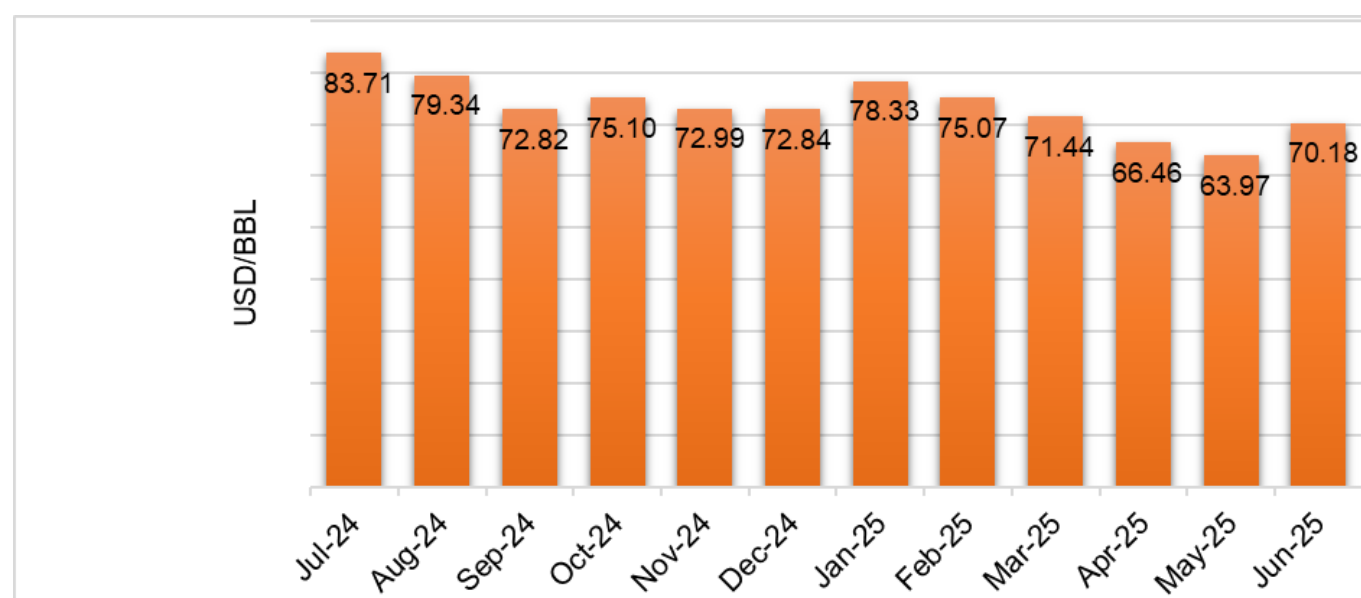


Figure 15: Trend of Brent Crude Oil Prices in FY 2024/25

4.1.2. World Refined Petroleum Products Market Prices

During the reporting period, the average Free on Board (FOB) prices for refined petroleum products on the global market showed a downward trend. The average FOB prices were USD 674/MT for petrol, USD 646/MT for diesel, and USD 676/MT for kerosene, representing declines of 13%, 16%, and 16% respectively, compared to the average FOB prices of Financial Year 2023/24. The trends in average FOB prices for petroleum products during FY 2024/25 are illustrated in **Figure 16** and detailed in **Table 8**.

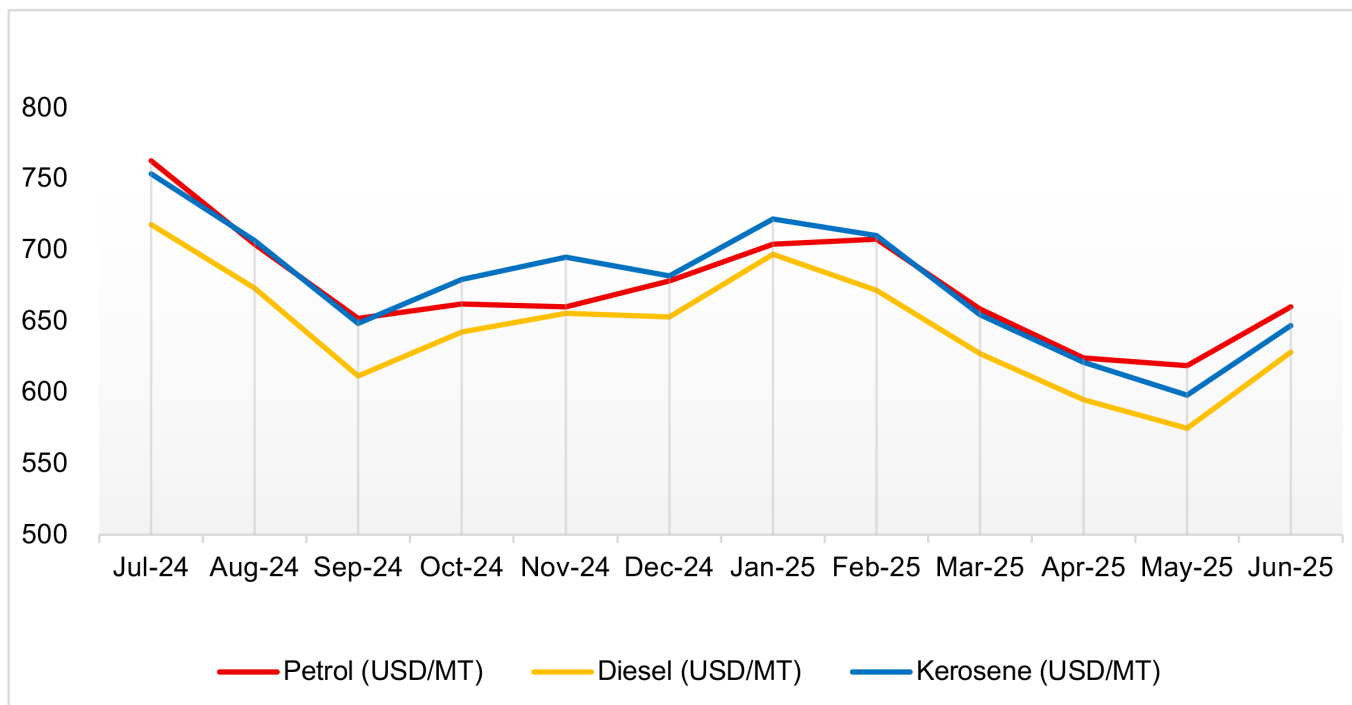


Figure 16: Average Petroleum Products FOB Price trends in FY 2024/25

Table 8: Average World Market Prices of Refined Petroleum Products FOB in FY 2024/25

Month	Petrol (USD/MT)	Diesel (USD/MT)	Kerosene (USD/MT)
Jul-24	763	718	754
Aug-24	704	673	707
Sep-24	652	612	649
Oct-24	662	642	679
Nov-24	660	656	695
Dec-24	678	653	682
Jan-25	704	697	722
Feb-25	707	672	710
Mar-25	658	627	654
Apr-25	624	595	621
May-25	619	575	598
Jun-25	660	628	647
Average FY 2024/25	674	646	676
Average FY 2023/24	776	773	807
% Change	-13.1%	-16%	-16%

FOB price movements closely tracked global crude oil prices, indicating a strong correlation between crude oil and refined petroleum product prices. **Figure 17** illustrates the relationship between global crude oil prices and FOB price trends.

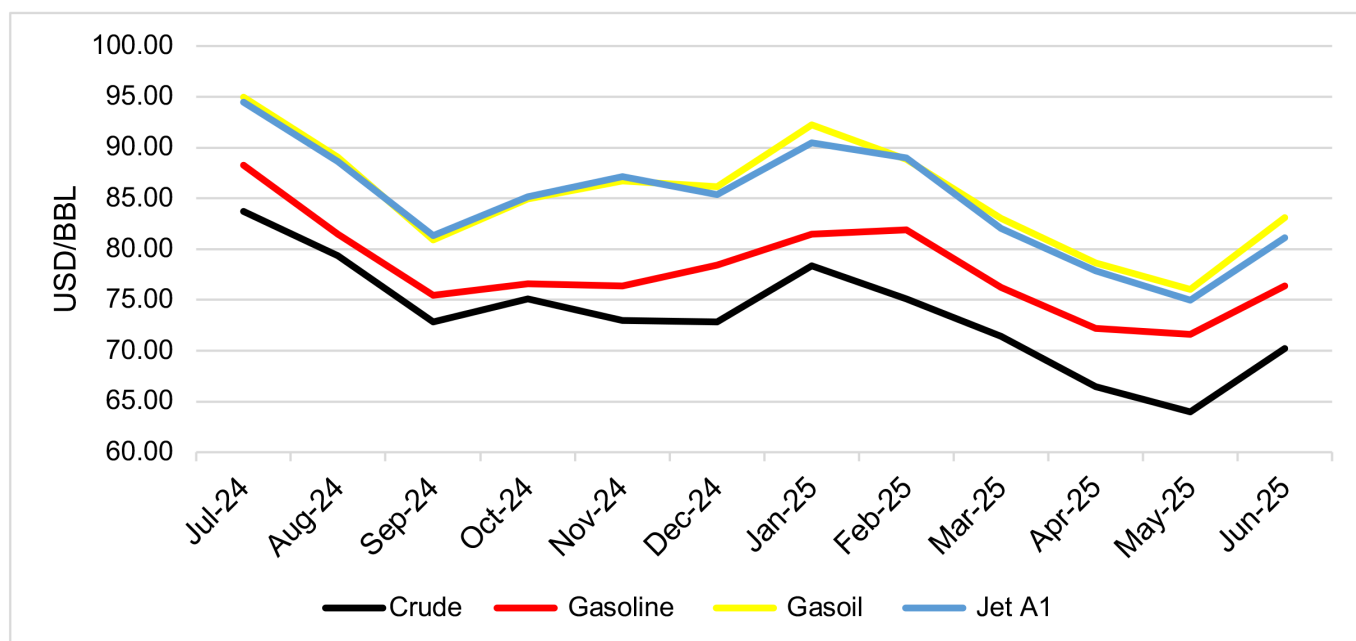


Figure 17: The Trend of Brent Crude Oil Prices vs Refined FOB Prices in FY 2024/25

4.1.3. The FOB prices of LPG

In the year under review, FOB prices for LPG showed a general upward trend in the first half and peaked between November 2024 and February 2025. The prices then gradually declined from February 2025 to June 2025. Butane prices reached their highest at USD 630/MT in November and December 2024, while propane peaked at USD 635/MT from November 2024 to February 2025. The lowest prices occurred in July 2024 for Propane and August 2024 for Butane, with propane at USD 587/MT and butane at USD 570/MT, as shown in **Figure 18**.

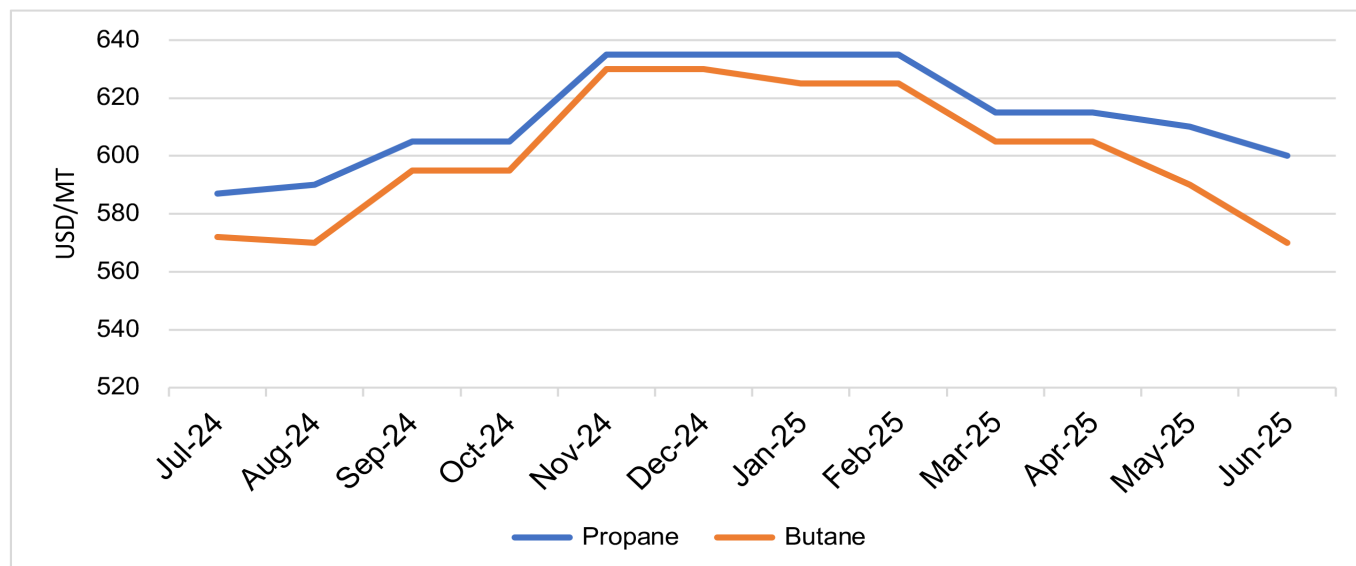


Figure 18: The Trend of Saudi Aramco LPG Contract Prices in FY 2024/25

4.1.4. Monthly LPG Price Trends

EWURA monitors LPG prices issued by LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs) in the market to ensure that end users are charged reasonably. In the period under review, the 6-kg cylinder for the Dar es Salaam region showed constant pricing patterns among LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs). Generally, local prices remained unchanged throughout the year, despite increases in FOB prices in the first half of the Financial Year until February 2025 and declines in prices until June 2025. Nonetheless, FOB prices, especially for Propane, have not declined to the levels prevail at the beginning of the Financial Year.

Oryx and Puma remained in the higher range at around TZS 24,000, while Taifa and Manjis stayed in the middle at about TZS 23,000. Oilcom offered prices on the lower side, just above TZS 22,000, with Lake Gas falling in between. The average price remained steady at about TZS 23,200, indicating that market prices hardly changed from month to month.

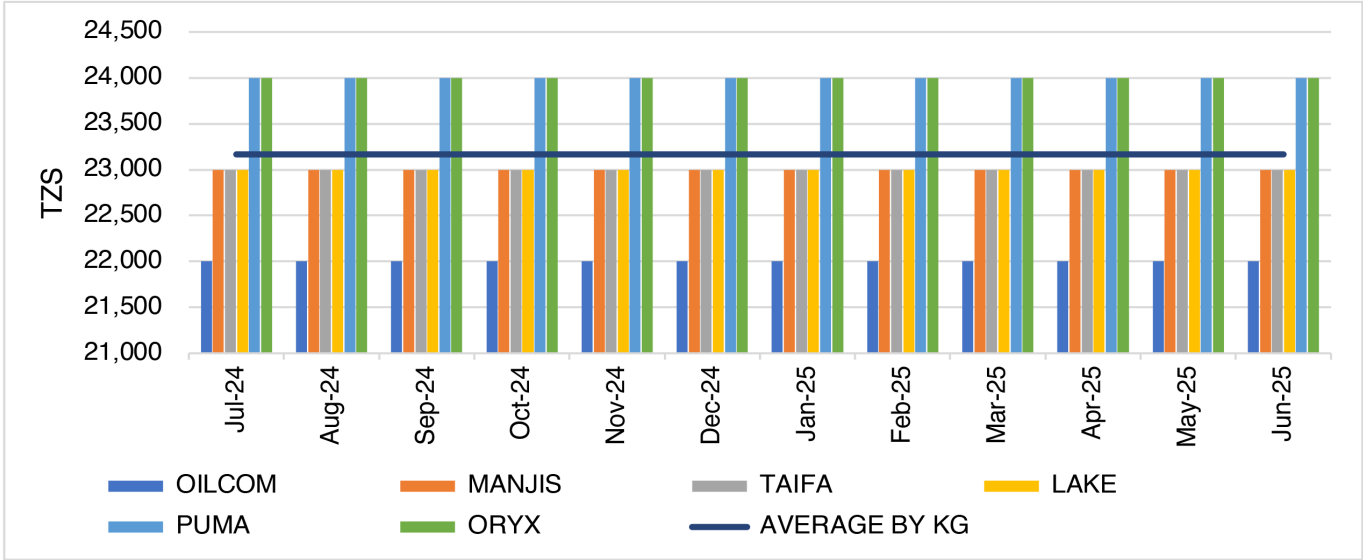


Figure 19: Monthly LPG Retail Prices for 6kg Cylinder by OMCs and Market Average (Jul 2024 – Jun 2025)

4.2. Domestic Petroleum Product Prices

During the reporting year, the Authority maintained oversight of all aspects of the petroleum industry, including petroleum pricing regulation. Monthly publications of domestic wholesale and retail cap price for petrol, diesel and kerosene were issued across regions and all districts in Mainland Tanzania. The prices were determined based on delivery at port (DAP) costs, other costs such as local costs payable to Government Authorities, Government taxes, operating costs, and profit margins to cover operating costs and a return on investment.

In the 2024/25 Financial Year, the average pump prices of petroleum products in Dar es Salaam were TZS 2,993 per litre for petrol, TZS 2,882 per litre for diesel, and TZS 2,980 per litre for kerosene. Compared to the Financial Year 2023/24, there was a decrease of 5%, 8%, and 2% for petrol, diesel, and kerosene, respectively, as shown in **Table 9**. The changes were attributed to fluctuations in FOB prices.

Table 9: Pump Prices in Dar es Salaam in FY 2024/25 (in TZS/Litre)

Month	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene
Jul-24	3,210	3,115	3,261
Aug-24	3,231	3,131	3,257
Sep-24	3,140	3,011	3,121
Oct-24	3,011	2,846	2,943
Nov-24	2,943	2,844	2,943
Dec-24	2,898	2,779	2,831
Jan-25	2,793	2,644	2,676
Feb-25	2,820	2,703	2,710
Mar-25	2,996	2,885	3,036
Apr-25	3,037	2,936	3,053
May-25	2,947	2,868	3,053
Jun-25	2,885	2,826	2,877
FY 2024/25	2,993	2,882	2,980
FY 2023/24	3,166	3,128	3,030
% Change	-5%	-8%	-2%

Petroleum products continue to be received through the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga for petrol, diesel, and kerosene/jet A1, while the port of Mtwara handles only petrol and diesel. Consequently, kerosene prices are determined based on deliveries via Dar es Salaam port, since Mtwara lacks facilities for kerosene handling, and demand and supply for kerosene at Tanga port remain low. The Authority continued to compute and publish harmonised pump prices of petrol and diesel at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara ports. The harmonisation helped eliminate significant price disparities between ports and increased the use of Mtwara Port for deliveries to the southern regions of Mtwara, Ruvuma, and Lindi, as well as Tanga Port for deliveries to the northern regions of Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Manyara. The average pump prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara are shown in **Table 10** and **Figure 20**. **Figure 21** illustrates the trends in pump prices at the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara.

Table 10: Harmonised Diesel Pump Prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara Ports for FY 2024/25 (in TZS/Litre)

Month	Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Mtwara
Jul-24	3,115	3,124	3,124
Aug-24	3,131	3,138	3,140
Sep-24	3,011	3,020	3,021
Oct-24	2,846	2,859	2,862
Nov-24	2,844	2,855	2,916
Dec-24	2,779	2,792	2,851
Jan-25	2,644	2,656	2,716
Feb-25	2,703	2,749	2,775
Mar-25	2,885	2,932	2,958
Apr-25	2,936	2,982	3,008
May-25	2,868	2,914	2,940
Jun-25	2,826	2,887	2,918

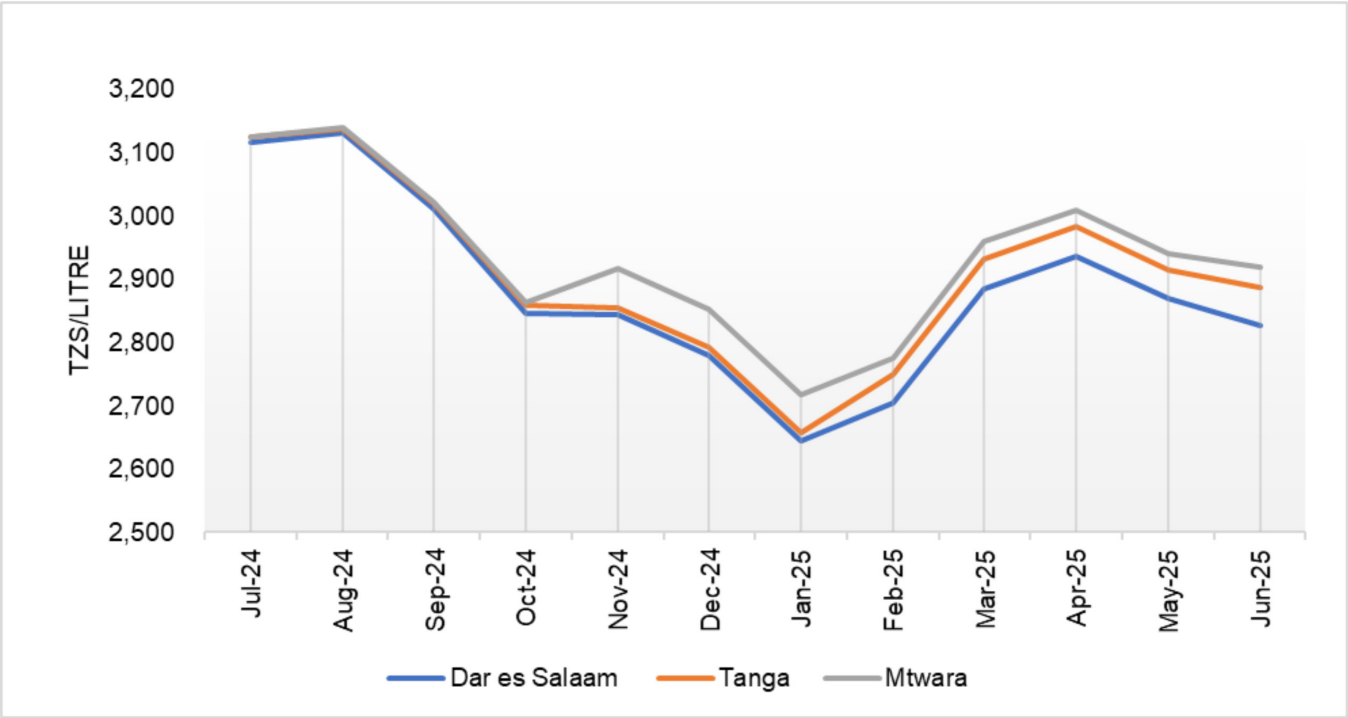


Figure 20: The Harmonised Diesel Pump Prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara Ports in FY 2024/25

Table 11: Harmonised Petrol Pump Prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara Ports in FY 2024/25 (in TZS/Litre)

Month	Dar es Salaam	Tanga	Mtwara
Jul-24	3,210	3,210	3,212
Aug-24	3,231	3,229	3,304
Sep-24	3,140	3,141	3,142
Oct-24	3,011	3,016	3,016
Nov-24	2,943	2,948	3,015
Dec-24	2,898	2,905	2,908
Jan-25	2,793	2,800	2,866
Feb-25	2,820	2,825	2,892
Mar-25	2,996	3,042	3,069
Apr-25	3,037	3,083	3,109
May-25	2,947	2,994	3,020
Jun-25	2,885	2,946	2,978

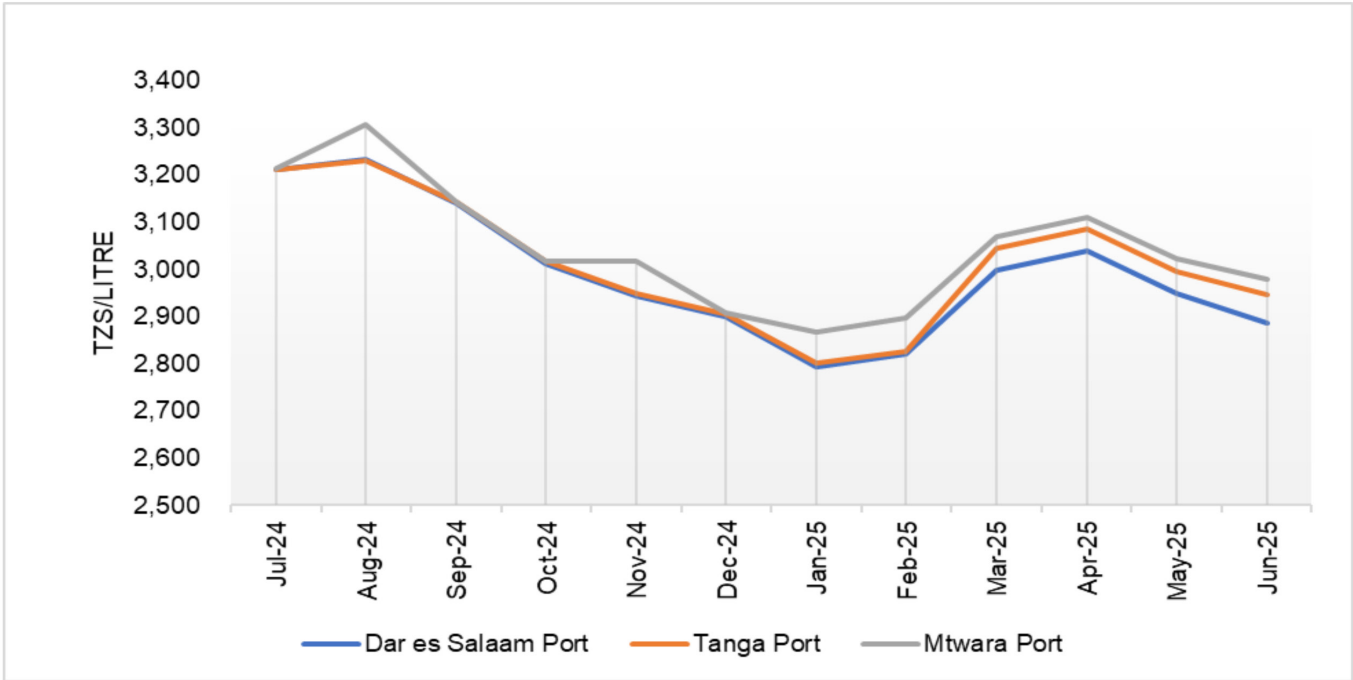


Figure 21: The Harmonised Petrol Pump Prices at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara Ports FY 2024/25

4.2.1. Relationship between FOB prices and pump prices

Tanzania relies entirely on imported petroleum products, as there is no domestic production. As a result, changes in global market prices for refined petroleum products directly affect local pump prices. **Figure 22** and **Figure 23** illustrate the relationship between Free on Board (FOB) prices of refined petroleum products and local pump prices during the review period.

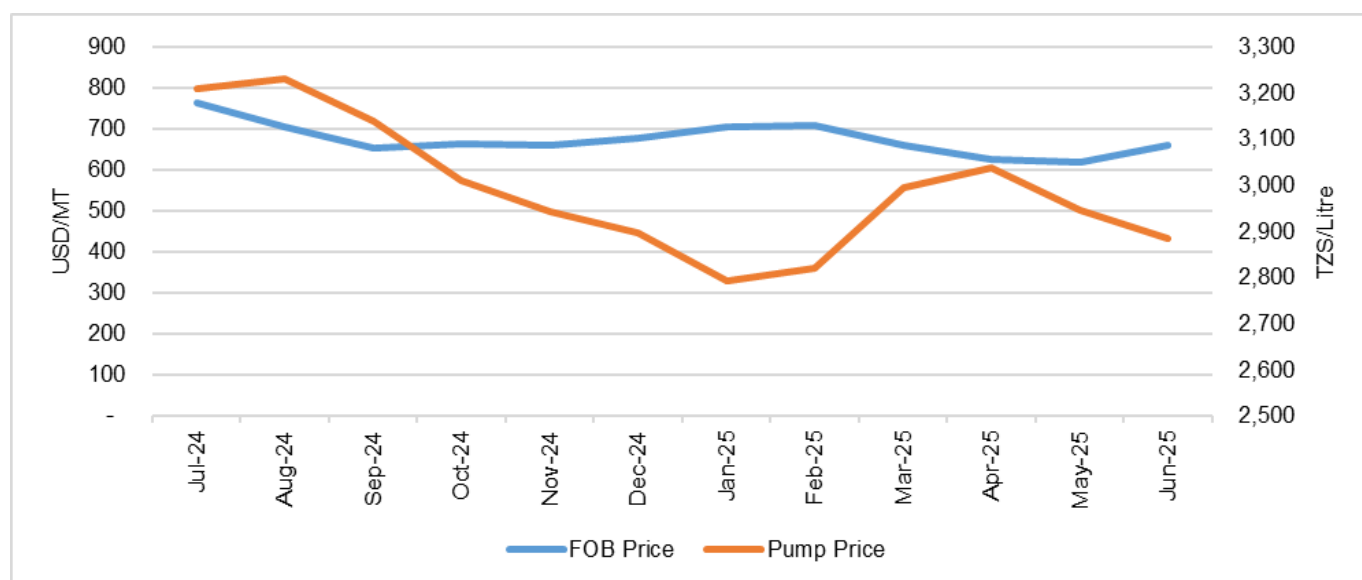


Figure 22 Relationship between Petrol FOB prices and Local Pump Prices in FY 2024/25

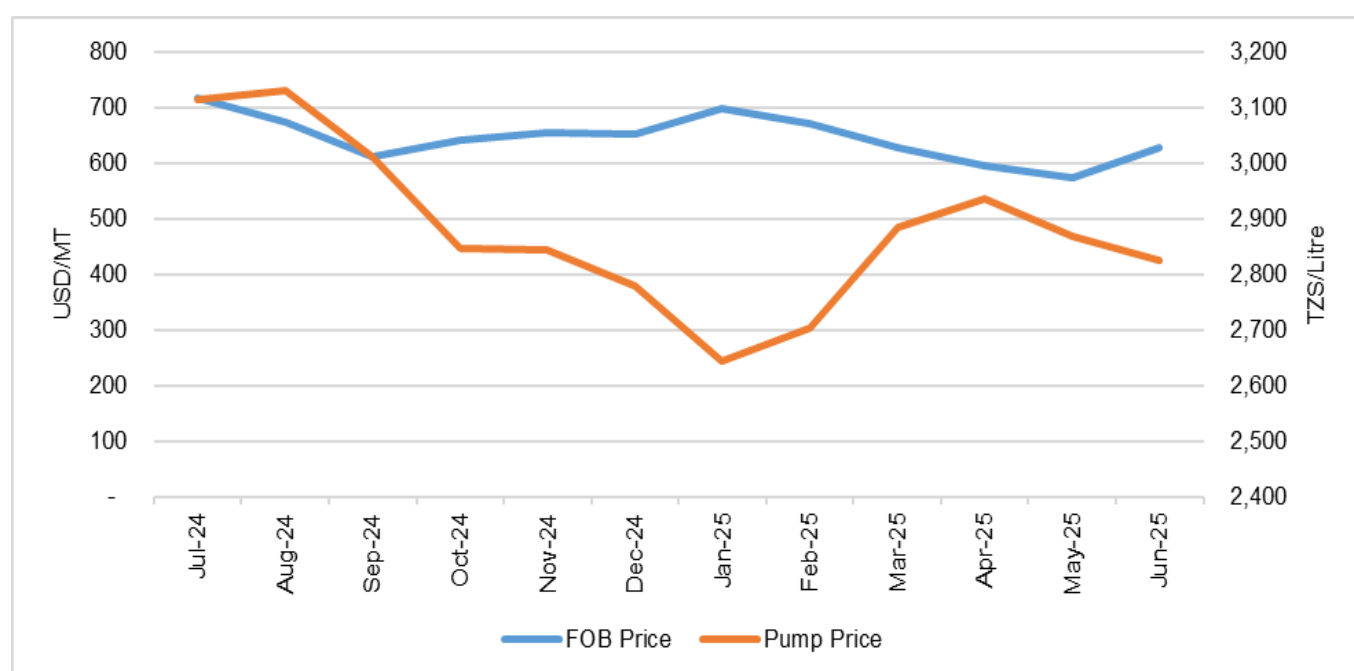


Figure 23: Relationship between Diesel FOB Prices and Local Pump Prices in FY 2024/25

4.2.2. Applicable Exchange Rate for Calculating Petroleum Prices

Petroleum products in Tanzania are purchased using the United States Dollar and other foreign currencies, including the UAE Dirham, Pound Sterling, and Euro, while they are sold in Tanzanian shillings in the local market. To facilitate the calculation of petroleum products, an average exchange rate is calculated monthly to convert the US Dollar and other currencies into the local currency. EWURA determines the rate based on information received from the Bank of Tanzania (BOT), reflecting the actual exchange rates used by Oil Marketing Companies when purchasing currency from commercial banks to pay for ordered petroleum products.

During the period under review, the average applicable exchange rate was TZS 2,695 per USD, representing an increase of TZS 33, or 1.20%, compared to the TZS 2,662 per USD recorded in the previous Financial Year. **Table 12** and **Figure 24** show the exchange rate for 2023/24 and 2024/25.

Table 12: Trend of the Applicable Exchange Rate in FY 2023/24 and FY 2024/25 (TZS/USD)

Month	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25
July	2,525	2,860
August	2,630	2,826
September	2,514	2,800
October	2,469	2,725
November	2,569	2,677
December	2,640	2,605
January	2,692	2,311
February	2,574	2,421
March	2,800	2,761
April	2,889	2,814
May	2,801	2,780
June	2,842	2,763
Average Applicable Exchange Rate	2,662	2,695
Change		1.2%

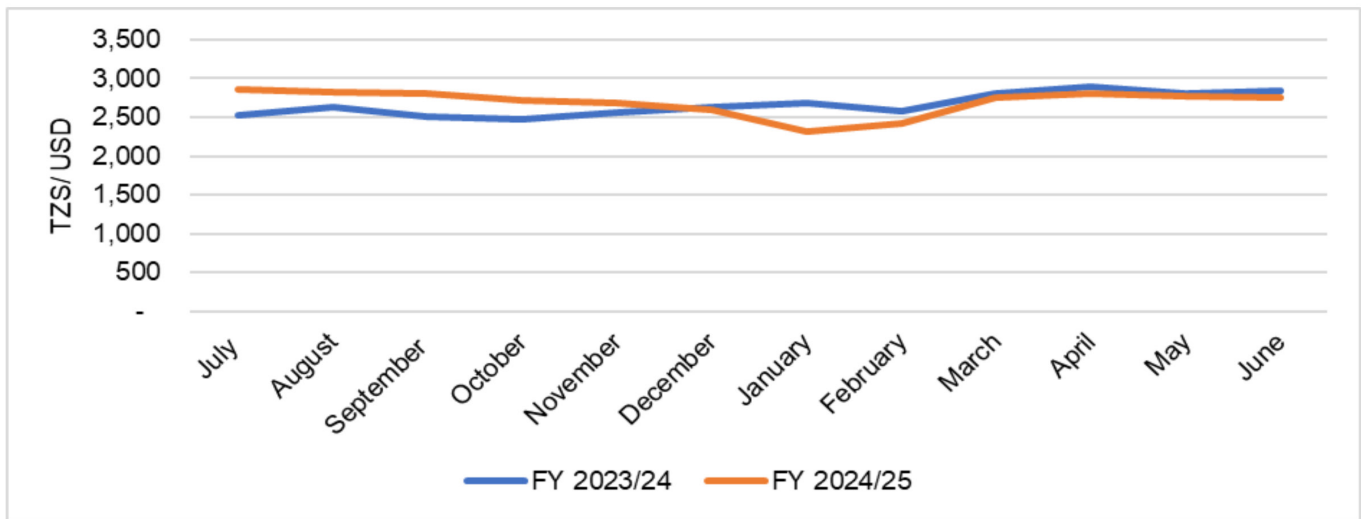


Figure 24: Monthly Trends of Exchange Rates in FY 2023/24 and FY 2024/25

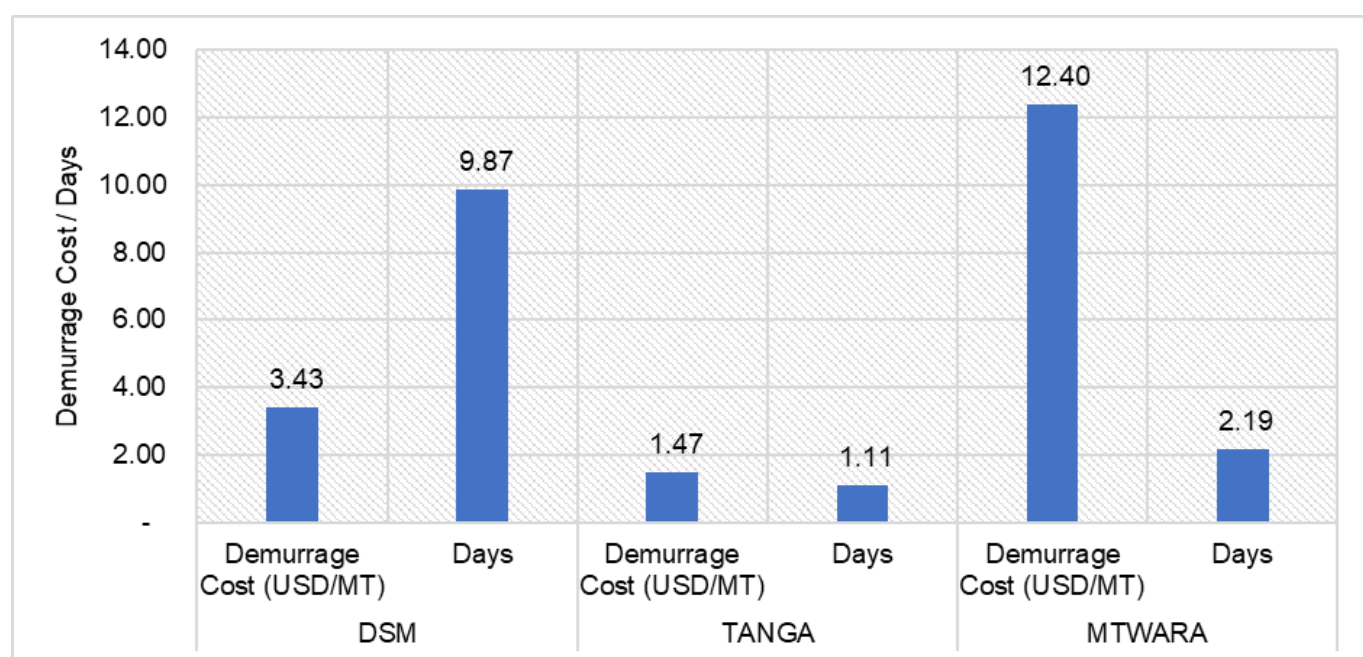
4.2.3. Demurrage Costs

Demurrage costs refer to the fees incurred by petroleum importers when offloading of the petroleum products exceeds the time limits agreed upon in shipping and supply contracts. The charges are intended to compensate suppliers for delays in vessel discharge beyond the stipulated timeframe. **Figure 25** shows the trend of unit demurrage costs and demurrage days for the three ports and **Table 13** indicate the average Demurrage cost and days for the three Ports in the Financial year 2024/25.

Dar es Salaam port experiences the highest demurrage days mainly because of congestion at KOJ1. This is caused by the limited capacity of the receiving facility and the increased number of users, including importers of HFO, vegetable oil, and private vessels bringing in petroleum products destined for neighbouring countries. Despite having low demurrage days, Mtwara port's unit demurrage cost is high due to the low volume of imports passing through it.

Table 13: The Average Demurrage Cost and Days for the Three Ports in FY 2024/25

	DSM		TANGA		MTWARA	
Months	Demurrage Cost (USD/MT)	Days	Demurrage Cost (USD/MT)	Days	Demurrage Cost (USD/MT)	Days
Jul-24	1.50	4.57	0.43	1.17	1.55	0.56
Aug-24	1.28	4.85	0.38	0.94	8.29	3.68
Sep-24	1.70	5.32	0.70	1.50	5.26	1.43
Oct-24	3.29	6.35	-	-	9.53	1.81
Nov-24	4.58	8.05	0.91	0.57	12.03	1.19
Dec-24	4.61	9.30	-	-	23.32	1.99
Jan-25	3.60	12.55	0.72	1.54	40.47	6.46
Feb-25	1.80	5.28	0.72	1.54	13.48	1.92
Mar-25	4.44	14.32	6.15	2.46	8.89	2.47
Apr-25	5.71	19.32	6.16	2.46	6.51	1.84
May-25	5.08	17.34	-	-	6.68	1.49
Jun-25	3.53	11.20	-	-	12.82	1.43
Average FY 2024/25	3.43	9.87	1.47	1.11	12.40	2.19
Average FY 2023/24	5.15	6.02	1.73	1.72	5.36	1.17
%Change	-33.44%	63.96%	-15.00%	-35.58%	131.36%	86.98%

**Figure 25:** Demurrage Days and Unit Demurrage Cost at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports

The average unit demurrage cost at Dar es Salaam port in the FY 2024/25 decreased to USD 3.43/MT, a decrease of 33.44% compared to the FY 2023/24. Demurrage days increased to 9.87 days, equivalent to 63.96% compared to FY 2023/24. The average unit demurrage cost at Tanga port decreased to USD 1.47/MT, equivalent to a 15% decrease, and the demurrage days decreased to 1.11 days, equivalent to a 35.58% decrease compared to FY 2023/24. The average demurrage cost per unit at Mtwara port increased to USD 12.40 /MT, equivalent to 131.36% and demurrage days have also increased to 2.19 days, equivalent to an 86.98% increase compared to FY 2023/24.

4.3. Market Share of Oil Marketing Companies

The performance of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is monitored by the Authority to view the level of competition in the industry. The industry allows OMCs to enter or exit the market, merge, acquire, rebrand, or conduct business promotions, provided that these actions are in line with the legal provisions. Anti-competitive practices, including the distortion of fuel quality standards, the sale of petroleum products beyond cap prices, and breaching HSE practices, are restricted, and legal actions are taken against dishonest operators.

In the Financial Year 2024/25, petroleum market operations in Tanzania remained competitive, with market share fairly distributed among various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The top five OMCs collectively held approximately 48.7% of the total market share, with Puma Energy at 15.5%, Camel Oil at 11.4%, Mansoor Industries Limited (MOIL) at 10.0%, Oilcom Tanzania at 6.4%, and Mount Meru Petroleum at 5.3%. The remaining 51.3% was distributed among others. Several factors influenced the distribution of market share, including the number of petroleum retail outlets owned, brand loyalty among consumers, the quality of services provided to independently owned retail outlets, and supply contracts with large consumers such as industries, mining operations, and agricultural enterprises. **Table 14** provides a detailed breakdown of market share across all OMCs.

Puma Energy has maintained the first position over a period of four years, while Camel Oil has moved from the eighth position with a market share of 5.54% in FY 2023/24 to second with a market share of 11.4%. Other OMCs that have increased their market share include Mount Meru Petroleum Limited, Mansoor Industries Limited (MOIL) has dropped its market share from 11.12% in the year 2023/24 to 10.0% in FY 2024/25, dropping from second to third position. Likewise, Acer Petroleum has also seen its market share decline from 7.96% in 2023/24 to 4.8% in FY 2024/25, dropping from fourth to eighth position. Oryx Oil has also lost a significant part of its market share, declining from 5.99% in the year 2023/24 to 2.8% in FY 2024/25, dropping from sixth to eleventh position as indicated in **Figure 26**. Further details on market analysis trends are provided in **Table 15**.

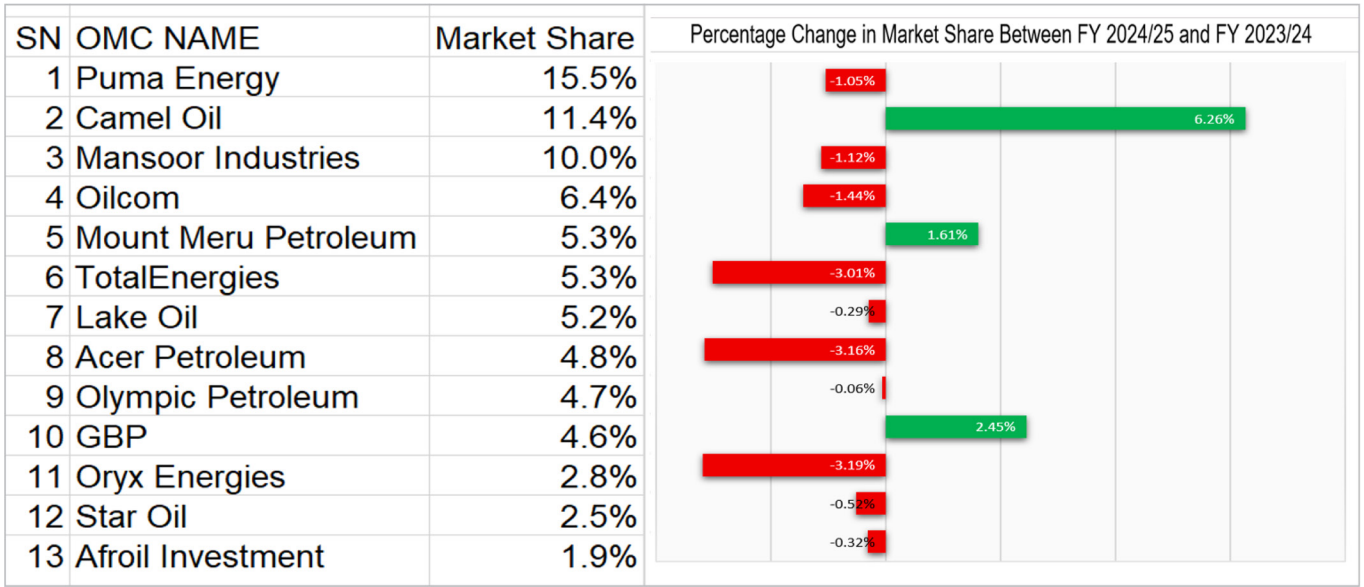


Figure 26: The leading OMC with a higher market share for FY 2024/25

Table 14: OMCs Market Share for FY 2024/25

SN	OMC NAME	AGO	PMS	IK	HFO	IDO	JET A-1	TOTAL SALES	SHARE %
1	Puma Energy	423,554,288	198,098,317	-	4,957,784	-	167,354,385	793,964,774	15.5%
2	Camel Oil	312,368,864	273,117,271	-	-	-	-	585,486,135	11.4%
3	Mansoor Industries	254,060,448	259,056,437	-	-	-	-	513,116,885	10.0%
4	Oilcom	145,930,546	128,315,248	4,806,582	-	-	47,660,086	326,712,462	6.4%
5	Mount Meru Petroleum	143,353,248	129,449,111	880,250	-	-	-	273,682,609	5.3%
6	TotalEnergies	144,845,982	87,220,842	714,000	1,618,000	20,000	35,443,164	269,861,987	5.3%
7	Lake Oil	122,264,933	130,462,388	-	-	-	12,130,212	264,857,533	5.2%
8	Acer Petroleum	129,172,125	114,266,240	-	-	-	-	243,438,365	4.8%
9	Olympic Petroleum	144,060,500	98,897,500	-	-	-	-	242,958,000	4.7%
10	GBP	130,230,205	104,050,857	387,738	-	-	-	234,668,800	4.6%
11	Oryx Energies	105,640,400	38,626,600	15,000	-	-	-	144,282,000	2.8%
12	Star Oil	64,302,964	65,485,368	-	-	-	-	129,788,332	2.5%
13	Afroil Investment	58,404,712	41,011,000	-	-	-	-	99,415,712	1.9%
14	GAPCO	34,863,000	47,583,044	-	-	-	-	82,446,044	1.6%
15	Vivo Energy	48,601,183	30,366,043	-	-	-	-	78,967,226	1.5%
16	Petroafrica	45,446,200	26,394,350	-	-	-	-	71,840,550	1.4%
17	Costalina	67,310,763	2,035,631	-	-	-	-	69,346,394	1.4%
18	Asas Energies	52,431,221	15,311,238	-	-	-	-	67,742,460	1.3%
19	Admire Oil	40,753,717	15,223,531	-	-	-	-	55,977,248	1.1%
20	Dalbit Petroleum	43,957,524	8,137,040	156,219	-	-	-	52,250,783	1.0%
21	Barrel	28,275,000	20,111,875	-	-	-	-	48,386,875	0.9%
22	UNO Petroleum	22,415,412	23,656,868	-	-	-	-	46,072,280	0.9%
23	Petrofuel	40,158,488	1,088,189	-	-	-	-	41,246,677	0.8%
24	Sultanate	17,286,944	23,174,756	-	-	-	-	40,461,699	0.8%
25	Hass Petroleum	22,170,323	15,478,440	-	-	-	-	37,648,763	0.7%
26	Lyawere	4,374,000	31,685,100	-	-	-	-	36,059,100	0.7%
27	ATN Petroleum	16,936,019	16,008,603	-	-	-	-	32,944,622	0.6%
28	Kalahari	14,226,462	10,683,211	-	-	-	-	24,909,673	0.5%
29	Shree International	10,562,390	13,388,867	-	-	-	-	23,951,257	0.5%
30	Infinity	22,569,764	-	-	-	-	-	22,569,764	0.4%
31	TANOIL Investments	19,724,546	2,668,495	-	-	-	-	22,393,041	0.4%
32	Sahara	11,499,009	9,453,675	-	-	-	-	20,952,684	0.4%
33	GPSA	18,649,193	-	-	-	-	-	18,649,193	0.4%
34	Evosha	87,000	-	-	17,533,500	-	-	17,620,500	0.3%
35	V&R	17,211,938	-	-	-	-	-	17,211,938	0.3%
36	NGS	9,029,572	6,772,296	-	-	-	-	15,801,868	0.3%
37	GM & Company	4,132,400	5,548,000	-	-	-	-	9,680,400	0.2%
38	Olasiti	7,725,399	-	-	-	-	-	7,725,399	0.2%
39	Bageni	-	7,143,094	-	-	-	-	7,143,094	0.1%
40	Societe Petroriele	3,912,952	3,017,833	-	-	-	-	6,930,785	0.1%
41	GSG Oil	4,362,791	1,278,977	-	-	-	-	5,641,769	0.1%
42	Refuelling Solutions	5,431,400	-	-	-	-	-	5,431,400	0.1%
43	Lugeye Oil	1,933,212	2,791,520	-	-	-	-	4,724,733	0.1%
44	ASAM oil	2,014,944	2,010,938	-	-	-	-	4,025,882	0.1%
45	Tosha	829,042	2,026,481	-	-	-	-	2,855,523	0.1%
	TOTAL	2,817,071,021	2,011,095,275	6,959,788	24,109,284	20,000	262,587,847	5,121,843,216	

Table 15: Market Share Analysis of the Top 10 OMCs from the year 2022 to FY 2024/25

S/N	FY 2024/25		FY 2023/24		FY 2022/23		2022	
1.	Puma Energy	15.5%	Puma Energy	16.6%	Puma Energy	13.5%	Puma Energy	15.9%
2.	Camel Oil	11.4%	MOIL	11.1%	TotalEnergies	12.0%	TotalEnergies	12.3%
3.	Mansoor Industries	10.0%	TotalEnergies	8.3%	MOIL	8.5%	Oryx Energies	8.5%
4.	Oilcom	6.4%	Acer Petroleum	8.0%	Oryx Energies	8.0%	MOIL	8.0%
5.	Mount Meru Petroleum	5.3%	Oilcom	7.8%	Oilcom	7.0%	GBP	7.8%
6.	TotalEnergies	5.3%	Oryx Energies	6.0%	Acer Petroleum	6.7%	Camel Oil	5.0%
7.	Lake Oil	5.2%	Lake Oil	5.5%	Camel Oil	6.5%	Mount Meru Petroleum	4.8%
8.	Acer Petroleum	4.8%	Camel Oil	5.1%	GBP	5.8%	Acer Petroleum	4.7%
9.	Olympic Petroleum	4.7%	Olympic Petroleum	4.8%	Mount Meru Petroleum	4.8%	Oilcom	4.7%
10.	GBP	4.6%	Mount Meru Petroleum	3.7%	Olympic Petroleum	4.4%	Olympic Petroleum	4.1%
	TOTAL	76.9%	TOTAL	76.9%	TOTAL	77.1%	TOTAL	75.8%

5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPLY OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS



5.1. LPG Facilities

The main LPG facilities include receiving and storage facilities, LPG cylinder re-filling plants, and LPG cylinder distribution warehouses. LPG is primarily imported through the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, which serve as the main entry points for bulk imports.

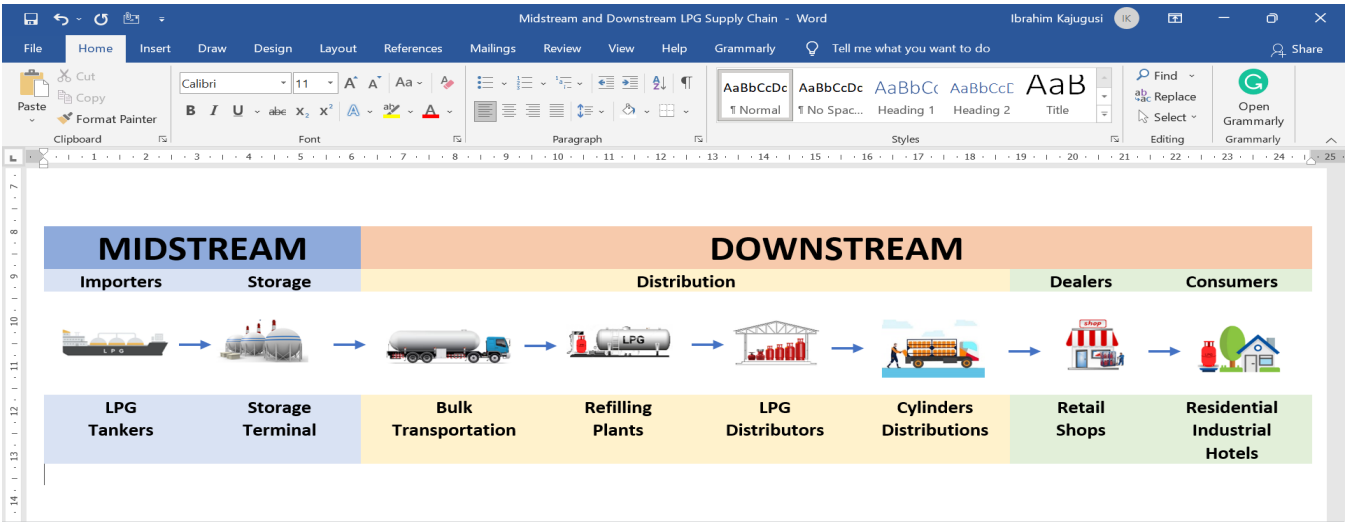


Figure 27: LPG Supply Chain in Tanzania Mainland

The total storage capacity for LPG receiving facilities in Dar es Salaam and Tanga increased from 15,750 MT in 2022/23 to 17,700 MT in 2023/24, as shown in **Table 16** and **Figure 27**. Although there was no further increase in storage capacity during the review period for 2024/25, several new LPG infrastructure projects are ongoing, as listed in **Table 17**. These projects are expected to significantly expand the country's LPG import and storage capacity once completed, further improving supply reliability and supporting the increasing demand for clean cooking energy. The number of upcountry LPG storage and filling plants has grown, with capacity rising from 2,153 MT in 2023/24 to 2,214 MT in 2024/25, as illustrated in **Figure 28**. This growth reflects ongoing private sector investment in expanding LPG distribution infrastructure beyond major port cities to serve regional markets.

Table 16: A List of LPG Receiving Facilities in Dar es Salaam and Tanga as of 30th June 2025

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

Table 17: Under Construction Projects of LPG Receiving and Storage Facilities

S/N	Name of Facility	Physical Location	Capacity
1	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited – Petroleum Marine Loading and Offloading facility	Mjimwema, Tungi and Vijibweni Wards in Kigamboni, Dar es	Conventional Buoy Mooring (CBM) with 45,000 DWT and associated receiving pipeline of 8.8km (3.4km offshore and 5.4km on shore)
2	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited – Petroleum Marine loading and offloading facility	Putin/Ndaoya, Chongoleani, Tanga	CBM with 45,000 DWT and an associated receiving pipeline of 3.3 km
3	Tanga International Energy-LPG Import and Storage Facility	Chongoleani Peninsula, Tanga	20,000 MT
4	Oilcom (T) Ltd - LPG Bulk Storage & Filling Plant	Keko Area, Temeke, Dar es salaam	15,000 MT
5	Manjis Logistics Limited, LPG storage and filling plant	Iyunga Industrial Area, Mbeya	120 MT
6	Salima Oxygen Limited	Mkuranga, Pwani	150 MT

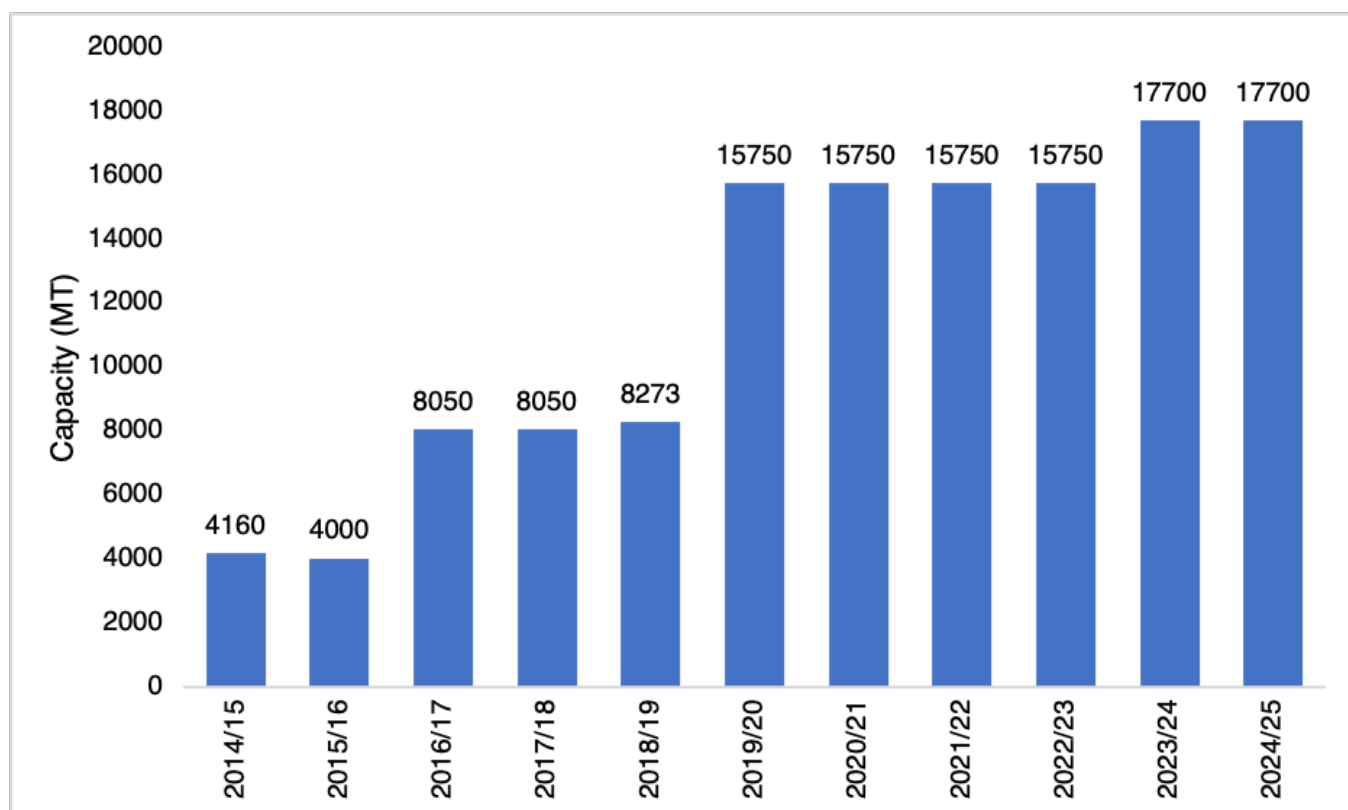


Figure 28: Growth of LPG Receiving and Storage Capacity in Tanzania Mainland

Table 18: List of Upcountry LPG Facilities and Their Storage Capacities in Mainland Tanzania

S/N	Name of Facility	Region	Capacity in MT
1	Acer Petroleum Tanzania Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	51
2	Lake Gas Limited - Maji ya chai LPG Facility	Arusha	57
3	Manjis Gas Limited - Arusha LPG Facility	Arusha	180
4	Orange Gas Limited - Ngaramtoni LPG Facility	Arusha	262
5	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kikatiti LPG Facility	Arusha	46
6	Lake Gas Limited – Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	18
7	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	110
8	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Dodoma LPG Facility	Dodoma	146
9	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Geita LPG Facility	Geita	23
10	Lake Gas Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	34
11	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	25
12	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Iringa LPG Facility	Iringa	46
13	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Bukoba LPG Facility	Kagera	23
14	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kigoma LPG Facility	Kigoma	23
15	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Moshi LPG Facility	Kilimanjaro	60
16	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Moshi LPG Facility	Kilimanjaro	46
17	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Lindi LPG Facility	Lindi	23
18	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Babati LPG Facility	Manyara	23
19	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Musoma LPG Facility	Mara	23
20	Lake Gas Mbeya	Mbeya	18
21	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Mbeya LPG Facility	Mbeya	50
22	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Mbeya LPG Facility	Mbeya	46
23	Lake Gas - Morogoro (nyuma ya nanenane)	Morogoro	18
24	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Morogoro LPG Facility	Morogoro	46
25	Lake Gas Limited – Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	54
26	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	260
27	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Mwanza LPG Facility	Mwanza	146
28	Manjis Gas Supply Limited – Ilemela LPG Facility	Mwanza	60

S/N	Name of Facility	Region	Capacity in MT
29	Mwanza Gaz Limited LPG Facility -Misungwi	Mwanza	50
30	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Njombe LPG Facility	Njombe	23
31	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Sumbawanga LPG Facility	Rukwa	23
32	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Songea LPG Facility	Ruvuma	23
33	Oryx Energies Tanzania Limited - Isaka LPG Facility	Shinyanga	50
34	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kahama LPG Facility	Shinyanga	23
35	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Shinyanga LPG Facility	Shinyanga	23
36	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Singida LPG Facility	Singida	23
37	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Tabora LPG Facility	Tabora	23
38	Lake Gas - Tanga Kange	Tanga	13
39	Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited - Kange LPG Facility	Tanga	23
	Grand Total		2,214

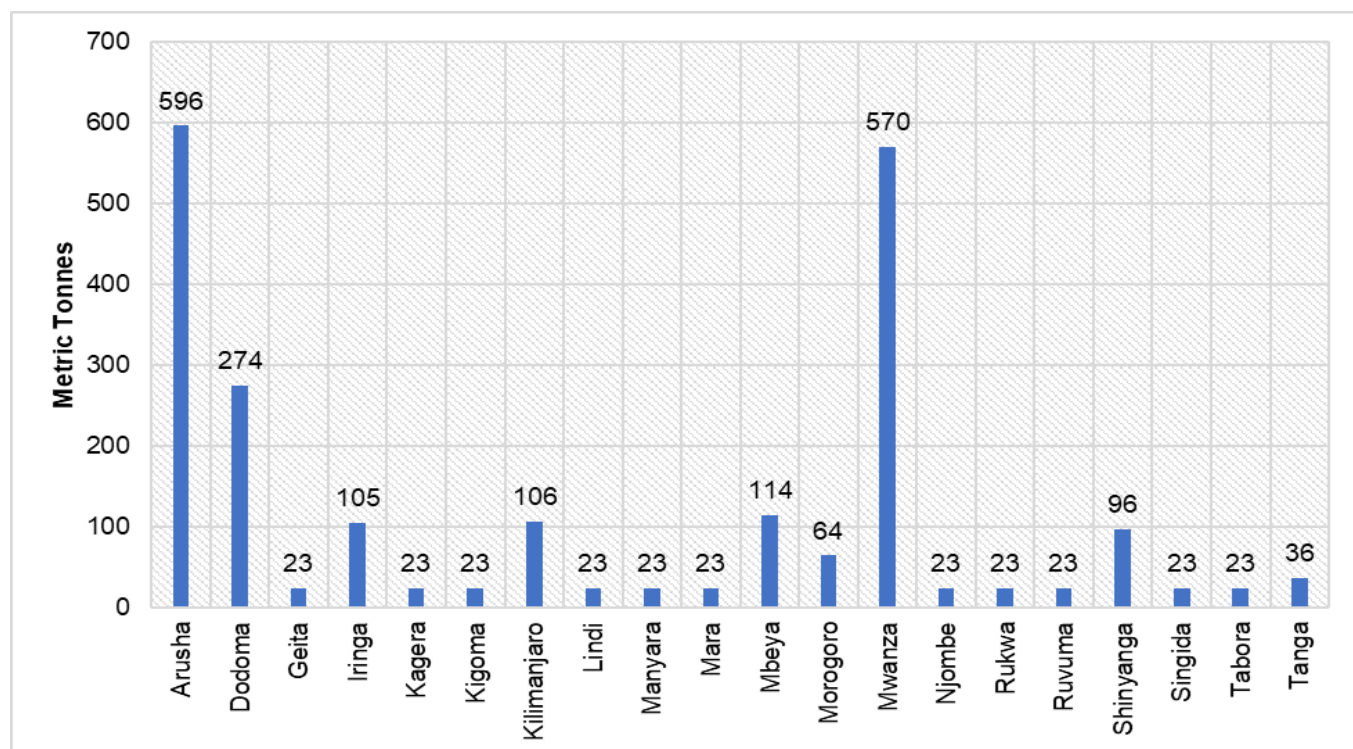


Figure 29: Upcountry LPG Refilling Facilities and their storage capacities

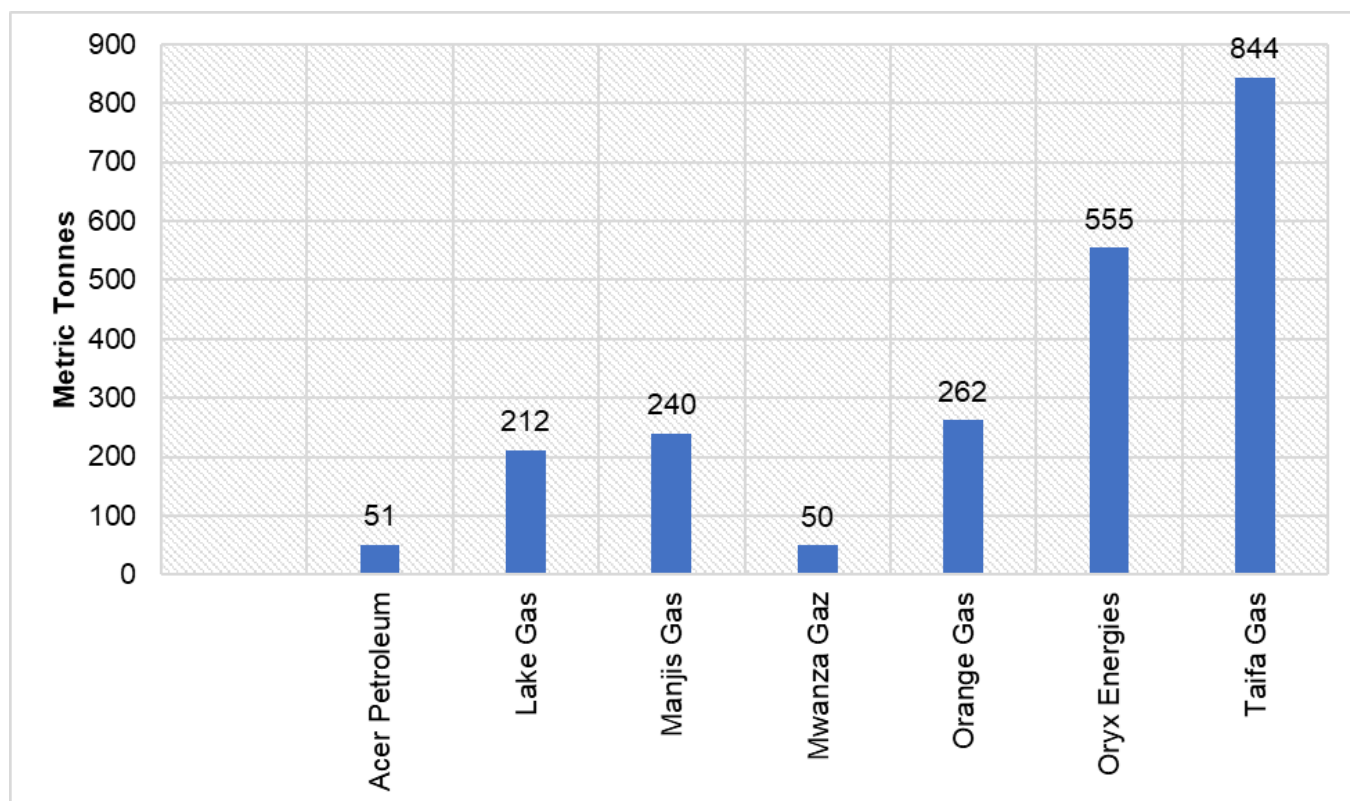


Figure 30: LPG operators with upcountry refilling facilities and their storage capacities

5.2. LPG Cylinder Colour Coding and Markings

In accordance with the Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) Rules, 2020 and its Amendments, each LPG wholesaler must have cylinders that are marked with a distinctive colour and symbol.

The Amendment to the Rule further introduced a mandatory requirement for wholesalers to submit their proposed distinguishing colour and mark of cylinders for approval by the Authority. Under the Rules, “distinguishing colour and mark” means the colour, features, pattern, brand name, and trademark applied on the cylinder that clearly differentiate it from cylinders owned by other wholesalers.

This requirement aims to ensure clear brand recognition of LPG cylinders nationwide, improve consumer protection and traceability, prevent illegal refilling and cross-brand misuse, and strengthen regulatory oversight across the LPG value chain.

In line with the above provisions, **Figure 31** presents licensed LPG wholesalers operating in Mainland Tanzania have adopted unique and identifiable cylinder colours and markings for public awareness and compliance with the legal framework.



Taifa Gas Tanzania Limited



Oryx Gas Tanzania Limited



Orange Gas Limited



Manjis Gas Supply Company Ltd



Lake Gas Limited



Camel Oil (T) Limited



O-Gas (Oilcom)



Meru Gas (Acer)



Las Trading Company Limited



Puma Energy Tanzania Limited



Salima Oxygen Limited



Kobil Tanzania Limited



TotalEnergies Marketing Tanzania Limited



M-Gas Resources Limited



M-Gas Cooking Limited



Loti Energies Company Limited

Figure 31: LPG Cylinders in the Market with Distinctive Colours and Marks

5.3. LPG Imports

In the year under review, LPG imports decreased by 33% to 268,909 MT, compared with 403,638 MT in the previous period. The decline is mainly due to lower volumes of LPG destined for re-export, which were previously routed through Tanzanian ports but are now being handled through ports in neighbouring countries. However, LPG imports for domestic consumption continued to grow, driven by the implementation of the National Clean Cooking Agenda and ongoing market penetration initiatives by LPG Marketing Companies (LMCs). The Government and LPG marketing companies continued to raise public awareness about the importance and convenience of using clean energy sources instead of traditional fuels like charcoal, firewood, and kerosene, which are also regarded as unclean and harmful.

In the year under review, there were a total of 133 licensed LPG operators in the LPG sub-sector, comprising 14 companies holding LPG wholesale licences and 119 licensed LPG distributors. These operators fully complied with the technical requirements and were actively engaged in distributing LPG across the country. The distribution is carried out through bulk deliveries to cylinders installed at customer premises, as well as through small cylinders of various sizes, including 3 kg, 6 kg, 15 kg, and up to 40 kg, which are widely available in the market. EWURA will continue to ensure that more operators meet the set requirements, thereby expanding access to LPG and strengthening the reliability and safety of the supply chain. **Table 19** presents LPG imports in 2024/25, whereas **Figure 32** indicates the LPG import trend from 2015/16 to 2025/25.

Table 19: LPG Imports in FY 2024/25 (in Metric Tonnes)

Month	Quantity
Jul-24	22,894
Aug-24	33,511
Sep-24	24,486
Oct-24	21,649
Nov-24	26,161
Dec-24	14,793
Jan-25	17,939
Feb-25	24,274
Mar-25	16,175
Apr-25	22,443
May-25	22,393
Jun-25	22,190
FY 2024/25	268,909
FY 2023/24	403,638
% Change	-33%

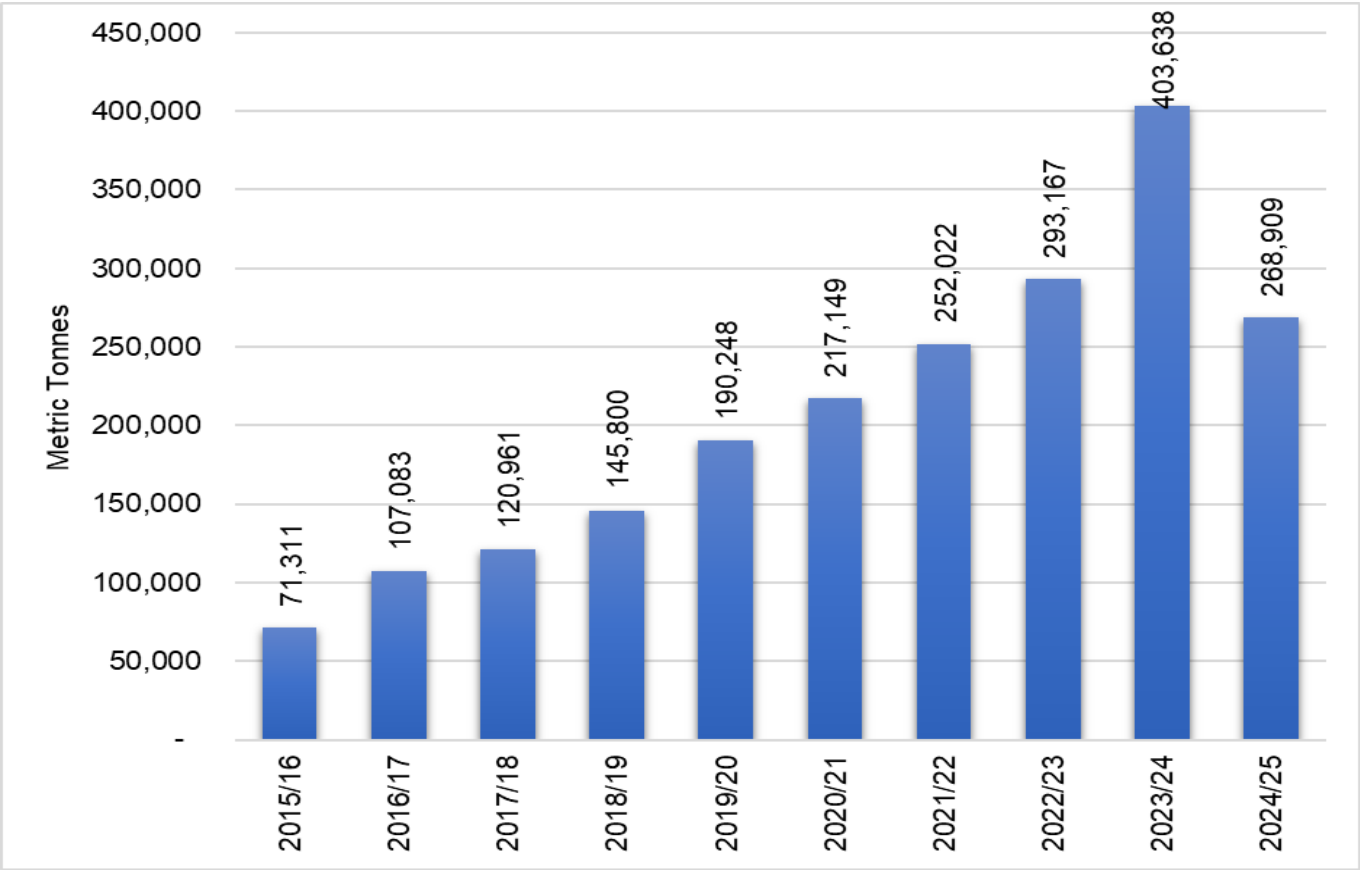


Figure 32: LPG imports from FY 2015/16 to FY 2024/25

5.4. LPG Consumption and Market Share

In the period under review, the total national consumption of LPG amounted to 224,459,737.72 kilograms. The LPG market remains dominated by a few key players with nationwide distribution networks, with varying levels of penetration across the six zones.

The analysis of company sales indicates strong market concentration, with Oryx Gas and Taifa Gas jointly accounting for nearly 60% of the national LPG market. Other brands contribute the remaining share through both regional and targeted market presence. **Figure 33** illustrates the National LPG Market Share by Company, while **Figure 34** presents LPG Sales per Zone by Company.

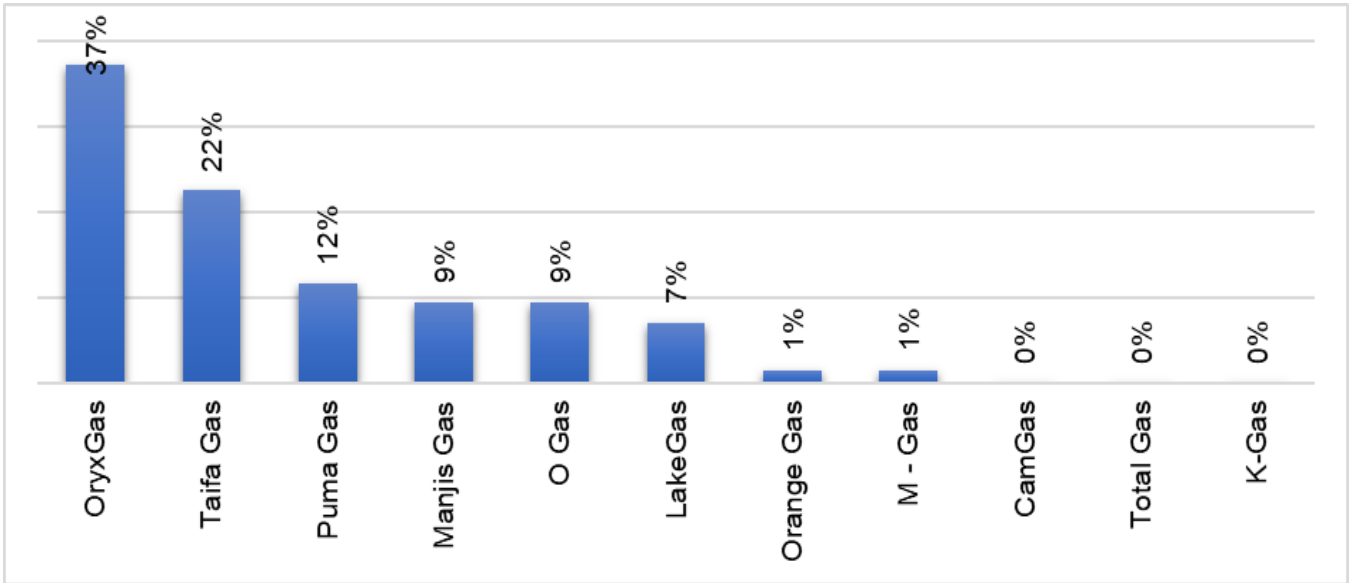


Figure 33: National LPG Market Share by Company

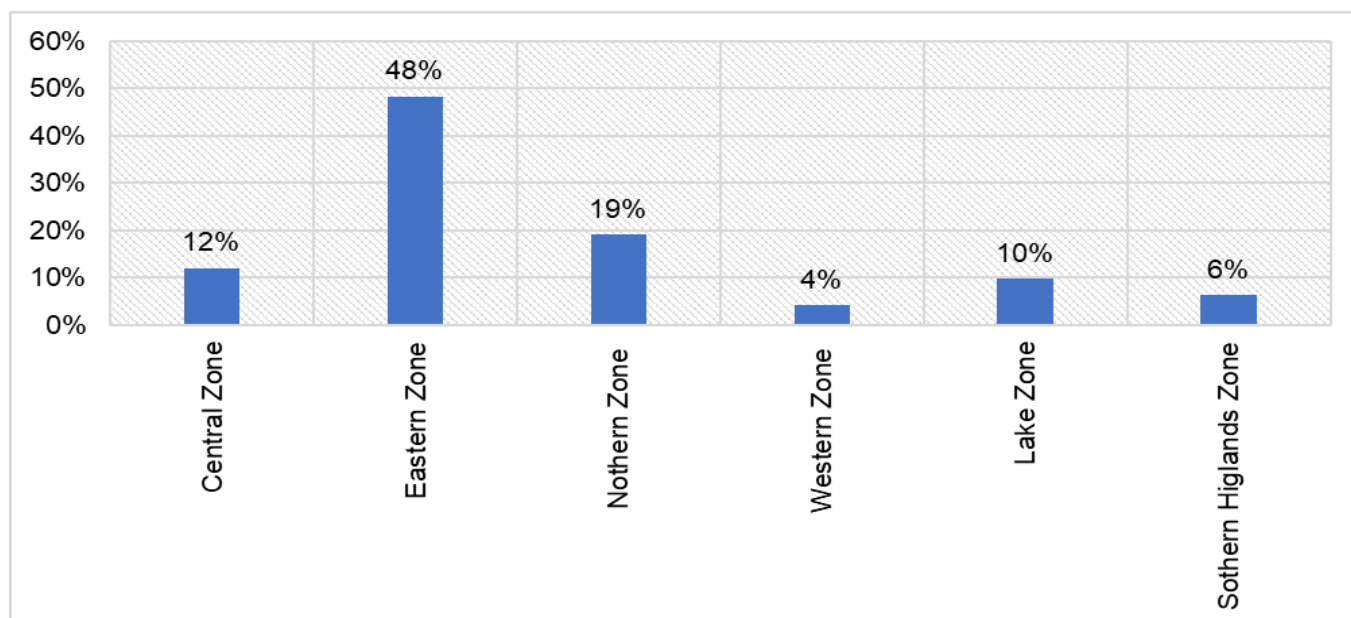


Figure 34: LPG Sales per Zone by Company

Figure 35 below illustrates the upward trend in national LPG consumption alongside the steady increase in per capita consumption over the five years from 2020/2021 to 2024/2025. Total consumption rose from 136.65 million Kg in 2020/2021 to 224.46 million Kg in 2024/2025, while per capita consumption increased from 2.44 Kg to 3.49 Kg during the same period. This growth reflects expanding access, rising household adoption, and strengthened distribution networks nationwide.

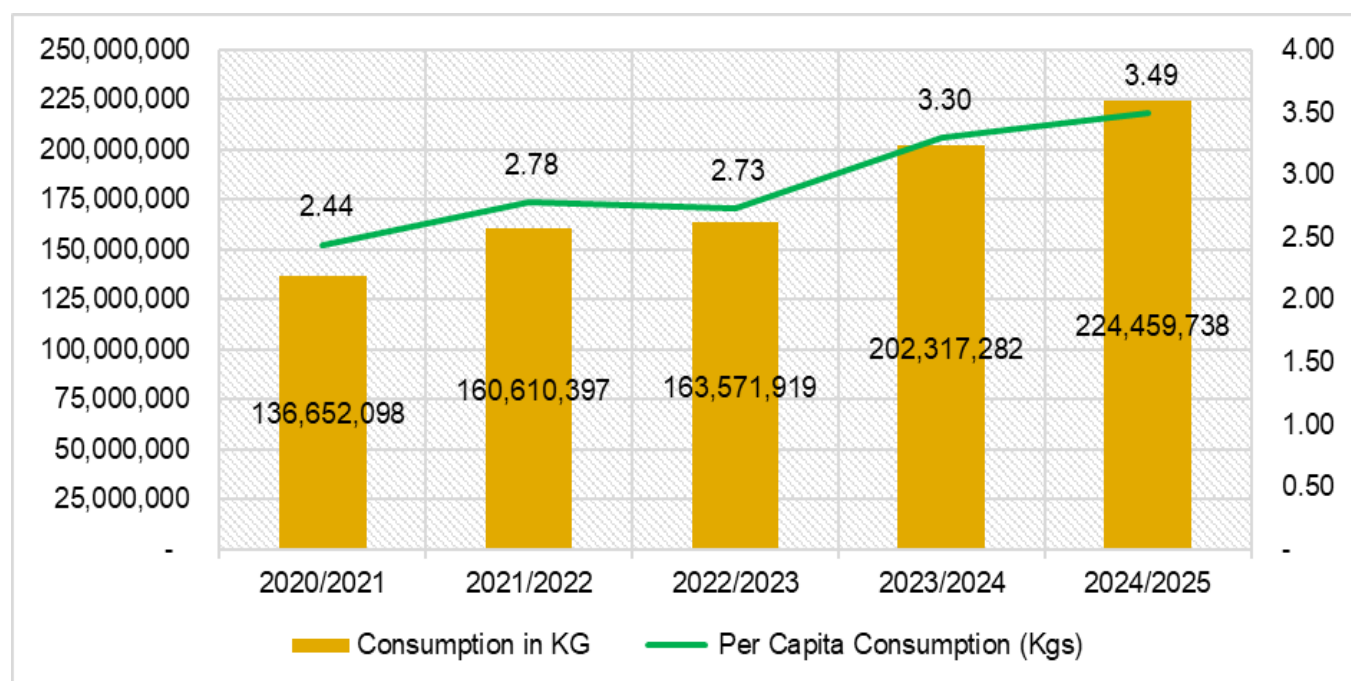


Figure 35: Trend in Consumption of LPG and Per Capita Consumption

5.5. Clean Energy for Cooking

The shift to Clean Cooking Energy is a major national priority for Tanzania, championed by Her Excellency Dr Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, whose directives led to the introduction of the Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034. The strategy aims to phase out the use of biomass fuels (firewood and charcoal) and transition 80% of households to clean cooking energy sources by 2034. Biomass fuels have a severe impact on public health, especially women and children, due to indoor air pollution and the environment through deforestation. LPG is among the identified energy sources for

transitioning to clean cooking energy in the country. EWURA, under the Ministry of Energy's coordination, has continued to play a vital regulatory and facilitative role in implementing the National Clean Cooking Strategy by ensuring that LPG is safely, reliably, and affordably available to the public as a clean cooking alternative. During FY 2024/25, EWURA implemented several initiatives in the LPG subsector to support the National Clean Cooking Agenda, as detailed in **Annex 5**. Among these efforts were the donation of LPG stoves and the installation of a domestic LPG bulk storage tank at Morogoro Secondary School, and conducting LPG education and awareness programs to stakeholders across the country, as presented in **Figure 36** and **Figure 36**.



Figure 36: EWURA Donating the Domestic LPG Bulk Storage and Kitchen Installation to Morogoro Secondary School



Figure 37: EWURA Conducting LPG Awareness to stakeholders

Table 20: LPG Marketing Companies Market Share for FY 2024/25

TOTAL COMPANY SALES PER ZONE IN KGS								
TOTAL SALES LOCAL	Eastern Zone	Central Zone	Northern Zone	Western Zone	Lake Zone	Southern Highlands Zone	TOTAL SALES	COMPANY SHARE
OryxGas	36,992,945	10,623,778	13,343,636	5,419,747	10,080,173	7,088,734	83,549,012.84	37.22%
Taifa Gas	21,988,767	7,835,364	6,250,852	3,100,590	6,907,454	4,414,145	50,497,172.30	22.50%
O Gas	13,771,396	3,331,714	736,988	-	1,814,267	1,354,593	21,008,958.00	9.36%
CamGas	80,294	10,070	-	-	-	-	90,364.35	0.04%
Orange Gas	-	225,332	3,110,638	-	-	-	3,335,970.20	1.49%
Manjis Gas	1,502,645	1,291,227	16,146,976	281,235	1,277,785	694,630	21,194,498.25	9.44%
M – Gas	146,692	2,953,646	-	-	-	-	3,100,338.40	1.38%
LakeGas	8,631,911	-	3,392,656	808,043	2,006,087	758,755	15,597,452.22	6.95%
Puma Gas	25,236,923	763,800	-	-	-	-	26,000,723.16	11.58%
TotalEnergies Gas	63,836	5,845	12,000	-	-	-	81,681.00	0.04%
K-Gas	3,567	-	-	-	-	-	3,567.00	0.00%
TOTAL SALES LOCAL	108,418,976	27,040,777	42,993,747	9,609,615	22,085,766	14,310,857	224,459,737.72	100.00%
% of Zonal Consumption	48%	12%	19%	4%	10%	6%	100%	

6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPLY OF LUBRICANTS

6.1. Lubricant Operations and Infrastructure

Tanzania's lubricant supply is monitored by the Authority to ensure safety, quality, and availability in line with policies, laws and rules governing the lubricant supply chain in the country. The country's lubricant supply operates in two (2) ways: importing finished lubricants ready for distribution in the market and importing raw materials, primarily base oil and additives, for local blending.

Most finished lubricants and lubricant raw materials arrive in Tanzania through the Dar es Salaam Port, with other entry points including the border crossings at Namanga, Rusumo, Horohoro, Sirari, and Tunduma. Imported base oils and additives are processed and blended locally into finished lubricants at existing blending facilities. Figure 22 illustrates the lubricant supply chain in Tanzania. **Figure 38** also illustrates the lubricant supply chain in Tanzania.

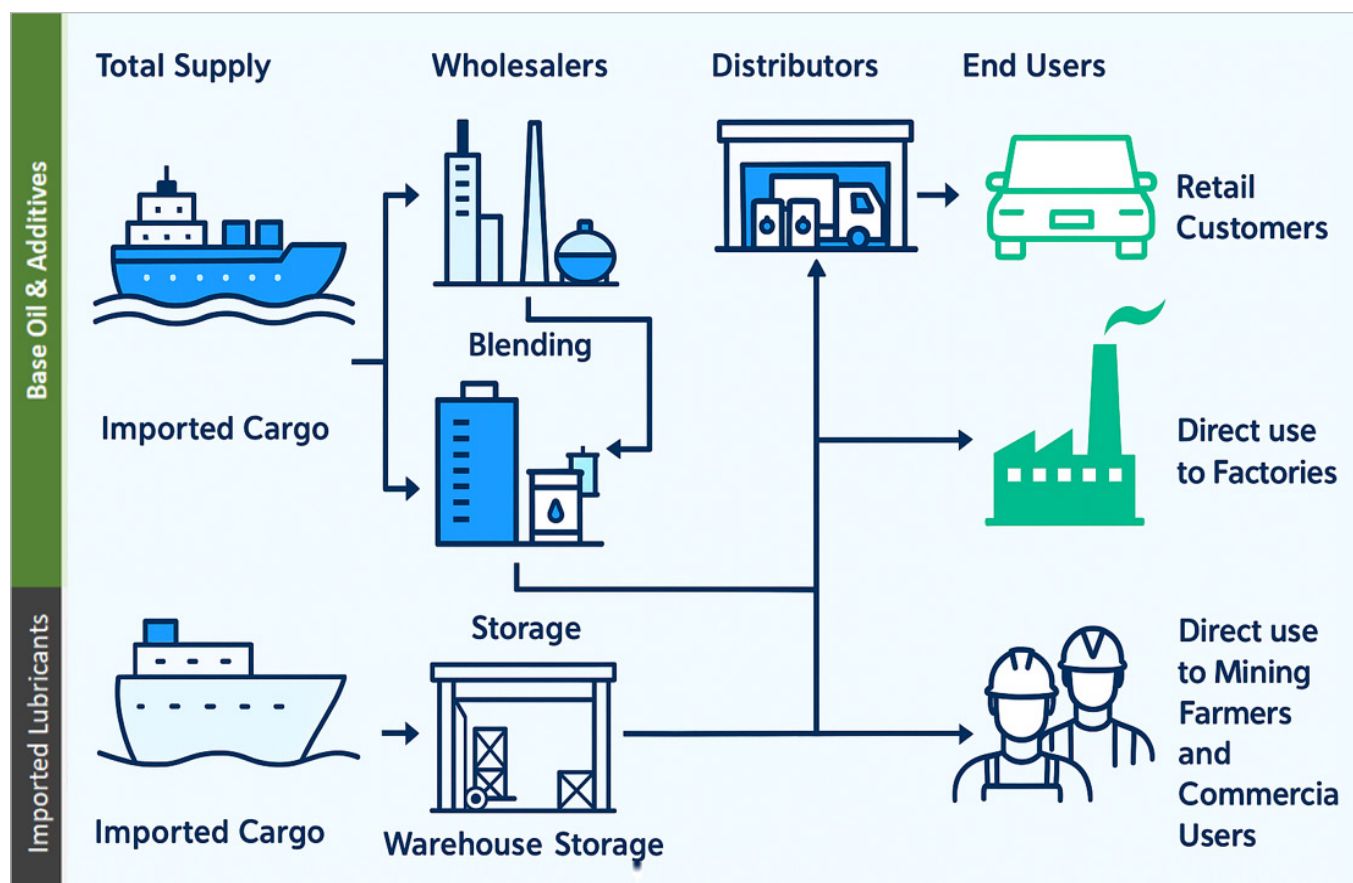


Figure 38: Lubricant Supply Chain in Tanzania

6.2. Infrastructure

As of 30th June 2025, Tanzania had seven (7) operational lubricant blending plants. These facilities are equipped with storage tanks for both raw materials and finished products, blending tanks or kettles, additive dosing units, filtration and pumping systems, and mixing and homogenization equipment. They also utilise control systems to oversee and regulate the blending process. In addition, each plant has quality control laboratories and filling stations where the finished lubricants are packaged into containers or barrels for distribution. The list of existing lubricant blending plants is provided in **Figure 39**.

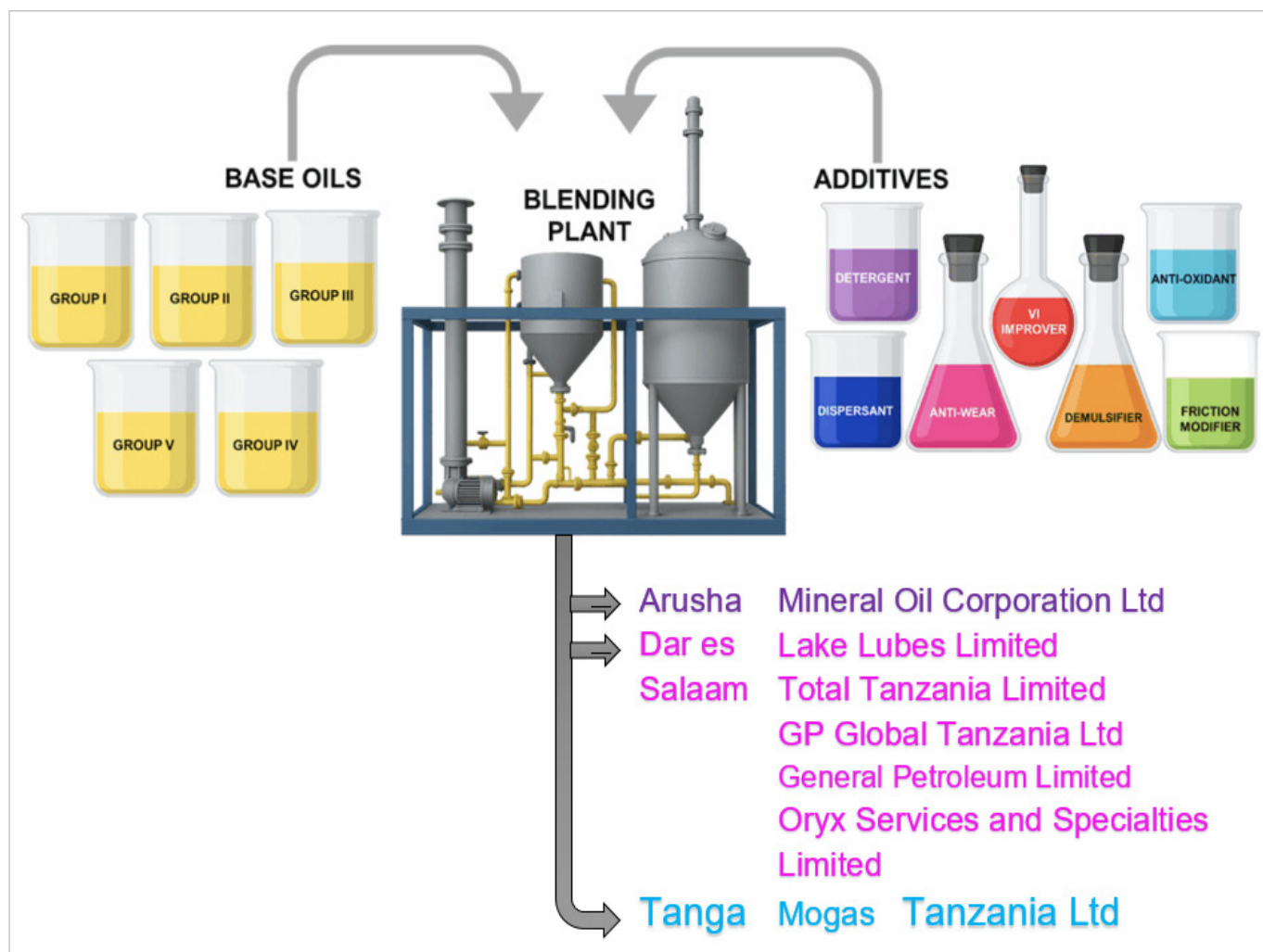


Figure 39: Lubricant Blending Plants as of 30th June 2025

Additional lubricant facilities include wholesale and distribution warehouses for storing finished lubricants. Before such facilities are authorised to commence business operations, EWURA conducts inspections to verify compliance with applicable laws, established standards, health, safety and environmental (HSE) requirements, as well as recognised best practices in the petroleum industry.

6.3. Registration

EWURA oversees the lubricants business through the Petroleum (Lubricants Operations) Rules 2022, GN 115. These rules, in place since 2014, have been periodically reviewed to reflect customer needs, improve enforcement, and adapt to technological changes. They stipulate that anyone engaging in the lubricant business within Tanzania Mainland must hold an EWURA licence.

EWURA registers locally blended and imported lubricants in Tanzania Mainland to ensure the availability of substandard-free products and protect the interests of suppliers in the market. This process helps identify and monitor lubricants in the market, ensure product quality, and trace non-conforming products. The registration is conducted by filling out the Lubricant Registration Application Form and submitting the proofs as outlined in **Figure 40**.

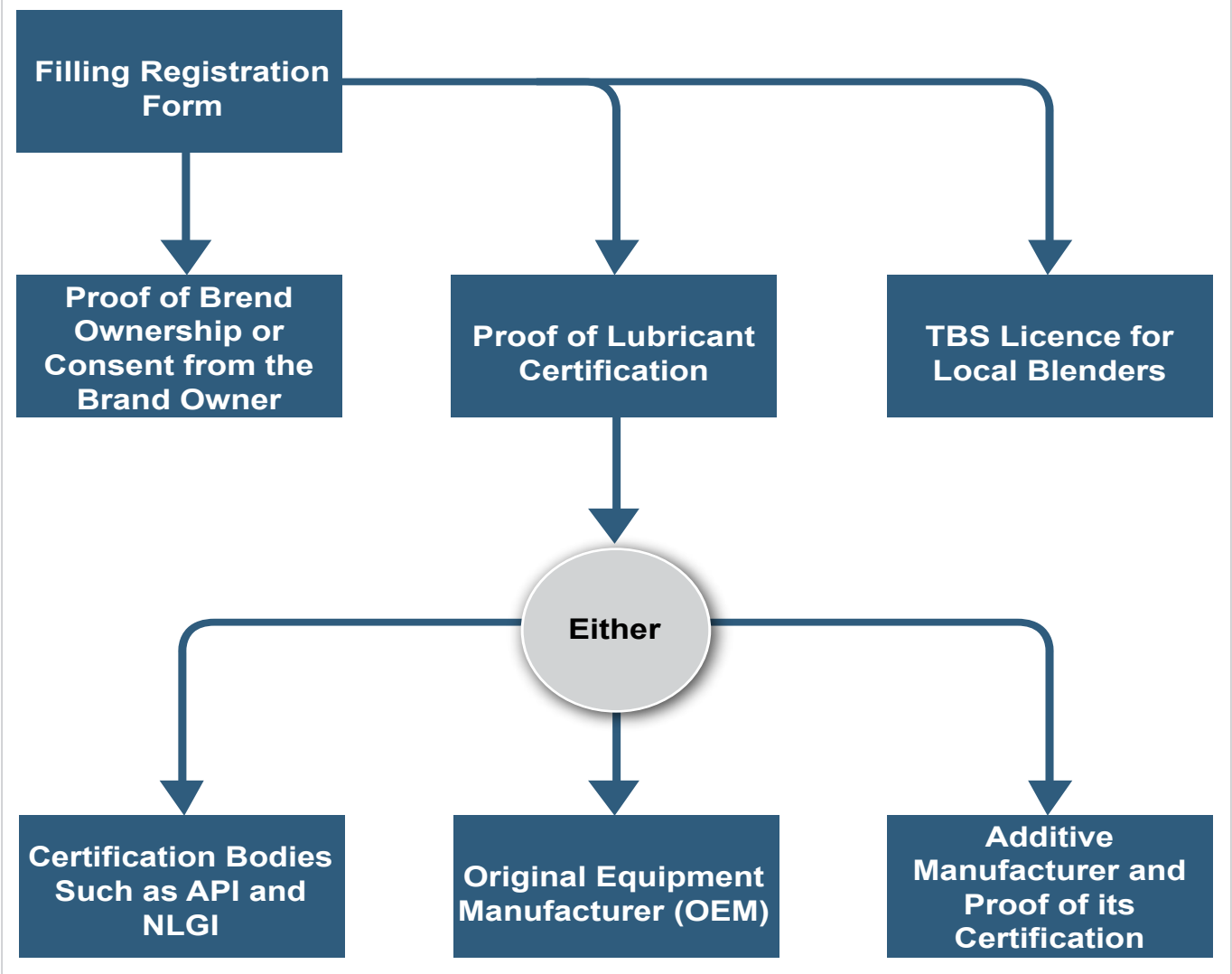


Figure 40: Requirements for Lubricant Registration

6.4. Supply of Lubricant in Tanzania

The lubricants supplied in the country are sourced from both imported finished products and locally blended products. In the financial year 2024/25, a total of 62,785,798 litres of lubricants were supplied to the market, representing a 2.7% increase from the 61,133,025 litres supplied in 2023/24. A total of 53,302,336 litres were locally blended, accounting for 85% of the overall supply. **Figure 41** and **Figure 42** show the annual contribution of imported and locally blended lubricants in the financial year 2024/25, and the monthly comparison of locally blended versus imported lubricants in 2024/25, respectively.

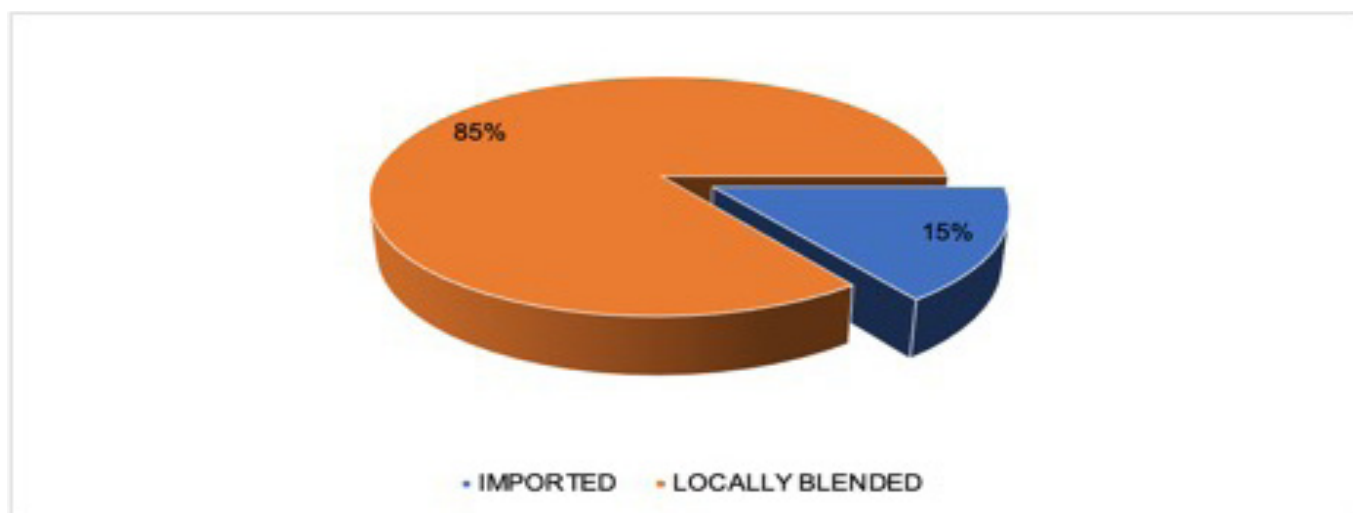


Figure 41: Annual Contribution of Imported and Locally Blended Lubricants for the FY 2024/25

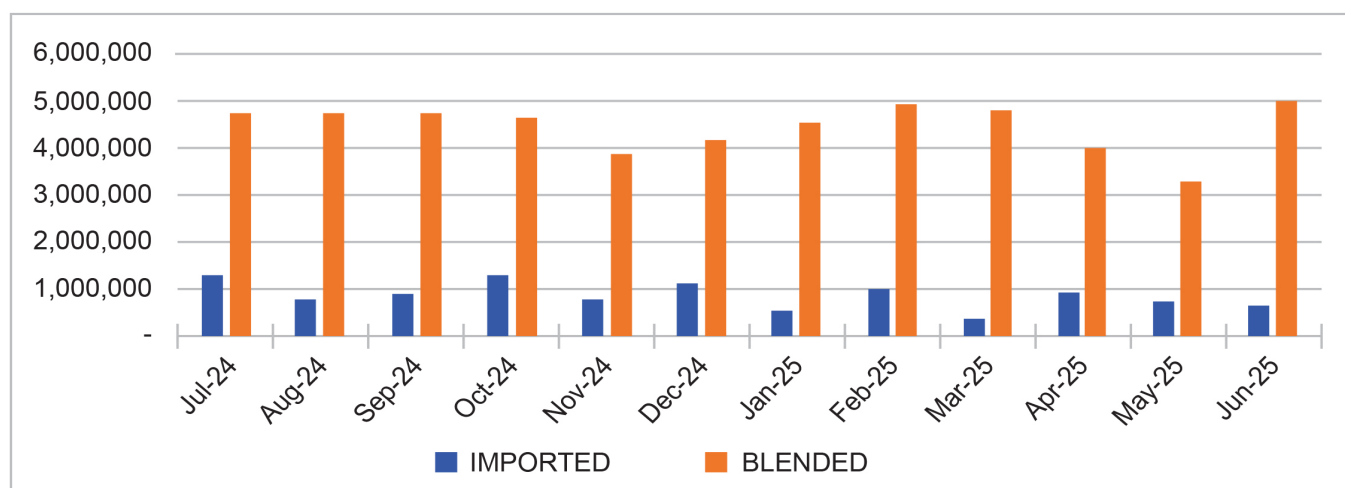


Figure 42: Monthly Locally Blended and Imported Lubricants in FY 2024/25

Table 21 shows the quantities of lubricants imported and locally blended in the year under review, monthly, and the market share of lubricant blending plants in FY 2024/25 is presented in Table 22.

Table 21: Locally blended and imported lubricants in FY 2024/25 (in Litres)

Month	Imported	Blended	Total
Jul-24	1,227,951	4,712,263	5,940,214
Aug-24	691,567	4,702,062	5,393,629
Sep-24	820,781	4,681,423	5,502,204
Oct-24	1,225,673	4,640,957	5,866,630
Nov-24	662,997	3,881,550	4,544,547
Dec-24	996,721	4,136,566	5,133,287
Jan-25	467,463	4,511,983	4,979,446
Feb-25	951,018	4,932,650	5,883,668
Mar-25	261,046	4,817,448	5,078,494
Apr-25	888,874	4,010,777	4,899,650
May-25	672,033	3,245,958	3,917,991
Jun-25	617,340.0	5,028,699.0	5,646,039
Total FY 2024/25	9,483,462	53,302,336	62,785,798
Total FY 2023/24	10,047,099	51,085,925	61,133,025

Table 22: Market Share of the Blending Plant in FY 2024/25 (in Litres)

Company Name	Imported	Blended	Total	Share %
TotalEnergies	951,981	15,486,035	16,438,016	26.20%
Oryx Energies	174,740	14,777,556	14,952,296	23.83%
Mineral Oil		9,523,737	9,523,737	15.18%
Mogas	27,060	6,055,440	6,082,500	9.69%
General Petroleum	81,300	3,937,866	4,019,166	6.40%
Vivo Energy	2,541,842	-	2,541,842	4.05%
Lake Lubes	5,457	2,314,062	2,319,519	3.70%
Oilpec Petrochemicals Ltd	1,490,601		1,490,601	2.38%
Fuchs	321,895	1,069,440	1,391,335	2.22%
Wambi Lube	853,663		853,663	1.36%
Prime Region	659,720		659,720	1.05%
R.K Chadusama	476,971		476,971	0.76%
Puma Energy	472,975		472,975	0.75%
AGL International	350,480		350,480	0.56%
Yamuna Petroleum	295,677		295,677	0.47%
Mantrac	254,076		254,076	0.40%
African Fuel and Lubricants Ltd	191,936		191,936	0.31%
Mount Meru Retailers	75,548		75,548	0.12%
Premium Parts and Services	65,477		65,477	0.10%
Vital Oil & Chemicals Ltd	62,111		62,111	0.10%
Hass Petroleum		57,200	57,200	0.09%
Sinopec		46,203	46,203	0.07%
Euro Petro Lubs Ltd	46,203		46,203	0.07%
AXL	22,805		22,805	0.04%
Nyanza Bottling Company	21,100		21,100	0.03%
Toyota (T) Limited	15,445		15,445	0.02%
Tri Pump	11,360		11,360	0.02%
Kobil	13,040		13,040	0.02%
TOTAL	9,483,462	53,267,539	62,751,001	100.00%

7. LICENSING ACTIVITIES

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

7.1. Issuance of Construction Approvals

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

In the year under review, EWURA granted a total of 304 approvals. Of these, 301 approvals were for petroleum retail outlets, and 3 for LPG filling plants. For petroleum retail outlets, 228 approvals were issued for urban areas, while 73 approvals were issued for rural areas. **Figure 43** shows the trend in the number of facilities issued construction approval since FY 2017/18.

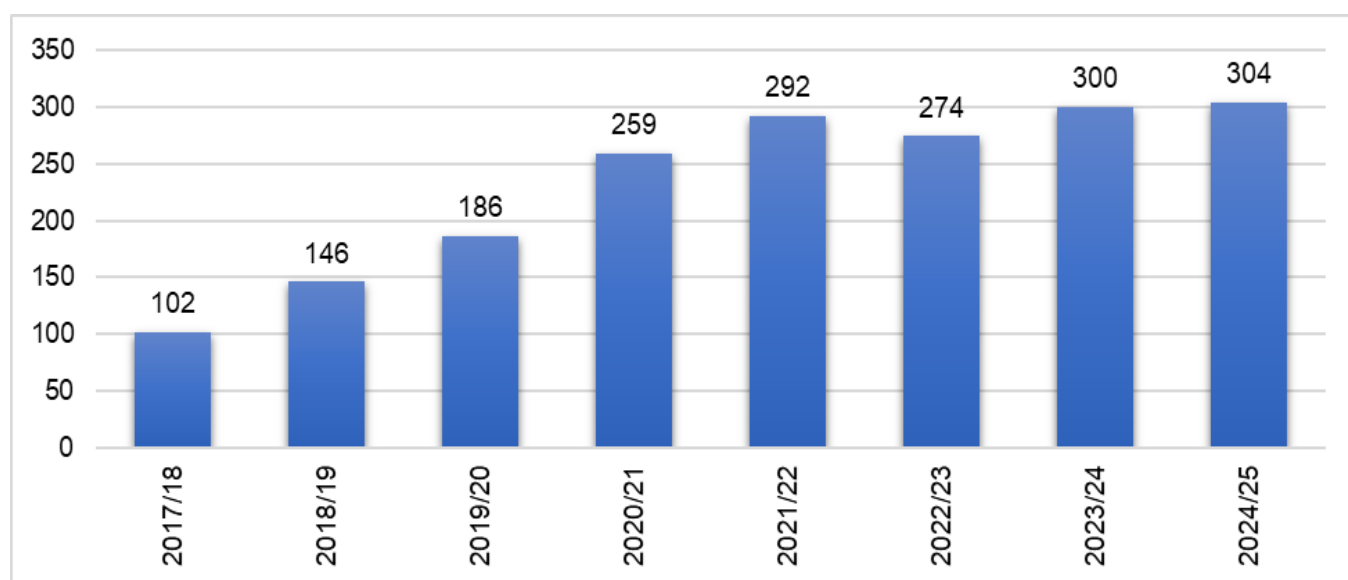


Figure 43: Trend of Facilities Issued with Construction approval since FY 2017/18

7.2. Issuance of licence

In the Financial Year 2024/25, the Authority continued to evaluate and issue licences for petroleum infrastructure. EWURA issued a total of 766 petroleum licences, down from 849 in FY 2022/23. Of the total issued in 2024/25, 380 licences were granted to new applicants, while 386 were renewals. In addition, during the period under review, the Authority registered one (1) company as an independent petroleum marine surveyor.

EWURA continued to license LPG distributors and promoted the development of low-cost petroleum retail outlets in rural areas to enhance access to LPG nationwide and improve the availability of quality petroleum products. Furthermore, EWURA continued to grant conditional licenses to rural petroleum retail outlets that met the essential technical standards without compromising HSE requirements. A summary of licences issued in the year 2024/25 is shown in **Figure 44**.

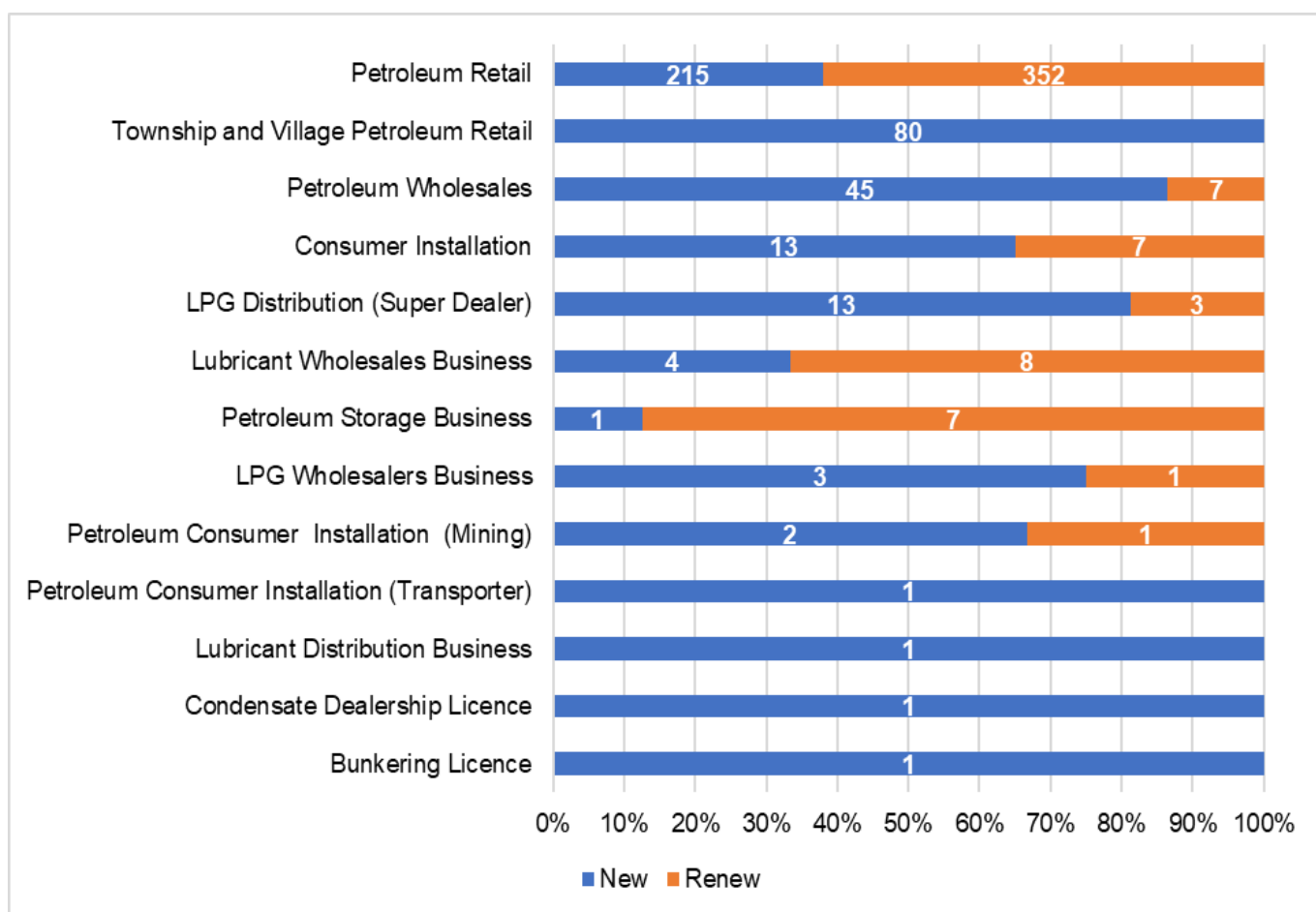


Figure 44: Petroleum Licences Issued in FY 2024/25

8. COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

In the Financial Year 2024/25, EWURA actively conducted compliance monitoring and enforcement nationwide to ensure that operators in the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sectors adhered to relevant laws, regulations, standards, and industry best practices. These monitoring activities included sampling petroleum products to verify quality, overseeing the fuel marking project, performing fuel marker detection tests, inspecting petroleum facilities to confirm compliance with infrastructure standards and health, safety, and environmental (HSE) requirements, and monitoring adherence to the published petroleum cap prices.

Operators found to have violated applicable laws and standards faced legal action. This section details the compliance monitoring and enforcement activities conducted across various regulated areas during the review period.

8.1. Monitoring Compliance to Petroleum Infrastructure Standards

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

In FY 2024/25, the Authority conducted compliance monitoring inspections at 944 petroleum facilities. Out of 944 facilities, 787 facilities, equivalent to 83.37% were found to be compliant with licensing terms, applicable laws, HSE requirements, and petroleum industry best practices. The compliance level increased by 4.08 percentage points, from 79.29% in FY 2023/24. Facilities found non-compliant were temporarily closed until all identified issues were addressed.

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



8.2. Monitoring Compliance with Petroleum Products Quality

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

By regulating the distribution and sale of petroleum products that conform to the applicable national standards, the Authority contributes to reducing emissions from vehicles and industrial machinery. The current national standards for petroleum products, which require the distribution of low-sulfur products, not only improve air quality but also contribute to lower overall Greenhouse Gas emissions.

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

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

In compliance monitoring, EWURA has been performing quality checks on petroleum products in accordance with the Petroleum (Sampling and Testing) Rules, 2010, GN No. 211. During the review period, EWURA collected 610 petroleum product samples from licensed facilities, including retail outlets and storage depots. Of the 610 samples collected, 579, equivalent to 94.92%, met quality specifications. Compliance decreased slightly by 0.62 percentage points, from 95.54% in FY 2023/24.

Quality testing for these samples was carried out at accredited laboratories to ensure compliance with Tanzanian standards. The Authority remains committed to achieving a 100% compliance rate and ensuring that only quality petroleum products are available in the market. **Figure 45** illustrates the trend of non-conformity in petroleum product quality from FY 2007/08 to FY 2024/25.

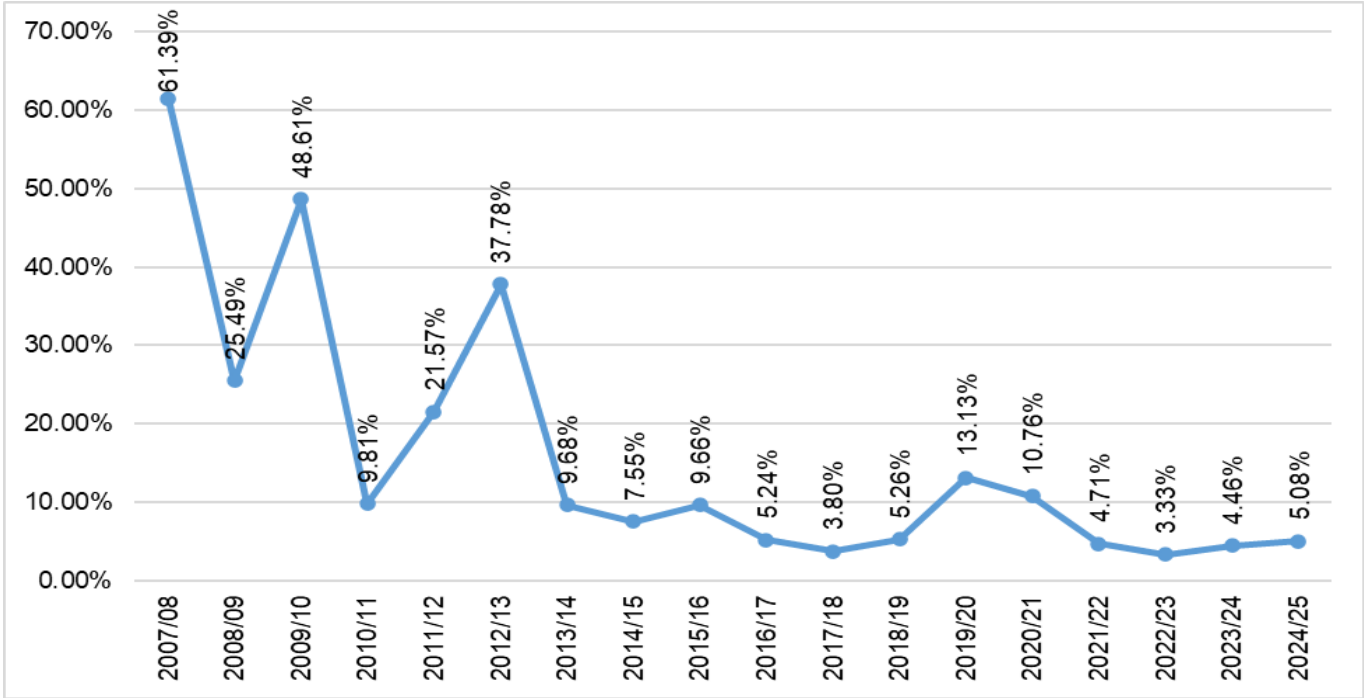


Figure 45: Trend of Non-Conformity to Quality Standards from FY 2007/08 to FY 2024/25

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



8.3. Monitoring Compliance with Fuel Marking Programmes

EWURA continued implementing the fuel marking programme, as mandated by the Petroleum Products (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010, GN. No. 210 to combat fuel adulteration, dumping of transit products and smuggling of petroleum products from neighbouring countries.

During the review period, a total of 4,740,223,389 litres of petroleum products were marked, equivalent to an increase of 5% from 4,255,954,259 litres marked in FY 2023/24. The marked petrol volume reached 1,992,817,240 litres, equivalent to a 13% increase, while the marked diesel volume was 2,741,397,100 litres, equivalent to a 10% increase compared to the previous Financial Year. The increase is attributed to growing energy demand, reflecting expanded economic activities and improved human well-being.

Meanwhile, the total market volume for kerosene was 6,009,049 litres, representing a 34% decline from the previous year. This decline is attributed to several factors, including the availability and accessibility of affordable alternative energy sources such as LPG, solar energy, and electricity, supported by intensive rural electrification programs. Additionally, the decline is linked to EWURA's enforcement actions aimed at curbing kerosene adulteration.

Table 23 shows the monthly marked volumes for FY 2023/24. EWURA will persist in monitoring efforts to prevent the dumping of transit, tax-exempt, and smuggled petroleum products into the local market.

Table 23: Summary of Marked Volumes in FY 2024/25 (in Litres)

Month	Petrol	Diesel	IK	Grand Total
24-Jul	170,887,766	241,117,459	796,000	412,801,225
24-Aug	167,645,983	235,025,788	636,000	403,307,771
24-Sep	157,382,296	225,337,402	684,500	383,404,198
24-Oct	173,343,766	245,342,778	804,049	419,490,593
24-Nov	165,041,156	239,762,479	415,500	405,219,135
24-Dec	170,000,867	228,039,795	309,500	398,350,162
25-Jan	168,690,913	226,194,503	685,500	395,570,916
25-Feb	152,451,958	207,340,917	331,000	360,123,875
25-Mar	165,585,497	219,933,107	274,000	385,792,604
25-Apr	156,891,975	209,016,753	319,000	366,227,728
25-May	171,110,504	228,062,594	357,500	399,530,598
25-Jun	173,784,559	236,223,525	396,500	410,404,584
Total Marked - FY 2024/25	1,992,817,240	2,741,397,100	6,009,049	4,740,223,389
Total Marked - FY 2023/24	1,757,066,750	2,489,805,909	9,081,600	4,255,954,259
Change	13%	10%	-34%	11%

EWURA conducted both periodic and ad hoc inspections, including sampling from various petroleum facilities nationwide, to conduct fuel marker detection tests. During the year 2024/25, fuel marker detection exercises were conducted at 932 facilities, with 952, which is equivalent to 97.90% passing the tests. Compliance level has increased by 1.31 percentage points, from 96.59% in FY 2023/24. Facilities found with non-conforming petroleum products, EWURA enforced legal actions in line with the Petroleum Products (Marking and Quality Control) Rules, 2010. These actions included facility closures and imposing fines. Additionally, operators identified with tax-exempt and transit petroleum products were referred to the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for the collection of evaded taxes and other penalties as stipulated by customs laws. **Figure 46** indicates the trend of Marker failed facilities from FY 2010/11 to FY 2024/25.

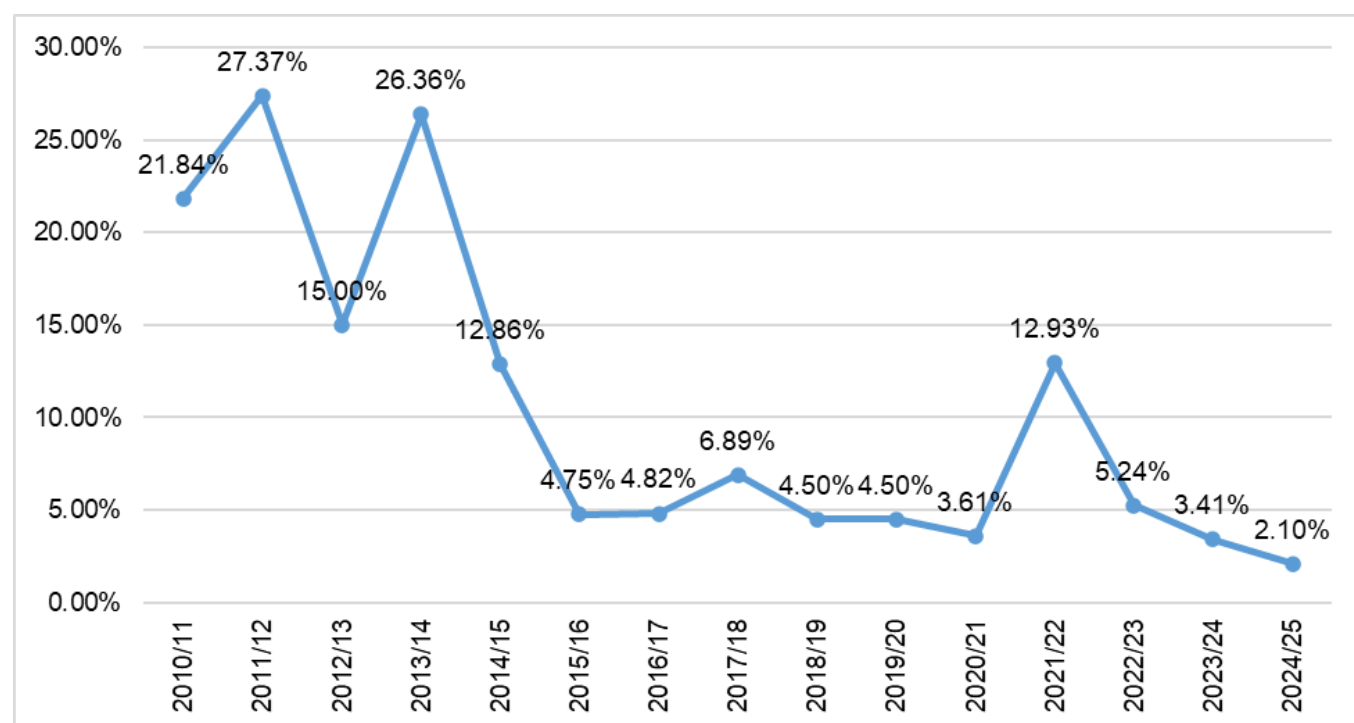


Figure 46: Trend of Marker Failed Facilities from FY 2010/11 to FY 2024/25

8.4. Compliance with the Price Setting Rules

In accordance with the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (Petroleum Products Price Setting) Rules, 2022, the Authority continued to supervise and ensure compliance with petroleum cap prices. These cap prices were determined and issued on the first Wednesday of each month.

9. THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE EACOP PROJECT

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project, extending 1,443 km from Hoima in Uganda to Chongoleani, Tanga, with 1,147 km traversing Tanzania, continued to make significant progress during the period under review. The project supports the evacuation of Uganda's estimated 6 billion recoverable barrels of crude oil and remains one of the largest infrastructure undertakings in the region. Throughout the year, EWURA closely monitored implementation activities to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements, including safety, environmental, local content and applicable standards.

As of 30th June 2025, overall project implementation reached 64.1%, reflecting steady progress across major components. Significant advancements were made on the pipeline system, with 13 construction spreads opened in both Tanzania and Uganda, and notable achievements including 405 km of welded pipes, 140 km of field-joint LE coating, and 43 km lowered-in. The delivery and handling of line pipes also made good progress, with 12 vessels offloading a total of 913 km of pipes at Dar es Salaam Port, while the 13th shipment is en route. Of the polyurethane-foam-coated pipes, 832 km had been completed, and 755 km dispatched to project sites in Tanzania and Uganda.

Significant progress was also recorded on the above-ground installations. The construction of Pumping and Pressure Reduction Stations advanced steadily, with Pumping Station Construction: PS-3, PS-5, and PS-6 registered 39.2%, 38%, and 48%, respectively, while Pressure Reduction Station progress: PRS-1 at 55.29% and PRS-2 at 60.2%, respectively. All stations are scheduled to achieve mechanical completion by June 2026. The Marine Storage and Export Terminal at Chongoleani, with four (4) onshore marine oil storage tanks, each with a capacity of 500,000 barrels of crude oil, also advanced, achieving 79% progress on the marine storage tanks and 39% progress on the export terminal structures. Installation of four marine storage tanks is complete, with pre-commissioning already underway.

The Jetty and Load-Out Facility (LOF) recorded an overall progress of 79.5%, with ongoing works including the installation of steel structures for the access trestle. Completion of this critical offshore facility is targeted for January 2026. **Figure 47** indicates the EACOP Route on the Tanzanian side with the key milestones achieved.

KEY SNAPSHOTS



Status
Ongoing



Length
1,443 km
(902 miles)



Diameter
24 inches



Capacity
216,000
barrels per
day (b/d)



Operator
East African
Crude Oil
Pipeline

- Originated from Uganda's crude oil discovery in 2006 with an estimated recoverable oil of 6 billion barrels.
- Pipeline to transport crude oil from Hoima, Uganda to Tanga, Tanzania.
- Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) signed on 26th May 2017 to facilitate the project.
- Host Government Agreements (HGA) signed on 20th May 2021 and 11 April 2021 with investors.
- Final Investment Decision (FID) announce on 2 February 2022.
- EACOP Limited established on 18 February 2022 with headquarters in Uganda.
- Pipeline system includes six pumping stations (2 in Uganda, 4 in Tanzania) and an offshore Jetty facility Tanga.
- EWURA issued construction approval on 27th October 2022.
- Main construction commenced in August 2024 with a completion period of 36 months.
- The crude oil will be coated with fusion-bonded epoxy to preserve its heat and protect against corrosion.

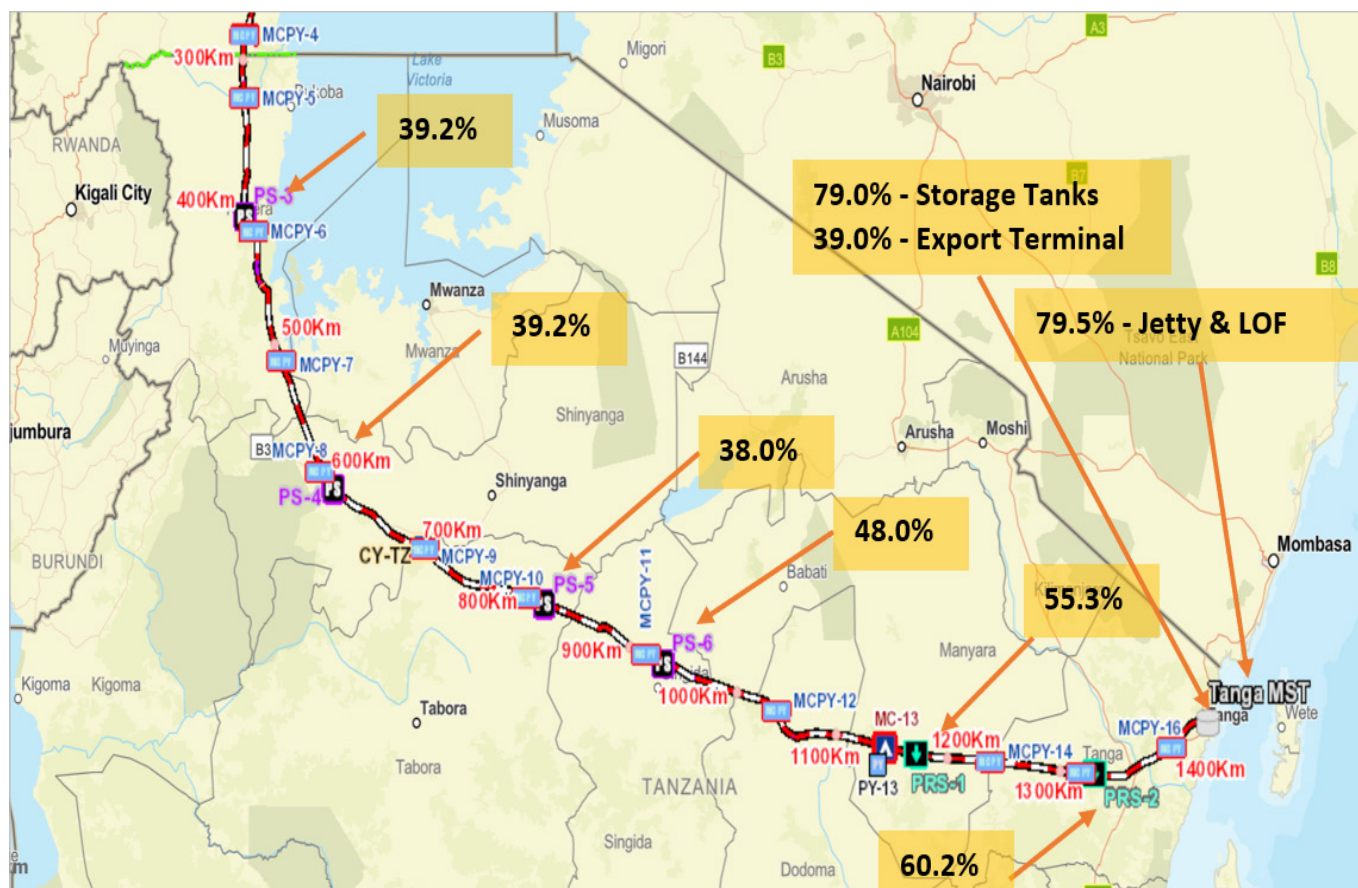


Figure 47: Typical EACOP Pipeline route in Tanzania layout and Progress

Upstream drilling in Uganda also continued, with a combined 154 production wells drilled: 14 at the Kingfisher Development Area (KFDA) and 140 across the Tilenga fields, supporting timely readiness for first oil.

Compensation and land acquisition activities were mostly completed, with 9,863 out of 9,927 Project Affected Persons (99%) fully compensated, allowing uninterrupted access to the right-of-way. Construction camps remained operational, with 10 camps in Tanzania already accommodating personnel across various work fronts, supporting both pipeline and facilities development.

Local content performance remained robust. During the review period, the project employed 6,498 Tanzanians, accounting for 81% of the total workforce of 8,009 employees, and contributed 28,060,026 total Tanzanian man-hours since the project began. Goods and services purchased from the local market amounted to USD 44.9 million for the quarter, a 3.1% increase from the previous period, bringing the total local expenditure to USD 531.24 million since the project's start.

Tanzanian citizens have received training through various EACOP Level I Contractors. The training programmes include lifting, defensive driving, offshore crane operation, and forklift operation.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND AUDIT REVIEW

The project developers or proponents are required to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and audit studies to fulfil the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2004 and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005. EIA studies are conducted before the implementation of a project, while Environmental Audit studies are carried out after the commencement of operations to determine compliance with EIA recommendations and the level of impacts of the project on the environment. The regulations further prohibit any licensing Authority in mainland Tanzania from issuing a licence unless the applicant produces to the licensing Authority an EIA certificate issued by the Minister responsible for the environment.

In the period under review, the Authority received and participated in the review of 236 EIA and 11 Environmental Audit (EA) studies related to petroleum facilities. The recommendations were submitted to the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) for consideration of issuing EIA Certificates. EWURA will continue raising awareness among the public to ensure prospective project developers understand the importance of conducting EIAs to protect the environment and meet the requirements for obtaining construction approval from EWURA.

11. INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS



During the period under review, the Authority continued to investigate incidents, focusing on identifying their causes and recommending corrective actions to put in place controls to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in the future. This is in accordance with Section 30(2)(o) of the Petroleum Act, Cap 392, which requires the Authority to investigate incidents that result in damage to infrastructure, injury, or loss of life or property.

In the year 2024/25, EWURA carried out investigations on 11 incidents involving pipeline leakage, Illegal LPG refilling operations, road accidents and fire at petrol station. The charts in **Figure 48** summarize the distribution of incidents by type during FY 2024/25.

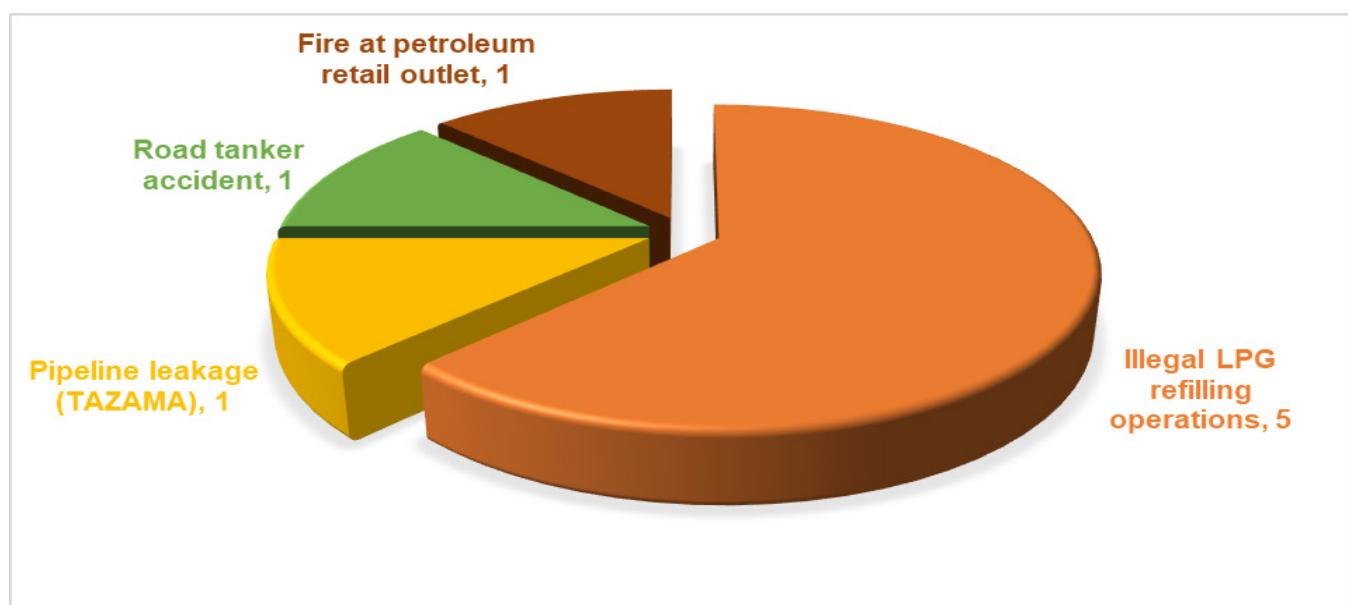


Figure 48: Number of Incidents that Occurred in FY 2024/25

In response to the incidents that occurred during FY 2024/25, corrective actions were taken to mitigate the impact and prevent future occurrences. Clean up operations were organised for areas affected by oil spills, with operators instructed to restore the polluted sites to their original state. The leak section of the pipeline was promptly repaired to stop leakages, and safety measures were reinforced to prevent environmental pollution. Legal actions were taken against individuals involved in illegal refilling operations, and inspections were conducted to ensure compliance with HSE regulations. Additionally, efforts were made to enhance emergency preparedness and improve vehicle safety measures to avoid future accidents. **Table 24** presents detailed information about the incidents that occurred. The Authority will continue to undertake planned and ad-hoc inspections to monitor compliance with HSE requirements.

Table 24: Incidents that Occurred in FY 2024/25

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
1	9 th August 2024	GAPCO (T) Ltd - Uhuru Peak Service Station, located at Plot No. 32, Block "Z", Kibo Road, Moshi Municipality, Kilimanjaro Region	Confined space entry accident caused by oxygen deprivation and suffocation during underground tank Calibration.	The incident occurred during the routine calibration of an underground Automotive Gas Oil storage tank containing approximately 36,000 litres of water. A 21-year-old male, Shalom Albert Tarimo, entered the tank to retrieve a dropped phone. Shortly after entering the tank in a confined space, he suffered oxygen deprivation, resulting into his death.	a) Loss of life b) Shutdown and delay of operations during investigations and implementation of corrective actions	Directed GAPCO (T) to promote awareness to its staff on confined space risks, among other safety precautionary measures.
2	23 rd September 2024	Upanga West area, Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam Region	Illegal Refilling of LPG Cylinders	The operator/owner was found conducting illegal refilling of LPG cylinders at unauthorised premises, endangering public health or safety, which is contrary to Rule 40 (1) (c) of Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) Rules, 2020	Risk of explosion	Legal actions were taken.
3	2 nd October 2024	Kagomu Street, Mahina Ward in Mwanza City	Fire explosion due to illegal activities of refilling LPG on unauthorised premises		a) Two (2) people were injured (Ms. Maimuna Abdallah was confirmed injured, and Mr. Wilisamehe Munissi; b) Damage to the house; and c) Loss of other properties (clothes, furniture, electronic devices and chickens).	
4	11 th November 2024	Machimbo area, Ilala in the Dar es Salaam Region.	Illegal refilling of LPG and storage of LPG cylinders at unauthorised premises	Juma Simon (suspect) conducted LPG business at unauthorised premises and illegally refilling LPG cylinders contrary to the law.	Public safety risks, including potential explosions and fires	Legal actions were taken.

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
5	21 st November 2024	Upanga West, Ilala in Dar es Salaam	Illegal refilling of LPG	The suspect (Shedrack Ernest Chavaligino) was found undertaking illegal refilling of LPG contrary to the law.	Public safety risks, including potential explosions and fires	Legal actions were taken.
6	23 rd November 2024	Kalimaji area of Moshono Ward, Arusha District	Illegal LPG refilling activities	Mr. Julius Edward Mshana (suspect) was found conducting illegal refilling operations at his premises in Kalimaji area, Moshono Ward, Arusha District, contrary to the law. 38kg Lake Gas Ltd cylinders were used to refill 6kg and 15kg cylinders of various brands, including Lake Gas, Manjis Gas, Oryx Gas, Taifa Gas, and Orange Gas.	Public safety risks, including potential explosions and fires	Legal actions were taken.
7	23 rd December 2024	Nyati - Congo Street, Kariakoo, Ilala in Dar es Salaam	Illegal refilling of LPG and storage of LPG cylinders at unauthorised premises	Three suspects (Ally Dunia Shabani, Salum Rashid Chama and Mohamed Shabani) were found conducting LPG business at unauthorised premises and illegally refilling LPG cylinders contrary to the law.	Public safety risks, including potential explosions and fires	Legal actions were taken.
8	29 th March, 2025 Reported to EWURA on 2 nd April 2025	KM 236- Melela Mlandizi area, Mvomero District, Morogoro region	The cause of the oil leakage was mechanical failure due to metal loss above 80% in a pipe section where the leak occurred, resulting in the pipe failing to withstand a normal operating pressure range.	On 29 th March, 2025, a pipeline leak was reported at KM 236-Melela Mlandizi area, Mvomero District, Morogoro region at 10:30 hrs. It was detected after a sudden pressure drop. The leakage was caused by metal loss above 80% in a pipe section where leakage occurred, failing to withstand a normal operating pressure range. The leakage resulted in gasoil spillage in the area. The incident prompted immediate response efforts to contain the spill and mitigate its environmental impact.	a) Loss of Gasoil due to oil spillage (Amount couldn't be established) b) Environmental pollution due to oil spills.	Pipeline operations were shut down. TAZAMA and submitted an incident report. Repairs were successfully carried out. Environmental clean-up and site restoration were done in the affected/ polluted area.

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
9	12 th April 2025	Ruanda Village, Mbozi District in Songwe Region	The road fuel tanker overturned after the driver miscalculated an overtaking manoeuvre on a hilly section, leading to off-road driving, loss of control, and overturning.	The incident involved a fuel road tanker with registration numbers T899 CHP / T176 CNB, owned by Super Star Forwarders Company Limited. The tanker was transiting 40,000 L of petrol from the GAPCO Tanzania Limited terminal in Dar es Salaam to Lusaka, Zambia. While overtaking on a hilly section, it went off the road to avoid a head-on collision with another vehicle. Braking off-road caused turbulence that led to a disconnection between the tractor and trailer, resulting in the trailer overturning.	Spillage to the environment and damage to the road fuel tanker fuel tank	The operator took appropriate steps, including reporting the incident to the police, securing and barricading the scene, and transferring the remaining fuel to another tanker
10	15 th May 2025	Mzizima Street, Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam Region	Illegal Refilling of LPG Cylinders	Mr. Rukson Romans, Mr. Abubakari Athumani, and Mr. Ally Nassoro Ally were found conducting illegal refilling of LPG cylinders at Mr. Salum Kitogo's unauthorized operational premise located at Mzizima Street, Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam Region, endangering public health and safety, contrary to Rule 40 (1) (c) of Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) Rules, 2020	Risk of explosion and endangering public health and safety	Legal actions were taken, and the matter was reported to the police

SN	Incident Date	Location	Type/ Cause	Description of Incident	Incident Impact(s)	Corrective Actions
11	11 th June 2025	Muriet Area, Sokoni One Ward, Arusha City Council in Arusha region	Fire incident at a petroleum retail outlet	Fire outbreak occurred at a licensed petroleum retail outlet operated by Aloyce Ephraim Mosha T/A Kinyalla General Traders, located in Muriet Area, Sokoni One Ward, Arusha City Council. The fire occurred during the offloading of Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) from a tanker truck (Registration Number T642ABL) into the facility's underground tanks. Preliminary findings indicated the fire was likely initiated by an electrical short circuit originating from a multipurpose plug connected to a compressor. The resulting spark is suspected to have ignited fuel vapours during the offloading of PMS, causing an explosion and fire.	a) Destruction of three dispensing pumps and canopy lighting fixtures; b) Loss of a significant quantity of petroleum product (MSP); c) Damage to the ceiling board and wall of a nearby residential property; d) Surface damage to the station's concrete pavement; e) Destruction of tanker truck, almost 60% damaged; f) Localised air pollution due to smoke emissions.	Fire and Rescue Force responded promptly, successfully containing the fire and preventing it from spreading to nearby properties.



Figure 49: A fire incident related to illegal refilling of LPG Cylinders at Kagomu Street, Mahina Ward, Mwanza City in Mwanza Region



Figure 50A: A fire outbreak occurred at Aloyce Ephraim Mosha petrol station at Muriet Area, Sokoni One Ward, Arusha City Council in Arusha region.

12. REGULATORY IMPACT

Through various regulatory interventions, EWURA made significant impacts in the midstream and downstream petroleum sub-sector during the Financial Year 2024/2025. According to the Petroleum Regulatory Index (PRI) 2024 report, Tanzania achieved the highest overall score of 0.9022 in the East African Community. The country led with a near-perfect Regulatory Governance Index (RGI) of 0.9981 and ranked highest on the Regulatory Outcome Index (ROI), reflecting strong oversight, institutional clarity, and effective sectoral outcomes. These results confirm that EWURA's interventions are not only domestically effective but also regionally recognised as benchmarks of good practice.

One of the most notable impacts was increased compliance with infrastructure and quality standards. Through regular inspections, licensing, and enforcement, EWURA ensured that petroleum facilities adhered to technical, operational, and safety requirements. This has reduced instances of substandard fuels and improved confidence in the market. In parallel, Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) standards were strengthened, with inspections at terminals, depots, and retail outlets significantly reducing accident risks, environmental hazards, and ensuring safer working conditions.

Another regulatory impact was the assurance of a stable supply of petroleum products nationwide. EWURA's oversight on stockholding obligations, import allocations, and transportation modes minimised disruptions and ensured reliable availability. This stability was complemented by the expansion of petroleum infrastructure, most notably in rural retail networks, which improved access to petroleum products beyond major urban centres and contributed to inclusive economic growth.

The Authority also played a key role in protecting suppliers and government revenues. The fuel marking programme was instrumental in combating smuggling, diversion, and adulteration, thereby safeguarding legitimate suppliers and securing government tax revenues. This regulatory tool ensured a level playing field for businesses while protecting public interests.

In line with the national agenda, EWURA continued to support the transition to clean cooking by licensing LPG wholesalers and distributors and ensuring the wider distribution of LPG in various cylinder sizes (3kg, 6kg, 15kg, and 40kg) as well as through bulk installations. These measures have promoted safe, reliable, and affordable alternatives to traditional biomass, improving household energy access and health outcomes.

On strategic infrastructure, EWURA supervised projects with transformative regional impacts. The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) remains a future game changer that will expand Tanzania's role in regional energy integration and economic development. Meanwhile, the TAZAMA pipeline upgrades, including the adoption of Drag Reducing Agent (DRA) technology, increased its pumping capacity from 2.8 million litres to 3.6 million litres per day and improved flow rates by 25%. This has made Zambia entirely dependent on pipeline transport for diesel supply, reducing reliance on road transport and strengthening regional energy security.

13. CHALLENGES IN THE SUB-SECTOR

During the FY under review, the petroleum mid and downstream sub-sector continued to face structural and operational challenges that impacted the supply chain. The most urgent issue was the rising demand for all petroleum products, especially liquid petroleum products and LPG, while receiving infrastructures have remained unchanged for years. This imbalance has resulted in slower vessel turnaround times and contributed to decreased national stock days, as the receiving facilities' capacity has not kept pace with the country's consumption growth.

In addition, the absence of a Single Receiving Terminal (SRT) for white petroleum products continues to limit the speed and coordination of product reception, resulting in higher demurrage charges and increased product handling losses. The capacity of the existing offloading facilities, especially for PMS and LPG, remains limited, creating port congestion and further slowing discharge operations. The situation has been compounded by the persistent shortage of US Dollars, which has affected the ability of Oil Marketing Companies to finance importation schedules on time.

The sector also encountered challenges from the increasing number of cargoes placed on financial hold, which strained ullage availability at terminals and added an extra financial burden on OMCs. Downstream, investment in petrol retail outlets in rural and underserved areas remains limited, restricting fair access to energy services. The high cost of LPG starter packs continues to deter many low-income households from switching to cleaner energy options, thereby hindering LPG adoption. Additionally, the ongoing issue of illegal LPG cylinder refilling presents significant safety hazards, distorts fair competition, and weakens regulatory enforcement.

Despite these constraints, EWURA sustained effective oversight of the mid and downstream petroleum sub-sector throughout the year, ensuring consistent product availability, enforcing safety standards, and maintaining industry best practices across all regulated activities.

14. FUTURE OUTLOOK OF THE PETROLEUM SUB-SECTOR

The future outlook of the petroleum sub-sector is promising, supported by major infrastructure upgrades and regulatory initiatives aimed at enhancing supply security and operational efficiency for petroleum products. Tanzania is set to benefit from the planned expansion of berthing facilities and the modernisation of receiving infrastructure, which will improve vessel turnaround times and reduce port congestion. Significant investment in additional storage capacity, which includes a strategic reserve, is anticipated, particularly through the Government and private sector participation. The TAZAMA pipeline expansion is expected to introduce multi-product capability and establish new offtake points in both Tanzania and Zambia, significantly improving regional distribution efficiency while reducing reliance on road-based fuel transportation. Commissioning of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) is also a key milestone expected to be achieved. Digitalisation of the petroleum supply chain from importation, storage, distribution and up to the retail outlets. Introduction of Autogas refuelling stations is also expected to support diversification of the energy mix.

15. CONCLUSION

The petroleum mid- and downstream sub-sector continued to perform strongly throughout the year, supported by ongoing infrastructure developments, increased private-sector investments, efficient coordination of imports through the Bulk Procurement System, and consistent monitoring of regulatory compliance. To sustain and enhance these gains, the Authority will maintain close oversight of sub-sector operations to ensure the continued availability, quality, and affordability of petroleum products. These efforts remain vital in safeguarding supply security and supporting the country's broader socio-economic growth.

16. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Storage capacities of Depots at receiving ports in Tanzania 2024/25

S/N	NAME OF DEPOT	LOCATION	MSP	AGO	JET A-1	IK	FO 125	FO 180	TOTAL
1	Acer Petroleum	Kigamboni	36,092	48,013	-	-	-	-	84,104
2	Afroil Investment	Kigamboni	12,041	27,940	-	-	-	-	39,981
3	Camel Oil	Kurasini	13,571	33,395	-	-	-	11,187	58,153
4	G.M. & Company	Mtwara	30,000	19,500	-	-	-	-	49,500
5	GAPCO	Kurasini	29,861	39,579	11,551	-	-	-	80,991
6	GBP	Kurasini	28,704	31,962	-	9,119	-	-	69,785
7	GBP	Tanga	73,185	107,578	20,000	170	-	-	200,933
8	Hass Petroleum	Kigamboni	10,282	14,165	-	-	-	-	24,447
9	Lake Oil	Kigamboni	27,112	37,200	17,947	-	-	-	82,259
10	Malawi Cargo	Kurasini	8,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	21,000
11	Mogas	Kigamboni	16,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
12	MOIL	Kigamboni	15,000	27,000	-	-	-	-	42,000
13	Oilcom	Kurasini	14,141	37,582	12,226	5,973	-	-	69,922
14	Oilcom	Mtwara	2,499	2,494	-	-	-	-	4,993
15	Oryx Energies	Kurasini	13,463	40,730	933	-	-	4,498	59,624
16	Puma Energy	Kurasini	10,056	36,326	31,693	-	1,820	2,348	82,243
17	Sahara	Kigamboni	35,606	35,545	-	-	-	-	71,151
18	Star Oil	Kurasini	12,941	24,800	-	-	-	-	37,741
19	Super Star Forwarders (SSF)	Kurasini	-	11,566	5,714	418	1,250	7,307	26,255
20	TAZAMA	Kigamboni	-	231,000	-	-	-	-	231,000
21	TIPER	Kigamboni	56,302	180,246	-	5,723	-	11,383	253,654
22	Vivo Energy	Kurasini	11,943	12,160	-	-	-	-	24,103
23	World Oil (I)	Kigamboni	11,256	22,231	-	-	-	-	33,487
24	World Oil (II)	Kigamboni	18,000	36,000	-	-	-	-	54,000
Grand Total 2024/25			486,555	1,093,512	100,064	21,403	3,070	36,723	1,741,326
Grand Total 2023/24			450,463	1,045,499	80,064	21,403	3,070	36,723	1,637,222
% Increase			8.01%	4.59%	24.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.36%

Appendix 2: Inland Storage Depots during FY 2024/25

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

Appendix 3: List of Suppliers and the Premiums for Financial Year 2024/25

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
1	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/07/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	99.70	81,947				
2	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/07/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	89.00	81,947				
3	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/07/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	62.90	81,947				
4	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/07/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			150.00	36,995		
5	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/07/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC			151.70	36,718		
6	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/07/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			150.88	35,642		
7	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/07/20243	E3 ENERGY DMCC			152.80	35,142		
8	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TNG/07/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					183.25	30,780
9	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C TANGA/07/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	166.00	20,160	166.00	18,790		
10	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/MTWARA & DAR/07/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	173.00	4,440	173.00	31,125		
11	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/08/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	98.00	81,610				
12	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/08/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	98.91	80,510				
13	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/08/2024	TPDC	64.55	80,828				
14	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/08/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			161.91	38,417		

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
15	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/08/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			160.00	37,694		
16	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/08/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			162.00	33,708		
17	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/08/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			162.00	32,800		
18	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/08/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					189.43	21,403.00
19	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/MTWARA & DAR/08/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	159.96	5,015	159.96	29,754		
20	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C TANGA/08/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC	154.80	14,020	154.80	12,780		
21	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/09/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	83.60	101,919				
22	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/09/2024	TPDC	55.69	101,919				
23	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/09/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	88.00	101,689				
24	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/09/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			146.00	38,500		
25	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/09/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			135.90	38,500		
26	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/09/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC			134.50	38,500		
27	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/09/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			135.00	38,500		
28	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TANGA/09/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC					182.50	24,689.00
29	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C TANGA/09/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	147.90	14,050	147.90	13,060		

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
30	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/MTWARA & DAR/09/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	136.00	3,020	136.00	35,480		
31	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/10/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	51.00	69,259				
32	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/10/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	71.25	85,820				
33	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/10/2024	2RIVERS DMCC	68.00	90,178				
34	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/10/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	78.00	87,455				
35	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/10/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			154.00	37,408		
36	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/10/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			140.00	31,038		
37	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/10/2024	2RIVERS DMCC			149.00	30,748		
38	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/10/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			147.00	30,628		
39	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/10/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			149.94	25,536		
40	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C-TANGA/10/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	165.00	14,050	165.00	13,060		
41	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/10/2023	E3 ENERGY DMCC	149.00	1,900	149.00	34,828		
42	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1& TANGA/10/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					183.00	28,700.00
43	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI TANGA/10/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	165.00	14,050	165.00	13,060		
44	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/11/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	73.00	97,260				

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
45	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/11/2024	2RIVERS DMCC	75.00	95,229				
46	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/11/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	69.00	95,116				
47	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/11/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	50.81	95,031				
48	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/11/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC			130.80	38,601		
49	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/11/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			129.00	38,516		
50	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/11/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			129.00	38,630		
51	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/11/2024	HAPCO FZE			139.00	38,500		
52	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A1&IK/ KOJ1/11/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					170.00	33,422.00
53	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/11/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC	150.00	1,000.00	150.00	37,500		
54	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/ TANGA/11/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	165.00	10,150.00	165.00	11,120		
55	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/12/2024	NAMARO ENERGY	46.00	104,288.00				
56	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/12/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	75.99	104,128.00				
57	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/12/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	79.00	104,088				
58	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/12/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	75.99	103,488.00				
59	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/12/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			159.00	39,519		
60	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/12/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			155.00	39,400		
61	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/12/2024	NAMARO ENERGY			160.00	39,400		
62	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/12/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			160.00	39,550		

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
63	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/12/2023	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					185.00	18,190.00
64	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/12/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC			173.50	36,395		
65	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/01/2025	TPDC	48.79	102,720				
66	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/01/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	88.00	102,720				
67	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/01/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	74.00	102,720				
68	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/01/2025	TPDC	54.08	102,720				
69	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C5-SPM/01/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	75.00	96,720				
70	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/01/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			156.00	37,082		
71	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/01/2025	HAPCO FZE			155.00	37,084		
72	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/01/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			150.00	36,583		
73	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/01/2025	MOCOH SA			147.00	36,416		
74	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/01/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA			157.80	36,083		
75	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/01/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC					183.50	22,181
76	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/01/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	167.00	1,450	167.00	34,550		
77	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/TANGA/01/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	154.00	6,500	154.00	6,500		
78	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/02/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	50.50	105,820				
79	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/02/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA	74.39	105,820				

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
80	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	76.50	105,820				
81	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/02/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	72.00	105,820				
82	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C5-SPM/02/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	71.00	104,821				
83	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/02/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			149.00	39,000		
84	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/02/2025	HAPCO FZE			140.00	39,000		
85	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/02/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			149.00	39,000		
86	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C-TANGA/02/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC			143.50	27,040		
87	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/02/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					180.00	24,168
88	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	155.00	1,350	155.00	35,850		
89	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & TANGA/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	158.00	3,500	158.00	33,700		
90	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/03/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	77.90	106,096				
91	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/03/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	55.00	106,096				
92	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/03/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	77.00	106,096				
93	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/03/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	79.00	106,096				
94	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C5-SPM/03/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	78.63	106,096				
95	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/03/2025	HAPCO FZE			143.00	38,811		

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
96	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/03/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			138.00	38,811		
97	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/03/2025	NAMARO ENERGY			140.00	38,811		
98	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/03/2025	HAPCO FZE			143.00	38,811		
99	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/03/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC			141.84	38,811		
100	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/03/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					182.00	25,335
101	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/03/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	148.80	2,230	148.80	35,581		
102	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/04/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA	68.99	99,376				
103	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/04/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	53.00	98,076				
104	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/04/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	69.00	98,076				
105	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/04/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA	77.99	98,076				
106	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/04/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	75.99	98,076				
107	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/04/2025	MOCOH SA			108.00	39,000		
108	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/04/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			119.00	39,000		
109	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/04/2025	HAPCO FZE			115.00	39,000		
110	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/04/2025	DALBIT INTERNATIONAL			105.00	39,000		
111	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/04/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE			99.00	39,000		
112	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/04/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					179.00	22,600

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
113	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/04/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	97.00	1,710	97.00	35,954		
114	May-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/05/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	81.00	92,282				
115	May-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/05/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	88.80	92,282				
116	May-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/05/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	85.00	92,282				
117	May-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/05/2025	NAMARO ENERGY			160.00	39,000		
118	May-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/05/2025	HAPCO FZE			155.00	39,000		
119	May-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/05/2025	HAPCO FZE			147.00	39,000		
120	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/06/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	86.00	87,169				
121	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/06/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	98.00	85,667				
122	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/06/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	82.80	83,659				
123	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/06/2025	HAPCO FZE			127.00	39,000		
124	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/06/2025	MOCOH SA			124.90	39,000		
125	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/06/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			123.00	39,000		
126	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/06/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE			127.00	39,000		
127	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/JETA-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/06/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC					168.00	27,900
FY - 2024/25				75.69		144.29		179.92	
FY - 2023/24				90.59		171.79		200.56	

Appendix 4: Monthly Petroleum Products Premiums for each port in FY 2024/25

DAR ES SALAAM

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium (USD/MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)
1	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/07/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	99.70	81,947				
2	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/07/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	89.00	81,947				
3	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/07/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	62.90	81,947				
4	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/07/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			150.00	36,995		
5	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/07/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC			151.70	36,718		
6	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/07/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			150.88	35,642		
7	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/07/20243	E3 ENERGY DMCC			152.80	35,142		
8	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TNG/07/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					183.25	24,780
9	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/MTWARA & DAR/07/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC			173.00	21,885		
10	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/08/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	98.00	81,610				
11	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/08/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	98.91	80,510				
12	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/08/2024	TPDC	64.55	80,828				
13	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/08/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			161.91	38,417		
14	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/08/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			160.00	37,694		
15	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/08/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			162.00	33,708		
16	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/08/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			162.00	32,800		
17	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/08/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					189.43	21,403.00
18	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/MTWARA & DAR/08/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			159.96	27,000		
19	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/09/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	83.60	101,919				
20	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/09/2024	TPDC	55.69	101,919				
21	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/09/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	88.00	101,689				

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium (USD/ MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)
22	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/09/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			146.00	38,500		
23	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/09/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			135.90	38,500		
24	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/09/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC			134.50	38,500		
25	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/09/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			135.00	38,500		
26	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TANGA/09/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC					182.50	20,689.00
27	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/MTWARA & DAR/09/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			136.00	33,012		
28	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/10/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	51.00	69,259				
29	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/10/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	71.25	85,820				
30	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/10/2024	2RIVERS DMCC	68.00	90,178				
31	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/10/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	78.00	87,455				
32	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/10/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			154.00	37,408		
33	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/10/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			140.00	31,038		
34	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/10/2024	2RIVERS DMCC			149.00	30,748		
35	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/10/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			147.00	30,628		
36	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/10/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA			149.94	25,536		
37	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/10/2023	E3 ENERGY DMCC			149.00	31,158		
38	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TANGA/10/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					183.00	23,700.00
39	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/11/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	73.00	97,260				
40	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/11/2024	2RIVERS DMCC	75.00	95,229				
41	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/11/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	69.00	95,116				
42	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/11/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	50.81	95,031				
43	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/11/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC			130.80	38,601		
44	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/11/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			129.00	38,516		
45	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/11/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			129.00	38,630		
46	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/11/2024	HAPCO FZE			139.00	38,500		

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium (USD/MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)
47	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A1&IK/KOJ1/11/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					170.00	33,422.00
48	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/11/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC			150.00	35,630		
49	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/12/2024	NAMARO ENERGY	46.00	104,288.00				
50	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/12/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	75.99	104,128.00				
51	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/12/2024	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	79.00	104,088				
52	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/12/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	75.99	103,488.00				
53	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/12/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			159.00	39,519		
54	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/12/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			155.00	39,400		
55	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/12/2024	NAMARO ENERGY			160.00	39,400		
56	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/12/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			160.00	39,550		
57	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/12/2023	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					185.00	18,190.00
58	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/12/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC			173.50	33,995		
59	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/01/2025	TPDC	48.79	102,720				
60	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/01/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	88.00	102,720				
61	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/01/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	74.00	102,720				
62	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/01/2025	TPDC	54.08	102,720				
63	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C5-SPM/01/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	75.00	96,720				
64	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/01/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			156.00	37,082		
65	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/01/2025	HAPCO FZE			155.00	37,084		
66	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/01/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			150.00	36,583		
67	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/01/2025	MOCOH SA			147.00	36,416		
68	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/01/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA			157.80	36,083		
69	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/01/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC					183.50	22,181
70	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/01/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			167.00	33,250		
71	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/02/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	50.50	105,820				

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium (USD/MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)
72	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/02/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA	74.39	105,820				
73	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	76.50	105,820				
74	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/02/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	72.00	105,820				
75	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C5-SPM/02/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	71.00	104,821				
76	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/02/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			149.00	39,000		
77	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/02/2025	HAPCO FZE			140.00	39,000		
78	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/02/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			149.00	39,000		
79	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/02/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					180.00	24,168
80	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED			155.00	34,500		
81	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & TANGA/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	158.00	3,500	158.00	30,000		
82	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/03/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	77.90	106,096				
83	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/03/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	55.00	106,096				
84	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/03/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	77.00	106,096				
85	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/03/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	79.00	106,096				
86	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C5-SPM/03/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	78.63	106,096				
87	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/03/2025	HAPCO FZE			143.00	38,811		
88	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/03/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			138.00	38,811		
89	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/03/2025	NAMARO ENERGY			140.00	38,811		
90	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/03/2025	HAPCO FZE			143.00	38,811		
91	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/03/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC			141.84	38,811		
92	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/03/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					182.00	25,335
93	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/03/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC			148.80	32,811		
94	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/04/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA	68.99	99,376				
95	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/04/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	53.00	98,076				
96	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/04/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	69.00	98,076				
97	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/04/2025	ADDAX ENERGY SA	77.99	98,076				

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity (MT)	Premium (USD/MT)	Tendered Quantity (MT)
98	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C4-SPM/04/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	75.99	98,076				
99	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/04/2025	MOCOH SA			108.00	39,000		
100	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/04/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			119.00	39,000		
101	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/04/2025	HAPCO FZE			115.00	39,000		
102	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/04/2025	DALBIT INTERNATIONAL			105.00	39,000		
103	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C5-KOJ1/04/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE			99.00	39,000		
104	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/04/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					179.00	22,600
105	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/04/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	97.00	1,710	97.00	33,684		
106	May-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/05/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	81.00	92,282				
107	May-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/05/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	88.80	92,282				
108	May-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/05/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	85.00	92,282				
109	May-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/05/2025	NAMARO ENERGY			160.00	39,000		
110	May-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/05/2025	HAPCO FZE			155.00	39,000		
111	May-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/05/2025	HAPCO FZE			147.00	36,630		
112	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C1-SPM/06/2025	NAMARO ENERGY	86.00	87,169				
113	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C2-SPM/06/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	98.00	85,667				
114	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/AGO/C3-SPM/06/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	82.80	83,659				
115	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C1-KOJ1/06/2025	HAPCO FZE			127.00	39,000		
116	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C2-KOJ1/06/2025	MOCOH SA			124.90	39,000		
117	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C3-KOJ1/06/2025	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC			123.00	39,000		
118	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C4-KOJ1/06/2025	MONTFORT TRADING FZE			127.00	39,000		
119	Jun-25	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1/06/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC					168.00	27,900
			Weighted Average - 2024/25	73.59		143.48		179.75	
			Weighted Average - 2023/24	87.71		169.77		199.92	

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
1	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TNG/07/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					183.25	6,000
2	Jul-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C TANGA/07/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	166.00	20,160	166.00	18,790		
3	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C TANGA/08/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC	154.80	14,020	154.80	12,780		
4	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TANGA/09/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC					182.50	4,000.00
5	Sep-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/C TANGA/09/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	147.90	14,050	147.90	13,060		
6	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/PMS/C-TANGA/10/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	165.00	14,050	165.00	13,060		
7	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TANGA/10/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					183.00	5,000.00
8	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI TANGA/10/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	165.00	14,050	165.00	13,060		
9	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/TANGA/11/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE	165.00	10,150.00	165.00	11,120		
10	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/PMS/ C-TANGA/02/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC			143.50	27,040		
11	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & TANGA/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	158.00	3,500	158.00	3,700		
12	May-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/TANGA/05/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	165.05	13,400	165.05	14,170		
13	May-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TANGA/04/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					198.00	6,000
14	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/JET A-1 & IK/C-KOJ1&TANGA/06/2024	MONTFORT TRADING FZE					189.29	6,000
15	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/TANGA/06/2024	CORAL ENERGY DMCC	188.10	13,560	188.10	14,136		
			Weighted Average - 2024/25	164.37		160.64		187.71	
			Weighted Average - 2023/24	165.68		196.35		210.72	

S/N	Month of Supplies	BPS Tender No.	BPS Tender Winner Name	AGO		PMS		Jet A-1 / IK	
				Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT	Premium USD/MT	Tendered Quantity MT
1	Aug-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/MTWARA & DAR/08/2024	ADDAX ENERGY SA	159.96	5,015	159.96	2,754	--	--
2	Oct-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/10/2023	E3 ENERGY DMCC	149.00	1,900	149.00	3,670	--	--
3	Nov-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/11/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC	150.00	1,000.00	150.00	1,870	--	--
4	Dec-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/12/2024	E3 ENERGY DMCC			173.50	2,400	--	--
5	Jan-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/01/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	167.00	1,450	167.00	1,300	--	--
6	Feb-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/02/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	155.00	1,350	155.00	1,350	--	--
7	Mar-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/03/2025	E3 ENERGY DMCC	148.80	2,230	148.80	2,770	--	--
8	Apr-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/04/2025	SAHARA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED	97.00	1,710	97.00	2,270	--	--
9	May-25	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/05/2025	HAPCO FZE			147.00	2,370	--	--
10	Jun-24	PBPA/CPP/COMBI/DAR & MTWARA/06/2024	AUGUSTA ENERGY DMCC	157.20	3,661	157.20	2,402	--	--
			Weighted Average - 2024/25	150.68		149.81			
			Weighted Average - 2023/24	172.08		175.17			

Appendix 5: Imported Local and Transit Petroleum Products in Financial Year 2024/25 (in Litres)

Imported Local Petroleum Products

MONTH	AGO	PMS	IK	JET A-1	HFO	TOTAL
Jul-24	165,099,370	117,332,764				282,432,134
Aug-24	186,474,186	121,451,980	672,197	20,235,866	5,782,773	334,617,001
Sep-24	214,787,315	165,028,645	665,297	24,255,194	-	404,736,452
Oct-24	217,744,005	165,298,775	1,322,792	36,749,060		421,114,633
Nov-24	167,685,451	103,498,506			7,452,387	278,636,344
Dec-24	209,243,253	137,103,218	658,742	16,261,725		363,266,938
Jan-25	231,236,313	133,672,631	664,746	19,639,783		385,213,473
Feb-25	177,857,880	119,837,052		15,953,399		313,648,330
Mar-25	177,868,838	73,140,904		21,145,314	5,190,941	277,345,997
Apr-25	160,474,934	131,186,735		21,064,528		312,726,197
May-25	158,793,544	161,801,273		-		320,594,817
Jun-25	158,484,266	126,563,725		26,652,264	9,282,572	320,982,827
Add: Localized and downgrading	135,006,422	135,760,920	1,574,201	41,756	6,310,896	278,694,195
TOTAL – FY 2024/25	2,360,755,777	1,691,677,128	5,557,975	201,998,889	34,019,569	4,294,009,338
TOTAL – FY 2023/24	2,428,808,403	1,625,467,796	3,841,792	232,247,412	23,281,497	4,313,646,900
% CHANGE	-2.8%	4.1%	45%	-13.0%	46.1%	-0.5%

MONTH	AGO	PMS	IK	JETA1	HFO	TOTAL
Jul-24	306,766,058	108,107,302				414,873,360
Aug-24	254,002,514	177,243,334		20,578,273		451,824,122
Sep-24	192,052,523	153,061,095		18,744,295		363,857,912
Oct-24	407,518,379	106,985,820		34,125,152		548,629,351
Nov-24	464,479,540	168,617,495		7,980,750	2,150,596	643,228,381
Dec-24	466,137,109	123,362,014		27,517,840		617,016,963
Jan-25	440,996,817	158,540,841		9,634,840		609,172,498
Feb-25	489,621,040	151,013,638		29,957,932		670,592,611
Mar-25	339,553,307	176,473,049		11,047,907		527,074,263
Apr-25	504,001,274	94,025,783		25,484,606		623,511,663
May-25	341,191,833	109,860,704				451,052,537
Jun-25	459,807,979	149,069,046		23,969,236		632,846,261
Less: Localized	104,628,565	80,098,176		90,898	1,887,536	186,705,175
TOTAL – FY 2024/25	4,561,499,809	1,596,261,945	-	208,949,933	263,060	6,366,974,747
TOTAL – FY 2023/24	3,348,815,954	1,313,874,562	1,545,789	243,535,667	2,489,103	4,910,261,075
% CHANGE	36%	21%	-100%	-14%	-89%	29.7%

Appendix 6: EWURA IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLEAN COOKING ENERGY STRATEGY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/25

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Educate the public about the importance of using clean cooking solutions, and the health and environmental impact associated with the use of traditional cooking solutions	National Communication Strategy on the use of clean cooking solutions has been prepared and implemented by September, 2024	■ Educate public institutions on the importance of using LPG, natural gas, and electricity for cooking through seminars, workshops, and exhibitions. ■ Provide education to citizens via television and radio programs, and social media. ■ Prepare brochures and infographics on clean cooking energy issues for distribution. ■ Conduct awareness programs for LPG dealers and distributors on compliance, safety procedures, and licensing. ■ Participate in national and regional meetings to promote clean cooking energy.	Seminars and awareness campaigns: ■ Education on clean cooking energy was provided to Kipumbwe Primary School (Tanga) and FungaFunga Elderly Care Center (Morogoro). ■ Provided education and donated LPG stoves and a bulk storage tank to Morogoro Secondary School to help the school shift from firewood and charcoal to LPG cleaner cooking solution ■ Under coordination of Ministry of Energy, donated LPG Bulk Storage and Kitchen Installation to Morogoro secondary school to support ■ Stakeholders in Morogoro, including the Regional/District Commissioner's Office, bodaboda (motorcycle taxi) and bajaji (tricycle) riders, mama lishe (food vendors), and businesses were educated on the importance and proper use of cooking gas (LPG). ■ Seven awareness programs were conducted with Oryx Energies in the Eastern, Central, and Northern Zones to educate LPG dealers. ■ Seminars were held for LPG distributors/agents in Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Singida, and Iringa regions. ■ A seminar was held for the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy and Minerals regarding the regulation and implementation of LPG and natural gas projects. Media & Publications: ■ Three radio programs were conducted via Radio Kasibante (Bukoba), Upland Radio (Njombe), and Jogoo FM (Songea) on the proper and safe use of LPG. ■ Brochures on the proper/safe use of LPG, investment in natural gas, and electrical system installation licenses were prepared and distributed. ■ Articles on the growth of the cooking gas distribution business (Daily News) and the economic/social transformation from natural gas distribution (Majira) were published. Exhibitions & Meetings: ■ Promoted clean energy at the Women's Week (Arusha), East Africa Petroleum Meeting and Exhibition (Dar es Salaam), VETA 50th Anniversary Conference, Sabasaba, Nananane, and Customer Service Week exhibitions. ■ LPG stakeholders meeting was held in Dar es Salaam to resolve challenges and encourage investment. ■ Participated in the East African Countries Clean Cooking Energy Meeting (Arusha) and the launch of the National Clean Cooking Communication Strategy (Dodoma).

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Sensitize the public and institutions on the transition to the use of clean cooking solutions	Educational and awareness programmes on the use of clean cooking solutions is implemented through various platforms and groups including women, youth, and schools from July, 2024	■ To raise public awareness on the importance of using clean cooking energy through various national exhibitions such as Sabasaba, Nanenane, Energy Week, Customer Service Week, etc. ■ To organize regional meetings to educate stakeholders including political, religious, and traditional leaders, journalists, government officials, the public and private institutions and influential individuals on the use of clean cooking energy	■ Continued to raise public awareness on the importance of using clean cooking energy during the Women's Week Exhibition held from 1st to 8th March 2025 in Arusha. ■ Sensitized the public on the use of electricity, natural gas, and LPG during the East Africa Petroleum Conference and Exhibition held from 5th to 7th March 2025 in Dar es Salaam. ■ Promoted the use of electricity for cooking during the 50th Anniversary Symposium and Exhibition of VETA held from 17th to 21st March 2025 in Dar es Salaam. ■ Continued to raise public awareness on the importance of using clean cooking energy through national exhibitions such as Sabasaba (July 2024), Nanenane (August 2024), and Customer Service Week (October 2024). ■ Sensitized the public on the use of electricity, natural gas, and LPG during the 10th African Geothermal Congress held from 21st to 25th October 2024.
		To conduct awareness programs to educate LPG dealers and super dealers in each zone on compliance with laws and regulations, the benefits of LPG, and the proper use of LPG without harming the environment	■ Seven (7) awareness programs were conducted in collaboration with Oryx Energy in the Eastern, Central, and Northern Zones to educate LPG dealers on the benefits of LPG as a clean cooking energy, safety procedures to prevent accidents, and the process of applying for licenses for LPG distributors. ■ LPG distributors and dealers in Kigoma and Shinyanga regions were educated on business operation procedures and encouraged to expand their businesses to increase service coverage in those regions. The sessions were held on 10th December 2024 in Kasulu and 12th December 2024 in Kahama. ■ Awareness seminars on compliance with laws and regulations, the benefits of LPG, and the proper use of LPG without harming the environment were conducted for women engaged in the sale and distribution of LPG cylinders in Singida Region on 27th May 2025. ■ Awareness seminars on compliance with laws and regulations, the benefits of LPG, and the proper use of LPG without harming the environment were conducted for LPG distributors and dealers in Iringa Region on 30th May 2025.

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
		■ To organize stakeholder meetings to promote and educate on importance of using clean cooking energy sources. ■ To participate in national and regional meetings to promote and raise awareness on the use of clean cooking energy. ■ To deliver presentations on the proper and efficient use of clean cooking energy.	■ LPG stakeholders' meeting was held on 1st August 2024 in Dar es Salaam to discuss LPG sector challenges, address them, and encourage investment in LPG infrastructures to increase LPG access ■ A regional meeting to educate on the proper use of clean cooking energy was held in Dar es Salaam for the Tanzania Association of Persons with Disabilities (VODIWOTA) on 3rd October 2024. ■ Participate and presented on the use of LPG and natural gas as clean cooking energy during the East Africa Petroleum Conference and Exhibition held from 5th to 7th March 2025 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. ■ Participated in the East Africa Clean Cooking Energy Conference held in Arusha from 6th to 8th May 2025, organized by the Ministry of Energy and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) ■ Participated in the preparation and official launch of the National Clean Cooking Communication Strategy held in Dodoma on 2nd June 2025. ■ Participated in a regional meeting organized by the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) in Kenya from 3rd to 5th June 2025, where it delivered a presentation on technologies enhancing LPG safety and called upon investors to invest in the LPG sector in Tanzania.
Improve access to raw materials and infrastructure for producing, receiving, storing, and distributing clean cooking energy	Infrastructure for receiving LPG has been expanded to accommodate vessels with a capacity of up to 40,000 metric tons by June, 2029	Issuing construction approvals for LPG marine loading and offloading receiving facilities.	■ Two (2) construction approvals for LPG receiving facilities (Conventional Buoy Mooring – CBM) at Tanga and Dar es Salaam ports were issued to Taifa Gas Company

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
	LPG storage infrastructure has increased in all regions by June, 2029	Inspection and compliance monitoring of the LPG storage and refilling plants to ensure safety and compliance with standards.	■ One LPG storage and refilling plant in Dodoma was inspected to verify its safety and compliance with standards ■ Two Site verification inspections of the areas where LPG storage and refilling plant will be constructed was conducted in Dar es Salaam and Mbeya Regions, before issuing construction approval. ■ 49 LPG cylinder storage warehouses of LPG distributors were inspected in Dar es Salaam, Geita, Mbeya, Njombe, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Lindi, Singida, Mwanza, Pwani, Mtwara, and Tanga Regions to verify their safety and compliance with standards
		Issuing construction approvals for LPG storage and refilling plants.	■ Two construction approvals for LPG storage and refilling plants were issued in Tanga, Dar es salaam and Mbeya regions
		Issuing licenses for LPG Wholesale and Distribution business	■ Four LPG Wholesale licenses were issued to Manjisi Company in Arusha Region, Lake Gas, Camel Oil, and Oilcom from Dar es Salaam Regions ■ 18 LPG distribution licenses were issued to distributors in Songwe, Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Tanga, Shinyanga, Morogoro, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, and Mara Regions.
		Inspection of LPG dealers to ensure the safe storage and sales of LPG comply with standards	■ 178 LPG dealers in Kigoma, Mwanza, Tanga, Kagera, Geita, Mara, Mbeya, Singida, Dodoma, Ruvuma, Pwani, and Kilimanjaro Regions were inspected to ensure that the sale and storage of LPG in cylinders comply with safety standards
	Involving the Private Sector in the construction of clean cooking infrastructures	Preparing and conducting meetings with potential investors capable of investing in LPG infrastructure	■ Meeting with the Tanzania LPG Association (TZLPGA) and its member LPG marketing companies was held on 1st August 2024 in Dar es Salaam to discuss sector challenges and encourage investment in LPG to support the clean cooking agenda.

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
To reduce the cost of clean cooking energy, appliances and efficient cooking stoves	Taxes and fees imposed on clean cooking energy, appliances and efficient stoves have been reduced by June, 2026	- Engaging with various stakeholders including the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, government authorities, investors, businesses, and the private sector to determine the best approaches to reduce the cost of importing equipment used in the distribution of natural gas, LPG, and electricity for household use - Creating an enabling environment through the development of guidelines for LPG, natural gas, and electricity to attract investors to invest in the distribution of clean energy for households, schools, prisons, and industries - Conducting meetings with LPG, natural gas, and electricity distributors to establish the most effective ways to reduce connection costs and fees for these energy services, including through incentives and other mechanisms	EWURA conducted a study on LPG pricing and recommended that prices continue to be determined by the market under light regulation and oversight to maintain its affordability and promote wider clean cooking adoption. In addition, LPG is tax exempted to ensure affordability to consumers.
	Pay-As-You-Go systems for clean cooking energy have been implemented in every Region by June, 2034;	To educate stakeholder and raise awareness on the benefits and practicality of adopting innovative LPG payment solutions, such as smart “Pay-as-You-Cook” metering systems, which allow consumers to conveniently pay in small increments based on actual usage	- Meeting with Kwanza Energies company was held at EWURA offices in Dodoma on 18th February 2025 to discuss efficient LPG payment technologies under the “Pay-as-You-Cook” model and the procedures for applying for licensing - Meeting with Sun King Kenya was held at EWURA Dodoma offices on 14th April 2025 to discuss investment in the Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) LPG payment system and the procedures for obtaining the necessary licensing

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
1. Reviewing, developing and updating Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines related to cooking solutions	Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines regarding the use of cooking solutions have been developed or updated by June, 2026	- Developing or updating of policies, laws, regulations and guidelines related to LPG, Natural gas and Electricity for cooking. - Organizing and conducting stakeholder consultation meetings on policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines that require improvement	The review of Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) GN. 825 of 2020 is ongoing to identify areas for improvement, with the aim of creating a more conducive environment for LPG business operations
Strengthening the coordination in implementation of Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines related to cooking solutions.	Regulations for the management of LPG business have been reviewed and improved by June, 2026	Improving regulations for the management of LPG business.	The review of Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) GN. 825 of 2020 and its amendment is ongoing to identify areas for improvement, with the aim of creating a more conducive environment for LPG business operations
	Ministries, Departments, Public Institutions, Regional administration and Local Government Authorities have incorporated clean cooking issues into their plans and strategies from July, 2024	Preparing and incorporating clean cooking plans into EWURA activity plans and strategies.	Clean cooking energy issues have been incorporated into EWURA's action Plan for the 2024/25 Financial Year
	Desk officers responsible for coordinating the implementation of clean cooking strategies in each Ministry, Department and Public Institution, Regional administration and Local Government Authorities are appointed by July, 2024	- Appointing a desk officer to coordinate the implementation of clean cooking strategies of LPG. - Strengthening the capacity of desk officer to effectively coordinate the implementation of LPG clean cooking strategies as a key component of clean cooking energy initiatives	Desk officer appointed to coordinate the implementation of LPG clean cooking strategies.

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
2. Ensuring capacity building for implementers and project managers of clean cooking projects	Organizing and providing training for desk officers coordinating the implementation of clean cooking strategies.	■ Providing training to desk officers coordinating natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking purposes. ■ Participating in national and international conferences for desk officers that are coordinating the implementation and operation of natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking purposes.	■ EWURA staff participated in the East Africa Petroleum Conference and Exhibition held from 5 to 7th March 2025 in Dar es Salaam
Ensuring local content in the implementation of clean cooking projects	Guidelines governing local content have been integrated in clean cooking projects from July, 2024	■ Assessing the participation of Tanzanians in the natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking ■ Monitor the implementation of local content plan to ensure local people participation in natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking.	EWURA has continued to monitor the implementation of local content aimed at increasing the number of Tanzanians using clean cooking energy, where companies have been encouraged to educate the public on the benefits of adopting clean cooking solutions. Additionally, various companies have continued to hire personnel to support the execution of this initiative.

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
To reduce the cost of clean cooking energy, appliances and efficient cooking stoves	Taxes and fees imposed on clean cooking energy, appliances and efficient stoves have been reduced by June, 2026	- Engaging with various stakeholders including the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, government authorities, investors, businesses, and the private sector to determine the best approaches to reduce the cost of importing equipment used in the distribution of natural gas, LPG, and electricity for household use - Creating an enabling environment through the development of guidelines for LPG, natural gas, and electricity to attract investors to invest in the distribution of clean energy for households, schools, prisons, and industries - Conducting meetings with LPG, natural gas, and electricity distributors to establish the most effective ways to reduce connection costs and fees for these energy services, including through incentives and other mechanisms	EWURA conducted a study on LPG pricing and recommended that prices continue to be determined by market dynamics under light regulation and oversight from EWURA to maintain LPG affordability and promote wider clean cooking adoption. In addition, LPG is tax exempted to ensure affordability to consumers.
	Pay-As-You-Go systems for clean cooking energy have been implemented in every Region by June, 2034;	To educate stakeholder and raise awareness on the benefits and practicality of adopting innovative LPG payment solutions, such as smart “Pay-as-You-Cook” metering systems, which allow consumers to conveniently pay in small increments based on actual usage	- Meeting with Kwanza Energies company was held at EWURA offices in Dodoma on 18th February 2025 to discuss efficient LPG payment technologies under the “Pay-as-You-Cook” model and the procedures for applying for licensing - Meeting with Sun King Kenya was held at EWURA Dodoma offices on 14th April 2025 to discuss investment in the Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) LPG payment system and the procedures for obtaining the necessary licensing

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
3. Reviewing, developing and updating Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines related to cooking solutions	Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines regarding the use of cooking solutions have been developed or updated by June, 2026	- Developing or updating of policies, laws, regulations and guidelines related to LPG, Natural gas and Electricity for cooking. - Organizing and conducting stakeholder consultation meetings on policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines that require improvement	The review of Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) GN. 825 of 2020 is ongoing to identify areas for improvement, with the aim of creating a more conducive environment for LPG business operations
	Regulations for the management of LPG business have been reviewed and improved by June, 2026	Improving regulations for the management of LPG business.	The review of Petroleum (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operations) GN. 825 of 2020 and its amendment is ongoing to identify areas for improvement, with the aim of creating a more conducive environment for LPG business operations
Strengthening the coordination in implementation of Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines related to cooking solutions.	Ministries, Departments, Public Institutions, Regional administration and Local Government Authorities have incorporated clean cooking issues into their plans and strategies from July, 2024	Preparing and incorporating clean cooking plans into EWURA activity plans and strategies.	Clean cooking energy issues have been incorporated into EWURA's action Plan for the 2024/25 Financial Year

STRATEGY	TARGET	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
	Desk officers responsible for coordinating the implementation of clean cooking strategies in each Ministry, Department and Public Institution, Regional administration and Local Government Authorities are appointed by July, 2024	■ Appointing a desk officer to coordinate the implementation of clean cooking strategies of LPG. ■ Strengthening the capacity of desk officer to effectively coordinate the implementation of LPG clean cooking strategies as a key component of clean cooking energy initiatives	Desk officer appointed to coordinate the implementation of LPG clean cooking strategies.
4. Ensuring capacity building for implementers and project managers of clean cooking projects	Organizing and providing training for desk officers coordinating the implementation of clean cooking strategies.	■ Providing training to desk officers coordinating natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking purposes. ■ Participating in national and international conferences for desk officers that are coordinating the implementation and operation of natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking purposes.	■ EWURA staff participated in the East Africa Petroleum Conference and Exhibition held from 5 to 7th March 2025 in Dar es Salaam
5. Ensuring local content in the implementation of clean cooking projects	Guidelines governing local content have been integrated in clean cooking projects from July, 2024	■ Assessing the participation of Tanzanians in the natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking ■ Monitor the implementation of local content plan to ensure local people participation in natural gas, LPG, and electricity projects for cooking.	EWURA has continued to monitor the implementation of local content aimed at increasing the number of Tanzanians using clean cooking energy, where companies have been encouraged to educate the public on the benefits of adopting clean cooking solutions. Additionally, various companies have continued to hire personnel to support the execution of this initiative.