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THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION


DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE'S DELEGATION TO EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM  
CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION 2023 (EAPCE'23) AT KAMPALA SERENA HOTEL  
IN UGANDA

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

1. EAPCE- East Africa Petroleum Conference and Exhibition
2. RMB – Rwanda mines, Petroleum and Gas Board
3. NOCK – National Oil Corporation of Kenya
4. EAC – East African Community
5. KPC-Kenya Pipeline Corporation
6. CS-Cabinet Secretary

## **1.0 PREFACE**

### **1.1 Mandate of the Committee**

The Departmental Committee on Energy is established pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order No. 216. The Committee is mandated to;

- a. investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;
- b. study the program and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;
- c. study and review all legislation referred to it;
- d. study, assess and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- e. investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;
- f. to vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments);
- fa. examine treaties, agreements and conventions;
- g. make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;
- h. make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;
- i. consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and
- j. examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.

In accordance with the Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to consider matters relating to the Fossil Fuel Exploration, Development, Production, Maintenance and Regulation of Energy.

### **1.2 Oversight**

In executing this mandate, the Committee oversees the following State Departments:

- i. The State Department for Energy; and
- ii. The State Department for Petroleum.



### 1.3 Committee Composition

The Departmental Committee on Energy comprises the following Members:

#### Chairperson

**Hon. (Eng.) Vincent Musyoka Musau, MP**  
Mwala Constituency  
United Democracy Alliance Party

#### Vice Chairperson

**Hon. Lemanken Aramat, MP**  
Narok East Constituency  
United Democracy Alliance Party

#### Members

**The Hon. Charles Gimose, MP.**  
Hamisi Constituency  
Amani National Congress Party

**The Hon. Elisha Odhiambo, MP.**  
Gem Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

**The Hon. Richard Chonga, MP.**  
Kilifi South Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

**The Hon. Walter Owino, MP.**  
Awendo Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

**The Hon. Musili Mawathe, MP.**  
Embakasi Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

**The Hon. Simon King'ara, MP**  
Ruiru Constituency  
United Democracy Alliance Party

**The Hon. Tom Mboya Odege, MP.**  
Nyatike Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

**The Hon. Augustine Kamande, MP**  
Roysambu Constituency  
United Democracy Alliance Party

**The Hon. Cecilia Ngitit, MP**  
Turkana County Women Representative  
United Democracy Alliance Party

**The Hon. Victor Koech, MP**  
Chepalungu Constituency  
Chama Cha Mashinani(CCM)

**The Hon. Geoffrey Mulanya, MP**  
Nambale Constituency  
Independent Party

**The Hon. Nolfason Obadiah, MP**  
Borabu Bomachoge Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

**The Hon. George Aladwa, MP**  
Makadara Constituency  
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

#### **1.4 Committee Secretariat**

The Committee has the following technical staff, representing the Office of the Clerk:

**Mr. Adan Gindicha**  
Principal Clerk Assistant II (Team Leader)

**Ms. Mary Lemerelle**  
Clerk Assistant II

**Mr. Salim Athuman**  
Clerk Assistant III

**Mr. Brian Njeru**  
Fiscal Analyst III

**Ms. Brigitta Mati**  
Legal Counsel

**Mr. Robert Langat**  
Research Officer III

**Ms. Loraine Monchari**  
Research Officer III

**Ms. Rehema Chepkurui**  
Audio-Recording Officer

**Mr. Josphat Bundotich**  
Principal Sergeant at Arms

**Ms. Mercy Mayende**  
Media Relation Officer

### **1.5 Composition of Delegation**

The Committee nominated the following Hon. Members to constitute the delegation:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Hon. Vincent Musyoka Musau, MP | - <b>Chairperson and leader of delegation</b> |
| 2. The Hon. Lemanken Aramat, MP       | - Vice Chairperson                            |
| 3. The Hon. Walter Owino, MP          | -Member                                       |
| 4. The Hon. Victor Koech, MP          | -Member                                       |
| 5. Ms. Salim Mwakuuza Athuman         | -Delegation Secretary                         |

## **2.0 FOREWORD**

The 10th Edition of the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition was organised by the Government of Uganda in partnership with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda, National Oil of Kenya, Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority, Kenya Pipeline Corporation amongst others, in Kampala, Uganda from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023. The seminar was officially opened by the Vice President, Retired Major Jessica Alupo represented President Museveni at the opening of the Conference at Serena Hotel in Kampala

The seminar hosted one thousand and eighty-six (1086) participants, eighteen (18) Ministers / Deputy Ministers and representatives from forty-nine (49) countries. Panel discussions, communications and presentations were made on the sub-themes as follows

- i. East African Petroleum Sector Development; Unleashing EAC potential through collective development.
- ii. The role of regulators and National Oil Companies in promoting through collective development in promoting Social-Economic transformation through the exploitation of petroleum resources
- iii. The future of Oil and Gas in the face of Energy transition.
- iv. The role of private sector in the development of East African Oil and Gas Industry.
- v. Oil and Gas Financing.

The Delegation also met with the Oil marketers in Uganda through collaboration with the Kenya Pipeline Corporation at Mestil Hotel to discuss the role of regulators and National Oil companies in promoting social economic transformation through exploration of Petroleum resources.

The delegation was also taken through an intensive field visit to Mahathi Oil Facility in Entebbe, Uganda which is a game-changer critical in petroleum logistics and will increase the reliability of supplies.

The Delegation is thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support given to it during its preparation and actual participation in the seminar. The Delegation commends the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum for its coordinative role that ensured the effective participation of the delegation at the conference.

On behalf of the Members of the Departmental Committee on Energy, and pursuant to Standing Order 199(6), it is my pleasant duty to present to the House the report of the delegation to the 10<sup>th</sup> Edition of the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition (EAPEC); for adoption by the House.

**HON. (ENG.) VINCENT MUSYOKA, M.P.**  
**(CHAIRPERSON AND LEADER OF THE DELEGATION)**



### 3.0 BACKGROUND

The East African Community (EAC) is comprised of seven (7) Partner States namely the Republic of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, with a combined population of over 260 million.

The broad goal of EAC is economic, social, and political integration so as to create wealth in the region and enhance competitiveness through increased production, trade, and investment. Thus, the EAC seeks to improve the quality of life for the people of East Africa through its mission of widening and deepening integration and a vision of a prosperous, competitive, and politically united East Africa.

Given the importance of energy in realizing this vision, the EAC Partner States have agreed to take concerted measures to foster cooperation in the joint exploration and development of energy resources found within the Community and to promote investment within the sector. Thus, EAC Partner States seek to promote the exploration and exploitation of both renewable and nonrenewable energy sources in the most optimal way for the mutual benefit of East Africans.

In view of the above, the EAC started holding the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition (EAPCE) biennially on a rotational basis among the EAC Partner States in 2003 to promote the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas. The main objective of the Conference and Exhibition is to promote investment in the oil and gas sector by demonstrating to the world the potential that lies within the region and sharing information on the status of development of the sector in each Partner State.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Sectoral Council on Energy directed the Republic of Uganda to host the 10<sup>th</sup> East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2023 (10<sup>th</sup> EAPCE'23). To note, the 9<sup>th</sup> EAPCE was hosted in Mombasa, Kenya in 2019. The 10<sup>th</sup> EAPCE'23 was held at Kampala Serena Hotel, from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023. The conference attracted over 1400 delegates who comprised officials from Ministries, Departments and Agencies within the Partner States and executives from international oil companies, service providers, banking sector, communication firms, legal practitioners, etc. from East Africa Community and the entire world.

The Conference and Exhibition covered a wide range of technical (both oral and poster) presentations reflecting developments in the oil and gas industry in East Africa and around the world. The conference also had a number of panel discussions on topical issues, and these proved to be game changers for this conference as delegates were very excited and happy with this innovation. These panel discussions gave a very good platform to Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, and Executives from the Private sector to promote their investment opportunities, products and services and in their respective areas of jurisdiction. The Conference further provided a forum for discussing the legal and policy framework and the overall business environment prevailing in the EAC. It also gave all stakeholders in the oil and gas sector and other private practitioners an opportunity to interact with senior government officials from EAC and decision-makers.

The conference exhibition comprised of 60 booths where companies exhibited their products. It was noted that this was the first conference to have such a high number of exhibition booths. The exhibitors were ranging from Government MDAs, IOCs, Service providers, and communication companies.



## 4.0 OPENING SESSION

### 4.1 Opening Remarks

**Hon. Dr. Peter M. Mathuki, Secretary General East African Community,** b He informed the audience that the Democratic Republic of Congo which is the latest member to join the East African Community was on board and he was happy that they were attending the conference, and they had been very active in participating in all the activities of the community. He indicated that in line with the vision of the Heads of State, the EAC was growing and soon Somalia would be joining the community, and he looked forward to having a bigger regional economic block.

He further reiterated that the conference was supposed to take place in 2021 but because of COVID-19, it wasn't possible. But this is timely, a time we need to encourage our conversations around energy

He sincerely thanked the Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Development Partners, Regional Steering Committee, and National Organizing Committee for a good job. Finally, he thanked the Republic of Uganda for hosting the conference, sponsors, exhibitors, and delegates for finding time to attend this conference.

**Hon. Ruth Nankabirwa Ssentamu, Minister of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda** welcomed all delegates to the conference. She noted that the conference was greatly affected by COVID-19 whereby everybody had to follow Standard Operating Procedures.

She further noted that East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition has proved to be a unique forum where governments of Partner States, the East African Community, and the oil industry from across the world meet, engage in active dialogue and exchange ideas on the petroleum potential in the region and that's why petroleum sector players from all over the world have consistently increased their participation in the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition from 150 participants in 2003 to over 1000 participants in 2023. The East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition of 2023 is focused on the theme that is already mentioned, that is "East Africa a hub for investment in exploration and exploitation of Petroleum resources for sustainable energy and social economic development.

### 4.2 Chief Guest Address

**H.E. Rt. Maj. Jessica Alupo, Vice President of the Republic of Uganda;** brought regards from **H.E. Y.K. Museveni,** the President of the Republic of Uganda, especially to the EAC Partner States and Development Partners. She appreciated the messages articulated by earlier speakers specifically the message given by Hon. Dr. Elly Karuhanga on the need for all of us to focus and refocus our energy on East African integration.

She noted that the President of the Republic of Uganda has always been a champion and strong pillar even at the African Union of Integration. She assured members of the East African community that in Uganda, the cabinet was under instruction to pursue and make priority issues of East African integration. She further noted she was admiring the way in which the organizers of the conference had already achieved the principle of cohesion when the members were introduced. It was evident that they could already feel at home, seated as East Africans. She encouraged everybody to continue with that as an East African community.

She informed the audience that the East African Community attaches great significance to cooperation in the exploration and development of energy resources available in our region and without energy, the East African Community cannot achieve the intended goals of integration with the aim of achieving economic, social, political integration to create wealth in the region and enhance competitiveness through increased production, trade and investment in the oil and gas industry.



She further noted that as the way forward, she emphasized the need for the East African region and Africa in general to recognize the threat posed by climate change and support measures aimed at protecting the environment, but such measures should conform, to the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

She further noted that this conference provides awareness of the potential for petroleum exploration, development, and production and an opportunity to dialogue between the oil and gas industry and governments within the East African community. The East African Community Partner States will use this opportunity to demonstrate to the world the potential that lies within the region sharing information on the status of the sector in each partner state including the policy, legal and regulatory framework, and the overall business environment prevailing in the region.

In conclusion, she assured members of the EAC's commitment to supporting efforts in the oil and gas exploration, development, and production and encouraged delegates from outside East Africa to find time outside the conference program to visit other parts of the East African community and wished everybody fruitful deliberations and declared the 10<sup>th</sup> East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2023 officially open.



**H.E. Rt. Maj. Jessica Alupo, Vice President of the Republic of Uganda officially declaring the conference open.**

## **5.0 SUMMARY OF THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

### **5.1 East African Petroleum Sector Development: Unleashing EAC Potential through collective development**

The minister panel was Moderated by Mr. Jimmy Mugerwa, CEO of ZORAMU Uganda and led the interactions with the Energy Ministers in the Region who included: Hon. Dr. Ruth Ssentamu Nankabirwa, Minister of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda and Davis Chirchir, Cabinet Secretary for Energy and Petroleum, Kenya.



The panel discussed the energy potential of EAC more particularly focusing on the energy security and adaptation to the energy transition as the region. During the session, the Honorable Ministers elaborated on key important considerations in the petroleum sector in the region and the Energy Sector as a whole.

The Ministers discussed the state of Energy (including Oil and Gas development) in the region and indicated that the member States have unique strengths that they can pull together/integrate. These unique strengths include; Kenya's Geothermal resources, Gas resources in Tanzania Petroleum in Uganda and South Sudan and Hydroelectric Power in Uganda. The Ministers noted that the interconnectivity of these strengths, shall not only solve each State's power needs but also reduce the cost of power and subsequently stimulate the industrialization the region.

Financing for petroleum projects against the backdrop of climate change/energy transition was also an issue of debate. The ministers noted that energy development is expensive, regardless of climate issues it is a challenge to finance huge energy projects. The Government-to-Government agreements to get oil products or other energy products on credit is one of the ways the regional States are undertaking to avert the situation. In the long term, the states need to build their financial institutions to create wealth locally. The local content financing is vital in building capacities in the energy sector and ensure sustainable exploitation of the energy resources.

The panelists underscored the value in collaboration and Sharing of information that makes energy projects cost effective. They reiterated the EAC commitment to continue working together, indulging in common infrastructure and legal/regulatory frameworks. The assured the delegates of the readiness of the EAC for investment and the solidarity to face issues of climate change/energy transition with common message-EAC is ready to develop its oil and gas resources.



*Panelists in session*

## **5.2 The role of Regulators and National Oil Companies in promoting socio-economic transformation through the exploitation of petroleum resources.**

The panel discussed how regulators and National Oil Companies can use their functions to achieve this balance and promote socio-economic transformation in petroleum-rich countries. It is important to note that prudent exploitation of petroleum resources has led to socio-economic transformation in various countries such as Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Norway. The key to achieving such a transformation is attributed to the balance between government regulation of the sector, National Oil Company participation, and investors' interests.

This panel was moderated by **Mr. Barirega Akankwasah**, the Executive Director of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in Uganda the panelists included: **Mr. Ernest Rubondo**, the Executive Director of the Petroleum Authority of Uganda; **Mr. Mwihava**, Board Member of Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority in the United Republic of Tanzania; **Eng. Edward Kinyua**, the Director Oil and Gas of the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority in Kenya; **Adam Makame**, Managing Director of the Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority in



the United Republic of Tanzania and **Mr. Leparan Ole Morintat**, Chief Executive Officer of the National Oil Corporation of Kenya.

During the session, a number of important considerations in the regulation of the petroleum sector were put forward and include:

- The regulators indicated that creating lasting value is crucial in achieving the social-economic transformation and aspects such as skills development, employment, technology transfer, use of recourses, and provision of goods and services by nationals are precursors to the social-economic transformation.
- Emphasized the need to create and maintain a levelled playing ground for players to create a favourable environment for investors, technical, environmental, and encourage local content.
- The balance of the investor's interests involves mainly three roles; Advocacy which entails stakeholder engagement, Advisory role where the regulator advises on best industry practices and the role of compliance to enforce the laws.
- The need for regulators to build capacity and operate in a transparent and accountable is one of the best ways to deal with non-compliance of the oil companies.

The panelists also discussed the key role of NOCs in promoting National Socio-Economic issues. They emphasized that NOCs promote local content and governments take. They explained that NOCs are also used to demystify information symmetry, especially the aspects of cost monitoring of the projects undertaken by IOCs.

### **5.3 The Future of Oil and Gas in the Face of Energy Transition**

Premised on the need for the world to swift from primary use of fossil fuel to renewable sources of energy, the energy transition is faced with the challenges of energy poverty and economic transformation of countries endowed with oil and gas. The panel discussed the best approaches to tackle the energy trilemma i.e., energy security, energy equity (affordability and reliability), and environmental sustainability.

The session was moderated by **Mr. Elison Karuhanga**, a Partner KAA Advocates in Uganda and the panellists included: **Dr. Victoria Nalule**, the Chief Executive Officer of NEM Energy; **Mr. N.J. Ayuk**, the Executive Chairman of the Africa Energy Chamber; **Mr. Gilbert Kamuntu**, the Chief Commercial Officer UNOC; **Dr. George Fasha**, Director Marketing and Public Relations of the Tanzania Ports Authority and **Mr. David Muriuki**, representing the General Manager of the Kenya Pipeline Company.

During the session, a number of key questions where put were put forward to the panelist and they provided their response which is best captured here verbatim;

- a) Is the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) ready to receive Ugandan Oil come 2025? Ports are a gate away that when properly used can unlock the economic potential of the region. The TPA recognized this and the need for infrastructural development to facilitate the unlocking of the economic potential. The TPA undertook a huge World Bank funded project named Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Project (DMGP), under which: human resource capacity building was done for effective and efficient ports operations; tremendous infrastructural development such as from the base to (Kerosine Oil Jets) KOJ where oil is handled and huge farm tanks for oil storage before delivery to intended targets. All these make TPA ready to handle Oil imports and exports for the hinterland countries.



- b) What is the role of the Kenya Pipelines in line with the current Energy Transition to a cleaner and greener world? Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC) has been a player in the oil transportation industry for long with pipelines to the length of 1300km from the Port of Mombasa to Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret in Kenya and the big storage tanks in different place in Kenya.

In terms of the fuel supply, the KPC has a KOJ and a new jetty in Mombasa at the Kipevu Oil Terminal 2 that is improving the oil flow rate (1200 cubic meters per hour) into the region from the old Kipevu 1 Oil terminal that had a capacity of 2500 cubic meters per hour.

Environmentally, KPC transports oil through pipelines which is relatively less prone to accidents compared to truck transportation, accidents are easily managed, and the pipeline is monitored to mitigate any effects on the environment. Therefore, the Kenya Pipeline is in the direction of the NetZero as it supplies and will supply fossil fuel for development with less environment effects and monitored carbon footprints and solutions.

A sudden removal of 10 million barrels of oil per day from the market due to Russia-Ukraine war caused a reversal in the energy transition and energy policy in many European countries, resulting into issuing of exploration licenses in the North Sea and opening of coal fired power plants. Sanctions on oil and gas projects may likely result into higher greenhouse gas.

Carbon neutrality solutions lie in technology like carbon capture, decarbonizing projects by use of solar power, and financial or fiscal incentives. The use of carbon offset initiatives like afforestation is crucial in achieving carbon neutrality. Carbon trading can facilitate the achievement of carbon neutrality without giving up on oil and gas. The global economy needs all the energy sources to sustain our global economy.

- c) How do you ensure environmental restoration upon oil spillage along the pipeline? The KPC has invested in leak detection technology to facilitate quick detection and response in case of any. All KPC pipelines are one meter below the ground, and these do not spread to wider areas. There are response procedures to such leaks such as stopping the leak by stopping the valves nearby and clamping. Thereafter the bioremediation team cleans up the environment and confirms that the soils are stored in their original state. The energy transition requires an attitude transition such as decarbonizing energy projects, developing more sinks, and disseminating such information to all people to get involved..



Panelists in session

#### **5.4 The Role of the Private Sector in the Development of the East African Oil and Gas Industry.**

The private sector plays a pivotal role in the development of the oil and gas industry, particularly in the provision of much-needed goods and services. The panel deliberated on how the private sector in East Africa is playing its role in meeting these requirements and still ensuring the successful development of the oil and gas industry.



The session was moderated by **Hon. Richard Kaijuka**, Board of Trustees of the Uganda Chamber of Mines and Petroleum and the panellists included: **Philippe Grouiex**, the General Manager of Total Energies Uganda; **Hu Weijie**, Vice President of CNOOC Uganda; **Martin Tiffen**, the Managing Director of EACOP company; **Madhan Srinivasan**, Managing Director of Tullow Oil PLC; **Rajakumari Jandyala**, the President and CEO YAATRA Africa, Albertine Graben Energy Consortium; **Paolo Pascuzzi**, the Country Director of Yaatra Africa and **Kenneth Mutaonga**, the Director of Exploration, Development, and Production at TPDC.

The panel discussed a range of issues and put forward various considerations which included:

- The panellists were happy with the discoveries in the region so far and were generally happy with the local companies and service providers so far. They reiterated that Ringfenced services which were executed by local companies by law had been done well. They emphasized the objective of going beyond offering ring-fenced services and building a real oil and gas champion service company that can serve the interest of the region in various services. Establishing local champions in providing services besides the ringfenced ones was the real challenge.
- The specific measures to facilitate or promote local companies so far include Identifying local companies ready to invest and joint venture with international oil companies to develop and learn from them, building the Industry Enhancement Centre, and training local people to acquire the relevant skills and knowledge to increase the talent pool.
- The panellists noted that the East African region has a well-developed private sector and the oil industry is a fast-growing industry with a growing number of oil and gas players. It is important for IOCs to collaborate with local players to share knowledge, skills and expertise which enables the local players to access capital and a relationship with the regulator.
- The oil and gas sector being a new industry poses a challenge to the local suppliers to comply with the standards and regulations by the government. It is important for local players to be facilitated by regulators/IOCs to comply with the quality standards.



Panelists in session

## 5.5 Oil and Gas Financing

This panel was Moderated by **Mr. Festo Barthalome**, the Partner under Tax and Legal Deloitte in the United Republic of Tanzania. He was joined by four panellist: **Mr. Philip Andrew Wabulya**, ED Petroleum Investment Fund, Bank of Uganda; **Mr. Paul Muganwa**, Head Corporate, and Investment Financing, Stanbic Bank Uganda; **Mr. James Otto**, Senior Investment Manager, UDB and **Ms. Agnes Mayanja**, Executive Director, Kenya Commercial Bank

The moderator opened the session by highlighting the extensive financing nature of the projects oil and gas sector in Uganda, which was to the tune of 15 billion United States Dollars for Uganda. He further informed the panel of the key parameters used for assessing and financing the oil and gas sector that included legal and regulatory regimes, political environment, social-economic, and

environmental considerations creditworthiness of the payers in the sectors, contractual obligations, size of contracts awarded and the insurance cover required for the projects.

The Bank of Uganda has guided on how revenues from oil and gas activities are managed in line with Petroleum Revenue Investment Policies (PRIP). Bank of Uganda has also been involved in negotiations especially the financials to ensure that the terms given agreed to will enable commercial banks to be able to lend by the commercial banks the terms are favorable for investment.

Banks are key stakeholders and have been preparing for their involvement in the oil and gas sector by creating special sections to handle the oil and gas and capacity building in oil and gas for its staff. The oil and gas sector is unique and entails environmental, social, Governance and greenhouse emission to be fulfilled by the contractor. They have as well been working on attaining the necessary balance sheet to take part in the lending of the SMEs. KCB has been collaborating with EACOP and UCMP to learn the oil and gas business and the requirements of the different stakeholders and were ready to play an active role

Uganda Development Bank has been mainly involved in infrastructure development which is capital intensive. The bank has as well been in preparations on how to support the sector through staff and personnel capacity building. Going forward, Uganda Development Bank is looking at supporting local content participation within the oil and gas sector and also their in-house readiness for the sector.

The Cabinet secretary of Kenya informed the meeting that there were a number of projects in Kenya that needed financing and the Central Bank of Kenya took the lead and the projects were financed by aggregation from the commercial banks. Has the banking sector looked at this type of project financing for oil and gas projects?

The banking sector cannot do well if the private sector is not doing well and requires a scalable view by all banks regarding financing. Some financing may require restructuring and coordination for the rescaling of the loans.

There is a need for contractors to engage the banks as early as possible at the time of the contract awards to pave the way for the financing. They have standards and banks are regulated for responsible lending and in line with the Bank of Uganda regulations.

The oil and gas sector financing are complicated and therefore bankers, suppliers, and contractors need to meet constantly and agree on a way forward also the relevant stakeholders to engage with their regulators to come up with an amicable solution.

In general, there was a need to give comfort that banks are ready to finance the oil and gas sector as part of the different financing procedures. Banks have tailored products and there is a need to engage constantly, and you can always have a tailored contract. There is a need for working together as banks, employers, regulators, and the service providers to guarantee their performance. For the discussions is that the regulators banks and supplies are willing to co-operate.

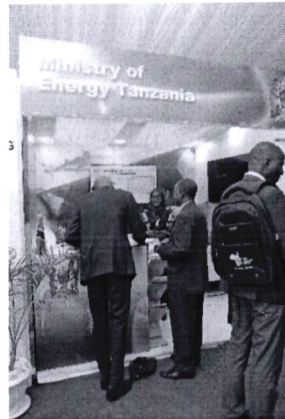
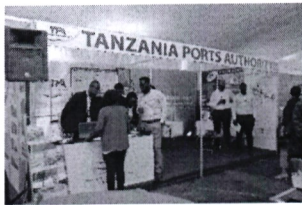


### 5.6-Exhibition

The following were amongst the exhibitors during EAPCE'23.

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME OF EXHIBITOR</b>
1	Equity Bank
2	Total Energies
3	Multichoice
4	Kenya Pipeline Company Limited
5	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
6	National Oil Corporation Kenya
7	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Kenya
8	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
9	NIC Insurance Tanzania
10	Nile Petroleum Corporation - SUDAN

EXHIBITION PICTURES



## **6.0 VISIT TO THE MAHATHI OIL FACILITY BY THE DELEGATION**

The delegation was taken through a site visit to Mahathi Oil Facility in Entebbe, Uganda on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2023 which is a game-changer critical in petroleum logistics and will increase the reliability of supplies on

Energy and Petroleum Cabinet Secretary (CS) Davis Chirchir said the facility will boost fuel trade by ensuring seamless evacuation of the products from the port of Mombasa to Uganda for onward transmission to South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The two vessels ferrying the products from Kisumu, he said have capacity of 4.5 million litres each adding that this will go a long way in addressing the numerous challenges encountered transporting the commodity by road. Other challenges among them accidents and cases of fuel adulteration associated with transportation of the commodity by road shall also be addressed

The CS who led members of the Departmental Committee on energy on a tour of the facility said that the facility has done five trips with 20 million litres shipped to Uganda since the jetty started operations early this year. Currently, he said KPC was doing one trip per week adding that three more vessels were being sourced to increase the number of trips

The Mahathi Fuel Transport and Storage facility in Bugiri, Uganda where the product is offloaded, he said has a capacity of 70 million litres adding that there was urgent need to increase the number of trips to fill the tank. From the Mahathi facility, the fuel is loaded onto tracks for onward transmission of the products to South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC

To make the facilities efficient, the speed of loading and offloading, he said has been improved for quick movement of the products. Kenya, he disclosed was seeking partnership with Uganda to build a pipeline from the Mahathi facility to push the products further inland.

## **7.0 OBSERVATIONS**

- 1.The conference coincides with the East Africa Community's commitment to implement its EAC Vision 2050 plan, which seeks to ensure a sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy to meet regional needs at the least cost.
- 2.Africa must be helped to secure the economic benefits from oil and gas development which can help raise millions of people out of poverty.
- 3.The dilemma facing many African countries is how to address the continent's significant energy access gap, as well as the need to reduce the negative environmental impacts of traditional energy sources
- 4.As the world moves towards renewable energy sources, the role of Oil and Gas in the energy transition is becoming increasingly under scrutiny.
- 5.Premised on the need for the world to swift from primary use of fossil fuel to renewable sources of energy, the energy transition is faced with the challenges of energy poverty and economic transformation of countries endowed with oil and gas
- 6.National Oil Companies can use their functions to achieve this balance and promote socio-economic transformation in petroleum-rich countries



## 8.0 KEY LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. East Africa has the capacity of ending energy poverty among its population while contributing to global energy security and a just and inclusive energy transition, on the back of optimal development and exploitation of vast energy resources including oil, gas, hydrogen and renewables.

The Kenyan Government to improve on its support on feasibility studies on exploitations of energy resources in the Country to improve energy security.

2. Energy consumption pattern in Africa is driven by mainly three sectors which demand up to 80% of the energy supply: the transport, residential and industrial sectors of the economy.


The Kenyan Government to increase funding on the three main sectors as a way of increasing consumption of electricity in the Country.

3. The private sector plays a pivotal role in the development of the oil and gas industry, particularly in the provision of much-needed goods and services. For example, the Bank of Uganda has guided on how revenues from oil and gas activities are managed in line with Petroleum Revenue Investment Policies (PRIP).

The Government to come up with policies on how revenues from oil and gas activities can be invested in improving developments in the country.

4. The Government-to-Government agreements for oil importation on credit is one of the ways the East African Regional States are undertaking to help in petroleum logistics and supplies.

The Government of Kenyan to improve its efficiency in handling Government to Government agreements to attract more countries in oil importation in the country.

SIGNED:  DATE: 22/11/2025

**Hon. (Eng.) Vincent Musyoka, MP**  
**Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Energy**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

MEMBERS' ADOPTION LIST

Agenda: Adoption of foreign visit report to Uganda  
DATE: 19/10/23 VENUE: 2nd floor Continental Hotel START TIME: 11.20am END TIME: 12.30pm

	NAMES	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. (Eng.) Vincent Musyoka, MP- Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Lemanken Aramat, MP- Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Charles Gimose, M.P	
4.	Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP	
5.	Hon. Richard Ken Chonga, MP	
6.	Hon. Walter Owino, M.P MP	
7.	Hon. Elisha Odhiambo, MP	
8.	Hon. Tom Mboya Odege, MP	
9.	Hon. Simon King'ara, MP	
10.	Hon. George Omera Aladwa, MP	
11.	Hon. Mwafrika Augustine Kamande, MP	
12.	Hon. Victor Koech Kipngetch, MP	
13.	Hon. Geoffrey Ekesa Mulanya, MP	
14.	Hon. Cecilia Asinyen Ngitit, MP	
15.	Hon. Barongo Nolfason Obadiah, MP	

Forwarded by:

Signed: Date: 19/10/2023  
Mr. Adan Gindicha  
Principal Clerk Assistant II – Lead Committee Clerk

Approved by:

Signed: Date: 22/11/23  
Mr. Peter K. Chemweno,  
Director  
Directorate of Departmental Committees

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**MINUTES OF THE 85<sup>th</sup> SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENERGY HELD ON THURSDAY 19<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 2023 IN CONTINENTAL HOUSE 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR BOARDROOM AT 12.00PM**

**PRESENT**

1. The Hon. (Eng.) Vincent Musyoka Musau, MP –**Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Lemanken Aramat, MP-**Vice Chairperson**
3. The Hon. Cecilia Asinyen Ngiti, MP
4. The Hon. Victor Koech Kipngetich, MP
5. The Hon. Elisha Odhiambo, MP
6. The Hon. Walter Owino, MP - Virtual
7. The Hon. Simon King'ara, MP
8. The Hon. Geoffrey Ekesa Mulanya, MP
9. The Hon. Barongo Nolfason Obadiah, MP

**APOLOGIES;**

1. The Hon. Richard Ken Chonga, MP
2. The Hon. Tom Mboya Odege, MP
3. The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP
4. The Hon. George Aladwa Omwera, MP
5. The Hon. Mwafrika Augustine Kamande, MP
6. The Hon. Charles Gimose, MP

**COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT**

- |                         |   |                               |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Adan Gindicha    | - | Principal Clerk Assistant II  |
| 2. Ms. Mary Lemerelle   | - | Clerk Assistant II            |
| 3. Mr. Salim Athuman    | - | Clerk Assistant III           |
| 4. Josphat Bundotich    | - | Principal Sergeant at Arms II |
| 5. Mr. Brian Njeru      | - | Fiscal Analyst III            |
| 6. Mr. Robert Langat    | - | Research Officer III          |
| 7. Ms. Mercy Mayende    | - | Media Relation Officer        |
| 8. Ms. Rehema Chepkurui | - | Audio-Recording Officer       |

**AGENDA**

1. Prayers
2. Preliminaries/Introductions
3. **Adoption of the report on Budget Implementation Oversight for 2022/2023**
4. **Adoption of the report on benchmarking visit to Ghana on PPA management**
5. **Adoption of the report on benchmarking visit to South Africa on PPA management**
6. **Adoption of the report of the committee participation in the 4<sup>th</sup> Petroleum Conference in Kampala, Uganda.**
7. Adjournment/ Date of the next meeting



## **MIN. NO. NA/ENERGY/2023/74 : PRELIMINARIES**

The meeting was called to order at 11.30am and commenced with prayers by the Hon Simon King'ara. Self-Introductions were made. The Agenda of the meeting was adopted as adoption of the report on Budget Implementation 2022/23, Adoption of the three reports on foreign visits to Ghana, South Africa and Uganda having being proposed by the Hon.Lemanken Aramat and seconded by Hon Geoffrey Mulanya.

## **MIN. NO. NA/ENERGY/2023/75: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION OVERSIGHT 2022/2023**

The following observations were from the report which was presented by the Fiscal Analyst;

- i. There were several projects undertaken by KETRACO which include Nanyuki–Isiolo-Meru, Sondu-Homabay-Ndhiwa-Awendo, Power Transmission System Improvement Project, Kamburu Embu Thika Transmission Line, and Naivasha Industrial Park were affected by budget cuts which reduced their project budgets to zero, however they still received budget disbursements.
- ii. There were several projects undertaken by the State Department For Energy which are bundled together, and they include the last mile connectivity project, Street lighting, Electrification of Public Facilities and Installation of transformers in constituencies project
- iii. There was an under-performance of AIA witnessed in the 5% Electricity Levy-REP, the sale of steam, KOSF storage charges and Sale of Wood Fuel Burners in the recurrent expenditure category while in the development expenditure category, underperformance was witnessed in the 5% electricity levy.
- iv. The State Department for Energy had a budgeted development expenditure from foreign sources i.e., grants and loans of Kshs.22.2 billion, however the actual expenditure arising from the two sources amounted to Kshs.12.5 billion resulting to an underperformance of Kshs.9.7 billion.
- v. As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023, the pending Bills among the SAGAs under the State Dept. for Energy were incurred by KETRACO (Kshs.22.16 billion) owing from wayleave claims and compensations, NUPEA(Kshs.82.9 million) owing from conferences and project funding constraints and GDC (Kshs.1.22 billion) as a result of budgetary challenges, under litigation, dispute and cash flow challenges. KPLC has pending bills amounting to Kshs.82.5 billion which comprises of Kshs.75.1 billion owed to Energy Suppliers who include KenGen, KETRACO, REREC and IPPs, Kshs.876 million owed as statutory payments such as royalty, and dividends and Kshs.6.5 billion owed to General and other suppliers. On the other hand, the National govt owed KPLC Kshs.19.6 billion of which Kshs.19.2 billion emanates from the RES projects maintenance, Kshs.121 million owing to the tariff compensation subsidy and Kshs.248 million for REREC primary schools maintenance.

Kenya Pipeline is losing throughput products of 0.04% against a threshold of 0.25% set by EPRA through theft. Considering that Kenya Pipeline transports about 8 billion liters annually, the 0.04% in losses translates to around 3.2 million liters lost and approximately Kshs.600 million in revenue lost.

An analysis of the pending bill owed to the Oil marketing companies as at the 15 December 2022 - 14 January 2023 pricing cycle indicates that the pending bill amounted to Kshs.53.3 billion, while a further analysis indicates that the pending bill as the 15th May 2023- 14th June 2023 pricing cycle indicates that the pending bill was at Kshs.45.7 Billion, a difference of only Kshs.7.6 billion, despite the programme having an allocation of Kshs.63.1 Billion in FY 2022-23, which was an increase of Kshs.42.7 billion from Kshs.20.4 billion in the initial estimates. It is also critical to note that the funding was approved by the National Treasury in line with article 223 of the constitution, and Kshs.22.59 billion had already been disbursed, meaning subject to the regularization of the expenditure in the FY 2022/23 Supplementary Estimates which was done by parliament, the amount that was remaining to be disbursed was Kshs.20.15 billion.

vi.

### **Committee Recommendations**

The Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum in conjunction with the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury to undertake the unbundling of the projects in the subsequent budget i.e., FY 2024-25 annual budgets, with the breakdown containing the list of projects to be funded per constituency against their allocation in order to promote transparency in allocation of projects and their implementation by 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024

The Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum to provide to the Committee a comprehensive status report regarding the entire cost of the LPG Bulk storage and Handling Facility in Mombasa, its expected completion date and a breakdown of the utilization of the Kshs.192 million spent so far on the project by 30<sup>th</sup> November 2023

The Kenya pipeline company to leverage on technology e.g., use of tactic drones to enhance surveillance on their pipeline network, reduce costs accruing from acquisition of SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) as well as help reduce incidences of product theft by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024.

### **MIN. NO. NA/ENERGY/2023/76: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON BENCHMARKING VISIT TO GHANA ON PPA MANAGEMENT.**

The following observations were made from the report;

- i. Ghana has been able to renegotiate some PPAs, restructured others and terminated some;
- ii. Ghana has 3 distribution companies; ECG, NEDco and Enclave which is a privately-owned entity
- iii. In some cases, the take-and-pay model changed to take-and-pay, which relieved the offtaker from the obligation to pay for unused.
- iv. Cost of electricity in Kenya is higher than the global average of \$ 0.136 per kWh for households
- v. Ghana has been able to renegotiate some PPAs, restructured others and terminated some;
- vi. In some cases, the take-and-pay model changed to take-and-pay, which relieved the offtaker from the obligation to pay for unused
- vii. Ghana's commercial losses account for about 32% while technical losses stands at 9% similar to Kenya's 10%;



### **Recommendations from the report;**

- i. The MoEP to commence the process to set the stage for the renegotiation of PPAs, including the pricing model with a view of upscaling the Take-and-Pay model as opposed to the Take-or-Pay model. This will go a long way to address escalating cost of electricity. All retired Power Plants to revert to Government of Kenya (GoK) upon their expiry of term limit. Kenya Power in collaboration the Office of the Auditor General to conduct assessment on the suitability and cost-effectiveness of the said plants;
- ii. The GoK as part of negotiations to audit all the IPPs in terms of their initial investments in those plants and the capital recoveries that have been accrued so far. This should provide the basis for renegotiation of PPAs;
- iii. There is need to fast track the implementation of **High Grand Falls Hydro Electric Project** with the capacity similar to the Akosombo hydro plant in Ghana (**1020MW**) so to give the Kenya Grid the much-needed Inertia and Regulating Reserves to improve grid stability, resilience and reliability with the high penetration of Variable Renewable Energy sources of wind and solar;
- iv. MoEP to expedite plans to complete the 132kV 81km double circuit Narok-Bomet, 132kV Malindi-Weru, 132kV Sondu-Homabay-Ndiwa and 132kV Kabarnet-Rumuruti transmission lines. This will establish a more reliable power supply by providing alternative route to allow flow of geothermal power to the respective regions. Thus, improving supply quality and reliability to the said regions of the country. This is justifiable in that it will stabilize power supply, improve on transmission line security hence cushioning against losses occasioned by power failures and blackouts
- v. There is need to implement an **Automatic Generation Control** for the Kenya Grid to improve response to system fluctuations and improvement system stability;
- vi. There is need to enhance the **Black Start Capability** in the Kenyan Grid System to ensure fast system recovery and restoration in the event of a national power outage;
- vii. The benchmarking visit provided an avenue for a lot of lessons learnt and consolidation of best practices within the Energy sector in Kenya. Much of what is required now is to set the pace for the implementation of these recommendations

### **MIN. NO. NA/ENERGY/2023/77: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON BENCHMARKING VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA ON PPA MANAGEMENT.**

The Committee made the following observations and Findings, THAT

- i. The establishment of the IPP office in 2010 through a tripartite memorandum of understanding between the Development Bank of South Africa(DBSA),National Treasury(NT) and Department of Mineral Resources and Energy(DMRE) and subsequent introduction of the Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme has led to a reduction in tariffs through competitive procurement of new electricity generation capacity provided by independent power producers (IPPs)with Bid window 1 prices amounting to 3.94 Rand Cents and this has subsequently reduced to 0.54 Rand Cents for solar and wind plants in Bid Window 6.The programme's dual consideration of economic development objectives has also led to the creation of a significant number

of jobs, as well as the promotion of foreign direct investment and private sector investment into the South African energy sector.

- ii. The Regulatory sub-committees of the National Energy Regulator of South Africa are open to the public except where confidential matters are to be considered.
- iii. There is a huge variance between the ESKOM's installed capacity of 48,000 MW against the available capacity of 27,000MW, which has to a great extent led to the perennial load shedding being experienced in South Africa.
- iv. Owing to the high variability in flow and the lack of suitable sites for hydroelectricity in South Africa, pumped storage schemes are used as an alternative to conventional hydroelectric power stations to provide the power needed during peak periods, which entails the retaining and reusing of the water in the system Instead of discharging it.
- v. South Africa is the only nuclear operator in Africa, and currently has two nuclear reactors generating about 6% of its electricity and is among the cheapest sources of power in their energy mix, at a cost of about 1 USD cents per kilowatt-hour(kWh).

The Committee made the following recommendations, THAT;

- i. The Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum in conjunction with the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury to initiate the formation of an Independent Power Producers(IPP) Office which incorporates membership from the National Treasury, Attorney General, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, KPLC and EPRA, to manage, implement and monitor IPPs, within thirty-six (36) months upon adoption of the report.
- ii. The Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority to implement upcoming energy projects under the Energy Auctions Policy in order to ensure that new electricity capacity is procured competitively and in line with the Least Cost Power Development Plan within twelve (12) months of adoption of the report.
- iii. The Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) to open to the public the proceedings of their regulatory sub-committees meetings except on confidential matters in order to promote transparency and accountability within twelve (12) months upon adoption of the report.
- iv. The Kenya Electricity Generating Company PLC (KenGen) to incorporate pump storage schemes in their hydroelectric generation plants to necessitate pumping the water back after use which will help combat the issue of poor hydrology arising from drought and famine as well as enable the country benefit from their quick re-action to changes in electricity demand which play a major part in maintaining the stability of the national grid within sixty (60) months of adoption of the report.



**MIN. NO. NA/ENERGY/2023/78: Adoption of the report of the committee participation in the 4<sup>th</sup> Petroleum Conference in Kampala, Uganda.**

The Committee made the following observations;

The conference coincides with the East Africa Community's commitment to implement its EAC Vision 2050 plan, which seeks to ensure a sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy to meet regional needs at the least cost.

2. Africa must be helped to secure the economic benefits from oil and gas development which can help raise millions of people out of poverty.

3. The dilemma facing many African countries is how to address the continent's significant energy access gap, as well as the need to reduce the negative environmental impacts of traditional energy sources

4. As the world moves towards renewable energy sources, the role of Oil and Gas in the energy transition is becoming increasingly under scrutiny.

5. Premised on the need for the world to swift from primary use of fossil fuel to renewable sources of energy, the energy transition is faced with the challenges of energy poverty and economic transformation of countries endowed with oil and gas

6. National Oil Companies can use their functions to achieve this balance and promote socio-economic transformation in petroleum-rich countries

The committee learnt the following key lessons;

East Africa has the capacity of ending energy poverty among its population while contributing to global energy security and a just and inclusive energy transition, on the back of optimal development and exploitation of vast energy resources including oil, gas, hydrogen and renewables

2. Energy consumption pattern in Africa is driven by mainly three sectors which demand up to 80% of the energy supply: the transport, residential and industrial sectors of the economy.

3. The private sector plays a pivotal role in the development of the oil and gas industry, particularly in the provision of much-needed goods and services for example, the Bank of Uganda has guided on how revenues from oil and gas activities are managed in line with Petroleum Revenue Investment Policies (PRIP)

4. The Government-to-Government agreements for oil importation on credit is one of the ways the East African Regional States are undertaking to help in petroleum logistics and supplies

**MIN. NO. NA/ENERGY/2023/79: ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

There was no any other business.

**MIN. NO. NA/ENERGY/2023/80: ADJOURNMENT**

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at half past one o'clock.

SIGNED.....

DATE

(CHAIRPERSON)