PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

FILE BEGINS ENDS PART

FILE TITLE

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NUMBER
TIC PP.10

D42122

INDEX HEADINGS

FILE NUMBER TIC PP.10 PART 04 22

Officer or Section	For Action F/M	Intials	Date	Action taken *vide* F/M	Officer or Section	For Action F/M	Intials	Date	Action taken *vide* F/M	Officer or Section	For Action F/M	Intials	Date	Action taken *vide* F/M
DIF	f1		19/10/2011											
Dak			19/10/11											
DAF			28/10/2011											
DIF			1/11/11											
Khan			2/11/11											
Ayfan			29/11/11											

FOR THE PEOPLE LTD

MINUTE SHEET

Dokezo No. 1.0

Ag. EXD

The approved project has fulfilled the investment requirements, which are: -

(a) Minimum finance investment threshold has been exceeded, the project expects to invest .....US$ 1.2587.....

(b) Legal entity has been incorporated under certificate

No. .....76365..... of.....14/05/2010.....

Based on the above, the letter of approval is hereby submitted for signature in order for the project to comply with the requirements of Section 17 of Tanzania Investment Act, 1997.

Submitted for signature.

N.A Senzia
DIF
28th October, 2011

Ag.EXD

In response to the TIC letter of registration dated ..28th October 2011

The project has submitted the required documents namely:-

(a) Company Board Resolution

(b) Reference letter/Financing from.....FBME Bank (TD

(c) .....Lease Agreement as Evidence of Land.

With the above submission EXD is requested to sign Certificate of Incentives No. .042122. herein attached.

29/October/
29/11/2011

DIF

MINUTE SHEET

Dokezo
No.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2002

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM

AND

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

Incorporated at this .....day of.....2010

DRAWN BY:
EARL REDDIX
(SUBSCRIBER)
P.O. BOX 11685
DAR ES SALAAM

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2002

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM

AND

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OF

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Incorporated at this .....day of.....2010

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EARL REDDIX
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THE COMPANIES ACT, 2002

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

1. The name of the company is **"FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED"**.

2. The Registered office of the Company will be situated in Tanzania.

3. The objects for which the Company is established are:-

(a) To carry on the business of mining, refining for all minerals, alluvial, surface, underground, including building materials, gemstones, and other minerals including diamond, gold, copper, silver, nickel, emerald and other gem varieties of beryl, opal, ruby, sapphire, turquoise, chrysobery, spinel, topaz, tourmaline, zircon, obsidian, peridot, moonstone, chrysoprase, amethyst and gem varieties of quarts, garnet, zoisite, tanzanite, cordierite and scapolite in rough and uncut form and any other uncut stone, quarry, metals, aluminium, water, salt, manganese and petroleum.

(b) To prospect, explore, search, exploit, develop, mine, process, treat, refine, prepare for market, transport, market or otherwise deal in gold, nickel, cobalt, lead, zinc, copper, ore, precious stones, minerals, diamond, uranium, platinum, Tanzanite, gemstone including building materials, base metals, aluminium, water, salt, manganese and petroleum and all sorts of substance found above or below the ground and to acquire exploration and mining or concessions in respect thereof.

(c) To sort, buy, sell, market, import, export in retail or wholesale market and to carry on the business of all kinds of industries extraction of edible oil, essential oil mineral & exploration, search for essential oil extraction, edible oil extraction, and valuable and base minerals and metals and mineral substitutes of all kinds including aluminium, manganese and petroleum and to carry on any other operations which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects.

(d) To engage in the business of selling pharmaceuticals, laboratory equipments, organize market survey into the demand and supply of medicines and medical equipments, surgical instruments and any type of equipment which may be used to enhance the foregoing objects, medicines and medical equipments to provide accommodation for treatment and maintain various clinics for the purpose of enhancing health care, establish, maintain, manage hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, clinics, dispensaries, institutions for education purposes, educate and train various groups in medical disciplines.

(e) To carry on the business of providing health consultancy services, to own and maintain health and medical centers and other health facilities, to run hospital services, health care, to initiate, operate and manage specialist medical consultancy, clinics with qualified medical practitioners, to operate para medic clinics for initial treatment in the field outside the hospital, emergency and emergencies arising from accidents or natural cases, own and maintain diagnostic laboratories, health clinics, bedded dispensaries and offer to the public all health maintenance facilities.

(f) To carry on the business of import and export of all kinds of dental laboratory and clinical uateriate equipments and machinery and selling of dental materials dental related medicines equipments and also selling of all kinds of pharmaceutical products hospital equipments.

(g) To engage in or establish in association with overseas partners and or associated companies, to provide or cause to be under taken training in any field of medicine or manufacture of equipment or medicines, to establish medical schools, private universities, teaching hospitals, nursing schools, community centers for helping the less privileged and to do any other activity related to or aiming at promoting and tapping intellectual genesis in the country.

(h) To carry on the business of property developers and real estate developers, to act as planners designers, builders, contractors, renovators, decorators, landscapers, promoters, owners, sellers, buyers of all type of properties, lessors and lessees of residential houses, public houses, office blocks, apartments, housing estates, shopping malls, arcades, entertainment houses, leisure centers, leisure parks, factories, industrial buildings, warehouses, depots, god owns, parking lots, shelters of all kind as well as finance farms, farm management, agricultural and carry out related projects, implementation, firm or corporation or any assignment undertaken by the Company and all other related activities.

(i) To carry on all or any of the business of transport, carriage and haulage contractors, owners and charter of road vehicles, aircraft and ships and boats of every description and carriers of goods and passenger by road, rail, water or air and to establish, acquire, maintain and operate transport service of every description both public and private and all services ancillary thereto and for such purposes or as independent undertakings to purchase, take in exchange, charter, hire, build, contract or otherwise acquire and to own, operate, work, manage, maintain, repair, service and deal with and in road vehicles, aircraft and vessels of every supplies therefore and to conduct any such business within the country or any other state in Africa or Europe or Asia and or any other foreign country.

(j) To carry on the business of designers, manufacturers, importers, exporters, retailers and wholesalers of chairs, tables, bookshelves, beds, sideboards, cupboards and all types of furniture and fittings for houses, offices, schools, public buildings and all or any other establishments.

(k) To carry on the business of clearing and forwarding agents, commission agents, transporters, freighters, haulers, customs bonded warehouse and godown keepers, cargo and travel agents, insurance agents, tourist agents, manufacturers' representatives, road contractors, cargo superintendents, packers, machinery haulage specialists, warehousemen, engineers, electricians, motor cars, cabs, omnibus, lorries, oil tank and coach proprietors and transporters, civil transport contractor and transporters by any means of conveyance of people and goods in Tanzania and the neighboring countries and in such other place or places as may from time to time determined by the company, engage in and or otherwise carry on the business as transporters and transport agents, freight forwarders.

(l) To carry on all or any of the businesses as tourist agents and contractors, tour operators; and to promote and facilitate travelling, and to provide for tourists, travellers and/or other persons and provide or promote the provision of facilities of every description, and in particular by means of the booking of travel tickets and accommodations and hotel and lodging accommodation, providing guides, safe deposits, inquiry bureaux and baggage transport and arranging and operating tours.

(m) To carry on the business of export and marketing in surrounding neighbouring countries, and to create market for Tanzanian products and manufacturers goods for earning foreign exchange for the country.

(n) To carry on the business of hides, skins, leather and leather goods, wattle barks, handcrafts, dairy products, buy, sell hides and skin products, manufacture and sale of the same, other shells, carvings, game, and skins, poultry agricultural produce, suppliers of milk cattle and forest product, agricultural implements, and animal produce and all forest products, fish and fish products animal products for local and exports and all general merchandise

(o) To carry on the business of hunting, safari, safari promoters and tour operators, extension training in wildlife utilization, organizers and outfitters, wildlife utilization and to promote, organize, conduct and facilitate tourism and travel by land and sea and air in East Africa and elsewhere.

(p) To engage in farming, ranching, crocodile farming, cattle raring, animal husbandry, agriculture and veterinary activities, to deal in all activities involving farming, ranching and rearing of livestock, poultry and/or animal husbandry and any business associated with farming horticulture, dairy-products manufacture and the like.

(q) To cultivate, grow, buy, prepare for market, coffee, sisal and food crops of all kinds as well as vegetables and dairy or mineral products and to dispose of, sell or deal in any such produce either in its raw or in its manufactured or processed state.

(r) To manage, work and turn to account any estates, lands or properties of the Company and to develop the resources thereof by clearing, draining, planting, irrigating, pasturing, road making, buildings, taking soil and water conservation measures and otherwise improving the same and for the purposes aforesaid from time to time to purchase such horses, cattle, stock, machinery, implements and accessories and to employ such labour and to sell all or any part of the assets, live and dead stock, timber, crops or other products of such lands as may be considered necessary.

(s) To carry on or any of the trades and business of farmers, planters, grazers, breeders of the dealers in live stock, market gardeners, arbour culturists, agriculturists, horticulturists and dairymen and any other trade or business in connection with arboriculture, agriculture or horticulture.

(t) To purchase, acquire or establish and carry on the business of engineers, builders, contractors, decorators and any branch or subsidiary business commonly carried on in connection therewith.

(u) To enter into contracts agreements and arrangements with any other company, whether in Tanzania or elsewhere, for the carrying out by such other company on behalf of the Company of any of the objects for which the Company is formed.

(v) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any right privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(w) To carry on any other trade or business whatsoever which can, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be advantageously carried on by the Company in connection with or as ancillary to any of the above businesses or the general business of the Company.

(x) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and hold for any estate or interest any land, buildings, easements, rights, privileges, concessions, patents, patent rights; licences, secret processes, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, and real or personal property of any kind necessary or convenient for the purposes of or in connection with the Company's business or any branch or department thereof.

(y) To mortgage and charge the undertaking and all or any of the real and personal property and assets, present or future, and all or any of the uncalled capital for the time being of the Company and to issue at par or at a premium or discount, and for such consideration and with and subject to such rights, powers privileges and conditions as may be thought fit, debentures or debenture stock either permanent or redeemable or repayable, and collaterally or further to secure any securities of the Company by a trust deed or other assurance.

(z) To issue and deposit any securities which the Company has power to issue by way of mortgage to secure any sum less than the nominal amount of such securities, and also by way of security for the performance of any contracts or obligations of the company or of its customers or other persons or corporations having dealings with the Company, or in whose businesses or undertakings the Company is interested, whether directly or indirectly.

(aa) To receive money on deposit or loan such term as the Company may approve and to guarantee the obligations and contracts of customers and others.

(bb) To make advances to members; customers and others with or without security and upon such terms as the Company may approve, and generally to act bankers for members, customers and others.

(cc) To grant pensions, allowances, gratuities and bonuses to officers ex-officers, employees or ex-employees of the Company or its predecessors in business or the dependents or connections of such persons, to establish and maintain or concur in establishing and maintaining trusts, funds, or schemes (whether contributory or non-contributory) with a view to providing pensions or other benefits for any such persons as aforesaid, their dependents or connections and support or subscribe to any.

(dd) To draw, make, accept; endorse, negotiate; discount and execute promissory notes, bills of the exchange and other negotiable instruments.

(ee) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required for the purposes of its business in or upon such investments or securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

(ff) To pay for the property or rights acquired by the Company, either in cash or fully or partly paid-up shares, with or without preferred or deferred or guaranteed rights in respect of dividend or repayment of capital or otherwise, or by any securities which the Company has power to issue or partly in one mode and partly in another, and generally on such terms as the Company may determine.

(gg) To accept payment for any property or rights sold or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the Company, either in cash, by instalments or otherwise, or in fully or partly paid up shares of any company or corporations, with or without deferred or preferred or guaranteed rights in respect of dividend or repayment of capital or otherwise, or in debentures or mortgage debentures or debenture stock, mortgages or other securities of any company or corporation, or partly in one mode and partly in another, and generally on such terms as the Company may determine, and to hold dispose of or otherwise deal with any shares, stock or securities so acquired.

(hh) To enter into any partnership or joint-purse arrangement or arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any company, firm or person carrying on or proposing to carry on any business within the objects of this Company and to acquire and hold, sell, deal with or dispose of shares, stock or securities of any such company, and to guarantee the contracts or liabilities of or the payment of the dividends, interest or capital of any shares, stock or securities of and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company.

(ii) To establish or promote or concur in establishing or promoting any other company whose objects shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any of the assets and liabilities of this Company or the promotion of which shall be in any manner calculated to advance directly or indirectly the objects and interests of this Company, and to acquire and hold or dispose of shares, stock or securities of and guarantee the payment of the dividends, interest or capital of any shares, stock or securities issued by or any other obligations of any such company.

(jj) To sell, improve, manage, develop; turn to account; exchange, let on rent, royalty, share of profits or otherwise, grant licences, easements and other rights in or over, and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the undertaking and all or any of the property and assets for the time being of the Company for such consideration as the Company think fit.

(kk) To amalgamate with any other company whose objects include objects similar to those of this Company, whether by sale or purchase (for fully or partly paid-up shares or otherwise) of the undertaking subject to the liabilities of this or any such other company as aforesaid, with or without winding up, or by sale or purchase (for fully or partly paid-up shares or otherwise) of all or a controlling interest in the shares or stock of this or any other such company as aforesaid, or by partnership, or any arrangement of the nature of partnership or in any other manner.

(ll) To distribute among the members in specie any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the Company, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law.

(mm) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit an in particular for shares, whether fully or partly pad up, debentures or securities of any other company, whether or not having objects altogether, or in part, similar to those of this Company, and to hold and retain any shares, debentures or securities so acquired and to improve, manage, develop, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of or turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property or rights of the Company.

(nn) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principal, agents, trustees, contracts or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise.

(oo) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects or any of them.

And it is hereby declared that, in the interpretation of this clause the powers conferred on the Company by any paragraph, shall not be restricted by reference to any other paragraph, or to the name of the Company, or by the juxtaposition of two or more objects and that in the event of any ambiguity, this clause and every paragraph hereof shall be constructed in such a way as to widen, and not to restrict the powers of the Company.

4. The Liability of the Members is Limited.

5. The capital of the Company is Tanzania shillings 500,000,000/= divided into 1,000 shares of T.shs.500,000/= each. The Company shall have powers to increase its capital and to divide the shares in its capital for the time being into several classes of stock or shares and to attach thereto respectively such preferential, deferred or special rights, privileges, or conditions as may be determined by or in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

NAMES, POSTAL ADDRESS OF SUBSCRIBERS	NUMBER OF SHARES TAKEN BY EACH SUBSCRIBERS	SIGNATURE OF SUBSCRIBERS
ROSEMARY REDDIX P.O. BOX 11685 DAR ES SALAAM.	350	Rosemary Reddix
EARL REDDIX P.O. BOX 11685 DAR ES SALAAM.	250	Earl Reddix

Dated this 14th day of May, 2010.

WITNESS to the above Signatures:-

Full Name..... Philip A.M. Mcamanga .....

Signature.....

Postal Address: ..... 11934 .....

..... Dar-es-Salaam .....

Qualification: ..... Advocate .....

p. a. m. mcamanga
ADVOCATE
NOTARY PUBLIC
&
COMMISSIONER
FOR OATHS
DAR ES SALAAM

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2002

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

INTERPRETATION

1. In these articles:-

"the Act" means the Companies Act;

"the articles" means the articles of the company;

"clear days" in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"the seal" means the common seal of the company;

"Secretary" shall mean any person appointed to perform the duties of Secretary of the Company;
Expressions referring to writing shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photograph, and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.

Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Act or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these articles become binding on the company.

PRIVATE COMPANY

2. The Company is a Private Company and accordingly:-
   (a) The right to transfer shares is restricted in manner hereinafter prescribed.
   (b) The number of members of the company (exclusive of persons who are in the employment of the Company were in such employment to be the member of the company) is limited to fifty, provided that where two or more persons hold one or more shares in the company jointly they shall for the purpose of this regulation be tested as a single member.
   (c) Any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the Company is prohibited.
   (d) The Company shall not have power to issue share warrants to bearer

MEMBERS

3. The number of members with which the company proposes to be registered is two but the directors may from time to time register an increase of members.

4. The subscribers to the memorandum of association and such other persons as the directors shall admit to membership shall be members of the company.

GENERAL MEETINGS

5. The Company shall in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling it; and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the company and that of the next.

Provided that so long as the company holds its first annual general meeting within eighteen months of its incorporation, it need not hold it in the year of its incorporation or in the following year. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place, as the directors shall appoint.

6. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

7. The directors may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or in default, may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by section 133 of the Act. If at any time there are not within the Tanzania sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any director or any two members of the company may convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meeting may be convened by the directors.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

8. Every general meeting shall be called by twenty-one clear days' notice in writing at the least. The notice shall specify the place, the day and hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business:

Provided that a meeting of the company shall, notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this article be deemed to have been duly called if it so agreed:-

(a) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and

(b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together representation not less than ninety – five percent of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members.

9. Subject to the provisions of the articles, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member and to the directors and auditors. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non receipt to notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

10. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting, and also all that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of declaring a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, balance sheets, and the reports of the directors and auditors, the election in the place of those retiring and the appointment of, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors.

11. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; two persons, entitled to vote on the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorized representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum.

12. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting quorum is not present, or if during the course of a meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such other time and place as the directors may determine.

13. The Chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the general meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting and willing to act, the directors present hall elect one of their member to be chairman of the meeting and, if there is only one director and willing to act, he shall be chairman.

14. If at any meeting no director is willing to act as chairman or if no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose one of their member to be a chairman of the meeting.

15. The Chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given specifying the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

16. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands demand:-

(a) by the chairman; or

(b) by at least (three) members present in person or by proxy; or

(c) by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one – tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.

Unless a poll be so demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost and an entry to the effect in the book containing the minutes of proceedings of the company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn.

17. Except as provided in article 18, if a poll is duly demand it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demand.

18. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

19. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken immediately. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs, and any business other than upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with pending the taking of the poll.

20. A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall have effect as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held, and consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more member.

VOTE OF MEMBERS

21. Every member shall have one vote.

22. A member in respect of whose estate a manager has been appointed under section 26 of the Mental Diseases Ordinance, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his said manager, and any such manager may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

23. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all moneys presently payable by him to the company have been paid.

24. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

25. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or of his attorney duly authorized in writing, or, if the appointer is a corporation, either under sea) or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

26. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the company or at such other place within the Territory as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting of adjourned meeting at which the per son named

in the instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

27. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near hereto as circumstances admit:-

"..... Limited

I/We ..... of ....., being a member/ members of the above – named company, hereby appoint ....., of or failing him ..... of ....., as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/or behalf at the {annual or extraordinary, as the case maybe} general meeting of the company to be held on the .....day of .....201....., and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this ..... day of, ...201 ....."

28. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of voting for or against a resolution the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit:-

"..... Limited

I/We ..... of ....., being a member/members of the above named company, hereby appoint of ....., of ..... or failing him ..... of ....., as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the {annual or extraordinary, as the case may be}general meeting of the company to be held on the .....day of.....201....., and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this ..... day of, ...201 ....."

This form is to be used* in favour of/against the resolution. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote as he thinks fit.

*Strike out which ever is not desire"

29. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

30. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy, or poll demanded by proxy, or by the duly authorized representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the company at its registered office (or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited) before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATION AT MEETINGS

31. Any corporation which is a member of the company may be resolution of its directors or other governing body authorize such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the company, and the person so authorized shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the company.

DIRECTORS

32. The Number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined in writing by the subscribers of the memorandum of association or a majority of them and until such determination the signatories to the Memorandum of Association shall be the first directors. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors shall not be subject to any maximum but shall be not less than two.

33. The following persons shall be first Directors to the Company:-

1. **EARL REDDIX**
2. **ROSEMARY REDDIX**

34. The remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day. The directors shall also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the directors or any committee of the directors or general meetings of the company or in connection with the business of the company.

BORROWING POWERS

35. The director may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking and property, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or any third party.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

36. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and the articles and to any directors given by special resolution, the directors, who may exercise all the powers of the company, shall manage the business of the company. No alteration of the memorandum or articles and no such directions shall invalidate any prior act of the directors, which would otherwise have been valid. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

37. The directors may by power of attorney appoint any person to be the attorney or agent of the company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the attorney or agent to delegate all or any of his powers.

38. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the company, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the directors shall from time to time by resolution determine.

39. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose:-
(a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors;
(b) of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of any committees of the directors;
(c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

40. The office of director shall be vacated if the directors:-
(a) Without the consent of the company in general meeting holds any other office of profit under the company; or
(b) Becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
(c) Ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
(d) Becomes of unsound mind; or
(e) Resigns his office by notice in writing to the company; or
(f) Is directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the company and fails to declare the nature of his interest in manner required by the Act.

A director shall not vote in respect of any contract in which he is interested or any matter arising thereat, and if he does so vote shall not be counted.

41. The company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act as director to fill a vacancy or be an additional director.

42. The directors may appoint a person who is to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, but so that the total number of directors shall not at anytime exceed the number fixed by or in accordance with these articles. Any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting, and shall then be eligible for re–election.

43. The company may by ordinary resolution, of which special notice had been given in accordance with section 144 of the Act, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in the article or any agreement between the company and such director. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim such director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the company.

44. The company may by ordinary resolution appoint another person in place of a director removed from office under the immediately preceding article. Without prejudice to the powers of the directors under article 40 the company in general meeting may appoint any person to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

45. Subject to the provisions of the articles, the directors may regulate their meetings as they think fit. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of directors to any directors who are absent from Tanzania.

46. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directions may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall be two.

47. The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the articles of the act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number, or summoning a general meeting of the company, but for no other purpose.

48. The directors may appoint one of their members to be the chairman of the board of directors and determine the period of which he is to hold office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside at every meting of directors at which he is present. But if no such chairman is appointed, or if he is unwilling to preside, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their members to be chairman of the meeting.

49. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors; any committees so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so to any such regulations, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

50. All act done by a meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such director, or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or hand vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and was entitled to vote.

51. A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors, or of a committee of directors, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or {as the case may be} a committee of directors duly convened and held, and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors.

SECRETARY

52. The Secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

53. A provisions of the Act or these articles requiring or authorizing a thing to be done by or to a director and the secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as director and as, or in place of, the secretary.

THE SEAL

54. The seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of the directors authorized by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director.

55. The directors shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to:-

(a) all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect to which the receipt and expenditure takes place;

(b) all sales and purchase of goods by the company; and

(c) the assets and liabilities of the company.

Property books shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and air view of the state of the company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

56. The books of account shall be kept at the registered officer of the company, or subject to section 151 (4) of the Act, at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.

57. No member shall (as such) have right of inspecting any accounting records or other book or document of the company except as conferred by statue or authorized by the directories or by ordinary resolution of the company.

58. The directors shall from time to time in accordance with sections 153,155 and 150 of the Act, cause to be prepared and to be laid before the company in general meeting, such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are referred to in those sections.

59. In accordance with section 164 of the Act, the copy of the company's annual accounts to be laid before the company in general meeting together with a copy of the directors' report and the auditors shall not less than twenty – one days before the date of the meeting be sent to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the company. Provided that this regulation shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person of whose address the company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any debentures.

AUDIT

60. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 170 to 179 of the Act.

61. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of directors need not be in writing. The company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepared envelope addressed to the member at his registered address, or by leaving it at that address. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying, and posting a letter containing the notice, and to have been effected at the expiration of seventy – two hours after the letter containing the same was posted. A member whose registered address is not within the Tanzania and who gives to the company an address within the Tanzania at which notices may be given him shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address, but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of these Articles of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number off shared in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

NAMES, POSTAL ADDRESS OF SUBSCRIBERS	NUMBER OF SHARES TAKEN BY EACH SUBSCRIBERS	SIGNATURE OF SUBSCRIBERS
ROSEMARY REDDIX P.O. BOX 11685 DAR ES SALAAM	350	Rosemary Reddix
EARL REDDIX P.O. BOX 11685 DAR ES SALAAM	250	Earl Reddix

Dated this.....14th.....day of .....May,.....2010.

WITNESS to the above Signatures:-

Full Name.....Philip A.M. Mcamanga.....

Signature.....

Postal Address: .....11934.....

.....Dar-es-Salaam.....

Qualification: .....Advocate.....

P. a. m. mcamanga
ADVOCATE
NOTARY PUBLIC
&
COMMISSIONER
FOR OATHS
DAR ES SALAAM

Form PA 1 Serial No. 7402 TIC No. 09512

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

REGISTRATION FORM

FOR

CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

(Tanzania Investment Act 1997, Section 17 and 18, and the Investment Regulations: Regulation 42, Government Notice No. 318A of 2002)

Tanzania Investment Centre
9A & B Shaaban Robert Street
P. O. Box 938
DAR ES SALAAM
Tel. 022 2116328
Fax. 022 2118253
e-mail: information@tic.co.tz
Website: www.tic.co.tz

(Please fill the form in duplicate)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE TANZANIA INVESTMENT ACT
(No. 26 of 1997)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
(Made under Regulation 42)

To: The Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre
P. O. Box 938
DAR ES SALAAM
Tanzania

1. I/~~We~~ EARL REDDEX
(diretor/~~directors~~/~~agent~~ of FOR THE PEOPLE LTD.
(name of business enterprise) apply for registration of FOR THE PEOPLE LTD
under Section 17 of the Act and Part IV of the Investment Regulations, 2002.

2. The registered office of the company will be situated at .. GEITA – ISENYE.

Copies of the following documents are attached to this application:

(i) The Memorandum and Articles of Association/or partnership agreement

(ii) Certificate of Incorporation/Registration

(iii) A copy of the Project Profile or Feasibility Study showing the implementation period, programme of implementation and operative date

(iv) Evidence of financing and evidence of land ownership for the project

3. The Head Office of the Company will be situated at FARM Nº 209 - ISENYE GEITA -

4. The Principal Officers of the Company are ROSEMARY REDDEX
EARL REDDEX.

5. Auditors of the Company are TO BE APPOINTED LATER

6. The authorized share capital of the Company is Tshs./~~US$~~
500,000,000/= DIVIDED INTO 1,000 SHARES OF
T.SHS. 500,000/= EACH.

7. The intended capital investment of the Company in terms of Section 2(2) of the Act is ~~Tshs.~~/US$ 1,258,700/=

8. The month and day of the financial year end is 31ST DECEMBER.

Note: ***failure to provide all the required information will result in the return of the application by the Centre.***

I/We enclose a cheque/cash made payable to the **Tanzania Investment Centre** for Tshs./~~US$~~ 160,000/= Being the Registration Fees. ***In the event this application is unsuccessful we understand that this fee will not be refunded.***

I, EARL REDDEX of Post Office Number 11410

MWANZA do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a director/duly authorized agent of FOR THE PEOPLE LTD.

AND that all the requirements of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 in respect of matters precedent to the registration of the business enterprise under the Act and incidental thereto have been complied with, **AND** I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared at ~~Dar es Salaam~~ MWANZA

The 12th day of October 2011

*Earl Reddex
Applicant

Before me:

.....
Commissioner for Oaths

STATE ATTORNEY
MWANZA

Attach only where applicable, otherwise indicate "N/A"

APPLICATION SUMMARY

Company Name: FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

Certificate of Incorporation Number: 76365 Status: NEW

Certificate of Incorporation Date: 14/05/2010

Post Box: ~~H685~~ 11410

Town: MWANZA.

Sector: MANUFACTURING **Sub-Sector:** MINERAL PROCESS.

Investment Financing Plan in Million US$/Tshs.

Foreign Equity	Local Equity	Foreign Loan	Local Loan
1,258,700	—	—	—

Project Objectives: TO RETRIEVE SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF GOLD CONTAINED IN ORE AND TAILINGS MATEARIALS. CUT AND POLISH GOLD AND GENERAL PROCESSING OF GOLD.

Capacity: 2800T/YEAR

Employment: Foreign: 4 Local: 30 Total: 34

Implementation Period: 3 YEARS.

Project Location

Site/Plot/Block No.: FARM Nº 209 - ISENYE

Street: ISENYE District: GEITA Region: MWANZA.

(Attach sketch map showing project location)

Shareholders	Nationality	%
ROSEMARY REDDEX	AMERICAN	~~58~~ %
EARL REDDEX	AMERICAN	~~42~~ %

Investment Breakdown **US$/~~Tshs.M~~**

Land/Building	25,000
Plant / Machinery	895,700
Vehicles	140,000
Furniture & Fittings	25,000
Pre-expenses	18,000
Others	5,000
Working Capital	150,000
TOTAL	1,258,700

Contact Details:

Name: EARL REDDEX Title: DIRECTOR.

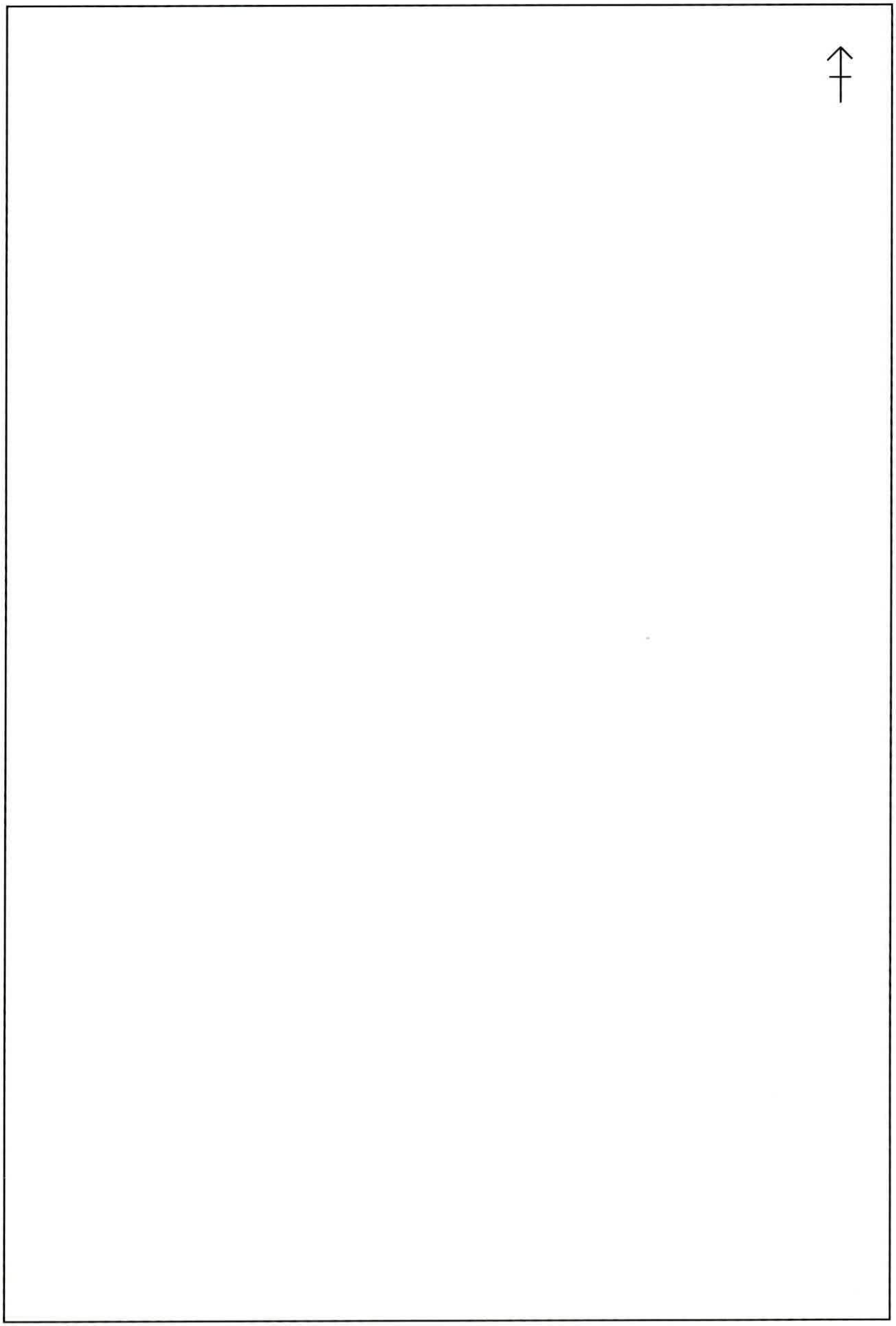
Telephone: +255 763 091231 Fax: —

Email: EARLREDDIX@YAHOO.COM

Payments to be made payable to:

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK TANZANIA LTD.
SWIFT ADDRESS: **SCBLTZTX**
ACCOUNT NO.: **8702006002000**

SKETCH MAP SHOWING PROJECT LOCATION




TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
ERITREA
SOMALIA
KENYA
ZAIRE
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
BOTSWANA
NAMIBIA
SOUTHAFRICA
LESOTHO
SWAZILAND
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Indian Ocean


UGANDA
D.R. CONGO
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
D.R. CONGO
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa
INDIAN OCEAN
NAIROBI
KIGALI
BUJUMBURA
Scale 1:2,000,000
0 100 200 km
Digital Cartography by M C Shand
University of Glasgow 2007.
MARA
KAGERA
MWANZA
SHINYANGA
KIGOMA
TABORA
RUKWA
MBEYA
SINGIDA
DODOMA
ARUSHA
KILIMANJARO
MANYARA
TANGA
PEMBA
NORTH; SOUTH
UNGUJA
NORTH; SOUTH & CENTRAL; TOWN & WEST
DAR ES SALAAM
MOROGORO
PWANI
IRINGA
RUVUMA
LINDI
MTWARA
Bukoba Rural
Bukoba Urban
Karagwe
Muleba
Tarime
Musoma Urban
Musoma Rural
Ukerewe
Serengeti
Bunda
Sengerema
Nyamagana
Ilemela
Magu
Ngara
Biharamulo
Misungwi
Geita
Kwimba
Maswa
Meatu
Bariadi
Bukombe
Shinyanga Urban
Shinyanga Rural
Kishapu
Kahama
Kibondo
Kasulu
Kigoma
Kigoma Urban
Kigoma Rural
Uvinza
Nzega
Igunga
Tabora
Tabora Urban
Urambo
Sikonge
Mpanda
Nkansi
Chunya
Sumbawanga
Sumbawanga Urban
Sumbawanga Rural
Mbeya Urban
Mbeya Rural
Mbozi
Mbarali
Rungwe
Kyela
Ileje
Makete
Njombe
Mufindi
Iringa Urban
Iringa Rural
Kilolo
Mpwapwa
Dodoma Urban
Dodoma Rural
Kondoa
Kongwa
Mpwapwa
Manyoni
Iramba
Singida
Singida Urban
Singida Rural
Ngorongoro
Monduli
Arusha
Arusha Urban
Karatu
Mbulu
Babati
Hanang
Simanjiro
Kiteto
Same
Mwanga
Moshi Urban
Moshi Rural
Rombo
Hai
Lushoto
Korogwe
Muheza
Tanga
Tanga
Kilindi
Handeni
Pangani
Chake Chake
Mahonda
Kusini
Zanzibar
Bagamoyo
Kibaha
Kibaha
Dar es Salaam
Dar es Salaam
Temeke
Morogoro Urban
Morogoro
Morogoro Rural
Kisarawe
Mkuranga
Rufiji
Mafia
Kilombero
Ulanga
Kilwa
Liwale
Nachingwea
Ruangwa
Lindi Urban
Lindi Rural
Lindi
Mtwara Urban
Mtwara
Mtwara Rural
Newala
Tandahimba
Masasi
Tunduru
Namtumbo
Songea Rural
Songea
Songea Urban
Ludewa
Mbinga

Land Form 23 A.

TANZANIA

THE LAND ACT 1999
(NO. 4 OF 1999)

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

(Under Section 29)

Date of Issue: 27-10-2010

Title Number: 29736 LR Mwanza

Land Office Number: 405468

Land: FARM NO. 209 AT IGENYE - GEITA DISTRICT

Term: NINETY NINE YEARS

No. 29736
REGISTERED on
27-10-2010
at 10:25 Am
Asst. Registrar of Titles

Paid
Receipt No. 4122109
of 21-09-2010 issued.
Assistant Registrar of Titles

Land form no. 23

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original.
State Attorney
Mwanza
Date 12th October, 2011

THE LAND ACT, 1999
(NO.4 OF 1999)

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY
(Under section 29)

C.T No. 29736 LR Mwanza

L.O No. 405468

L.D No. LD/GT/FM/209

The 26th day of October two thousand and ten.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that **JOSEPHAT YOHANA MASHIBA** of P.O.Box **407 GEITA**.(hereinafter called " the Occupier") is entitled to a Right of Occupancy (hereinafter called "the Right) in and over the land described in the Schedule hereto (hereinafter called "the Land") for a term of **Ninety Nine** years from the **First** day of **July** two thousand **and ten** according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Act and subject to the provisions thereof and to regulations made there-under and to any enactment in substitution thereof or amendment thereof and to the following conditions:

1. The Occupier having paid rent up to the thirtieth day of **June** 2011 shall thereafter pay rent of **fourty two thousand (42,000/=)** a year in advance on the **first day of July** in every year of the term without any deduction PROVIDED that the rent may be revised by the Commissioner for Lands at intervals of three years.

2. The land shall be used only for **Farming or Livestock keeping. Use Group 'R' Use Class (c)**

TANGANYIKA
STAMP DUTY PAID
ORIGINAL Shs. 24000
Receipt No. 4122109 of 21-9-10
Asst. Registrar of Titles

3. The Occupier (s) shall:
   (a) Demarcate the boundaries of the land to the satisfaction of **Geita District Council** (hereinafter called "the Authority") and thereafter to maintain such demarcation that the boundaries are always easily identifiable.
   (b) Do everything necessary to preserve the environment and protect the soil and preserve soil fertility and prevent soil erosion on the land and use the land so as not to cause soil erosion outside its boundaries and do all things which be required by the authorities responsible for agriculture and environment to achieve such objective:
   (c) Be responsible for the protection of all beacons on the land throughout the term of the Right. Missing beacons will have to be re-established at any time at the Occupier's expenses as assessed by the authority responsible for Surveys and Mapping.

4. The following are the rights of the occupier:
   (d) The permanent, exclusive rights to the land the subject of the right of occupancy against all persons other than the Commissioner.
   (e) Buildings to be in permanent materials, and to be constructed and completed within thirty six months ready for occupation
   (c) Cultivate and plant crops to keep livestock and conserve environment
   (d) The rights shall confer no water right.

5. The Occupier shall not assign the Right within three years of the date hereof without the prior approval of the Commissioner for Lands

6. The Occupier shall deliver to the Commissioner for Lands notification of disposition in prescribed form before or at the time the disposition is carried out together with the payment of all premia taxes and dues prescribed in connection with that disposition

7. The President may revoke the right of Occupancy for breach of condition.

GEITA DISTRICT

N

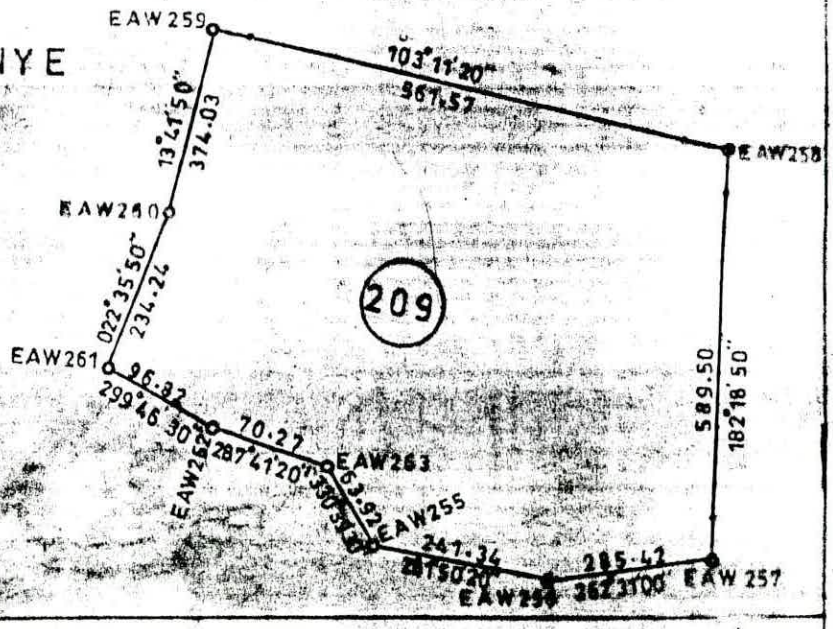
INSET SHOWING DETAILS OF PLOT

LOCATION ISENYE

FARM No 209

LO No405468

AREA 41·17 Ha



I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original.

.....
State Attorney
Mwanza

Date 12th October, 2011

This plan, prepared in accordance with Registered Plan No 42557 is approved for the purposes of the land Registration ordinance

for the Director of Surveys and Mapping
Ministry of lands, Housing and Urban Development, Dar es Salaam

24.9.10

The issue of this plan implies no guarantee or admission of title of the Government

SCHEDULE

ALL that land known as **FARM No. 209 at ISENYE in GEITA DISTRICT** containing **Fourty one point one seven (41.17) hectares** shown for identification only edged **red** on the plan attached to this Certificate and defined on registered survey plan numbered **42557** deposited at the Office of the Director for Surveys and Mapping at Dar es salaam.

The President may revoke the Right of Occupancy for breach of condition

Asst **COMMISSIONER FOR LANDS**

I the within named **JOSEPHAT YOHANA MASHIBA** HEREBY accept the terms and conditions contained in the foregoing Certificate of Occupancy.

SIGNED and DELIVERED by the said)
JOSEPHAT YOHANA MASHIBA who is known)
to me personally/identified to me by.... .....)
the latter being known to me personally)
this....29th.....day of September.....2010)

Name Magembe K. D Mwinuka .....)
Signature.....)
Postal address. P.O BOX 135 GEITA)
Qualification PRINCIPAL LAND OFFICER

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original.
State Attorney
Mwanza
Date 12th October, 2011

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original.
State Attorney
Mwanza
Date 12 October, 2011

TANZANIA

Certificate of Incorporation

Section 15

No **76365**

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED =====

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act, 2002 and that the Company is Limited

Given under my hand at Dar es salaam

this **14TH** day of **MAY**

TWO THOUSAND AND TEN

Asst. Registrar of Companies

/MM

Form PA 1 Serial No. 7402 TIC No. 09512

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

REGISTRATION FORM

FOR

CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

(Tanzania Investment Act 1997, Section 17 and 18, and the Investment Regulations: Regulation 42, Government Notice No. 318A of 2002)

Tanzania Investment Centre
9A & B Shaaban Robert Street
P. O. Box 938
DAR ES SALAAM
Tel. 022 2116328
Fax. 022 2118253
e-mail: information@tic.co.tz
Website: www.tic.co.tz

(Please fill the form in duplicate)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE TANZANIA INVESTMENT ACT
(No. 26 of 1997)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
(Made under Regulation 42)

To: The Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre
P. O. Box 938
DAR ES SALAAM
Tanzania

1. I/~~We~~ EARL REDDEX

(diretor/~~directors~~/~~agent~~ of FOR THE PEOPLE LTD.

(name of business enterprise) apply for registration of FOR THE PEOPLE LTD

under Section 17 of the Act and Part IV of the Investment Regulations, 2002.

2. The registered office of the company will be situated at .. GEITA – ISENYE.

Copies of the following documents are attached to this application:

(i) The Memorandum and Articles of Association/or partnership agreement

(ii) Certificate of Incorporation/Registration

(iii) A copy of the Project Profile or Feasibility Study showing the implementation period, programme of implementation and operative date

(iv) Evidence of financing and evidence of land ownership for the project

3. The Head Office of the Company will be situated at FARM Nº 209 - ISENYE GEITA -

4. The Principal Officers of the Company are ROSEMARY REDDEX
EARL REDDEX.

5. Auditors of the Company are TO BE APPOINTED LATER

6. The authorized share capital of the Company is Tshs./~~US$~~
500,000,000/= DIVIDED INTO 1,000 SHARES OF
T.SHS. 500,000/= EACH.

7. The intended capital investment of the Company in terms of Section 2(2) of the Act is ~~Tshs.~~/US$ 1,258,700/=

8. The month and day of the financial year end is 31st DECEMBER.

Note: ***failure to provide all the required information will result in the return of the application by the Centre.***

I/We enclose a cheque/cash made payable to the **Tanzania Investment Centre** for Tshs./~~US$~~ 160,000/= Being the Registration Fees. ***In the event this application is unsuccessful we understand that this fee will not be refunded.***

I, EARL REDDEX of Post Office Number 11410

MWANZA do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a director/duly authorized agent of FOR THE PEOPLE LTD.

AND that all the requirements of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 in respect of matters precedent to the registration of the business enterprise under the Act and incidental thereto have been complied with, **AND** I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared at ~~Dar es Salaam~~ MWANZA

The 12th day of October 2011

* Earl Reddex
Applicant

Before me:

.....
Commissioner for Oaths

STATE ATTORNEY
MWANZA

Attach only where applicable, otherwise indicate "N/A"

APPLICATION SUMMARY

Company Name: FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

Certificate of Incorporation Number: 76365 Status: NEW

Certificate of Incorporation Date: 14/05/2010

Post Box: ~~H685~~ 11410

Town: MWANZA.

Sector: MANUFACTURING **Sub-Sector:** MINERAL PROCESS.

Investment Financing Plan in Million US$/Tshs.

Foreign Equity	Local Equity	Foreign Loan	Local Loan
1,258,700	—	—	—

Project Objectives: TO RETRIEVE SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF GOLD CONTAINED IN ORE AND TAILINGS MATEARIALS — CUT AND POLISH GOLD AND GENERAL PROCESSING OF GOLD.

Capacity: 2800T/YEAR

Employment: Foreign: 4 Local: 30 Total: 34

Implementation Period: 3 YEARS.

Project Location

Site/Plot/Block No.: FARM Nº 209 – ISENYE

Street: ISENYE District: GEITA Region: MWANZA.

(Attach sketch map showing project location)

Shareholders	Nationality	%
ROSEMARY REDDEX	AMERICAN	35%
EARL REDDEX	AMERICAN	25%

Investment Breakdown **US$/~~Tshs.M~~**

Land/Building	25,000
Plant / Machinery	895,700
Vehicles	140,000
Furniture & Fittings	25,000
Pre-expenses	18,000
Others	5,000
Working Capital	150,000
TOTAL	1,258,700

Contact Details:

Name: EARL REDDEX Title: DIRECTOR.

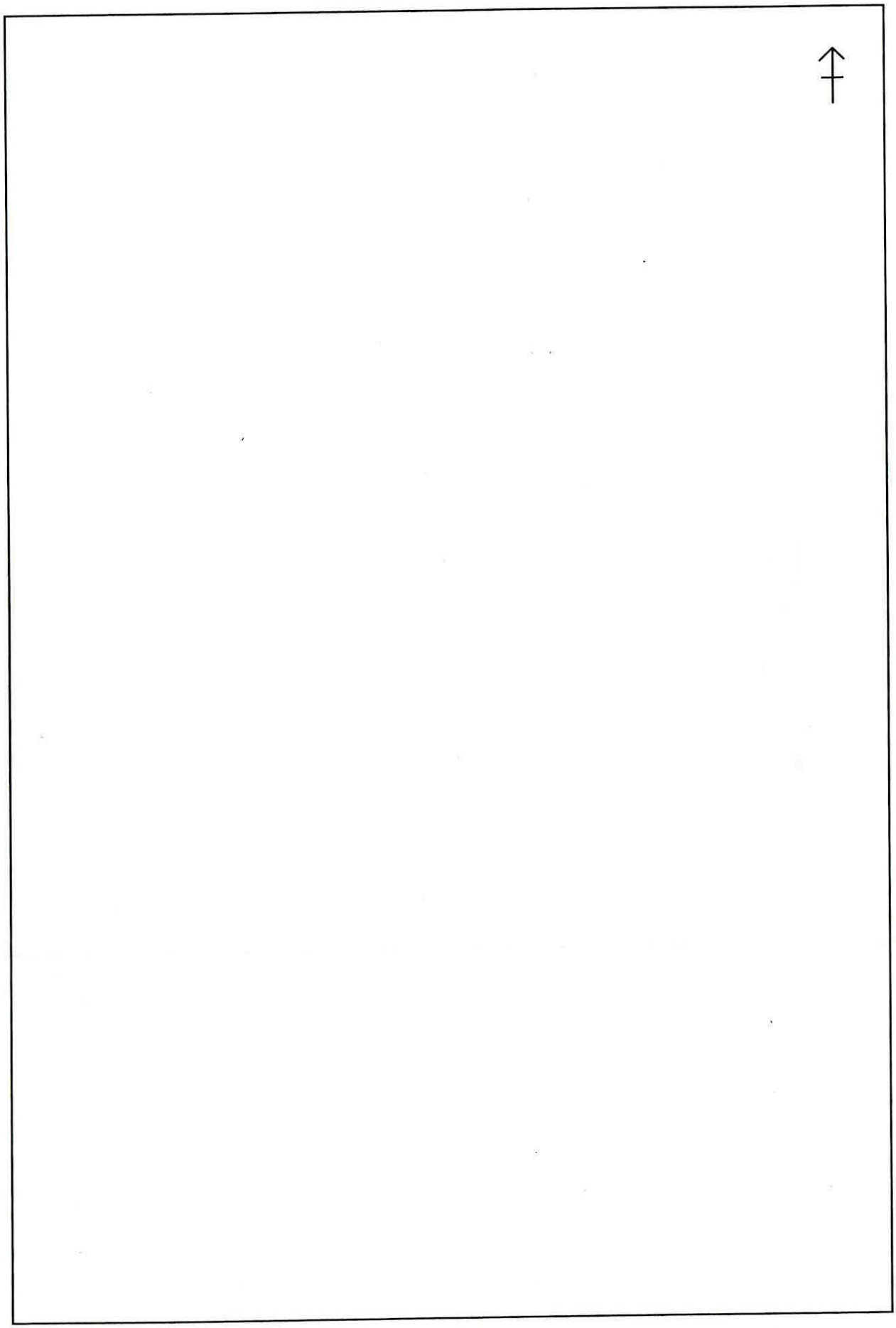
Telephone: +255 763 091231 Fax: —

Email: EARLREDDIX@YAHOO.COM

Payments to be made payable to:

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK TANZANIA LTD.
SWIFT ADDRESS: **SCBLTZTX**
ACCOUNT NO.: **8702006002000**

SKETCH MAP SHOWING PROJECT LOCATION



FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

Date: 11th October 2011

Ref. No: FPL/TIC/2011/01

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING HELD AT NYUMBANI HOTEL – MWANZA ON 11th DAY OF OCTOBER 2011.

Present

1. Rosemary Reddix - Chairman/Director

2. Earl Reddix - Director/Secretary

At its meeting on 11/10/2011 at around 12.10 hrs, the Board of Directors of For The People Limited resolved to apply for the Certificate of Incentive from TIC to facilitate implementation of establish and operate factory for processing minerals –polish and cutting them especially Gold and export for international markets. The total project capital investment cost is estimated at US$ 1,258,700.

The Board resolved further that:

- This Certificate shall be used only for the purpose of the stated project and not otherwise.

- ***Mr. Earl Reddix***, Director and Shareholder of this company be and is hereby authorized, directed and empowered to execute for and on behalf of this company and its name any and all documents required in connection with this application.

The meeting was closed by the Chairman at around 13.25pm hours.

Rosemary Reddix
Chairman

Earl Reddix
Secretary

FBME BANK LTD

REF: FBME/MW/23/07

12th October, 2011

Executive Director,
Tanzania Investment Centre,
P.O.Box 938,
Dar es Salaam.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: FOR THE PEOPLE LTD

We have been approached by our customer **For The People Ltd** to provide to you their bank status reports.

We hereby certify that **For The People Ltd** has been our customer since 2007 maintaining corporate account number 014072 in Tanzanian shillings and USD. The conduct of the accounts has been satisfactory.

Please assist them accordingly.

The above information is given without prejudice or responsibility of the bank or any of its officers.

Yours faithfully,

Joseph Gwalugano
BRANCH MANAGER

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

Date: 11th October 2011

Ref. No: FPL/TIC/2011/01

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING HELD AT NYUMBANI HOTEL – MWANZA ON 11th DAY OF OCTOBER 2011.

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Rosemary Reddix
Chairman

Earl Reddix
Secretary

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

12th October 2011

Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre
P.O. Box 938
Dar es Salaam

RE: APPLICATION FOR TIC CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

We are currently developing a mineral processing building project at Geita – Isenye area in Mwanza City designed to accommodate a building for refining, polish and cutting minerals especially Gold. It is against the above background that we hereby submit our application for TIC Certificate of Incentives to facilitate smooth implementation of the project.

Attached herewith please find the following basic documents for ease of reference and approval:

1. Three copies of Application for TIC Certificate of Incentives form
2. Certified true copy of Certificate of Incorporation.
3. A certified copy of Company Memorandum and Articles of Association
4. Two copies of project Feasibility Study Report
5. Lease agreement in respect of site between For The People Limited ***AND*** Josephat Yohana Mashimba the title-holder.
6. Certified true copy of Land ownership documents in respect of the project site.
7. A Letter of Reference from the Bank
8. Company Board Resolution to register the project with TIC

Thanking you for your kind cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Earl Reddix

EARL REDDIX
DIRECTOR

TIC Evaluation Report

Name of the Company

For The People Ltd.

Post Box	Isenye, Farm No. 209, Geita District	COI Number	76365	Contact	Mr. Earl Reddex
Post Office	11410	COI Date	14/05/2010	Designation	Director
Region	Mwanza	Application F. No	09512	Phone	0
Country	Tanzania	Status	New	Direct Phone	0
		Sector	Manufacturing	Cell Phone	0763 091 231
		Sub Sector	Mineral Processing	Fax	0
		File No	042122	E-Mail Address	Earlreddix@Yahoo.Com

Project Location	
ɔt/Block	Farm no. 209
Street	Isenye
District	Geita
Region	Mwanza

Investment Finance Plan in Millions USD

Foreign Equity	Local Equity	Foreign Loan	Local Loan
1.2587	0	0	0

Shareholders Detail		
Name	Nationality	(%)
Earl Reddex	American	42
Rosemay Reddx	American	58

Investment Breakdown (USD Million)	
Land/Building	0.025
Plant	0.8957
Vehicles	0.14
Furniture & Fittings	0.025
Pre-expenses	0.018
Others	0.005
Working Capital	0.15
Total	1.2587

Employment	34	Evaluated By	,wf officer3
pacity	2800T/year	Drawn By	wf regist3
Project Turn Over		Project Type	Foreign

Description

To establish Lapidary project for Gold ore processing, cutting and polishing.

Recomendations

Be approved subject to providing evidence as required by section 17 of Tanzania Investmnet Act,1997

Decision

Approved

AG EXD

26/10/11

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

(1)

12th October 2011

Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre
P.O. Box 938
Dar es Salaam

RE: APPLICATION FOR TIC CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

We are currently developing a mineral processing building project at Geita – Isenye area in Mwanza City designed to accommodate a building for refining, polish and cutting minerals especially Gold. It is against the above background that we hereby submit our application for TIC Certificate of Incentives to facilitate smooth implementation of the project.

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7. A Letter of Reference from the Bank
8. Company Board Resolution to register the project with TIC

Thanking you for your kind cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

EARL REDDIX
DIRECTOR

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE
18 OCT 2011
DAR ES SALAAM

RECEIVED
18 OCT 2011

3

TICC/PP.10/042122/3

28th October, 2011

Managing Director,
For the People Ltd.,
P.O. Box 11410,
MWANZA

RE: CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES FOR INVESTMENT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAPIDARY PROJECT FOR GOLD ORE PROCESSING, CUTTING AND POLISHING.

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your project proposal of establishing a Lapidary project for Gold ore processing, cutting and polishing. as presented in the TIC P.A. 1 Form No. 09512 and Feasibility Study with a projected investment of USD 1.2587m.

We have studied your project proposal and we are pleased to inform you that your investment proposal is now officially registered and therefore your project will be granted a CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES, given under authority conferred upon TIC under Part III, Section 17 (1-8) of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997. In order to enable TIC prepare your Certificate of Incentives, You will be required to submit the following:-

- Certified document showing evidence of Land ownership for the location of the project.

You will also be required to submit to the Centre a Progress Report on the implementation of the project after every six months for our information and review. Guidelines for the preparation of the report are contained in annexture 2 also attached to this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact the Centre for any clarification if the need arises. Please also note that a facilitation fee equivalent to US$ 750.00 is payable at the ruling exchange rate before your Certificate of Incentives is prepared. Please make deposit direct to the bank as per bank details below:-

. . ./2

TICC/PP.10/042122/3

28th October, 2011

Tanzania Investment Centre
Standard Chartered Bank (T) Ltd
US Dollar A/C 8702006002000
T.Shs A/C 0102006002000

We wish you every success in the implementation of the project.

Yours sincerely,
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

B.D. Chonjo
FOR: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Copy to: Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
P. O. Box 9111,
DAR ES SALAAM

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing,
P.O. Box 9503,
DAR ES SALAAM

Commissioner General,
Tanzania Revenue Authority,
P. O. Box 11491,
DAR ES SALAAM

(A)

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE
01 NOV 2011
TANZANIA

AMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TRA 614 (Rev. 8.94)

STAKABADHI YA SERIKALI 3788954 2
EXCHEQUER RECEIPT

	Shs.	Cts.
	1237500	

NIMEPOKEA KWA
Received from FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

JUMLA YA SHILINGI
The sum of Shillings (Words) One million two hundred thirty seven thousand

and five hundred shillings only

KWA MALIPO
In respect of CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

KWA FEDHA TASLIMU/HUNDI CASH
NAMBA Bx/Cash/Cheque No.

SAINI YA MPOKEAJI Receiving Officer's Signature SIPO Title 21st October 11 Date TIC - MWANZA Station

ATTN: FACILITATION DEPARTMENT.

LEASE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

JOSEPHAT YOHANA MASHIBA

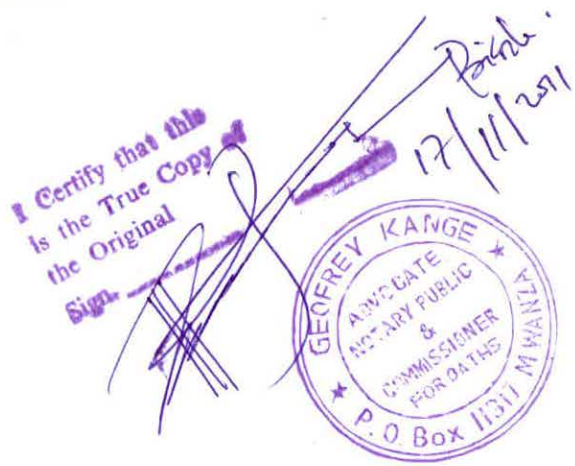
(Lessor)

AND

042122

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED
(Lessee)

AGREEMENT FOR LEASE OF PREMISES SITUATED AT FARM NO. 209 ISENYE GEITA.



(IG)

THIS LEASE made this 08/L day of October 2011

BETWEEN

JOSEPHAT YOHANA MASHIBA of Postal Office Box Number 10459 Mwanza (herein after called "***the Lessor***") which expression shall, where the context so admits, include his successors and assigns) of one part;

AND

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED of Post Office Box Number 11410 Mwanza a limited liability company registered under the laws of Tanzania (hereinafter called "***the Lessee***") of the second part;

WHEREAS the lessor is the owner of premises located on Farm No. 209 Isenye Geita and is desirous to lease the said premises to the lessee.

AND WHEREAS the lessee is desirous to take the premises from lessor as a tenant under the terms and conditions setout hereunder.

THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The lessor hereby Leases to the Lessee the premises known as **Farm No. 209 Isenye Geita** hereinafter referred to as (**"the demised premises")** for ten years from the 08th day of October 2011 to the 9th day of October 2021 with an option to renew for a similar period **AND PAYING** the monthly rent of Tshs. 450,000/= (say Four Hundred Fifty Thousands Shillings Only) per month to be paid in advance for a lump sum of three years rent.

2. **THE LESSEE COVENANTS WITH THE LESSOR as follows**:

   (a) To use the demised premises for business of gold processing and other relating activities with an option of converting it to residential purposes.

   (b) At all times during the term of this lease to keep the demised premises including all doors, walls, windows, water taps, baths, internal sanitary apparatus, electrical light fittings and other fixtures and fittings of the demised premises in good repair, damage arising from accidental fire or reasonable and proper use excepted.

   (c) To pay all water, telephone, lighting charges, sanitary conveyance and other charges whatsoever which may after the date of this agreement be assessed or any part thereof on the **lessor** or the **Lessee** in respect thereof.

I Certify that this is the True Copy of the Original
Sign. 17/11/2011

GEOFREY KANGE ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS P.O Box 11511 MWANZA

(d) To permit the **Lessor** or his duly appointed agent to be at the demised premises for purposes of ensuring safety of the demised premises and other fixtures and that the same are not jeopardized by **the Lessee** during the whole term of the lease.

(e) Not to do or permit to be done upon the demised premises anything that may be a nuisance or annoyance to, or in anyway interfere with the quite enjoyment and comfort of the neighbours.

(f) Not to assign sublet or part with possession of the demised premises or any part thereof without first obtaining the previous written consent of **the Lessor.**

3. **THE LESSOR COVENANTS WITH THE LESSEE as follows**:

(a) To insure or cause to be insured and keep insured the demised premises and the fixtures therein against loss or damage by fire and such other risks as **the Lessor** shall deem desirable or expedient.

(b) To permit **the Lessor** to make partitioning on the demised premises so as to conform with the desired use of the premises by t**he Lessor.**

(c) To permit **the Lessee** paying the rent hereby reserved and performing and observing the covenants and conditions hereby contained or implied and on its part to be performed and observed, peacefully and quietly to possess and enjoy the demised premises during the term hereby created without any interruption for or by **the Lessor.**

(d) To pay all existing and future municipal site rates, taxes and all out goings payable in respect of the demised premises.

4. **THE LESSOR AND LESSEE MUTUALLY AGREE AND DECLARE as follows:**

(a) That notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained the provisions of this lease may (subject to the provisions of any law in force to the contrary) be modified by an exchange of letters between the parties hereto and shall after any exchange of letters be read and construed as so modified.

(b) Any party wishing to renew this agreement as provided herein shall serve to the other party a three months' notice of intention to

I Certify that this is the True Copy of the Original Sign.

GEOFREY KANGE ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS P.O Box 1131 MWANZA

do so and any party wishing to terminate it before its expiry shall serve to the other party a similar notice and any rent paid in advance shall be reimbursed.

(c) That any notice required to be served by the parties hereto shall be sufficiently served to each party if the same is addressed to him/it and sent by dispatch or as a registered post via the parties respective postal addresses as indicated in this agreement.

(d) The parties to this agreement submit themselves to the Laws of Tanzania and should any dispute arise between them regarding the implementation or interpretation of this agreement the laws applicable shall be the Laws of Tanzania.

SIGNED and **DELIVERED** by **JOSEPHAT YAHANA MASHIBA**who is known to me personally/ identified to me by _____the latter being known to me personally in my presence this 05th day of October 2011.

BEFORE ME:

Name: Geofrey Kange

Postal Address: P.O Box 11317 - Mwanza

Qualification: Advocate.

Signature:

GEOFREY KANGE ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS P.O Box 11317 MWANZA

I Certify that this Is the True Copy of the Original Sign. 07/11/2011

GEOFREY KANGE ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS P.O Box 11317 MWANZA

Signed and Delivered at Mwanza on behalf of **FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITEDby ROSEMARY REDDEX** who is known to me/ identified to me by .....the later being known to me this 05th day o October 2011.

Rosemary Reddex

BEFORE ME:

Name: Geofrey Kange

Postal Address: P.O Box 11317 - Mwanza

Qualification: Advocate.

Signature:

GEOFREY KANGE ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS P.O Box 11317 MWANZA

GL

Signed at Mwanza on behalf of **FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED** **by EARL REDDEX** who is known to me/ identified to me by .....the later being known to me this 5th day o October 2011.

Earl

BEFORE ME:

Name: Geofrey Kange

Postal Address: P. O Box 11317 - Mwanza

Qualification: Advocate

Signature:

GEOFREY KANGE ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS P.O Box 11317 MWANZA

I Certify that this is the True Copy of the Original

Sign

17/11/2011

GEOFREY KANGE ADVOCATE NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS P.O Box 11317 MWANZA

00218231

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Certificate of Incentives

(Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997)

No: 042122

This is to certify that

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

of address P.O. BOX 11410
MWANZA

has been granted a Certificate of Incentives to invest in a new, ~~rehabilitation/expansion~~ ~~or equity of the~~ enterprise known as

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

Which is located at FARM NO. 209 ISENYE, GEITA
MWANZA

Further particulars required by Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act are set out overleaf.

Ag. Executive Director

Tanzania Investment Centre
P.O. Box 938, Dar es Salaam

Dated 29TH NOVEMBER 2011

GP.DSM

This Certificate is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 and subject to the conditions prescribed under item 14 and 15 hereafter:—

1.	Shareholders	Nationality	Shareholding (%)
	Earl Reddix	American	42
	Rosemary Reddix	American	58

2. Proposed Activities : To establish lapidary project for Gold ore processing, cutting and polishing

3. Sector: Manufacturing Subsector Mineral Processing

4. Investment cost: .Foreign USD 1.2587m. Local – Total USD 1.2587m.

5. Project Financing: Equity USD 1.2587m. Loans – Total USD 1.2587m.

6. Source, terms and conditions of loan

7. Assets to be invested:

Capital items:	Foreign	Local	Total
	USD 1.2587m.	–	USD 1.2587m.

8. Technology Agreement None

9. Date of TIC Registration: 28th October 2011

10. Implementation period October 2011 - September 2014

11. Operative date October 2014

12. Investment Incentive Grade: As defined in part III Section 19 (1), (2) and Section 20 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997

(i) Applicable Import Duty And VAT as per Customs Tariff Act,1976 & VAT Act,1997

(ii) Applicable with-holding Tax As per Income Tax Act,2004 (as amended)

(iii) Eligibility of Capital Allowances As per Income Tax Act,2004 (as amended)

13. Protection of Investment, Arbitration and Transfer of Foreign Currency: as defined in part III Section 21, 22 and 23 of the Act.

14. Conditions attached to this Certificate of Incentives

(i) Date of Commencement of investment has to be notified to the Centre.

(ii) Certificate not to be transferred, assigned or amended

(iii) Failure to commence implementation within two years invalidates Certificate

(iv) Failure to operate investment must be notified to the Centre

(v) Changes in shareholding, project activities and level of invested capital must be notified to the centre

15. Additional conditions attached to Certificate

Finished goods are not allowed under this Certificate

Signed

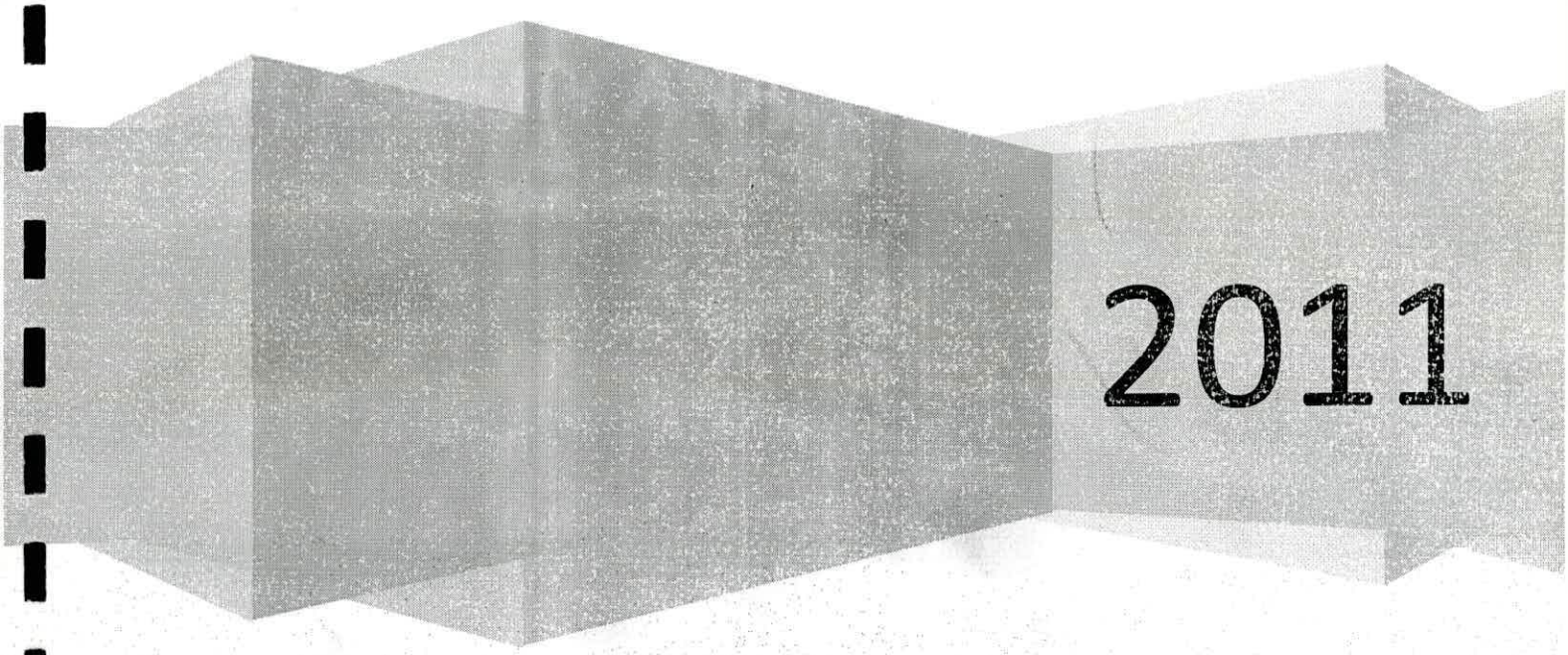
Ag. Executive Director

FOR THE PEOPLE LIMITED

GOLD PROCESSING AND TAILINGS PROJECT

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS STUDY

PREPARED BY: EARL REDDIX



2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FOREWORD

This Project Feasibility Study Report sets out proposals by M/S For The People Limited of setting up a lapidary and facilities for processing gold in Geita.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this Feasibility Study is to work out the technical and commercial details and the financial viability for the establishment of the above mentioned project.

1.3 PROJECT PROMOTERS

The following sponsors are promoting the proposed facilities. Directors (shareholders) are namely:

Name	Nationality	% Shareholding
Earl Reddix	American	35
Rosemary Reddix	America	35
Elly Mtango	Tanzanian	5
For the People	Tanzanian	25

The current shareholders of the company have a wealth of experience in similar projects and are keen to exploit such experience to make this project a success.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A lapidary is an artist or artisan who forms stone, mineral, gemstones, and other suitably durable materials into decorative items such as engraved gems, including cameos, or cabochons, and faceted designs. Hard stone carving is the term in art history for the objects produced and the craft. Diamond cutters are generally not referred to as lapidaries, due to the specialized techniques which are required to work diamond. Gem cutter typically refers to diamond cutters or producers of faceted jewels in modern contexts, but artists' producing engraved gems, jade carvings and the like in older historical contexts.

Apart from figurative carving, there are three broad categories of lapidary arts. These are the procedures of tumbling, cabochon cutting, and faceting. The distinction is somewhat loose, and leaves a broad range within the term cabochon.

Most lapidary work is done using motorized equipment and resin or metal bonded diamond tooling in successively decreasing particle sizes until a polish is achieved. Often, the final polish will use a different medium, such as tin oxide, glasitite or cerium (IV) oxide. Older techniques, still popular with hobbyists, used bonded grinding wheels of silicon carbide, with only using a diamond tipped saw. Diamond cutting, because of the extreme hardness of diamonds, cannot be done with silicon carbide, and requires the use of diamond tools.There are also many other forms of lapidary, not just cutting and

polishing stones and gemstones. These include: casting, faceting, carving, jewellery, mosaics.

Comminution is the breaking up of ore to make gold available for treatment. Conventionally, this process occurs in multi-stage crushing and milling circuits. Modern technology is based on large mills fed directly with run-of-mine material.

Gold ores can typically be classified into:

- Refractory ores, where the gold is locked within a sulphide mineral and not readily available for recovery by the cyanidation process; or
- Free milling, where the gold is readily available for recovery by the cyanidation process.

Refractory ore treatment is done after fine grinding, where the sulphide materials are floated away from the barren gangue material to produce a high-grade sulphide concentrate. The sulphide concentrate is oxidised by either roasting or bacterial oxidation (BIOX). The oxidation process oxidises the sulphide minerals liberating the gold particles making them amenable to recovery by the cyanidation process.

Free milling and oxidised refractory ores are processed for gold recovery by agitator leaching the ore in an alkaline cyanide leach solution followed generally by adsorption of the gold cyanide complex onto activated carbon-in-pulp (CIP).

The alternative process is the heap-leach process. Generally considered applicable to only high-tonnage, low-grade ore deposits. Here, the run-of-mine ore is crushed and placed on the leach pad. Low strength alkaline cyanide solution is applied, generally as a drip, to the top of the heap for periods of up to three months. The dissolved gold bearing solution is collected from the base of the heap and transferred to the carbon-in-solution (CIS) columns where the gold cyanide complex is adsorbed onto activated carbon. The stripped solution is recycled back to the top of the heaps.

Gold adsorbed onto activated carbon is recovered by a process of re-dissolving the gold from the activated carbon (elution), followed by precipitation in electro-winning cells and subsequent smelting of that precipitate into doré bars that are shipped to the gold refineries.

The retreatment of tailing stockpile from previous decades' operations is also practised. The old tailings are mined by water sluicing followed by agitator leaching in alkaline cyanide solution and recovery of dissolved gold onto activated carbon.

The major by-products produced during gold processing are:

- Silver, which is associated with gold in ratios ranging from 0.1:1 to 200:1 silver to gold;
- Sulphuric acid which is produced by scrubbing the gases generated from the roasting plants; and
- Uranium which is recovered in a process which involves initial acid leaching followed by recovery of the leached uranium onto resin and

subsequent stripping with ammonium hydroxide and precipitation of crude yellow cake.

The tailings from the process operations are stored in designated Tailings Storage Facilities designed to enhance water recovery and prevent contaminant seepage into the environment. The doré bars, are transported to a refinery for further refining, to as close to pure gold as possible – good delivery status. This gives the assurance that the bar contains the quantity and purity of gold as stamped on the bar.

Founders of For The People Limited have enjoyed a proud history and the future looks even brighter for the proposed project. The following are reasons why one should select the company's products

- Strong Foundations:

A strict code of professionalism, quality and service will place the company at the top of other lapidaries and gold processors, and its reputation will be steadily extended through the obvious satisfaction of customers.

- Strong On Quality:

The company will manufacture quality jewellery and process gold. Its range of products will be of superb quality. The factory will maintain high quality standards certified to universally recognized criteria.

2.2 LOCATION

The plant will be located within Geita. It is expected that production will be carried out in company owned premises and sponsors are considering construction of own factory buildings upon completion of process for land acquisition.

2.3 MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The whole project will comprise of a total permanent work force of about 56 people and several other on temporary basis. Initially there will be a few technical expatriates who will give training to the local staff. Maximum employment will be given to the local work force.

The factory will be organized into three major areas namely:

1. Production
2. Marketing
3. Finance and administration

2.4 IMPLEMENTATION

The project is planned to undergo two phases:

Phase I: Major activities to be involved include registration of the project and approvals by the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), and mobilization of funds from Sponsors and construction of factory buildings.

Phase II: Will involve identification of appropriate lapidary and gold processing technology, sourcing of machinery and equipment, staff recruitment and training of core personnel. Manufacturing operations will commence during this phase.

2.5 PROJECT ECONOMICS

2.5.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

COST STRUCTURE	
PARTICULAR	AMOUNT USD
Land and Buildings	900,000
Plant, Machinery & Equipment	500,000
Motor Vehicles	400,000
Furniture & Fittings	20,000
Pre expenses	100,000
Others	20,000
Working Capital	150,000
TOTAL	2,090,000

*US$ 1 = Tshs 1,600

2.5.2 EXPENDITURE ON BASIC MATERIALS AND PROFITABILITY

The major expenditure item is the purchase of various materials used in lapidary and gold processing including raw gold. Project revenue will accrue from sale of jewellery and processed gold. Based on projected revenue at sustainable levels of production the project is quite profitable.

2.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study shows the establishment of lapidary and gold processing facilities is both technically and financially a feasible undertaking. Furthermore, it will create local employment for the national benefit. In view of the findings, the project is recommended for implementation.

3 .0 MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN TANZANIA

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Although an underdeveloped sector in Tanzania, manufacturing is nevertheless an important contributor to the country's GDP. But the burdens it struggles under are substantial. Hampered by the variability of the agricultural sector on which it is based, Tanzania's industries must also contend with high costs of production, low labour productivity, high interest rates and increased competition arising out of the policy of trade liberalization.

In this context, the sector is characterized by a narrow industrial base dominated by agro-industries, limited diversification, reliance on imported inputs of raw materials and intermediates, relatively underdeveloped industry linkages, prevalent use of obsolete technologies and production that is mainly focused on the domestic market.

Government recognizes that significant transformation of the sector is vital. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to promote and stimulate a change process which will make the sector exhibit a diversified structure of production; undertake processing of more of the natural resources with which Tanzania is endowed; and become export-oriented.

Taking into account the above factors, Government's goals for the industrial sector in the medium term are to optimize the exploitation of domestic natural resources; to strengthen backward and forward linkages within the manufacturing sector and between the sector and rest of the economy; to ensure that industries are competitive in the domestic and international markets; to raise levels of technological capabilities; to create new employment opportunities; to absorb the rapidly growing labour force; to strengthen the SME sector and put emphasis on sub regional collaboration and south-south cooperation.

3.2 IMPORTANCE OF THE SECTOR AND PERFORMANCE

In terms of importance, the manufacturing sector, though not strong as it should be, continues to play a respectable role in the economy, contributing to 18.9% of export earnings and 8.6% to GDP - but this is still short of the planned target of 15% by 2020.

In the country's Development Vision-2025, it is projected that the contribution of the industrial sector to the economy will reach 25% like the semi-industrialized countries of South East Asia.

Tanzania's most important industries include agro food processing, beverages, oil refining, and cement. Other industries include the production of textiles, apparel, tobacco products, glass, paints, plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and the processing of metals and wood products.

The sector provides employment for an estimated workforce of over 100,000 people. Growth rate of the sector decelerated from 9.9 percent in 2008 to 8.0 percent in 2009. This trend was due to the effects of the global economic meltdown.

3.3 EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export market for manufactured goods comprises cotton yarn, manufactured coffee, manufactured tobacco, sisal products, plastics, textiles and apparel and iron steel.

During 2009, the export value of manufactured goods decline from US$ 662.3 million recorded in 2008 to US$ 497.6 million. The decline is partly attributable to the drop in demand for the manufactured products in the neighbouring countries following the global financial crisis.

3.4 MAJOR PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL UNITS

3.4.1 Food, Beverages and Tobacco

The food manufacturing in Tanzania include manufacturing of dairy products, canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, canning fish and similar foods, manufacture of animal and vegetable oils, grain milling, baking, sugar and confectionery as well as prepared animal feeds. The beverages include the distilling and blending of spirits; manufacture of wines, cider and beer; production of soft drinks and carbonated waters and the bottling of natural spring and minerals waters. The tobacco subsector comprises manufacturing of cigarettes, tobacco and other tobacco production.

3.4.2. Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

Activities undertaken in this category include spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles as well as garments, knitting and the manufacture of carpets, rugs, cordage, rope and twines. The leather and footwear subsector include tanneries; leather finishing and manufacturing of products from leather such as luggage, handbags and purposes.

3.4.3 Wood products activities Accounted in the subsector

Includes sawmills, planning and other wood mills manufacturing goods. Also included is the manufacturing of wooden containers, cane products and wooden products.

3.4.4 Paper and Paper Products

This comprises the manufacturing of pulp, paper, paperboard, fibreboards, light packaging, heavy packaging, stationery and other paper products.

3.4.5 Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber and Plastics

The chemical subsector comprises the manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, plastic materials and products, medicinal and pharmaceuticals, soap, detergents, perfumes and other cosmetics, paints and other chemical products. While the petroleum subsector comprise of petroleum refineries, fuel oils, lubricating oils and manufacture of asphalt materials.

Rubber products produced in the country include tyres and tubes conveyors and fan belts, rubber mats, groves, pipes and tanks, plastic sheets, kitchenware, furniture and footwear.

3.4.6 *Non-metallic Mineral Products*

This includes manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware, glass and glassware products, bricks, tiles, cement, concrete, gypsum and plaster products.

Boosted by robust growth in construction, Tanzania's cement industry has grown rapidly over the years, with three cement producers and a combined production capacity of 1.9 million tonnes per year.

3.4.7 Basic Metal Products

This comprises rolling mills and foundries to produce products such as slabs, bars, sheets, plates, strips, tubes, pipes and rods.

3.4.8 Fabricated Metals, Machinery and Equipment

These include manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware, furniture and fixtures, doors, metal staircases and window frames. Others are electrical motors transformers, electrical control devices and switchboard apparatus as well as radios and transport equipment, mainly bicycles and animal and auto-pulled carts.

3.4.9 Other Manufacturing Industries

This covers products such as jewels and related articles, furniture manufacture, measuring and controlling equipment and optical goods. Production in this category has experienced an average growth of over 12 percent over the last decade.

3.5 NOTABLE PERFORMANCE OF SOME LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The goods whose production skyrocketed include Konyagi, which increased by 151.9 %, from 4,049,000 litres in 2008, up to 10,201,000 litres in 2009. Production of pyrethrum agro-chemicals also increased from 73 tonnes in 2008, up to 266 tonnes, equivalent to 264.4 % increase.

Production of wheat flour increased from 287,925 tonnes in 2008 to 368,885 tonnes in 2009, representing 28.1 % increase. Production of Chibuku brew also increased sharply from 10,235 litres in 2008, up to 16,141 tonnes in 2009, equivalent to 57.7 % increase.

Likewise, production of iron sheets ballooned to 50,664 tonnes in 2009, from 31,743 tonnes in 2008, equivalent to 59.6 % increase.

Production of batteries also increased to 78 million batteries in 2009, from 53 million batteries in 2008, representing 47.2 % increase.

Moreover, production of cement increased from 1,756 tonnes in 2008 up to 1,941 tonnes in 2009. This was caused by high demand of the commodity as consumption of cement skyrocketed from 1,940,845 tonnes in 2008 to 2,399,458 tonnes in 2009, equivalent to 58.5% increase.

However production of aluminum declined from 105 tonnes in 2008 to 58 tonnes in 2009, registering a 44.8 % decrease. Production of garments also

declined from 7,783,000 square metres in 2008 to 7,913,000 square metres in 2009, a 34.9 % decrease.

Other goods whose production declined during the period under review include logs (16.6%), biscuits and spaghetti (1.5%), beers (2 %), cigarettes (4.4%) and iron (13%).

3.6 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The priority sectors for investment include the following export-oriented manufacturing operations: Textile and garments; leather processing and leather products; lapidary including gold, diamonds and gemstones; agro processing; fish processing; wood and wood products; electrical and electronic appliances; and ICT industries.

3.7 POLICIES AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The future discourse for industrial development in Tanzania is elaborated in the Sustainable Industrial Development Policy - SIDP". The main purpose of SIDP is to get out a path for industrializing Tanzania so that by the turn of the first quarter of the 21st Century it becomes a semi industrialized country.

In its approach SIDP embraces the principles of a market-led economy and competitiveness. It points out plainly that industry would only prosper in the hands of increased private sector participation both in decision making and implementation.

The government in this aspect has vowed to increasingly provide an environment which is welcoming, attractive, and stable and that can encourage private sector investment.

The private sector in its part should take all necessary initiatives to respond and manage challenges of globalization. Firms are challenged to pursue firm strategies which are geared towards building the necessary capabilities to enable them compete in the world market.

3.8 INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS

The government has established several institutions to render support services to the industrial sector. Among them are: The National Development Corporation (NDC), the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), the Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CARMATEC), the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA), the Tanzania Industrial Research Development Organization (TIRDO), the Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organisation (TEMDO) and Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).

3.9 CHALLENGES FACING THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

- Poor technology;
- Insufficient industries/ factories;
- Unreliable market for the final processed goods;
- High cost of power, unreliability of power and underdeveloped infrastructure;
- Unreliable availability of raw materials;

- Small number of trained manpower.

3.10 CONCLUSION

The manufacturing sector holds the key to Tanzania's economic growth given the desire to diversify from agriculture and tourism to other sectors. Although the sector's contribution to the national economy has not significantly improved lately, there is every reason to believe that with proper policies and investment incentives in place, manufacturing sector is a growth area.

4.0 MINERAL PROCESSING

Mineral processing has as objective to prepare the ore for the extraction of the valuable minerals (metallic ores) but also produces commercial final products of non-metallic ores. Apart from regulating the size particle, it is a process treating to separate the valuable minerals from the no useful mineral so that can be produced a rich product called concentrate which has most of the valuable minerals. The importance of mineral processing is very important nowadays due to the lack of mineral deposits of high grade and easy treatment. So, treating a low grade ore is many times a challenge. A mineral deposit is mined if the ore is found in a large enough deposit to be extracted economically, usually in an underground or open pit mine. Mineral processing separates minerals and gangue (undesirable minerals). Key steps in mineral processing are comminution and separation.

The comminution processes involve crushing and grinding and are highly capital intensive and contribute the most to total operating costs at ore processing plants. They are also sometimes inefficient at converting energy into work as particle size is reduced. As a result the ancient art of comminution can spark heated debates among specialists over how best to break the mechanical bonds that lock useful minerals to a host rock so that valuable minerals can be exposed to recovery systems. The progress on this has been slow since the time of the stamp mills.

To recover and concentrate valuable minerals, the final product from the size reduction step is sent to the concentration section which separates that product into two product products: valuable mineral (concentrate), and gangue (tailings). The main concentration processes are flotation, electric and magnetic systems, and gravimetric methods. When the concentrate is obtained, there are two possible routes for its treatment which depends of the ore treated. Thus, polymetallic ores usually produce a copper, lead or zinc concentrate which are sent to the smelter for the final treatment. But, the situation can be different in the treatment of precious metals because many times the concentrate is treated at the same mill by combined operations of pyrometallurgy, hydrometallurgy, and electrometallurgy.

An aspect very important in the two decades is related to the advances in process control which has been responsible for the most significant recent increases in mill productivity. Combined with computer based control systems, on stream analysis has revolutionized mill operations, cutting operation costs and more importantly, increasing recoveries, grades, and throughputs. Thus,

an operator does not have to work blind and pit his skills against the whims of the ore. So without considering the type of ore or process treatment employed, a fundamental achievement obtained is the called control policy. Then, it is clear that the control system has to maintain the best metallurgical efficiency although many times, there is a dilemma between quality and throughput, this relationship trends to change from mill to mill.

Consequently, mineral processing is a complex art that most time is influenced by the nature of the ore and the devices implanted in the plant.

4.1 HISTORY

Before the advent of heavy machinery the raw ore was broken up using hammers wielded by hand, a process called "spalling". Before long, mechanical means were found to achieve this. For instance, stamp mills were used in Samarkand as early as 973. They were also in use in medieval Persia. By the 11th century, stamp mills were in widespread use throughout the medieval Islamic world, from Islamic Spain and North Africa in the west to Central Asia in the east. A later example was the Cornish stamps, consisting of a series of iron hammers mounted in a vertical frame, raised by cams on the shaft of a waterwheel and falling on to the ore under gravity.

The simplest method of separating ore from gangue consists of the picking out the individual crystals of each. This is a very tedious process, particularly when the individual particles are small. Another comparatively simple method relies on the various minerals having different densities, causing them to collect in different places: metallic minerals (being heavier) will drop out of suspension more quickly than lighter ones, which will be carried further by a stream of

water. The process of panning and sifting for gold uses both of these methods. Various devices known as 'buddles' were used to take advantage of this property. Later, more advanced machines were used such as the Frue vanner, invented in 1874.

Other equipment used historically includes the hutch, a trough used with some ore-dressing machines and the keeve, a large tub used for differential settlement.

4.2 UNIT OPERATIONS

Mineral processing can involve four general types of unit operation: *comminution* – particle size reduction; *sizing* – separation of particle sizes by screening or classification; *concentration* by taking advantage of physical and surface chemical properties; and *dewatering* – solid/liquid separation. In all of these processes, the most important considerations are the economics of the processes and this is dictated by the grade and recovery of the final product. To do this, the mineralogy of the ore needs to be considered as this dictates the amount of liberation required and the processes that can occur. The smaller the particles processes, the greater the theoretical grade and recovery of the final product, but this however is difficult to do with fine particles as they prevent certain concentration processes from occurring.

4.2.1 Comminution

Comminution is particle size reduction of materials. Comminution may be carried out on either dry materials or slurries. Crushing and grinding are the two primary comminution processes. Crushing is normally carried out on "run-

of-mine"ore, while grinding (normally carried out after crushing) may be conducted on dry or slurried material.

4.2.2 Sizing

Sizing is the general term for separation of particles according to their size.

The simplest sizing process is screening, or passing the particles to be sized through a screen or number of screens. Screening equipment can include grizzlies, bar screens, wedge wire screens, banna screens, multi deck screens, vibratory screed, fine screens, flip flop screens and wire mesh screens. Screens can be static (typically the case for very coarse material), or they can incorporate mechanisms to shake or vibrate the screen. Some considerations in this process includes the screen material, the aperature size, shape and orientation, the amount of near sized particles, the addition of water, the amplitude and frequency of the vibrations, the angle of inclination, the presence of harmful materials, like steel and wood, and the size distribution of the particles.

Classification refers to sizing operations that exploit the differences in settling velocities exhibited by particles of different size. Classification equipment may include ore sorters, gas cyclones, hydrocyclones, rotating trommels, rake classifiers or fluidized classifiers.

An important factor in both comminution and sizing operations is the determination of the particle size distribution of the materials being processed, commonly referred to as particle size analysis. Many techniques for analyzing particle size are used, and the techniques include both off-line analyses which require that a sample of the material be taken for analysis and on-line

techniques that allow for analysis of the material as it flows through the process.

4.2.3 Concentration

There are a number of ways to increase the concentration of the wanted minerals: in any particular case the method chosen will depend on the relative physical and surface chemical properties of the mineral and the gangue.

- Gravity concentration

Historically the earliest method used, particles can be classified based on their specific gravity. Air is the main fluid medium used for the process. Gravity concentration processes include:

- Heavy media or dense media separation (these include, baths, drums and dense medium cyclones)
- Shaking tables
- Spiral separators
- Batac jigs
- Centrifugal bowl concentrators
- Jig concentrators are continuous processing gravity concentration devices using a pulsating fluidized bed.
- Multi gravity separators
- Inline pressure Jigs
- Reichert Cones

These processes can be classified as either dense medium separation or gravity separation. The difference between the two that gravity separation does not use a dense medium to operate, only water or air. Dense medium separation can be performed with a variety of mediums. These include organic liquids, aqueous solutions, suspensions in water and suspensions in air. Of these, most industrial processes use suspensions in water. The organic liquids are not used due to their toxicity and difficulties in handling. The aqueous solution as a dense medium is used in coal processing in the form of a belknap wash and the suspension in air is used in water-deficient areas, like china, where sand is used to separate coal from the gangue minerals. The dense medium separation is also classified as absolute gravity separation as the sinks and the floats travel in different directions. The gravity separation is also called relative gravity separation as they separate particles due to their differences in the magnitude of the particle response to a driving force.

These processes can also be classified into multi-G and single G processes. The difference is the magnitude of the driving force for the separation. Multi-G processes allow the separation of fine particles to occur and these particles can be in the range of 10 to 50 micrometres. The single G processes are only

capable of processing particles that are greater than 80 micrometres in diameter.

Of the gravity separation processes, the spiral concentrators are one of the most economical due to their simplicity and use of space. They operate by flowing film separation and can either use wash water or be wash water-less. The wash water spirals separate particles more easily but can have issues with entrainment of gangue with the concentrate produced.

Froth flotation cells are used to concentrate copper and nickel sulfide minerals,

- Froth flotation

Froth flotation is an important concentration process. This process can be used to separate any two different particles and operated by the surface chemistry of the particles. In flotation, bubbles are introduced into a pulp and the bubbles rise through the pulp. In the process, hydrophobic particles become bound to the surface of the bubbles. The driving force for this attachment is the change in the surface free energy when the attachment occurs. These bubbles rise through the slurry and are collected from the surface. To enable these particles to attach, careful consideration of the chemistry of the pulp needs to be made. These considerations include the pH, Eh and the presence of flotation reagents. The pH is important as it changes the charge of the particles surface and the Eh affects the chemisorption of collectors on the surface of the particles.

The addition of flotation reagents also effects the operation of these processes. The most important chemical that is added is the collector which binds to the surface of the particles as it is a surfactant. The main

considerations in this chemical are the nature of the head group and the size of the hydrocarbon chain. The hydrocarbon tail needs to be short to maximize the selectivity of the desired mineral and the head group dictates which minerals it attaches to.

The frothers are another important chemical addition to the pulp at it enables stable bubbles to be formed. This is important as if the bubble coalesce, minerals fall off their surface. The bubbles however should not be too stable as this prevents easy transportation and dewatering of the concentrate formed. The mechanism of these frothers is not completely known and further research into their mechanisms is being performed.

Depressants and activators are used to selectively separate one mineral from another. Depressants inhibit the flotation of one mineral or minerals while activators enable the flotation of others. Examples of these include CN^-, used to depress all sulfides but galena and this depressant is believed to operate by changing the solubility of chemisorbed and physisorbed collectors on sulfides. An example of an activator is Cu^{2+} ions, used for the flotation of sphalerite.

There are a number of cells able to be used for the flotation of minerals. These include flotation columns and mechanical flotation cells. The flotation columns are used for finer minerals and they typically have a higher grade and lower recovery of minerals than mechanical flotation cells. The cells in use at the moment can exceed 300 m^3. This is done as they are cheaper per unit volume than smaller cells, but they are not able to be controlled as easily as smaller cells.

This process was invented in the 19th century in Australia. It was used to recover a sphalerite concentrate from tailings, produced using gravity

concentration. Further improvements have come from Australia in the form of the Jameson cell. This operated by the use of a plunging jet that generates fine bubbles. These fine bubbles have a higher kinetic energy and as such they can be used for the flotation of fine grained minerals, such as those produces by the isamill.

- Electrostatic separation

There are two main types of electrostatic separators. These work in similar ways, but the forces applied to the particles are different and these forces are gravity and electrostatic attraction. The two types are electrodynamic separators (or high tension rollers) or electrostatic separators. In high tension rollers, particles are charged by a corona discharge. This charges the particles that subsequently travel on a drum. The conducting particles lose their charge to the drum and are removed from the drum with centripetal acceleration. Electrostatic plate separators work by passing a stream of particles past a charged anode. The conductors loose electrons to the plate and are pulled away from the other particles due to the induced attraction to the anode. These separators are used for particles between 75 and 250 micrometres and for efficient separation to occur, the particles need to be dry, have a close size distribution and uniform in shape. Of these considerations, one of the most important is the water content of the particles. This is important as a layer of moisture on the particles will render the non-conductors as conductors as the layer of the water is conductive.

Electrostatic plate separators are usually used for streams that have small conductors and coarse non-conductors. The high tension rollers are usually used for streams that have coarse conductors and fine non-conductors.

These separators are commonly used for separating mineral sands. In such plants, zircon, rutile and ilmenite are separated from the silica gangue. In this plant, the separation is performed in a number of stages with roughers, cleaners, scavengers and recleaners.

- Magnetic separation

Minerals such as ilmenite and magnetite are naturally magnetic, and so can be separated from non-magnetic particles using strong magnets. There are a number of different processes that can be used. These include HGMS, HIMS and LIMS. The HIMS and HGMS are differentiated as the HGMS separators are a batch process while the HIMS are a continuous process. These two processes are typically used for paramagnetic particles while the LIMS are used for ferromagnetic particles. The main considerations that need to be taken account when processing an ore is the size distribution, the presence of tramp metal and the liberation of the particles being separated.

This process operates by moving particles in a magnetic field. The force experienced in the magnetic field is given by the equation f=m/k.H.dh/dx. with k=magnetic susceptibility, H-magnetic field strength, and dh/dx being the magnetic field gradient. As seen in this equation, the separation can be driven in two ways, either through a gradient in a magnetic field or the strength of a magnetic field. The different driving forces are used in the different concentrators. These can be either with water or without. Like the spirals, wash water aids in the separation of the particles while increases the entrainment of the gangue in the concentrate.

4.2.4 Dewatering

Dewatering is an important process in mineral processing. The purpose of dewatering is to remove water contained in particles. This is done for a number of reasons, specifically, to enable ore handling and concentrates to be transported easily, allow further processing to occur and to dispose of the gangue. The water removed from dewatering can be recycled through a mineral processing plant. The main processes that are used in dewatering include dewatering screens, sedimentation, filtering, and thermal drying. These processes increase in difficulty and cost as the particle size decreases.

Dewatering screens operate by passing particles over a screen. The particles pass over the screen while the water passes through the apertures in the screen. This process is only viable for coarse ores that have a close size distribution as the apertures can allow small particles to pass though and are not able to be produced for small particles.

Sedimentation operates by passing water into a large thickener or clarifier. In these devices, the particles settle out of the slurry under the effects of gravity or centripetal forces. These are limited by the surface chemistry of the particles and the size of the particles. To aid in the sedimentation process, floculants and coagulants are added to reduce the repulsive forces between the particles. This repulsive force is due to the double layer formed on the surface of the particles. The floculants work by binding multiple particles together while the coagulants work by reducing the thickness of the charged layer on the outside of the particle.

Thermal drying is usually used for fine particles and to remove low water content in the particles. Some common processes include rotary dryers,

fluidised beds, spray driers, hearth dryers and rotary tray dryers. This process is usually expensive to operate due to the heating requirements of the dryers.

4.2.5 Other processes

Many mechanical plants also incorporate hydrometallurgical or pyrometallurgical processes as part of an extractive metallurgical operation. Geometallurgy is a branch of extractive metallurgy that combines mineral processing with the geologic sciences.

A number of auxiliary materials handling operations are also considered a branch of mineral processing such as storage, conveying, sampling, weighing, slurry transport, and pneumatic transport

5.0 MINING SECTOR ANG GOVERNING POLICY

Mining sector contributes about 2.3 per cent of the GDP, which is projected to account 10 per cent in 2025 as stated in the Development Vision 2025. It is one of the leading components in generating foreign exchange earnings within the non-traditional exports. Further is has great potentials for employment opportunities and spearheading for both the forward and backward linkage of the Tanzania's economy.

5.1 MINERAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS

Tanzania has a great potential particularly for gold, base metals, diamonds, ferrous minerals and a wide variety of gemstones, some of, which are unique such as tanzanites. Coal, uranium, and various industrial minerals such as soda, kaolin, tin, gypsum, phosphate and dimension stones are available at attractive

economic rates. The following are minerals that have attracted most interest in the recent years:

- Gold found in greenstone belts located in the east and southern of Lake Victoria, and rock formation in southern and south-western of the country;
- Base metals found in a belt running from Kagera through Kigoma to Mbeya, Ruvuma and Mtwara regions, and,
- Gemstones, which are found in eastern and western belts running from Kenya border in the northern part to Mozambique in the south and Mbeya and Rukwa regions.
- Gold and diamonds has always been the mainstay of the country's mineral production. Brief explanation is provided below for easy reference.

Diamonds

Tanzania has been a significant diamond producer for several decades, with the bulk of production coming from the Williamson Diamonds Mine at Mwadui where commercial production began in 1925. Over 300 kimberlites are known in Tanzania of which, 20% are diamondiferous. Some 600 dipolar magnetic anomalies with similar geophysical characteristics to known kimberlite pipes have been recorded during recent geophysical surveys. Also of relevance are the psuedo-kimberlites or para-kimberlites along the young craters where diamonds have been discovered.

Alluvial diamonds have been recorded but a large deposit of economic exploitation has not yet been found. Locating shallow buried superficial deposits using airborne infrared surveys may prove useful.

Gold:

Gold offers one of the best areas for investment. The current perceived opportunities range from former mines in the Archaean Greenstone belts around Lake Victoria, Proterozoic rocks and conceptual grass root plays in Karoo and younger rocks.

Gold exploration has grown rapidly during the 1990's using modern technology and refined models. Investigation has mainly been focused on the greenstone belts around Lake Victoria with particular attention on the shear hosted gold mineralization associated with banded iron formations (BIF), tufts and volcano-sedimentary exhalatives.

Several "world class" gold deposits have already been discovered in the Lake Victoria Goldfields and are at different stages of development. These deposits have reached various stages of development.

Gold targets have also been revealed in the Proterozoic rocks in the Southwest of Tanzania. In this case, gold is associated with BIF, and in gneisses and granites in shear zones.

Base Metals and Platinum Group Minerals (PGM):

Geologically, both the Archaean and the Protozoic rocks are prospective for base metals and PGM.

Recent exploration in North West Tanzania has revealed extensive nickel-cobalt-copper mineralization associated with ultramafic rocks of Karagwe-Ankolean System.

Sutton Resources is evaluating the resources where diamond drilling has outlined contained resources of 500,000 t nickel, 75,000 t copper and 45,000 t cobalt, so far.

In addition, chromium and platium group metals (PGM) have been recorded. Substantial deposits of nickel enriched laterite with cobalt have been delineated over the ultramafics in the Kagera region. There is also an indication of stratiform copper-silver-uranium type mineralization in Shinyanga region.

Ferrous Metals:

Numerous iron ore bodies have been identified in the Proterozoic rocks. Titaniferous magnetic bodies associated with anorthositic gabbro occur at Liganga SW Tanzania and is in close proximity (80 kin) to the coal resources of Ketewaka-Mchuchuma. Shallow drilling established a resource of 45 million tonnes grading 52 percent Fe. The Titanium resources are also known in beach sands along the coast.

Tin-Tungsten:

Tin and Tungsten have been produced from both lode, alluvial and eluvial deposits from the Karagwe Tinfields in the extreme Northwest of Tanzania. Mineralization is associated with the Late Proterozoic Karagwe-Ankolean System.

Gemstones:

Tanzania is endowed with various species of colored gemstones including the

beautiful Tanzanite (blue zoisite) occurring in the Proterozoic metamorphic rocks of the Usagaran and Ubendian Systems.

Tanzanite is mined at Mererani from weathered rock, sometimes in association with bands, which are also of commercial value. Other gemstones mined in the country include ruby, rhodolite, sapphire, emerald, amethyst, chrysoprase, peridot and tormaline. Recently, a major alluvial occurrence was discovered in the southern region of Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi. Varieties include chrysoberyl, spinels, sapphire, garnets, zircons and diamonds.

Official gemstone exports were approximately US$10 million in 1996 majority of which were exported uncut. Great potential exists in the establishment of lapidary and jewelry manufacturing industry.

Carbonates:

Well over 20 carbonates associated with Mesozoic-Cainozoic volcanics have been identified in the country which could prove to be useful source of rare earth elements, niobium and phosphates.

Coal:

Coal resources similar in quality to the Gondwana coals of southern Africa occur in the Ruhuhu and Songwe-Kiwira basins in the Southwest Tanzania. A total of about 1 .5 billion tonnes in reserves have so far been identified.

The country's only coal mine at Kiwira has an average annual output of 35,000 tonnes - all of which is consumed mostly locally for power generation.

Industrial Minerals:

Limestone and dolomite-good resources of high purity occur in the white marble deposit of the Morogoro Region. Potential for dimension stone and refractory grade limestone is therefore excellent.

Varieties of clays - bentonite, kaolin and fullers earth - in size-able deposits have been identified and are only scantily exploited. The Pugu kaolin deposit located some 30 kms West of Dar es Salaam has a great potential for development.

Evaporates and saline deposits of economic significance are associated with the rift valley lakes. Investigations of the Soda ash deposits at Lake Natron revealed a potential recovery of over one million tonnes a year. Currently, salt production stands at 105,000 tonnes per annum.

Graphite occurs in high-grade gneisses mainly ion the Usagaran system. Sufficient reserve have been identified at Merelani, northern Tanzania, for a 40 year operation at a mining rate of 15,000 tonnes per year of high grade flake graphite of 97-98% purity. The mine will also producer Tanzanite, which occur in association with graphite.

Phosphate deposits have been exploited at Minjingu in Arusha Region at around 48,000 tonnes per year in order to support fertiliser manufacturing. Following the closure of the fertiliser plant in Tanga, current production is mainly used for direct application.

5.2 MINERAL SECTOR POLICY

The Mineral Policy of Tanzania, 1997 stresses on private sector led mineral development while the major roles of the government are regulating, promoting and facilitating. The public roles consist of the inter alia:

- Policy formulation to accommodate the overall and sectoral government policy framework.
- Advising on legislation, regulation and fiscal matters related to the sector.
- Revenue collection through royalties, annual rents, prospecting rights and licenses.
- Monitoring of mining activities.
- Collection and maintenance of geo-technical data for promotional purposes.
- Provision of extension services to small scale miners.
- Administration and inspection of mining activities, and
- Carrying out research on minerals.

The mineral policy objectives are:

- to stimulate exploration and mining activities;
- to regulate and improve artisanal mining;
- to ensure that wealth generated from mining support sustainable economic and social development; to minimise or eliminate adverse social and environmental impact of mining activities
- to promote and facilitate mineral and mineral based products' marketing arrangements;
- to alleviate poverty especially for artisan and small scale miners;
- to promote and develop Tanzania as the gemstone centre of Africa

5.3 MINERAL SECTOR LEGAL AND REGULATORY

Salient features of the Mining Act 1998 are as follows:

i. right to trade in mineral rights;
ii. simplification and consolidation of past statutes on mining and mineral trading;
iii. improved security of tenure through removal of most past ministerial discretionary powers and introducing a mining advisory committee responsible of advising the Minister on decisions to make;
iv. Enhanced clarity and transparency;
v. Fair, streamlined and non-discriminatory licensing procedure, and,
vi. Environmental management.

The mining Act of Tanzania is aimed to deter information hoarding on new discoveries, freezing of exploration acreage for speculative purposes, transfer pricing and tax evasion.

The fiscal incentives provided to exploration and mining activities includes the following among others:

- Exemption of import duty and Value Added tax (VAT) on equipment and essential materials up to the anniversary of start of production, thereafter 5 per cent seal applies;
- Depreciation allowances of 100 per cent;
- Repatriation of capital of capital and profit directly related to mining, and,
- Non-mandatory government participation.

5.4 MINERAL SECTOR REFORM

As any sector of the economy in Tanzania, mining has been tuned to economic reforms and restructuring undertaken by the government from the mid 1980s to the 1990's which have marked a clear shift in favour of private sector development and market-oriented economic management. With this effect the government has commenced on setting up constructive partnerships to promote private sector enthusiasm and accelerate economic growth. With these changes therefore, the roles of the government has been redefined from that of owning the and operating the mines to that of providing a clear policy guidelines, stimulating private investment and providing support for investors. The reform is in line with the Mineral Policy of Tanzania 1997, Mineral Act 1998, and Fiscal Package 1998.

6.0 PRODUCTION PROCESS AND TECHNOLOGY

6.1 BASIC PRODUCTION PROCESS.

The operation has five steps which are as follows:

6.1.1 Transport and loading of the tailings and ore.

The tailings will be loaded on to a truck for the haul to the leaching tanks. Because the material is mined tailings, the digging and loading resembles that

done in light construction or agricultural work. The tanks will be arranged so that most of the material can be loaded by direct tipping, with manual labour for the final stages of mild compaction and leveling.

During the start up phase, only one truck carrying 10 tonnes will be required to fill the small number of tanks available. As more vats are created for leaching, a larger transport capacity will be required to maintain the gold flow capacity. Once the plant is operating at full capacity, two 10 tonne tipper trucks should be sufficient for supplying the plant with the required amount of tailings. One excavator/loader will suffice for this work, but a further excavator may be required depending on the experience gained in the early phases of the operation.

Because the area to collect tailings is wide, for efficiency, it will be necessary to maintain a tailings stockpile adjacent to the tanks.

6.1.2 Leaching the gold

Leaching, that is removal of the gold from the old tailings is done by placing the tailings in simple circular or rectangular concrete tanks each of about 30 cum capacity, Water containing sodium cyanide and rendered slightly acidic is passed slowly over the tailings, taking care that is passes evenly over the whole volume. The water then passes through collection columns filled with activated carbon which sequesters the gold. This operation is repeated by slow recycling until measurements show that the gold has been almost entirely extracted from the tailings and Concentrated in the columns.

In order that these operations complete one cycle in the same period of time, about 5 days, the number of columns or the size is arranged so that the complete leaching output is completely sequestered in the same time period. The solution then should contain little gold and is then passed to one tank (barren solution) where it is recharged with cyanide and the pH adjusted as required; it is then reused. The tailings from which gold has been extracted are washed so that no measurable cyanide remains, with the water flowing into a separate temporary holding tank. The relatively non toxic tailings are then removed from the tank, preferable by washing out through a large aperture at the base which is normally sealed. These "tailings of tailings" are carried by

water flow to an adjacent dump, effectively a shallow pond downhill from the tanks.

6.1.3 Concentration of the gold using Activated Carbon

The gold in solution is concentrated using activated carbon, in a continuous cycling process..
The gold is absorbed onto the surface of the activated carbon over which the solution is repeatedly passed under conditions of moderate pH and temperature. Regular assessment of the gold concentration in the solution indicates the time when the carbon can be considered to have adsorbed almost all the gold.

6.1.4 Eluting the gold from the carbon and concentrating

The loaded carbon will then be stripped of gold using elution machinery. This will create a solution of very high gold concentration.. It is initially proposed to subcontract this work, probably to a plant in Mwanza.
If an elution plant should be constructed for reasons of security this would be constructed off-site. The carbon loaded with gold will be transported to that site by truck. The gold is released from the carbon under conditions of very high pH (11.5-12)

This produces a very concentrated solution. It is also possible to burn the carbon which produces an ash with a very high concentration of metallic gold, but this is not the intended initial plan. A decision to construct an elution plant or not will be made early in the project and will be subject to separate financing – the costs are not high. The carbon charged with gold is not easily subject to theft, nor does it degrade, so storage for some months merely reduces cash flow, it does not induce capital loss!

6.1.5 Removing the gold from the concentrated solution

The gold is extracted from this concentrated solution by electrolysis; this is usually called" electro-winning .The sludge created by the electro winning

process will be smelted to create bullion. This bullion will be exported or sold. This process will be carried out off site, for security reasons, at the elution plant, and is part of the overall process there.

6.2 BASIC PROCESS

6.2.1 Lapidary

Lapidary may be executed through three broad categories of lapidary arts. These are the procedures of tumbling, cabochon cutting, and faceting. The distinction is somewhat loose, and leaves a broad range within the term cabochon.

Most lapidary work is done using motorized equipment and resin or metal bonded diamond tooling in successively decreasing particle sizes until a polish is achieved. Often, the final polish will use a different medium, such as tin oxide, glasitite or cerium (IV) oxide. Older techniques, still popular with hobbyists, used bonded grinding wheels of silicon carbide, with only using a diamond tipped saw. Diamond cutting, because of the extreme hardness of diamonds, cannot be done with silicon carbide, and requires the use of diamond tools.

6.2.2 Gold Processing

Throughout the centuries, gold has been recovered from its ores in many ways. These range from the rocker or long tom of the California Forty-Niner and the

noisy stamp mill of the 19th century to modern methods of leaching with cyanide.

Any method of treating gold ores must take advantage of the natural characteristics of the metal. Cyanide solution, unlike most other liquids, is able to dissolve gold, and thus, is used in the processing of gold ore. When in solution (and in the presence of oxygen), cyanide slowly attacks fine particles of gold and ultimately dissolves them. It is strange, but fortunate (because cyanide is extremely toxic), that a weak cyanide solution attacks the gold particles faster than a strong solution.

For the cyanide to attack the gold particles, it is necessary that the gold first be liberated from the worthless gangue rock which surrounds it because cyanide will not attack or dissolve most other minerals.

Overall, the cyanide process is very efficient. A gold ore containing less than one gram of gold per ton can, in some cases (and depending on the gold price), be profitably treated. A modern cyanide mill recovers or extracts 95% to 98% of the gold in the ore.

In a cyanide mill, lime and cyanide are added to the ore pulp in the grinding circuit. The lime has several functions: it protects the cyanide from being destroyed by naturally occurring chemicals called cyanicides and improves the settlement rate of the pulp in the thickening stage.

Cyanidation (the actual dissolution of the gold) begins in the grinding step. Cyanide and lime solutions are introduced here, where newly liberated gold particles are constantly being polished by the grinding action and the solutions

are heated by the friction. Depending on the ore and fineness of grind, from 30% to 70% of the gold may be dissolved during the grinding process.

Additional time is required to place the balance of the liberated gold into solution. This is done by pumping the gold-bearing pulp to a number of mixing tanks, known as agitators. Here the pulp is aerated either mechanically or by compressed air, or by a combination of both, for a predetermined period of time. This varies anywhere from 24 to 48 hours.

The 1980s saw a rapid expansion in gold production from low-grade oxide deposits around the world. That expansion could not have occurred without the development of a new, low-cost method of recovering the gold. That process is called heap leaching.

Heap leaching avoids most of the above steps, and does not even require that a mill be built, making it a very low-cost method of processing ore. Here, broken ore is heaped onto a thick polyethylene sheet, called a liner, and then dilute cyanide solution is sprinkled on top of the heap. As the solution trickles down through the ore, the gold is dissolved. Before the heap is constructed, the polyethylene liner is laid down in such a way that the cyanide solution will drain to a central point. From here the gold-laden solution is channeled into a man-made pond.

One downside of heap leaching is lower recovery — just 65% to 85% of the gold in the ore ends up in the gold bars a heap-leach mine produces

6.3 QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

Quality will be the nucleus of the enterprise and the company will make sure that it is not compromised at any cost. It expects to incorporate a strict quality management system, which will be responsible for keeping the entire business proceeding under a strict vigil. The products will undergo strict quality check at each level. A variety of measures will be taken to ensure that the finished products meet specifications based on international standards.

6.4 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

With a conscious mind, the company expects to undertake eco-friendly manufacturing processes and make sure that less effluent and smoke are released. It will take the following three concerns seriously as defined by some of the well-known regulatory bodies.

- Reduction in hazardous environmental release
- Recycling of waste products
- Use of environmentally preferable products

For this, it will source some of the latest and high performing machines for our factory.

7.0 MACHINERY EQUIPMENT AND CIVIL WORKS

7.1 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

The company will acquire proper machinery and equipment for lapidary and gold processing. The technology to be used will be modern to ensure that

products of highest quality are produced. The company is already negotiating with suppliers of required machinery and equipment for supply of the same once all necessary preparations are completed.

7.1.1 Design, Planning and Construction

The proposed site presents no obvious problems in respect of installation and development of the proposed plant and equipment. Design has two aspects. One is design of the plant and ancillary equipment, and the other is physical layout. Construction is a matter of timing so that all investment brings a rapid return .These matters are discussed in the following sections.

7.1.2 Plant and equipment design

The proposed design of the plant is based on similar projects which have been carried out in Zimbabwe, Australia, Malaysia and other countries. Because the technology is not complex, nor is the chemistry, there is no need for exact copying, or for importation of much of the equipment.

The vats are concrete and brick tanks into which the tailings are loaded and within which the gold is leached out. There is a small amount of piping and a need for a large aperture outflow for removing the leached tailings when finished. This uses materials entirely sourced locally, although some of the materials will have been imported by the supplier rather than locally manufactured.

The tanks which hold solutions containing cyanide, or cyanide and gold are made of plastic and are available locally. The columns which contain activated carbon which absorbs the gold are to be made from locally available materials and the carbon will be imported.

Atomic absorption spectrometry is the method for analysis of gold concentrations at various stages in the flow of the process. An instrument will probably be sourced from Europe, example analytical Jena, because accuracy and reliability is paramount.

7.2 PLANT LOCATION AND CIVIL WORKS

7.2.1 SITE AND LOCATION

The factory will be located within Mwanza region specific in Geita District. This location takes into consideration such important factors like availability of reliable power and security.

- PRODUCTION BUILDING REQUIRED

The built up area required for production will be medium sized taking into consideration the kind of operations to be undertaken.

- OFFICE BUILDING

An office block to accommodate the administrative and clerical staff will also be required.

7.3 UTILITY SERVICES

7.3.1 WATER

The premises will be provided reliable supply of water. This is due to the fact that there is connection to the city water supply network and also due to water storage facilities to be installed within the premises.

7.3.2 ELECTRICITY

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd. (TANESCO) has no problem in providing the required amount of electricity from the national grid.

8.0 PRODUCTION INPUT REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY

8.1 MATERIALS

As explained earlier, the major expenditure item will be purchase of various materials used in lapidary and gold processing operations including raw gold.

8.2 UTILITIES

8.2.1 WATER

We have explained that water will be supplied to the premises from the main pipeline.

8.2.2 POWER

As said earlier in this report, the source of energy for the proposed project will be electric power.

A standby power generator has also been budgeted for to avoid inconveniences caused by frequent power cuts by TANESCO.

9.0 MANPOWER AND PLANT ORGANIZATION

The proposed project will have three independent departments, namely:

- Production
- Sales and Marketing
- Administration and Finance

9.1 ORGANIZATION

The Board of Directors of M/s For the People Limited shall manage the project at policy level. The top most people in the day to day running of the company will be the Managing Director. Under the Managing Director's office will be the

three Departments mentioned above. Each will be under a Manager and will comprise a number of Sections each headed by a Section Head as follows.

9.1.1 PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Sections:

- Operations
- Maintenance

9.1.2 SALES AND MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Sections:

- Research & Promotion
- Sales

9.1.3 ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Sections:

- Human Resources & Administration
- Finance & Accounts

Each Department will be manned by a number of personnel with varying education levels and work experiences.

The management team of M/s For The People Limited will comprise the Managing Director, Production Manager, Finance & Administration Manager and Sales & Marketing Manager.

9.2. RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities will be as follows:

9.2.1 PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

The Manager will be responsible for lapidary and gold processing operations, and planning and overseeing daily manufacturing activities being carried out. He will further be responsible for repair and maintenance of company assets and research and development activities. The Department will comprise Sections, namely:

- The Production Section which will be responsible for overseeing manufacturing operations. An expatriate will be employed to train the local technicians in this aspect of operations.
- Maintenance Section which will manage plant and machinery maintenance

9.2.2 FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

An Administration and Finance Manager will head the Department. He will be responsible for the administration of the company as well as overseeing the financial aspects of the company. An Accountant will manage the finance function while a Human Resources Section Head will oversee company human resource issues. The following important units will be under the Department.

- The personnel and administration unit which will be responsible for the general administrative matters of the company as well as personnel issues.
- The finance unit, which will be responsible for financial issues. It will also be responsible for the proper maintenance of books of accounts and financial planning.

- The purchasing unit which will be responsible for the purchase of raw materials, spare parts and equipment. This section will also be responsible for the receipt, storage and issue of purchased materials.

9.2.3 SALES AND MARKETING DEPARTMENT

This Department will be headed by the Sales and Marketing Manager who will be responsible for the development of a sustainable sales and distribution network. This will involve developing distribution network and recruitment and training of qualified and well motivated marketing and sales personnel.

There will be two Section Heads under the Department. One Section will be responsible for Research & Promotion and another will handle Sales function.

9.3 MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

The permanent manpower requirement for running the proposed factory is 26, with the breakdown mentioned as shown in attached schedules. Several other employees will be contracted on temporary basis.

9.4. SOURCE OF MANPOWER AND WAGE BILL

Manpower for proposed project will be employed from local sources, except for a few expatriates who would basically be engaged in the training of local staff. The workers will be given on-the-job training to familiarize them with the proposed machinery and equipment. After the initial 2 years, depending on the results of the training, local counter parts will replace the expatriates.

10.0 INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

10.1 ASSUMPTIONS

The financial projections to determine the viability of the project by M/s For The People Limited are based on the following key assumptions:

- Installation of lapidary and gold processing facilities will start immediately. Thereafter lapidary operations and processing of gold will commence.
- The company market will be local initially with expectation of acquisition of export market in the near future
- Financial calculations are based on current market prices and costs are assumed constant throughout the operating period under review on the assumption that if operation costs change, selling prices will change proportionally to preserve the profit margins.
- The project has adopted the currency exchange rate of United States Dollar 1 = Tanzania Shillings 1,600/= as prevailing during September 2011.

10.2 SUMMARY OF CAPITAL COSTS

On completion of project implementation, the total investment will reach to US$ 2.09 million as shown in attached schedules.

10.3 BUILDING AND CIVIL WORKS COSTS

The main civil works required will be construction of factory buildings, partitioning, electrification, etc. . The estimated cost is US$ 900,000

10.4 PLANT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COSTS

The main plant and machinery for the envisaged project will be for lapidary and gold processing operations. Other supporting equipment, tools, accessories, etc. will be required as explained earlier

The total investment on machinery and equipment is based on a quotation received from major suppliers for main production machinery and amount to US$ 500,000 approximately.

10.5 MOTOR VEHICLES

For company work, the promoters intend to procure various vehicles at total cost of US$ 400,000.

10.6 PRE-PRODUCTION CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

These include project development cost for feasibility study and start-up expenses. A budget of US$ 100,000 is considered adequate for this item.

10.7 INITIAL WORKING CAPITAL

Initial net working capital requirement at maximum for the proposed project works out at about US$ 150,000. This is mainly for the procurement of initial stocks of raw materials. Rest of the requirement of the working capital will be raised from commercial banks as and when the need arises. This will fluctuate as per stocks in hand.

10.8 FINANCING PATTERN

It is anticipated that the owner's equity only will be used to cover the project's capital costs. The financing of the project will be as shown in attached financial projections

11.0 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

11.1 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

11.1.1 INCOME

The proposed project by M/s For The People Limited expects to earn its income through revenue generated from lapidary and gold processing operations to be undertaken. During the fifth year of operation, the total sales are expected to stand at US$ 2,795,664

11.1.2 EXPENDITURE

Some project costs during the first five years have been summarized in attached schedules.

11.2 NET INCOME STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The project's annual after tax net income during the fifth year of production is estimated to reach US$ 293,911 as presented in the Income Statement of the financial statements appendix.

11.3 CASH FLOW HIGHLIGHTS

This is shown in the financial statements. The project has a positive end of the year cash flow from year 1 of operation to the 5th year as shown hereunder.

1st Year	435,640.00
2nd Year	870,602.00
3rd Year	1,325,507.00
4th Year	1,800,973.00
5th Year	2,296,610.00

11.4 BALANCE SHEET

The projected Balance Sheet of the projected is shown in the financial statements under same heading. Net worth of the project increases from US$ 2,314,728 in the first year of operation to US$ 3,384,686 in the 5th year.

1st Year	2,314,728. 00
2nd Year	2,556,041. 00
3rd Year	2,814,526. 00
4th Year	3,090,776.00
5th Year	3,384,686. 00

12.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS:

12.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The basic assumptions underlying economic benefits and costs are:

12.1.1 Taxes on capital costs have not been considered.

12.1.2 Conversion factors have been used to determine economic costs and benefits.

12.1.3 Economic life of the project is assumed to be 5 years.

12.2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

The successful operation of the Project will contribute significant economic benefits to Tanzania. In summary the benefits which will be realized are as follows:-

- This project will boost investment in manufacturing sector which is important for the economy, contributing to research and other skills development. It will provide vital support to the manufacturing sector.
- Employment opportunities for at least 26 permanent staff when the project is fully operational.
- The direct income for the workers, combined with other social benefits that the Management of M/s For The People Limited will provide, will help in overall efforts of alleviation of poverty in the Region.
- Provision of a market for goods and services demanded by expanded tax base to the Treasury and local Government authorities and generation of substantial income to the Government.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The project is technically feasible, financially and economically viable and environmental friendly. A fast implementation of the project is highly recommended to avoid cost overruns and for the project to be able to realize the benefits outlined above; especially at this juncture when the Government is making effort to boost investment in various sectors in the economy.

In view of the above it is further strongly recommended that the project be approved by Tanzania Investment Centre and be granted the TIC Certificate of Incentives with its associated privileges and benefits as provided for under Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 to facilitate smooth implementation.

PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

FOR THE PEOPLE LTD						
PROJECTED INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT						
		YR 1 USD	YR 2 USD	YR 3 USD	YR 4 USD	YR 5 USD
Sales Revenue						
		2,850,307	10,680,000	10,700,000	11,550,000	11,600,000
Cost of Sales						
		2,100,200	9,700,100	9,600,600	10.100,500	10,080,000
Gross Profit		750,107	979,900	1,099,400	1,449,500	1,520,000
Operating Expenses:						
Administrative Expenses:		8505	34,020	34,020	36,760	45000
Motor Vehicle running expenses		200,000	350,000	370,000	410,000	420,000
Salaries and wages		140,000	160,000	160,000	165,000	165,000
Pension contribution		15,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	26,000
Depreciation		200,000	200,000	200,000	200000	200000
Marketing Costs		102,000	112,000	115,000	120,000	125,000
Interest Expense		-	-	-	-	-
Utility costs		20,000	23,000	24,000	26,000	29,000
Insurance		16,700	17,100	18,000	19,000	21,000
Communication		12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Total Expenses		714,205	927,120	954,020	1,012,760	1,044,000
Profit before Tax		35,902	52,780	145,380	436,740	476,000
Tax (30%)		10,771	15,834	43,614	131,022	142,800
Profit After Tax		25,131	36,946	101,766	305,718	333,200

PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE PEOPLE LTD						
PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET						
		YR 1 USD	YR 2 USD	YR 3 USD	YR 4 USD	YR 5 USD
Fixed Assets						
Long-term Assets		2,090,000	1,890,000	1,690,000	1,490,000	1,290,000
Depreciation		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total Long-term Assets		1,890,000	1,690,000	1,490,000	1,290,000	1,090,000
Current Assets						
Cash		543,000	725,500	1,476,200	1,954,300	2,546,600
Accounts Receivable		2,745,900	2,789,000	3,001,100	3,253,000	3,255,000
Stock		754,000	765,000	798,000	903,000	1,123,900
Total Current Assets		4,042,900	4,279,500	5,275,300	6,110,300	6,925,500
Total Assets		5,932,900	5,969,500	6,765,300	7,400,300	8,015,500
Current Liabilities						
Accounts Payable		2,465,000	2,546,000	2,675,000	2,769,000	2,890,020
Other Current Liabilities		87,000	89,500	90,200	92,000	94,000
Subtotal Current Liabilities		2,552,000	2,635,500	2,765,200	2,861,000	2,984,020
Long-term Liabilities						
Long-term Liabilities		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total Liabilities		3,752,000	3,835,500	3,965,200	4,061,000	4,184,020
Net Assets		2,180,900	2,134,000	2,800,100	3,339,300	3,831,480
Capital and Reserves						
Owners Contribution		2,155,769	2,071,923	2,636,257	2,869,739	3,028,719
Retained Earnings		25,131	62,077	163,843	469,561	802,761
Total Capital		2,180,900	2,134,000	2,800,100	3,339,300	3,831,480

PROJECTED CASH FLOW

FOR THE PEOPLE LTD						
PROJECTED CASHFLOW						
		YR 1 USD	YR 2 USD	YR 3 USD	YR 4 USD	YR 5 USD
CASHFLOW FROM OPERATIONS						
Cash Sales		2,340,000	2,438,000	2,440,500	2,468,000	2,472,000
VAT Receipt		513,055	1,922,400	1,926,000	2,079,000	2,088,000
Subtotal Cash Received		2,850,307	10,680,000	10,700,000	11,550,000	11,600,000
Expenditures from Operations:						
Purchases		812,000	819,800	823,000	913,000	963,000
Additional Cash Spent		1,000,200	1,020,000	1,032,300	1,043,900	1,079,250
VAT payments		921,000	8,129,000	8,132,000	8,738,000	8,700,000
Interest Expense		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Cash payment		2,733,200	9,968,800	9,987,300	10,694,900	10,742,250
CASH FROM OPERATIONS		117,107	711,200	712,700	855,100	857,750
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENTS						
Purchase of Assets		-2,090,000				
Working capital		-168,000				
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENTS		-2,258,000	-	-	-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING:						
Owners Equity Contribution		2,155,769	2,071,923	2,636,257	2,869,739	3,028,719
Bank loan		-				
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING			-	-	-	-
		2,155,769	2,071,923	2,636,257	2,869,739	3,028,719
NET CASHFLOW FOR PERIOD		117,107	711,200	712,700	855,100	857,750
CASHFLOW AT START OF YEAR			117107	828,307	1,541,007	2396107
CASHFLOW AT THE END OF YEAR			828,307	1,541,007	2,396,107	3,253,857

BREAK EVEN ANALYSIS (figures in USD)

BREAK EVEN ANALYSIS					
	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5
SALES REVENUE	2,850,307.00	10,680,000.00	10,700,000.00	11,550,000.00	11,600,000.00
VARIABLE COSTS	714,205.00	927,120.00	954,020.00	1,012,760.00	1,044,000.00
VARIABLE MARGIN	2,136,102.00	9,752,880.00	9,745,980.00	10,537,240.00	10,556,000.00
VARIABLE MARGIN RATIO	74.94	91.32	91.08	91.23	91.00
COST OF FINANCE					
FIXED COSTS	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
FINANCIAL COSTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BREAK-EVEN SALES VALUE	1,230,000.00	3,763,500.00	3,563,000.00	3,425,200.00	3,324,200.00
BREAK EVEN RATIO	43.15	35.24	33.30	29.66	28.66