



Kingdom Of Lesotho



**Statistical report
No10: 2021**

2020 Energy Report



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Mission: To coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS) and produce accurate, timely and reliable culturally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data for evidence-based planning, decision making, research, policy, program formulation and monitoring and evaluation to satisfy the needs of users and producers.

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1.0 Introduction

“Energy statistics refers to collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating data on commodities such as coal, crude oil, natural gas, electricity, or renewable energy sources (biomass, geothermal, wind or solar energy), when they are used for the energy they contain” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_statistics.

1.1 Coverage and scope

The report comprises secondary data on production, consumption, imports and exports of energy commodities. Data for grid electricity was obtained from Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) and Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC) and petroleum fuels data from Petroleum Fund and Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF). It also includes Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

2.0 Results

Electricity data from LHDA is for the years 2015 to 2019 and electricity distribution from LEC is for the financial years 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. LEC data also includes electricity generation from mini hydro-electric power stations and diesel powered generator for the financial year 2019/2020. Petroleum fuels from Petroleum Fund and aviation data is for the year 2019. LPG imports data is for the years 2015 to 2019.

3.0 Electricity

Electricity is an energy carrier with a very wide range of applications. It is used in almost all kinds of human activity ranging from industrial production, household use, and agriculture, commerce for running machines, lighting and heating, (Energy Statistics manual, 2010).

3.1 Generated Electricity

Electricity is most often generated at a power plant by electromechanical generators, primarily driven by heat engines fueled by other means such as the kinetic energy of flowing water and wind. Other energy sources include solar photovoltaics and geothermal power.

The electricity supply industry in Lesotho is dominated by two state owned entities, namely the Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC), which is the monopoly transmitter, distributor and supplier of electricity, and the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA), which is the main generator of electricity through its ‘Muela Hydro Power Station. The generating station is part of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project’.

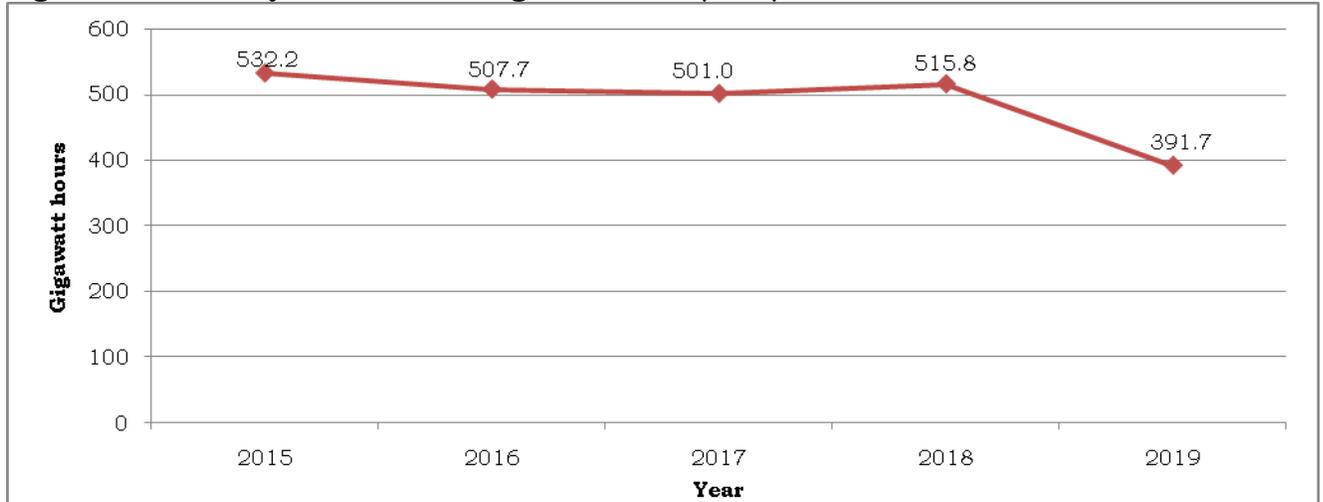
<http://www.lewa.org.ls/sectors/default.php>

3.1.1 'Muela Generation

The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) is the main generator of electricity through its 'Muela Hydro Power Station. The generating station is part of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project'. <http://www.lewa.org.ls/sectors/default.php>

Figure 1 illustrates electricity generated in gigawatt hours for the years 2015 to 2019. The highest recorded number of electricity generated was observed in 2015 with 532.2GWh followed by 515.8GWh in 2018. The least generated electricity was in 2019 with 391.7GWh.

Figure 1: Electricity Generated in Gigawatt hours (GWh) for 2015 -2019



Source: Lesotho Highlands Development Authority

3.1.2 Mini-Hydro Electric Power Generation

“Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC) generates, transmits, and distributes electricity. The company also owns and operates hydro power stations”. https://energypedia.info/wiki/Lesotho_Energy_Situation. Semonkong hydro generator did not operate because of low water level. Dam reconstruction in Mantšonyane as well as low levels of water contributed to no generation in some months.

Table 1 shows Electricity Generated from Mantšonyane and Semonkong Mini Hydro power stations in Kilowatt hours (kWh) for the financial year 2019/2020. In Semonkong, more electricity was generated in the month of June (61,335.3 kWh) followed by July generation with 61,193.2kWh. The least electricity generation was observed in February with 54,228.8 kWh. Electricity generation in Mantšonyane was recorded only in the month of January with 31,906 kWh.

Table 1: Electricity Generated from Mantšonyane and Semonkong Mini Hydro Power Stations in Kilowatt hours (kWh) for 2019/2020

Months	Semonkong	Mantšonyane
	Diesel	Hydro
April	56,186.0	
May	57,486.0	
June	61,335.3	
July	61,193.2	
August	60,865.4	
September	56,614.4	
October	56,788.5	
November	56,920.1	
December	60,795.4	
January	59,618.9	31,906
February	54,228.8	
March	56,969.7	
Total	699,001.7	31,906

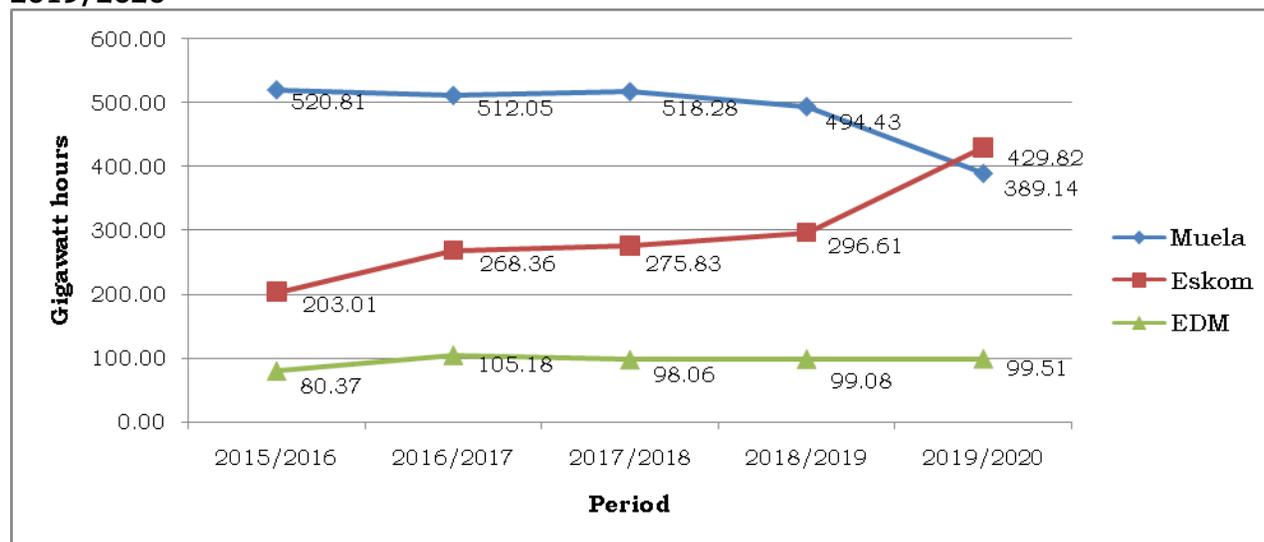
Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

3.2 Electricity Purchased

In order to supply its customers with electricity, LEC purchases electricity from 'Muela, Eskom and Electricidade De Mozambique (EDM).

Figure 2 displays Electricity purchased in GWh from 'Muela, Eskom and EDM by LEC for the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. Electricity purchased from 'Muela has been declining from 2017/2018 (518.28) to 2019/2020 (389.14) showing a percentage decline of -24.92 percent. Purchases from Eskom has an increase of over 100 percent from 2015/2016 (203.01) to 2019/2020 (429.82).

Figure 2: Electricity Purchased in GWh from 'Muela, Eskom and EDM by LEC- 2015/2016 to 2019/2020



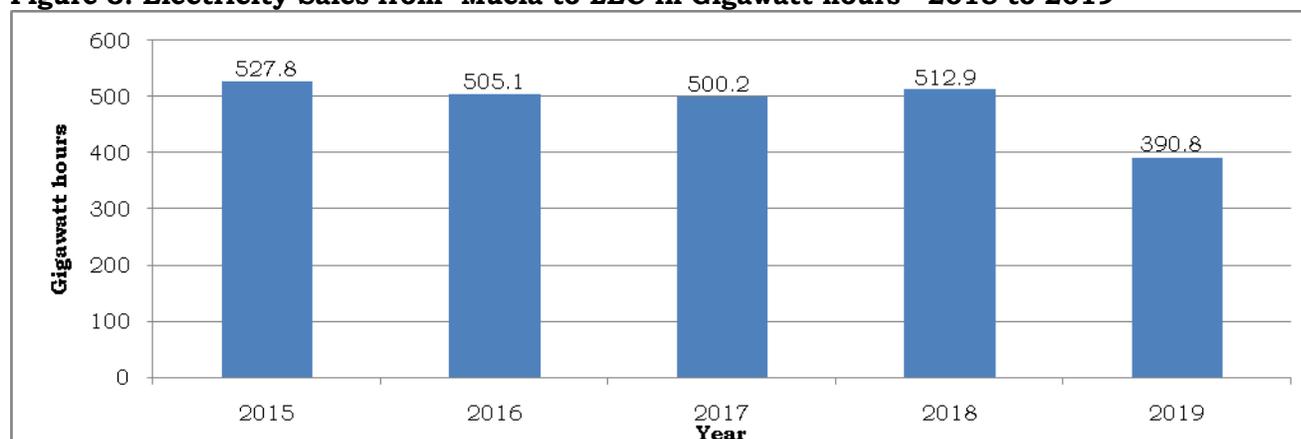
Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

3.3 Electricity Sales to LEC

The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) is a multi-phased project to provide water to the Gauteng province of South Africa and to generate hydro-electricity for Lesotho in Muela hydro power station. The generated electricity is then sold to LEC.

Figure 3 demonstrates Electricity sales from Muela to LEC in Gigawatt hours for the years 2015 to 2019. The highest sales were observed in the year 2015 with 527.8 GWh followed by 2018 with 512.9 GWh. Lowest sales were in 2019 with 390.8 GWh.

Figure 3: Electricity Sales from Muela to LEC in Gigawatt hours - 2015 to 2019



Source: Lesotho Highlands Development Authority

3.4 Electricity Imports and Exports

Lesotho imports electricity from Eskom and EDM to meet its high electricity demand. It also exports excess electricity produced to Eskom when electricity demand is low.

Table 2 indicates total electricity imports and exports in gigawatt hours for the years 2015 to 2019. Electricity imports have been increasing with the highest number recorded in 2019 with 529.3GWh. The lowest imports were recognized in 2015 with 260.6GWh. The highest exports were in 2015 with 4.4GWh while the lowest were observed in 2017 with 0.8GWh.

Table 2: Total Electricity Imports and Exports in GWh- 2015 to 2019

Year	Imports (GWh)	Exports (GWh)
2015	260.6	4.4
2016	372.6	2.6
2017	386.9	0.8
2018	396.7	2.9
2019	529.3	0.9
Total	1,946.1	11.6

Source: Lesotho Highlands Development Authority, Lesotho Electricity Company

3.5 Electricity Distribution

“The role of Transmission and Distribution (T&D) is to provide safe and reliable electricity supply to Lesotho residents and businesses as a whole. The Transmission network evacuates power from the generation sources namely 'Muela Hydropower (LHDA), Eskom (South Africa) and EDM (Mozambique) to LEC load centres”.

<https://www.lec.co.ls/transmission>

3.5.1 Electricity Tariff

Electricity tariff is the amount of money frame by the supplier for the supply of electrical energy to various types of consumers. In other words, the tariff is the methods of charging a consumer for consuming electric power.

<https://circuitglobe.com/electricity-tariffs.html>.

In 2019/2020, a two level Block-increasing tariff with lifeline Tariff for domestic consumers was introduced. The first Block is for consumers using between 0-30 units (kWh) which is priced at M0.7273 per kWh. The second Block is for consumers consuming above 30 units (kWh) which is set at M1.4782 per kWh.

Table 3 represents approved energy charges including consumers and electrification levies in Maloti per kilowatt-hour (M/kWh) for the years 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. In 2018/2019 the highest tariff was for General Purpose customers with M1.6608 followed by Domestic customers with M1.4782. Street lights tariff increased from 2018/2019 to 2019/2020 (0.8325 to 0.8725) by M0.04. Industrial High Voltage and Commercial High Voltage tariffs were the same for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 and the same pattern is observed for Industrial Low Voltage and Commercial Low Voltage customers.

Table 3: Approved Energy Charges Including Customer and Electrification Levies in Maloti per Kilowatt-hour (M/kWh) for 2015/2016 - 2019/2020

Customer Category	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Industrial HV	0.2155	0.2419	0.2484	0.2559	0.2559
Industrial LV	0.2326	0.2612	0.2684	0.2767	0.2767
Commercial HV	0.2155	0.2419	0.2484	0.2559	0.2559
Commercial LV	0.2326	0.2612	0.2684	0.2767	0.2767
General Purpose	1.3753	1.5461	1.5995	1.6608	1.6608
Domestic	1.2249	1.3767	1.4240	1.4782	1.4782
Street Lights	0.7260	0.8149	0.8417	0.8325	0.8725
Lifeline Domestic					0.7273
Effective Date	1-Apr-15	1-May-16	10-Apr-17	1-Aug-18	1-May-19

Source: Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority

3.5.2 LEC Consumers

LEC consumers include anyone who is supplied with electricity by LEC. They are classified into different categories depending on their electricity needs. It is important to note the number of LEC consumers and how much they consume as this can help assess the electricity demand of the country.

Table 4 presents average number of LEC consumers by sector for the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. Generally, Pre-paid Domestic customers were more than any other customers, followed by Pre-paid General Purpose customers. In 2019/2020, Industrial LV customers (167) were more than Industrial HV customers (47). Street lights connections have been the same throughout the years with 133 stand connections. The total number of customers was higher in 2019/2020 with 259,514 customers followed by 242,461 customers in 2018/2019. The least total number of customers was in 2015/2016 with 197,236 customers.

Table 4: Average Number of LEC Consumers by Sector for 2015/2016 to 2019/2020

Sector	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Domestic Consumers	5	5	4	4	3
General Purpose	24	24	23	23	23
Commercial HV	40	41	42	42	42
Commercial LV	199	200	192	195	199
Industrial HV	39	45	48	49	47
Industrial LV	162	172	171	171	167
LHDA	10	9	11	11	10
Pre-Paid Domestic	186,658	200,770	220,878	229,189	245,234
Pre-Paid General Purpose	9,966	10,821	12,166	12,644	13,656
Street Lights	133	133	133	133	133
Total	197,236	212,220	233,668	242,461	259,514

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

3.5.3 Connections

These are the actual connections made by LEC monthly in a year. The recorded connections are for Domestic and General Purpose consumers.

LEC new monthly connections made for the year 2019/2020 are shown in table 5. For domestic customers, more connections were made in the months of September and August with 2,210 and 2,164 customers respectively. The highest number of connections for General purpose customers was in the month of August (155) while the least were in the month of June with 20 connections. The total number of connections for both Domestic and General purpose customers was 18,190 in 2019/2020.

Table 5: LEC New Monthly Connections for 2019/2020

Months	Connections		Total
	Domestic	General Purpose	
April	949	43	992
May	923	46	969
June	675	20	695
July	1,282	53	1,335
August	2,164	155	2,319
September	2,210	143	2,353
October	1,844	77	1,921
November	1,721	88	1,809
December	1,489	126	1,615
January	1,469	145	1,614
February	1,068	93	1,161
March	1,333	74	1,407
Total	17,127	1,063	18,190

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

3.5.4 Electricity Consumed

Electricity consumed is the actual amount of electricity that is availed by LEC to its consumers. It includes electricity purchased locally and imported from other countries.

Table 6 illustrates Electricity consumed by LEC consumers in gigawatt hours for the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. For Industrial HV, more electricity was consumed in the year 2017/2018 with 241.83GWh while the least was recognized in the year 2015/2016 with 189.23GWh. Electricity consumed by Pre-paid Domestic customers have been increasing throughout the years. Total electricity consumed was more in 2019/2020 with (796.64GWh) and the least was observed in 2015/2016 with 693.07GWh.

Table 6: Electricity Consumed by LEC Consumers in Gigawatt-hours - 2015/2016 - 2019/2020

Sector	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Domestic Consumers	0.57	0.60	0.53	0.53	0.42
General Purpose	1.82	2.12	1.84	1.93	1.81
Commercial HV	82.44	78.68	82.95	84.02	83.31
Commercial LV	54.96	57.15	58.35	61.23	61.55
Industrial HV	189.23	212.84	241.83	231.10	215.93
Industrial LV	44.54	43.41	41.06	43.43	45.61
LHDA	7.58	7.49	7.22	7.04	7.53
Pre-Paid Domestic	232.31	239.61	247.63	258.95	285.00
Pre-Paid General Purpose	77.97	87.64	89.44	92.79	92.09
Street Lights	1.65	2.34	2.10	3.69	3.38
Total	693.07	731.87	772.95	784.70	796.64

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

3.5.5 Economic Sectors Consumption

A sector is an area of the economy in which businesses share the same or a related product or service. Dividing an economy into different sectors allows for more in-depth analysis of the economy as a whole. This section comprises consumption of electricity by different sectors of the economy.

Quantity of Electricity Consumed by Economic Sectors in Megawatt hours (MWh) for the years 2017/2018 to 2019/2020 is demonstrated in table 7. In 2017/2018 Manufacturing, Real estate, renting and business activities and Extraterritorial Organizations and bodies sectors consumed the highest amount of electricity with 280,395.97MWh, 36,872.16 and 33,993.41MWh respectively. “Other community, social and personal services activities” consumed less electricity than all economic sectors in all the years: 81.01MWh in 2017/2018, 83.69MWh in 2018/2019 and 81.62MWh in 2019/2020. For all economic sectors, most electricity was consumed in 2018/2019 with 541,931.16MWh.

Table 7: Quantity of Electricity Consumed by Economic Sectors in Megawatt hours (MWh) for 2017/2018 - 2019/2020

Economic Sectors	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
A - Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,445.70	1,493.56	1,456.63
C - Mining and quarrying	27,288.08	28,191.31	27,494.24
D - Manufacturing	280,395.97	289,676.99	282,514.37
E - Electricity, gas and water supply	16,422.93	16,966.53	16,547.01
F - Construction	1,323.43	1,367.24	1,333.43
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	19,874.34	20,532.17	20,024.49
H - Hotels and restaurants	11,835.63	12,227.39	11,925.05
I - Transport, storage and communications	22,391.29	23,132.43	22,560.45
J - Financial intermediation	12,072.51	12,472.11	12,163.72
K - Real estate, renting and business activities	36,872.16	38,092.62	37,150.73
L - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,396.30	9,707.31	9,467.29
M - Education	21,684.86	22,402.62	21,848.69
N - Health and social work	29,490.48	30,466.61	29,713.29
O - Other community, social and personal service activities	81.01	83.69	81.62
Q - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	33,993.41	35,118.58	34,250.23
Total	524,568.12	541,931.16	528,531.24

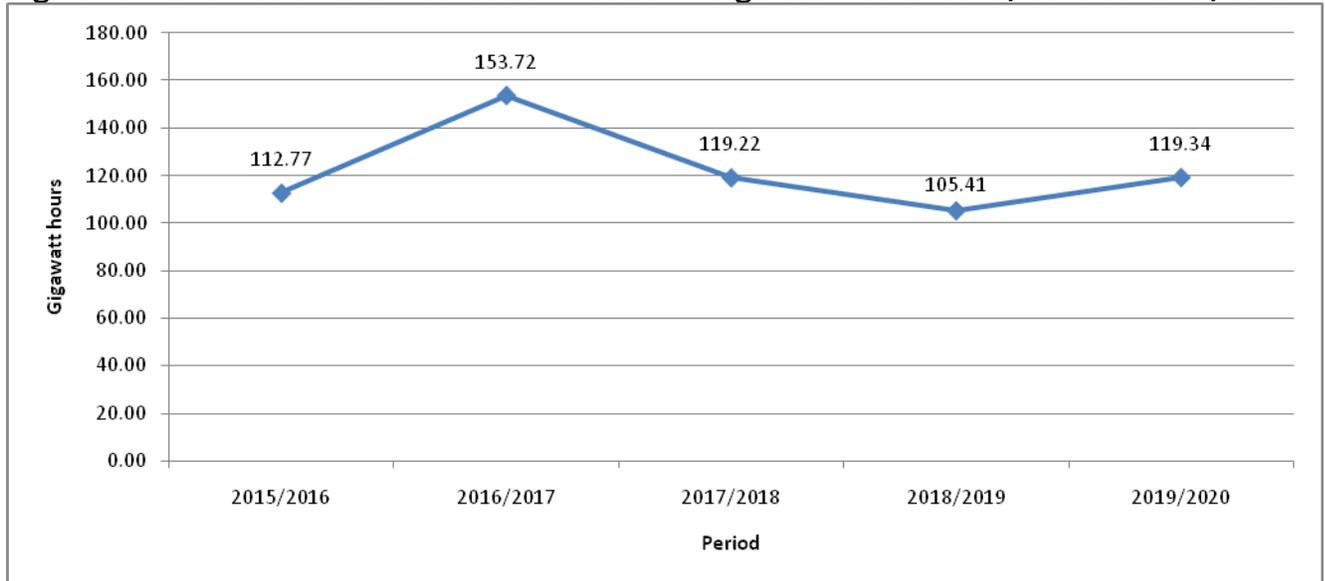
Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

3.5.6 Losses

Energy is lost as electricity travels through cables and transformers. Higher losses can occur in old, less advanced, or more dispersed networks, or where there is a high rate of metering “losses”/by-passing (IEA ETSAP, Technology brief E12, 2012).

Figure 4 displays Transmission and Distribution losses in gigawatt hours for the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. There was an increase of 40.95GWh in losses from 2015/2016 (112.77GWh) to 2016/2017 (153.72 GWh). The figure also portrays that 31.43 percentage decrease in losses was observed between 2016/2017 (153.72GWh) and 2018/2019 (105.41GWh).

Figure 4: Transmission and Distribution Losses in Gigawatt Hours- 2015/2016 to 2019/2020



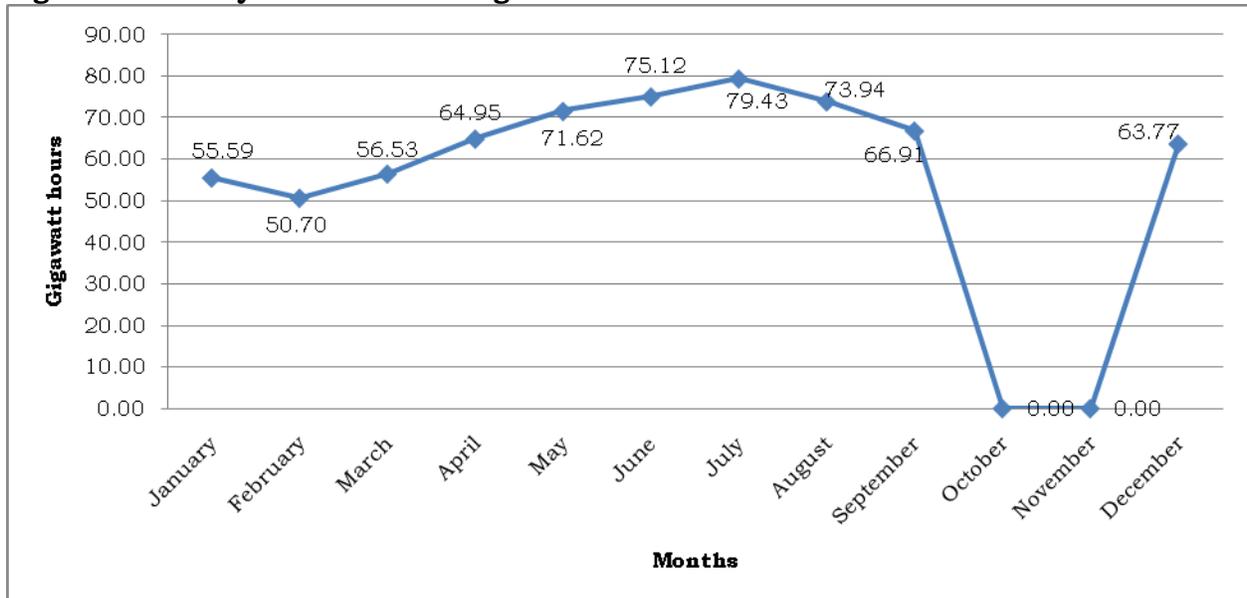
Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

3.6 Lesotho Load

“Load is the amount of electricity on the grid at any given time, as it makes its journey from the power source to all the homes, businesses and industries within a utility’s territory”, <https://www.directenergy.com/blog/what-is-electricity-load/>

Figure 5 portrays monthly load curve in gigawatt hours for the year 2019. It is observed from the figure that highest load was recorded in July with 79.43GWh followed by load in June with 75.12GWh. 50.70GWh of load was noted in February.

Figure 5: Monthly Load Curve in Gigawatt hours for 2019



Source: Lesotho Highlands Development Authority

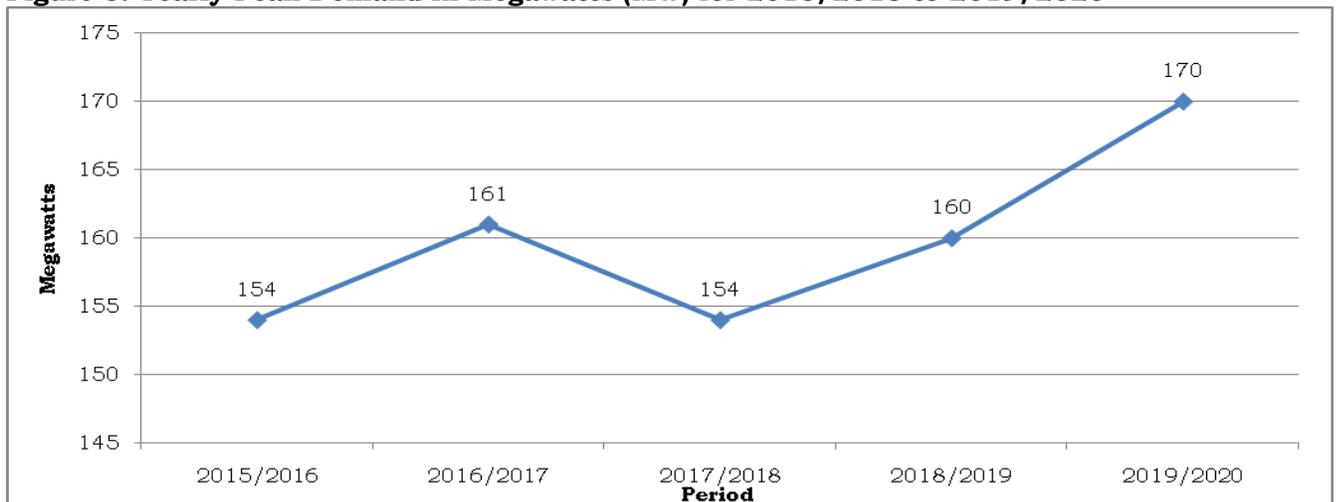
Note: There was no production in October and November because the generators were being serviced

3.7 Peak Demand

This is the time when the electricity consumption is at its highest. It is the time when everyone consumes more energy especially during very hot or cold weather. During this time most people switch their air conditioners or heaters in order to cool or warm their households, businesses etc.

Figure 6 demonstrates yearly peak demand in Megawatts for the years 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. The highest peak demand was recorded in 2019/2020 (170MW) followed by 160MW in 2018/2019. The lowest peak demand was in 2017/2018 with 154MW.

Figure 6: Yearly Peak Demand in Megawatts (MW) for 2015/2016 to 2019/2020



Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

4.0 Petroleum Fuel

Petroleum is a thick, flammable, yellow to black mixture of gaseous, liquid and solid hydrocarbons that occurs naturally beneath the earth's surface, can be separated into fractions including natural gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel and lubricating oils, paraffin wax and asphalt and is used as raw material for a wide variety of derivatives products, <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Petroleum-based+fuel>

Table 8 indicates diesel purchased monthly for electricity generation in Semonkong in litres for the years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020. For the year 2018/2019, the highest quantity of diesel was purchased in the months of July (25,765 litres), June (18,212 litres) and August (16,296 litres). There was a high purchase of 20,883 litres for the month of August in 2019/2020 as compared to less purchase that was made in March of 1,260 litres.

Table 8: Diesel Purchased Monthly for Electricity Generation in Semonkong – 2018/2019 and 2019/2020

Months	2018/2019	2019/2020
April	1,260	15,954
May	16,025	16,000
June	18,212	3,780
July	25,765	16,150
August	16,296	20,883
September	15,753	20,841
October	-	20,760
November	15,545	20,734
December	15,501	-
January	15,524	21,942
February	-	20,778
March	15,460	1,260
Total	155,341	179,082

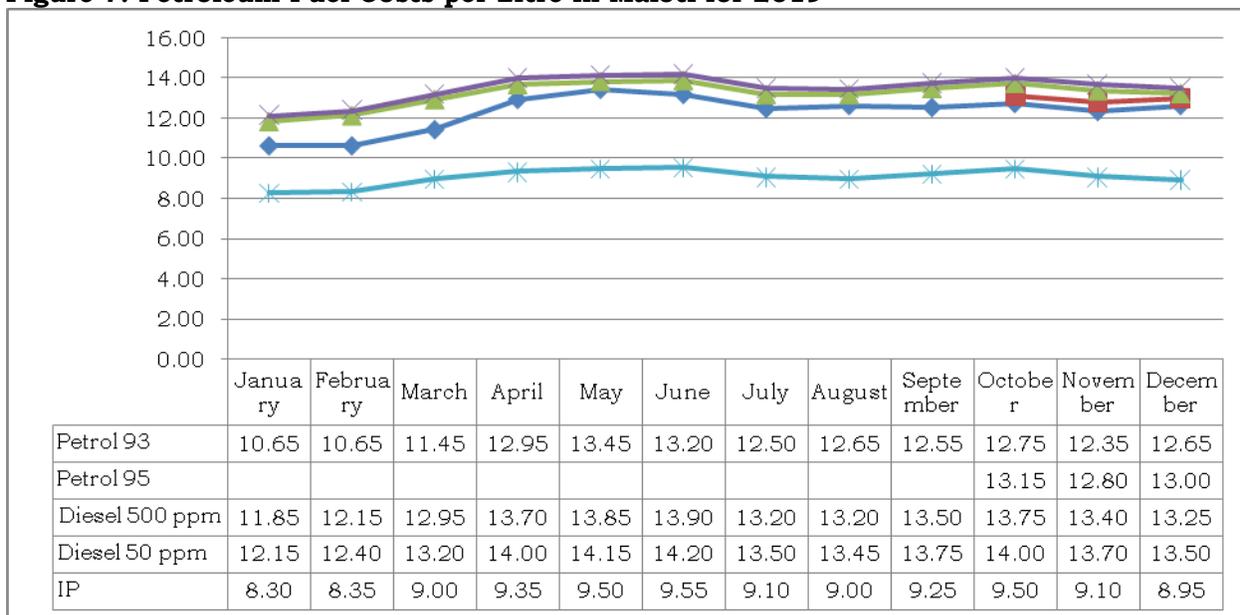
Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

4.1 Petroleum Fuel Costs

Lesotho does not produce any crude oil, or any fossil fuel which makes it over dependent on imported fossil fuels. Petroleum fuels imported include both 93 and 95 Unleaded Petrol (ULP), Diesel 500ppm, Diesel 50ppm and Illuminating Paraffin (IP).

Petroleum fuel costs per litre in Maloti for the year 2019 is illustrated in figure 7. Generally, costs of Diesel 50ppm were higher than all other petroleum fuels costs whereas those of Illuminating Paraffin were lower. The cost of Diesel 500ppm was high in June with M13.90 and was less with M11.85 in January. Unleaded petrol 93 cost higher in the months of May (M13.45) and June (M13.20).

Figure 7: Petroleum Fuel Costs per Litre in Maloti for 2019



Source: Petroleum Fund

Note: Petrol 95 data was only available for the months of October, November and December

4.2 Petroleum Fuel Imports

All Lesotho's imported oil products come from South Africa, with three multi-national companies operating in Lesotho in that field, as they import and store the products in bulk storage facilities before they redistribute them throughout the country. https://energypedia.info/wiki/Lesotho_Energy_Situation

Table 9 shows monthly petroleum fuel imports in kilolitres for the year 2019. Unleaded petrol 93 imports were most in May (12,104.10Kl) and the least were in June with 10,225.10Kl. Imports of Diesel 50ppm were higher in the months of November (11,010.71Kl), October (10,656.50Kl) and December (10,596.64Kl). Illuminating paraffin recorded most quantity of imports in the months of July and June with 4,226.63Kl and 3,242.44Kl respectively.

Table 9: Monthly Petroleum Fuel imports in Kilolitres (Kl) for 2019

Months	ULP 93	ULP 95	Diesel 50ppm	Illuminating Paraffin
January	11,898.77		9,146.25	1,412.46
February	10,552.93		8,093.73	1,662.02
March	11,630.63		8,835.95	1,809.62
April	12,049.12		8,588.90	2,577.59
May	12,104.10		9,410.50	2,845.92
June	10,225.10		8,870.24	3,242.44
July	12,046.20		9,685.37	4,226.63
August	11,025.61		9,820.91	2,408.32
September	10,813.60		9,389.00	2,019.47
October	10,357.91	1,161.91	10,656.50	1,583.23
November	10,325.13	1,127.93	11,010.71	1,164.39
December	11,496.61	2168.167	10,596.64	1,218.07
Total	134,525.72	4,458.00	114,104.70	26,170.17

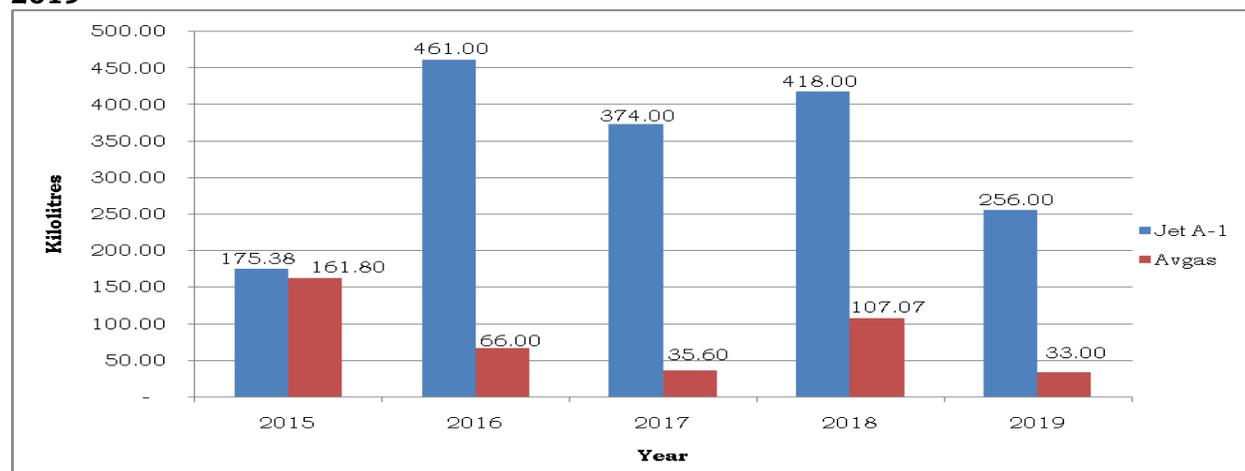
Source: Petroleum Fund

4.3 Aviation Gasoline Imports

Avgas (aviation gasoline) is an aviation fuel used in aircraft with spark-ignited internal combustion engines. The most commonly used fuels for commercial aviation are Jet A and Jet A-1, which are produced to a standardized international specification.

Figure 8 demonstrates aviation gasoline imports by Mission Aviation Fellowship and Lesotho Defense Force in kilolitres for the years 2015 to 2019. The reported Avgas imports were higher in 2015 with 161.80Kl followed by 107.07Kl in 2018. The least avgas imports were recorded as 33.00Kl in 2019. As portrayed by the figure, Jet A-1 imports were more (461.00Kl) in 2016 and less (175.38Kl) in 2015.

Figure 8: Aviation Gasoline Imports by Mission Aviation Fellowship in Kilolitres - 2015 to 2019



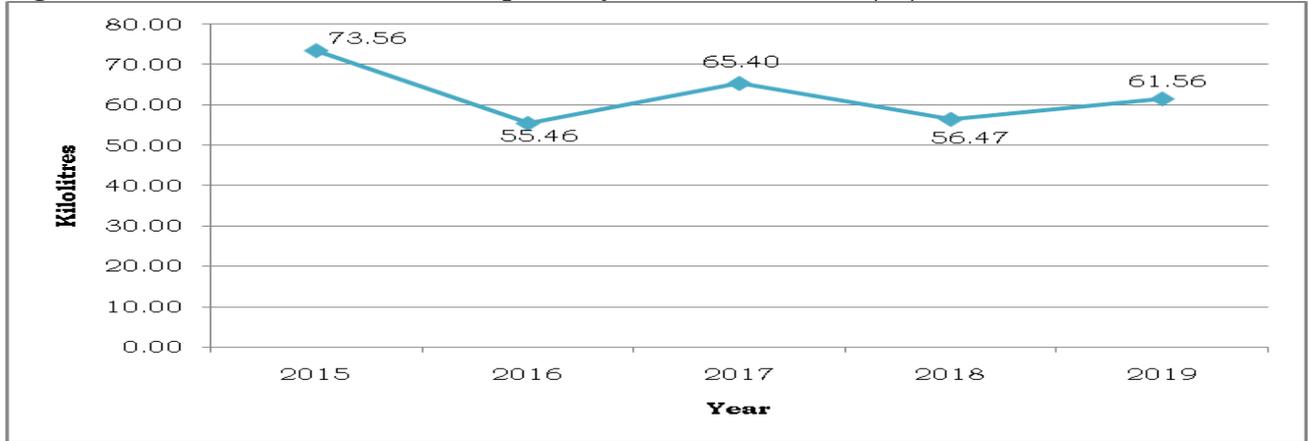
Source: Mission Aviation Fellowship

4.4 Aviation Gasoline Consumption

When planning a flight, aviation gasoline supply is the foremost requirement. Lesotho consumes all its aviation gasoline that is imported to power locally used aircrafts.

The aviation gasoline consumption by MAF in kilolitres for the years 2015 to 2019 is illustrated in figure 9. It shows that most consumption occurred in the year 2015 with 73.56Kl and decreased to 55.46Kl in 2016. The figure further indicates that there was an increase of 5.09Kl from 2018 (56.47Kl) to 2019 (61.56Kl).

Figure 9: Aviation Gasoline Consumption by MAF in Kilolitres (Kl) for 2015 to 2019



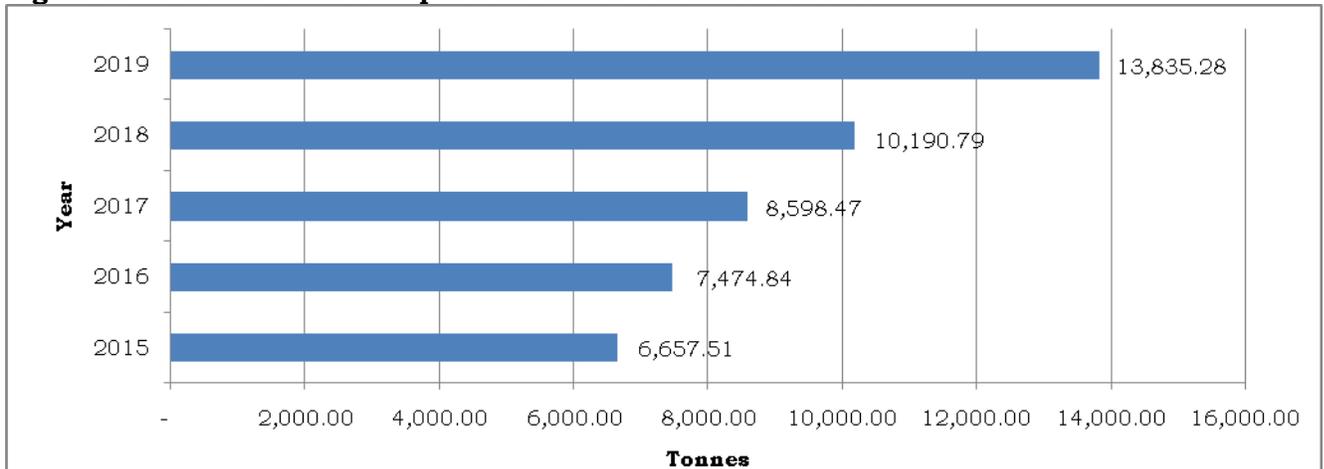
Source: Mission Aviation Fellowship

4.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is light paraffinic hydrocarbon derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilization and natural gas processing plants, (Energy Statistics manual, 2010).

Figure 10 displays volumes of LPG imports in tonnes for the years 2015 to 2019. The figure reveals a steady increase of LPG imports throughout the years with 13,835.28tonnes being the highest in 2019. The lowest LPG imports were recorded in 2015 (6,657.51tonnes).

Figure 10: Volumes of LPG Imports in tonnes for 2015 to 2019



5.0 Summary

The highest electricity generated was in the year 2016 with 507.7GWh while the least generated electricity was in 2019 with 391.7GWh. Electricity purchases from Eskom has an increase of over 100 percent from 2015/2016 (203.01GWh) to 2019/2020 (429.82GWh). Electricity imports have been increasing with the highest record in 2019 being 529.3GWh. The highest exports were in 2015 with 4.4GWh. Generally, Pre-paid Domestic customers are more than any other customers, followed by Pre-paid General Purpose customers. The highest peak demand was recorded in 2019/2020 (170MW). Electricity transmission and distribution losses increased by 13.93GWh between 2018/2019 (105.41GWh) and 2019/2020 (119.34GWh).

Costs of Diesel 50ppm are higher than all other petroleum fuels costs whereas those of Illuminating Paraffin are lower. The reported Avgas imports were higher in 2015 with 161.80Kl. Jet A-1 imports were more (461.00Kl) in 2016 and less (175.38Kl) in 2015.

ANNEX

Table 1: Installed Capacity of Electricity Power Stations in Lesotho in Megawatts (MW)

Areas	Units	Number
Semonkong	Hydro (MW)	0.18
Semonkong	Diesel (kVA)	500
Mantsonyane	Hydro (MW)	2
Muela	Hydro (MW)	72
Moshoeshoe 1	Solar (MW)	0.28

Source: Lesotho Highlands Development Authority, Lesotho Electricity Company

Table 2: Electricity Generation and Sales to LEC in Gigawatt hours– 2015 to 2019

Year	Generation	Sales to LEC
2015	532.2	527.8
2016	507.7	505.1
2017	501.0	500.2
2018	515.8	512.9
2019	391.6	390.7

Source: Lesotho Highlands Development Authority

Table 3: Electricity Purchases by LEC in GWh from 'Muela, Eskom and EDM

GWh	Muela	Eskom	EDM	Total
2015/2016	520.81	203.01	80.37	804.18
2016/2017	512.05	268.36	105.18	885.59
2017/2018	518.28	275.83	98.06	892.17
2018/2019	494.43	296.61	99.08	890.11
2019/2020	389.14	429.82	99.51	918.47

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

Table 4: Distribution losses in Gigawatt hours for 2015/2016 to 2019/2020

Period	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Gigawatt hours	112.77	153.72	119.22	105.41	119.34

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

Table 5: Lesotho Electricity Load for 2017 to 2019

Months	2017	2018	2019
January	59.02	61.05	55.59
February	54.63	54.15	50.70
March	61.27	61.81	56.53
April	63.03	64.16	64.95
May	71.17	71.9	71.62
June	72.83	74.78	75.12
July	74.71	79	79.43
August	75.37	74.58	73.94
September	63.58	67.36	66.91
October	64.67	60.5	0.00
November	61.68	56.38	0.00
December	59.07	54.98	63.77
Total	781.03	780.64	658.57

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

Table 6: Yearly Peak Demand in Megawatts (MW), 2015/2016 to 2019/2020

Period	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Peak Demand	154	161	154	160	170

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company

Table 7: Petroleum Fuel Cost in Maloti per litre for 2019

Months	Petrol 93	Petrol 95	Diesel 500 ppm	Diesel 50 ppm	IP
January	10.65		11.85	12.15	8.30
February	10.65		12.15	12.40	8.35
March	11.45		12.95	13.20	9.00
April	12.95		13.70	14.00	9.35
May	13.45		13.85	14.15	9.50
June	13.20		13.90	14.20	9.55
July	12.50		13.20	13.50	9.10
August	12.65		13.20	13.45	9.00
September	12.55		13.50	13.75	9.25
October	12.75	13.15	13.75	14.00	9.50
November	12.35	12.80	13.40	13.70	9.10
December	12.65	13.00	13.25	13.50	8.95
Average	12.20	12.98	12.96	13.24	9.07

Source: Petroleum Fund

Table 8: Avgas and Jet A-1 Imports in Kilolitres by MAF - 2015 to 2019

Fuel type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jet A-1	175.38	461.00	374.00	418.00	256.00
Avgas	161.80	66.00	35.60	107.07	33.00

Source: Mission Aviation Fellowship

Table 9: Aviation Fuel Consumption in Kilolitres by MAF - 2015 to 2019

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kiloliters	73.56	55.46	65.40	56.47	61.56

Source: Mission Aviation Fellowship

Table 10: Volumes of LPG Imports in tonnes - 2015 to 2019

Months	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	678.68	404.45	589.90	877.41	1,194.49
February	766.22	540.46	575.48	768.57	904.76
March	778.16	350.69	572.42	913.24	1,269.64
April	582.25	519.21	740.23	952.03	1,125.50
May	463.98	402.49	579.61	752.19	1,241.52
June	406.87	954.81	756.84	916.78	1,146.09
July	578.07	602.22	714.00	1,017.68	1,062.64
August	508.80	704.60	950.50	852.72	1,314.19
September	544.58	752.00	843.98	869.72	1,129.56
October	695.26	821.76	738.68	831.95	1,041.04
November	340.95	584.32	569.84	685.79	1,122.55
December	313.72	837.83	967.00	752.71	1,283.30
Total	6,657.51	7,474.84	8,598.47	10,190.79	13,835.28

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