

UNIFLY TRADING

CORPORATION (P) LTD

MINUTE SHEET

Dokezo
No.

1.0

Ag EXD done li.

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

(a) Minimum finance investment threshold has been exceeded, the project expects to invest US\$ 1.045M

(b) Legal entity has been incorporated under certificate

No. 100207 of 20/06/2013

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. Senzia
DIF

10th September, 2013

2.0

Ag EXD done li. 23/10/2013

In response to the TIC letter of registration dated 4th September 2013

the project has submitted the required documents namely: -

(a) Company Board Resolution.

(b) Reference letter/Financing from KCB Bank LTD

(c) Lease Agreement as evidence of land

With the above submission EXD is requested to sign Certificate of Incentives No. 042509 herein attached.

22/10/2013

3.0

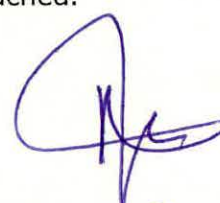
Ag DIF

Application for extension of project time for 1yr has met required aspects including EXD approval. CoI be approved for EXD Signature. I recommend draft



1 FM(P)

12/06/2017



MINUTE SHEET

Dokezo
No. 450

EXD

A certificate of incentives has been amended by extending the project's implementation period for one year as per approval in F-14.

I submit for your review and signature ~~attached~~

Ag DIF — 12/6/2017

THE COMPANIES ACT (ACT NO. 12 OF 2002)

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM

AND

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

Incorporated this _____ day of _____ 2013

Drawn by:
JIAN MING YAN
(SUBSCRIBER)
P.O. BOX 16683
DAR ES SALAAM , TANZANIA

THE COMPANIES ACT (ACT NO. 12 OF 2002)

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM

AND

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

Incorporated this _____ day of _____ 2013

Drawn by:
JIAN MING YAN
(SUBSCRIBER)
P.O. BOX 16683
DAR ES SALAAM , TANZANIA

TANZANIA
Stamp Duty Shs. 2500/-
PAID ON ORIGINAL
Receipt No. 35229 of 14/06/2013

THE COMPANIES ACT (ACT NO. 12 OF 2002)

**COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION**

OF

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

TANZANIA
Stamp Duty Shs. 2500/-
Receipt No. 35229 of 14/06/2013
Asst. Registrar of Companies

1. The name of the Company is: "UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED"
2. The Registered office of the Company will be situated in Republic of Tanzania.
3. The objects for which the Company is formed are:-
 - (a) To acquire, take over, promote, establish and carry on all or any of business of manufacturing of shoes, open shoes made by ova-materials or PVC, sandals, and shoes made of hides and skins processing and shoe making. Other process from the aforementioned hides/skins or other products and to prepare manufacture mill and render marketable any of such products, dispose off and deal in any such products either in its prepared, manufactured or raw state.
 - (b) To transact any and every description of agency, commission, commercial, industrial, manufacturing, mercantile and financial business and to carry on the business of cargo superintendence controlling, clearing and forwarding agents, shipping agents, commission agents, customs agent, provision merchants, stockiest, importers, retailers and wholesalers of hides / skins products.
 - (c) To engage in and carry on the business of animals and other mixed livestock as dealers, buyers, processors, and to secure the most favorable arrangement for marketing and export of processed skins, shoes and any other crop / product (either finished or semi-processed or by product and be agents for clearing ad forwarding.
 - (d) To carry out the business of building own and / or operate storage facilities including ware houses, shed hoses, supermarkets, shopping malls, for trading and to deal with procurement of merchandise of all described animals, livestock and hides/ skins products.

- (e) to carry out the business of building own and / or operate transportation facilities including trucks, container, ships, train cabinets and deal with all types of business in that line.
- (f) To carry on the business as importers, suppliers, distributors, general merchants, sellers, buyers, worldwide traders, whole sellers, retailers, dealers in goods, stores, consumables, general merchandise, commodities of skin/hides products
- (g) To carry and promote and trade or business of animals' farm and agricultural inputs, implements, tools, packaging materials deal in the animal care to farmers and stockiest, to produce or buy, sell supply distribute whether in retail or wholesale of insecticides, fungicides, growth stimulants, animal breeds, farm implements and tools, and any related goods and import and export agriculture and food technology industries and equipment, manufacture and semi processed products in Tanzania and other parts of the world.
- (h) To provide animal husbandry consultations training research and advisory services to traders, stockist, farmers and animals keepers through seminars, workshops, field visits and farm demonstrations to engage in high breeding species production and marketing of launch products to carry on the business of launching and animals husbandry.
- (i) To carry on the work of launching of every kinds of animals or other products in support of the livestock and skins products manufacturing.
- (j) To work together with village communities to promote events aimed at strengthening the launching, live stocking and animal products activities in the country with the aim of encouraging agricultural growth and farmer's development.
- (k) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents brevets invention licenses concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to se, or any secret or other information as to an invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to se exercise develop grant licenses in respect of, otherwise turn to account the property rights or information so acquired.
- (l) To promote another company for the propose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company.
- (m) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and property of the company or any other part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.
- (n) To invest and deal with moneys of the Company not immediate required not such securities and in such manner as the company may from time to time determine.

"The Act" The Companies Act, 2002 and every statutory modification and re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

2. The company is private company and according, no invitation or offer shall be made to the public (whether for cash or otherwise) to subscribe for any shares in or debentures of the company, nor shall the company allot or agree to allot (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the company with a view to all or any of those shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public.

The company may pay to any person a commission in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolute or conditional for any shares in the company provided that such commission shall not exceed 10 per cent of the price at which such shares are issued or an amount equivalent to such percentage and the requirements of section 56 of the Act shall be observed.

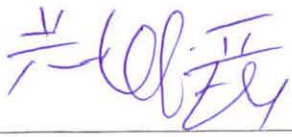


3. (a) The Directors may subject to Article 48 hereof allot grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of any relevant securities of the company in accordance with the provisions of these Articles and the Act to such persons and generally on such terms and conditions as the Directors think proper.
(b) The general authority conferred by paragraph (a) of this article shall be conditional upon due compliance with Article 48 hereof and shall extend to the amount of the authorized share capital of the company upon its incorporation.
(c) The Directors shall be entitled under the general authority conferred by paragraph (a) of this Article to make at any time before the expiry of such authority any offer or agreement which will or might require relevant securities of the company to be allotted after the expiry of such authority.
4. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any shares any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of such shares.
5. No person shall be recognized by the company as holding any share upon any trust and the company shall not be bound by or required to recognized equitable, contingent future or partial interest in any share or any right whatsoever in respect of any share other than an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder, except as by these Articles otherwise expressly provide or as required by law.

CAPITAL

6. The Liability of the members is Limited.


The Capital of the Company is 180,000,000/= divided into 1,100 shares of shillings 100,000/= each. The Company shall have powers to increase its capital and to divide the shares in its capital and 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 and Occupations of Subscriber	Number of Shares taken by by Subscriber	Signature Subscriber
1. JIAN MING YAN P.O.BOX 1668 DAR ES SALAAM	60	
2. LIFENG YAN P.O.BOX 1668 DAR ES SALAAM	60	
3. XIONG FEI LIN P.O.BOX 1668 DAR ES SALAAM	60	

Dated at this 13th day of JUNE 2013

WITNESS to the above signature:

Full Name : AFRED MASUNGA
 Signature : 
 Postal Address : Box 3214 DSM
 Qualification : ADVOCATE



TANZANIA
Stamp Duty Shts 50229 =
PAID ON ORIGINAL
Stamp Duty Shts 35229 of 14/06/2013
Receipt No. 35229

Stamp Duty Office

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2002
(ACT NO. 12 OF 2002)

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

TANZANIA
Stamp Duty Shts 25027 = Paid
Receipt No. 35229 of 14/06/2013
Stamp Duty Office
Registrar of Companies

PRELIMINARY

1. The regulations in the Table A in the First Schedule to the Companies Act, 2002 shall not apply to the Company except Company expect so far as the same are repealed or contained in these Articles.

INTERPRETATION

In these Articles, unless the subject or context otherwise requires the words standing in the first column of the table next hereinafter contained shall bear the meanings set opposite to them respectively in the second column thereof.

WORDS AND MEANINGS

"Articles" these Articles of Association as originally framed or as altered from time to time by special resolution.

"Articles" means these Articles of Association of **UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED**

- "A Shareholder" : Any holder from time to time of the shares
- "The Directors" : The directors for the time being of the Company present at a duly convened meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present.
- "The Office" : The registered office for the time being of the company.

SHARES

7. Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares or class of shares any share in the capital of the company may be issued with such preferred, differed or other special rights or such restrictions whether in regard to dividend voting return of capital or otherwise as the company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine.
8. Subject to the provisions of Companies Act 2002, any preference shares may with the sanction of an ordinary resolution be issued on the terms that they are or at the option of the company are liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the company before the issue of the shares may by special resolution determine.
9. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed not to be varied by the creation or issued of further shares ranking pari-passu therewith.
10. If any time the shares capital is divided into different class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of the three fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting provisions of this articles relating to general meetings shall mutants apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.
11. Every person whose name is entered as member in the register of member hall without payment, be entitled to one certificate under the common seal of the company specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the company shall be bound to issue more than one certificate and delivery to all.
12. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of such fee, if any not exceeding one thousand shillings and on such terms, if any as to evidence and indemnity as the directors think fit.

LIEN

13. The company shall have a lien on every share for all moneys (whether present payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share and the company shall also have a lien on all shares standing registered in the name of a single person for all moneys presently payable by him/her or his/her estate to the company, but the directors may at any

time declare any shares to be wholly or in part exempt from the provision of this article. the company's lien, if any on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.

14. The company may sell, in such manner as the directors think fit, any shares on which the company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the shares or the person entitled by reason of his death or bankruptcy to the share.
15. For giving effect to any such sale the directors may authorize some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer and he/she shall not be found to see to the application of the purchaser money nor shall his/her title to the shares prior to the sale) by the company on behalf of the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.
16. The proceeds of sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable and the residue shall be held (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) by the company on behalf of the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

17. The directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares and each member shall (subject to perceiving at least fourteen days notice specifying the time or times of payment) pay to the company at the time or times of specified the amount called in his shares. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorizing the call was passed.
18. The joint holders of shares shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect hereof.
19. If sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the date appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall interest upon the sum at Bank rate prevailing from time to time from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment but the directors shall be at liberty waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.
20. The provisions of these articles as to the liability of joint holders and as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which by the terms of issue of shares becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the shares, or by way of premium, as if the same has become payable by virtue of a call dully made and notified.
21. The directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.

22. The directors may, if they think fit receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding, without the sanction of any company in general meeting the bank rate existing from time as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and the directors.

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION

23. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained shares in the company shall be transferable by written instrument in the common form signed by both the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

24. The directors may in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefore decline to register any transfer of shares to any person whom they do not approve not being already a member of the Company and may also decline to register any transfer of share on which the Company has lien. The directors may also suspend the registration of transfers during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year. The directors may decline to recognize any instrument of transfer unless:-

- (a) A fee not exceeding shillings two hundred and fifty is paid to the Company in respect thereof, and
- (b) The certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require showing the right of the transfer to make the transfer.

If the directors refuse to register a transfer of any shares, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

25. The personal representatives of a deceased sole holder of share shall be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to the share. In the case of shares registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor or the personal representatives of the deceased shall be the only persons recognized by the company as having any title to the share.

26. Any person becoming entitled to share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the directors, have the right, either to be registered as a member in respect of the shares or instead of being registered himself/herself, to make such transfer of share as the deceased or bankrupt person could have made; but the directors shall, in either case, have same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of transfer of the share by the deceased or bankrupt person before the death or bankruptcy.

27. Except as hereinafter provided no share in the company shall be transferred unless and until the rights of the pre-emption hereinafter conferred shall have been exhausted.

28. Every member or other person referred to in article 26 hereof who intends to transfer shares (hereinafter called the vendor) shall give notice in writing to the board of his intention. The notice shall constitute the board his agent for the sale of the said shares in one or more lots at the discretion of the board to members of the company at a price to be agreed upon by the vendor and the board and in default of agreement at a price which the auditor of the Company for the time being shall certify by writing under his hand, to be in his opinion, the fair selling value thereof as between a willing vendor and a willing purchaser.
29. Upon the price being fixed as aforesaid the board shall forthwith give notice to all the members of the Company other than holders of employees' shares of the number and price of the shares to be sold and invite each of them to state in writing within twenty one days from the date of the said notice whether he is willing to purchase any, and if so what maximum number, of the said shares.
30. At the expiration of the said twenty-one days the board shall allocate the said shares to or among the member or members who shall have expressed his or their willingness to purchase as aforesaid, and (if more than one) so far as may be pro rata according to the number of shares already held by them respectively, provided that no member shall be obliged to take more than the said maximum number of shares so notified by him as aforesaid. Upon such allocation being made the vendor shall be bound on payment of the said price to transfer the shares to the purchaser or purchasers. If he make default in so doing the chairman for the time being of the directors of the company or failing him one of the directors duly nominated by resolution of the board for that purpose shall forthwith be deemed to be duly appointed attorney of the vendor a transfer of the shares to the purchasing member and the board may receive and give a good discharge for the purchase money on behalf of the vendor and enter the name of the purchaser in the register of members as holder by transfer of the shares purchased by him.
31. In the event of the whole of the said shares not being purchased under article 28 the vendor may, at any time within six calendar months after the expiration of the said twenty-one days transfer the shares not sold to any person (subject to article 17) and at any price.
32. Articles 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 here of shall not apply to a transfer to a person who is already a member of the company nor to a transfer merely for the purpose of effecting the appointment of new trustees, nor to a transfer by personal representatives to a legatee under the will of, or to the husband, wife or next of kin of a deceased member, nor to a transfer by trustee to a beneficiary, provided that it is provided to the satisfaction of the board that the transfer bona fide falls within one of these exceptions.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES AND EXPROPRIATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

33. If a member fails to pay any call or installment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof the directors may at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or installments remains unpaid serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or installment remains unpaid serves a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or installment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.

34. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made and shall state that the event of non payment at or before the time appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
35. If the requirements of any such as aforesaid are not complied with, any shares in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited not actually paid at the date of said notice.
36. A forfeited shares have be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.
37. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares but shall notwithstanding remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which at the date of the forfeiture were presently payable by him to the company in respect of the shares but this liability shall cease if and when the company receive payment in the full of the nominal amount of the shares.
38. The holders for the time being of four fifths the of the issued shares in the company shall be entitled at any time to purchase ex dividend all or any of the shares held by any member of the shares held by any member of the company at a price equal to the sum paid up thereon and upon the tender of that price by the holders of four fifths of the issued shares to any other member shall execute transfer of the shares to the members by whom the tender is made or their nominees in such shares and proportions as they shall direct. If the member to whom the tender is made neglects or refuse to accept the sum tendered or to execute transfers of the shares the company may on proof of his neglect or refusal accept and give a good discharge for the moneys tendered on behalf of the member to whom the same shall have been tendered and the provisions of article 23 shall apply to the execution of transfer of the shares and the registration of the members by whom the tender was made or their nominees as owners of the said shares.
39. A statutory declaration in writing that declarant is a director of the company and that a share in the company has been duly forfeited or expropriated on a date states in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The company may receive the consideration, if any given for the shares in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceeding in reference to the forfeiture or expropriation sale or disposal of the share.

40. The provisions of these articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which by terms of issue of share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

41. The company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount as the resolution shall prescribe.

42. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the resolution sanctioning the increase of share capital, all new shares shall, before issue be offered to such persons as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the company of general meetings in proportion, as early as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration to that time or on receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made by notice specifying the number of shares offered and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined and after the expiration to that time or on receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he/her declines to accept the shares offered the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the company. The directors may likewise to dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares cannot in the opinion of the director, be conveniently offered under this article.

43. The new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture, expropriation and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

44. The company may by any ordinary resolution:-

- (a) Consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than existing shares.
- (b) Sub-divide its existing shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association, subject, nevertheless, to the companies Act.
- (c) Cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and may by special resolution.
- (d) Reduce its share capital and any capital redemption reserve fund in any manner and with and subject to any incident authorized and consent required by law.

45. 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 notices calling it, and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting and that of the next. Provided that so long as the company holds its first annual general meeting 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 at such place as the directors shall appoint.

46. All general meeting other that the annual general meeting shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

47. The directors may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting. If at any time there are not within the United Republic of Tanzania sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum any director or any one member of the company may convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as early as possible as that in which meeting may be convened by the directors.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

48. An annual general meeting and a meeting called for the passing of special resolution shall be called by twenty one days' notice in writing at the least and all other meetings by fourteen day's notice in writing at least. Such notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of the business shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner if any as may be prescribed by company in general meeting to such persons as are under these articles, entitled to receive such notices from the company but with the consent of all the members entitled to receive notice of some particular meeting that meeting may be convened by such shorter notice and in such manner as those members may think fit.

49. The accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any meetings.

50. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting and all that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, the consideration of the accounts and balance sheet and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors the election of directors in the place of those retiring by rotation and the appointment and fixing of the remuneration of the directors.

51. 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 same as here otherwise provided two members personally present shall be a quorum.

52. If within half an quorum the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present the meeting if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved ad any other case

It shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting the meeting shall be dissolved.

53. The chairman, if any of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.
54. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairman, the members present shall choose someone of their number to be chairman.
55. 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 left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for thirty or more days, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of any adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
56. 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) demanded by at least one member entitled to vote present in person or by proxy and unless a poll is so demanded a declaration by the chairman that the resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously, or by particular majority or lost and an entry to that effect in the minute book shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
57. If a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in same manner as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be a resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
58. In the case of an equality of votes whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
59. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or in a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.
60. Any ordinary resolution of the company determined on without any general meeting and evidence by writing under the hands of all the directors or a sole director and of members of the company holding three-fourths of the issued shares of the company shall be as effectual as an ordinary resolution duly passed at a general meeting of the company duly convened and held.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

61. On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for each shares of which he is the holder.
62. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of member.
63. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote whether on a show of hands or on a poll by his committee a curator bonus or other person in the nature of a committee or curator bonus appointed by that court and any such committee, curator boons, or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy.
64. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him/her in respect of shares in the company have been paid.
65. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purpose. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
66. On a poll votes may be given either personal or by proxy.
67. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or his attorney duly authorized in writing or if the appointer is a corporation, either under the common seal to appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion nor may a proxy vote except at a poll.
68. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority if any under which it is signed or a naturally certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not les than forty –eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or taking of the poll at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.
69. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or in any other form which the directors shall approve:-

..... Limited

"Iof Being a member ofthe
..... Limited hereby appoint.....of to act as my proxy to vote
for me and on my behalf at the ordinary (or extraordinary, as the case may be) general
meeting of the company to be held on the.....day of
.....and at any adjourned meeting thereof"

Signed this.....day of200.....

70. Any corporation which is a member of the company may by 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 the represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the company.

DIRECTOR

71. The first directors shall be not less than two in number and shall be appointed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association. Unless and until otherwise determined by the company by ordinary resolution, the number of directors shall not be less than two.

72. The names of the first directors of the company are as follows:-

1. JIAN MING YAN

2. LIFENG YAN

3. XIONG FEI LIN

73. (1) The remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the company in general meeting.

(2) In addition to their usual remuneration the directors shall also be paid such traveling hotel and other expenses as may reasonably be incurred by them in the exercise of their duties including any such expenses incurred in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors.

74. Any director may in writing appoint any person who is approved by the majority of the directors to be his proxy and to represent him in meetings which he/her is unable to be present. Every such alternate shall be entitled to notice of meeting of the directors and to attend and vote there at as a director when the person appointing him is not personally present and where he /her is a director to have a separate vote on behalf of the director he is representing in addition to his own vote. A director may at any time in writing revoke the appointment of an alternate appointed by him. Every such alternate shall be an officer of the

Company and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him/her. The remuneration of such alternate shall be payable to the director appointing him/her and the proposition thereof shall be agreed between them. An alternate director need not hold any share qualification.

75. A director and alternate director shall not require a share qualification but nevertheless shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the company and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.
76. The company may by extraordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his/her stead. A vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled up by the company by an ordinary resolution.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

77. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in forming and registering the company and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the companies Act 2002 or any statutory modification thereof, for the time being in force, or by these articles, require to be exercised by the company in general meeting subject nevertheless to the provisions of these articles and of the said ordinance and the exercise of such powers shall be subject to control of any general meeting of the company specially convened for the purpose but no resolution of the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that resolution had not been passed.
78. The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or manager for such term and at such remuneration (whether by way of salary or commission or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partially in another as they may think fit. The office of managing director shall be subjected to determination ipso fact if he ceases from any cause to be a director or if the company in general meeting resolves that his/her tenure of the office of managing director or manager be determined.
79. The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property, uncalled capital 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 of any third party.
80. The directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the companies Act 2002 or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force and particular with the provisions in regard to registration of the particulars of mortgages and charges affecting the property of the company or created by it, and to keeping a register of the directors and secretaries and to sending to the Registrar of Companies an annual list of members and a summary of particulars relating thereto and notice of any consolidation or increase of shares capital or conversion of shares into stock and copies of special and extraordinary resolutions and a copy of the register of directors and notification of any changes therein.

81. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in the 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 committee of the directors.
 - (c) Of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the company and of the directors and of committees of the directors and every director present at any meeting of directors shall sign his/her name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

82. The office of any director shall be vacated, if the director:
- (a) Resigns his office by notice in writing to the company or
 - (b) Becomes bankrupt in this Territory or in any other territory which is declared to be a reciprocating territory under section 147 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance; or
 - (c) Is found to be lunatic or becomes unsound mind or
 - (d) Is punished with imprisonment of a term exceeding six months without the option of fine or
 - (e) Is requested in writing by all his/her co-directors to resign.
83. Any director or any company or firm of which a director is a member may/or enter into contracts with the company and any director may vote as a director or shareholder in respect of such contract and retain for his own use profits made by him under any such contract provided always that unless he be at the time sole director he must disclose his interest to his co-directors before the contract entered into by the company in general meeting and before the contract is entered into the director or disclose must disclose his or their interest to the meeting

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

84. The directors may meet together for the dispatch of adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Any question arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of any equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the directors.

85. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed shall be two.
86. The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the body, but if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these articles as the quorum of directors, the continuing director may 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.
87. The directors may elect a chairman of their general meeting and determine the period for which he is to hold office, but if no such chairman is elected, 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 number to be chairman of their meeting.
88. The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such members of their body as they think fit, any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegate conform to any regulation that may be imposed on them by the directors.
89. A committee may elect a chairman of their meeting, if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose any of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
89. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall determine by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case if any equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
90. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper Questions arising at any meeting shall determine by a majority of votes of the members present, and in the case if any equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
91. All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors or any person acting as a director, shall notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some effect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed to be a director.
92. A resolution determined on without any meeting of directors and evidenced by writing under the hands of all directors or sole director, or of all member of a committee or of sole member of a committee shall be as valid and effectual as resolution duly passed at meeting of the directors or of such committee.

SECRETARY

93. 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.

94. A provision of the Companies Act 202 or these regulations requiring or authorizing a thing be done by or to a directors and the secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same persons acting both as director and as or in place of the secretary.

THE SEAL

95. The director shall provide for the safe custody of the seal, which shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of the directors or of a committee of the directors authorized by the directors in that behalf and every instrument to which the Seal Secretary or by a second director or by some other person appointed by the directors for the purpose but so that the directors may by resolution determine either generally or in any particular case that the signature of any director may be affixed by some mechanical means to be specified in such resolution provided that the use of such means is by such restricted to certificates which have first been approved for sealing by the Auditors, Transfer Auditors, Transfer Agents or Bankers of the company in writing.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVE

96. The company in general meeting may declare dividends but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

97. The directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the company.

98. No dividends shall be paid otherwise than out profits.

99. Subject to the rights of persons if any entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares but if and so long as nothing is paid on any of shares in the company dividend may be declared and paid according to the amount of the shares. No amount paid on a share in advance of call shall while carrying interest be treated for purpose of this article as paid on the share.

100. The directors may before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profit of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserves which shall at the discretion of the directors be applicable for meeting contingencies or for equalizing dividends or for any other purpose to which the profits of the company may be properly applied and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the company) as the directors may from time to time think fit.

101. If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividends payable on the shares.

102. No dividends shall bear interest against the company.

ACCOUNTS

103. The directors shall cause proper books of accounts to be kept with respect to:-
All sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place.
All sales and purchases of goods by the company and the Assets and liabilities of the company
Proper books of accounts means such books as re necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the company affairs and to explain its transaction
104. The books of accounts shall be kept at the registered office of the company or at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.
105. The directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what time and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being directors and no member (not being a director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the company except as conferred by status or authorized by the directors or by the company in general meeting.
106. The directors shall from time to time in accordance with section 153 of the Companies Act 2002 or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force cause to be prepared and to be laid before the company in general meeting such profit and loss accounts balance sheet, group accounts (if any) and reports as are referred to in those sections.
107. A copy of every balance sheet (including every documents required by the law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the company in General meeting before the date of the meeting together either a copy of the auditors report, shall not less than twenty one days be sent to every member of and every holder of debentures of the company and to every person registered under regulations 19. Provided that the regulation shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any member of whose address the company is not aware of to more than one of the joint holders of any shares of debentures.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

108. The company in general meeting may upon the recommendation of the directors resolve that it is desirable to capitalize any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the company's reserve accounts or to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution and accordingly that such sum be set free for distribution amongst the members who would have been entitled there to distributed by law of dividend and in the same proportions on conditions that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full un issued shares or debentures of the company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such members respectively or paying up in full un issued shares or debentures of the company to be allotted and distributed, credited as fully paid up to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid or partly in the one way and partly in the other and the directions shall give effect to such resolution.

provided that a shares premium account and capital redemption reserve fund may for the purpose of this regulation, only be applied in the paying up of un issued shares to be issued to members of the company as fully paid bonus shares.

109. Whenever such resolution as aforesaid shall have been passed the directors shall make all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalized thereby and all allotments and issue of fully paid up shares or debentures, if any, and generally shall do all acts and things to give effect thereto, with full power to the directors to make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they as they think fit for the case of shares of debentures becoming distributable in fractions, and also to authorize any person to enter on behalf of all members entitled thereto into an agreement with the company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, or any other shares of debentures to which they may be entitled up on such capitalization, or (as the case may require) for the payment up by the company or their behalf, by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits of the resolved to be capitalized of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares, and any agreement made under such authority shall be effectively and binding on all such members.

AUDIT

110. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the law for the time being governing the business of auditors specifically of a company like this.
111. The company shall have powers to make rules, circulars and regulations etc specially for purpose of governing any matter or activity of the company.
112. A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him or to his registered address, or (if has registered address in Tanzania, to the address, if any, within Tanzania supplied by him to the company for the giving of notices to him. Where a notice is sent by post service of the notice shall be deemed affected by properly addressing prepaying and posting and positing a letter containing the notice and unless the contrary is provided to have been effected at the tie at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.
113. If a member has no registered address in Tanzania and ha not supplied to the company an address within the Republic of Tanzania for the giving of notices to him a notice addressed to him and displaced in the registered office of the company shall be deemed to do dully given on the day on which it is so displayed.
114. The company may give by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter.
115. A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter.

Addressed to them by name or the title or representatives of the deceased or trustees of the bankrupt, or by any like description, at the address, if any in the United Republic of Tanzania supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

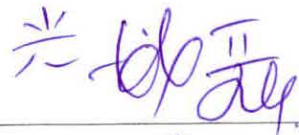


116. Notice of any general meeting shall be given in the same manner hereinbefore authorized to (a) every member of the company except those members who (having no registered address within the United Republic of Tanzania for the giving of notices to them, (b) every person entitled to share in consequence of death or bankruptcy of a member, who but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting and (c) the auditors for the time being of the company. No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

WINDING UP

117. If the company shall be wound up the liquidator may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Companies Act 2002 divided amongst the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the company (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for such purpose set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such decision shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The Liquidator may, with sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees up on such trusts for the benefit of the contributors as the liquidator, with the like sanction shall think fit, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other securities whereon there is any liability.
118. Subjected to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2002 every director, managing director agent, auditor, secretary and other officer for the time being of the Company shall be indemnified in any proceedings whether civil or criminal in which judgment is given in his favor or in which he is acquitted.

ARBITRATION

119. If and whenever any dispute or difference shall arise between the Company and any of the members or their respective representative touching upon the construction or meaning of any of the Articles herein contained or any act matter or thing made or done or omitted to be done or with regard to the rights of liabilities arising there under or arising out of the relation existing between the parties by reason of the Companies Act. Differences shall (unless a sole arbitrator be agreed upon) forthwith be referred to the arbitration or three (3) arbitrators one to be appointed by each party and the third to be appointed by the first two or in the event of failure to agree within thirty (30) days the procedure laid down in the Arbitration Ordinance Cap. 15 or any enactment replacing the Arbitration Ordinance.

Names, Postal Address and Occupations of Subscriber	Number of Shares taken by Subscriber	Signature Subscriber
1. JIAN MING YAN P.O.BOX 1668 DAR ES SALAAM	60	
2. LIFENG YAN P.O.BOX 1668 DAR ES SALAAM	60	
3. XIONG FEI LIN P.O.BOX 1668 DAR ES SALAAM	60	

Dated at this 13th day of JUNE 2013

WITNESS to the above signature:

Full Name : ALFRED MASUNGA

Signature : 

Postal Address : Box 3214 DSM

Qualification : ADVOCATE



TANZANIA



Certificate of Incorporation

Section 15

No 100207

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) 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 **20TH** day of **JUNE**

TWO THOUSAND AND THIRTEEN

Asst. Registrar of Companies

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD

BUSINESS PLAN ON MANUFACTURING OF PLASTIC FOOTWEAR AND OTHER PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Presented by:
UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD
P.O BOX 16683
DAR ES SALAAM

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 FOREWORD

Setting up manufacturing facilities for plastic products such as footwear, plates, bowls, cups, jugs, bottles and permitted plastic bags in Dar es Salaam.

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:

NAMES, ADDRESSES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SUBSCRIBERS	NUMBER OF SHARES TAKEN BY EACH SUBSCRIBER	% SHARE – HOLDING
JIAN MING YAN P.O. Box 1668, Dar es Salaam	60	30%
Lifeng Yan P.O. Box 1668, Dar es Salaam	60	30%
XIONG FEI LIN P O Box 1668 Dar es Salaam	60	30%

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.

Alexander Parkers unveiled the first man-made plastic at the 1862 Great International Exhibition in London. This material –which was dubbed Parkesine, now called celluloid—was an organic material derived from cellulose that once heated could be molded but retained its shape when cooled. Parkes claimed that this new material could do anything that rubber was capable of, yet at a lower price. He had discovered a material that could be transparent as well as carved into thousands of different shapes.

In 1907, chemist Leo Hendrik Baekland, while striving to produce a synthetic varnish, stumbled upon the formula for a new synthetic polymer originating from coal tar. He subsequently named the new substance “Bakelite.”

Bakelite, once formed, could not be melted. Because of its properties as an electrical insulator, Bakelite was used in the production of high-tech objects including cameras and telephones. It was also used in the production of ashtrays and as a substitute for jade, marble and amber. By 1909, Baekland had coined "plastics" as the term to describe this completely new category of materials.

The first patent for polyvinyl chloride (PVC), a substance now used widely in vinyl siding and water pipes, was registered in 1914. Cellophane was also discovered during this period.

Plastic did not really take off until after the First World War, with the use of petroleum, a substance easier to process than coal into raw materials. Plastics served as substitutes for wood, glass and metal during the hardship times of World War's I & II. After World War II, newer plastics, such as polyurethane, polyester, silicones, polypropylene, and polycarbonate joined polymethyl methacrylate and polystyrene and PVC in widespread applications. Many more would follow and by the 1960s, plastics were within everyone's reach due to their inexpensive cost. Plastics had thus come to be considered 'common' – a symbol of the consumer society.

Since the 1970s, we have witnessed the advent of 'high-tech' plastics used in demanding fields such as health and technology. New types and forms of plastics with new or improved performance characteristics continue to be developed.

From daily tasks to our most unusual needs, plastics have increasingly provided the performance characteristics that fulfill consumer needs at all levels. Plastics are used in such a wide range of applications because they are uniquely capable of offering many different properties that offer consumer benefits unsurpassed by other materials. They are also unique in that their properties may be customized for each individual end use application.

2.1.2 POLYMERIZATION

RAW MATERIALS

Oil and natural gas are the major raw materials used to manufacture plastics. The plastics production process often begins by treating components of crude oil or natural gas in a "cracking process." This process results in the conversion of these components into hydrocarbon monomers such as styrene, vinyl chloride, ethylene glycol, terephthalic acid and many others. These monomers are then chemically bonded into chains called polymers. The different combinations of monomers yield plastics with a wide range of properties and characteristics.

COMPOSITION OF PLASTICS

Many common plastics are made from hydrocarbon monomers.

These plastics are made by linking many monomers into long chains to form a polymer backbone. Polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene are the most common examples of these. Below is a diagram of polyethylene, the simplest plastic structure.

Even though the basic makeup of many plastics is carbon and hydrogen, other elements can also be involved. Oxygen, chlorine, fluoride and nitrogen are also found in the molecular makeup of many plastics. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) contains chlorine. Nylon contains nitrogen. Teflon contains fluorine. Polyester and polycarbonates contain oxygen.

2.1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF PLASTICS

Plastics are divided into two distinct groups: thermoplastics and thermosets. The majority of plastics are thermoplastic, meaning that once the plastic is formed it can be heated and reformed repeatedly. Celluloid is a thermoplastic. This property allows for easy processing and facilitates recycling. The other group, the thermosets, can not be remelted. Once these plastics are formed, reheating will cause the material to decompose rather than melt. Bakelite, poly phenol formaldehyde, is a thermoset.

Each plastic has very distinct characteristics, but most plastics have the following general attributes.

1. Plastics can be very resistant to chemicals.

Consider all the cleaning fluids in your home that are packaged in plastic. The warning labels describing what happens when the chemical comes into contact with skin or eyes or is ingested, emphasizes the chemical resistance of these materials. While solvents easily dissolve some plastics, other plastics provide safe, non-breakable packages of aggressive solvents.

2. Plastics can be both thermal and electrical insulators

A walk through your house will reinforce this concept. Consider all the electrical appliances, cords, outlets and wiring that are made or covered with plastics. Thermal resistance is evident in the kitchen with plastic pot and pan handles, coffee pot handles, the form core of refrigerators and freezers, insulated cups, coolers and microwave cookware. The thermal underwear that many skiers wear is made of polypropylene and the fiberfill in many winter jackets is acrylic or polyester.

3. Generally, plastics are very light in weight with varying degrees of strength.

Consider the range of applications, from toys to the frame structure of space stations, or from delicate nylon fiber in pantyhose to Kevlar[®], which is used in bulletproof vests. Some polymers float in water while others sink. But, compared to the density of stone, concrete, steel, copper, or aluminum, all plastics are lightweight materials.

4. Plastics can be processed in various ways to produce thin fibers or very intricate parts

Plastics can be molded into bottles or components of cars, such as dashboards and fenders. Some plastics stretch and are very flexible. Other plastics, such as polyethylene, polystyrene (Styrofoam™) and polyurethane, can be foamed. Plastics can be molded into drums or be mixed with solvents to become adhesive or paints. Elastomers and some plastics stretch and are very flexible.

5. Polymers are materials with a seemingly limitless range of characteristics and colors.

Polymers are materials with a seemingly limitless range of characteristics and colors.

Polymers have many inherent properties that can be further enhanced by a wide range of additives to broaden their uses and applications. Polymers can be made to mimic cotton, silk, and wool fibers;

porcelain and marble; and aluminium and zinc. Polymers can also make possible products that do not readily come from the natural world, such as clear sheets, foamed insulation board, and flexible films. Plastics may be molded or formed to produce many kinds of products with application in many major markets.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

A plastic is a type of synthetic or man-made polymer; similar in many ways to natural resins found in trees and other plants. Webster's Dictionary defines polymers as: any of various complex organic compounds produced by polymerization, capable of being molded, extruded, cast into various shapes and films, or drawn into filaments and then used as textile fibers.

1.1.1 HISTORY OF MANUFACTURED PLASTICS

The history of manufactured plastics goes back more than 100 years; however, when compared to other materials, plastics are relatively modern. Their usage over the past century has enabled society to make huge technological advances. Although plastics are thought of as a modern invention, there have always been "natural polymers" such as amber, tortoise shells and animal horns.

These materials behaved very much like today's manufactured plastics and were often used similar to the way manufactured plastics are currently applied. For example, before the sixteenth century, animal horns, which become transparent and pale yellow when heated, were sometimes used to replace glass.

1.1.2. Polymers are usually made of petroleum, but not always

Many polymers are made of repeat units derived from natural gas or coal or crude oil. But building block repeat units can sometimes be made from renewable materials such as polylactic acid from corn or cellulose from cotton linters. Some plastics have always been made from renewable materials such as cellulose acetate used for screwdriver handles and gift ribbon. When the building blocks can be made more economically from renewable materials than from fossil fuels, either old plastics find new raw materials or new plastics are introduced.

2.1. PRODUCTION PROCESSES

ADDITIVES

Many plastics are blended with additives as they are processed into finished products. The additives are incorporated into plastics to alter and improve their basic mechanical, physical, or chemical properties. Additives are used to protect plastics from the degrading effects of light, heat, or bacteria; to change such plastic properties, such as melt flow; to provide colour; to provide foamed structure; to provide flame retardancy; and to provide special characteristics such as improved surface appearance or reduced tack/friction. Plasticizers are materials incorporated into certain plastics to increase flexibility and workability.

Plasticizers are found in many plastic film wraps and in flexible plastic tubing, both of which are commonly used in food packaging or processing. All plastics used in food contact, including the additives and plasticizers, are regulated by the U.S Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to ensure that these materials are safe.

PROCESSING METHODS

There are seen different processing methods used to make plastic products. Below are the four main methods in which plastics are processed to form the products that consumers use, such as plastic film, bottles, bags and other containers.

Extrusion – plastic pellets or granules are first loaded into a hopper, then fed into an extruder, which is a long heated chamber, through which it is moved by the action of a continuously revolving screw. The plastic is melted by a combination of heat from the mechanical work done and by the hot sidewall metal. At the end of the extruder, the molten plastic product extrudes from the die, it is cooled by air or water. Plastic films and bags are made by extrusion processing.

Injection molding – In injection molding, plastic pellets or granules are fed from a hopper into a heating chamber. An extrusion screw pushes the plastic through the heating chamber, where the material is softened into a fluid state. Again, mechanical work and hot sidewalls melt the plastic.

At the end of this chamber, the resin is forced at high pressure into a cooled, closed mold. Once the plastic cools to a solid state, the mold opens and the finished part is ejected. This process is used to make products such as butter tubs, yogurt containers, closures and fittings.

Blow molding – Blow molding is a process used in conjunction with extrusion or injection molding. In one form, extrusion blow molding, the die forms a continuous semi-molten tube of thermoplastic material. A chilled mold is clamped around the tube and compressed air is then blown into the tube to conform the tube to the interior of the mold and to solidify the stretched tube. Overall, the goal is to produce a uniform melt, form it into a tube with the desired cross section and blow it into the exact shape of the product. This process is used to manufacture hollow plastic products and its principal advantage is its ability to produce hollow shapes without having to join two or more separately injection molded parts. This method is used to make items such as commercial drums and milk bottles. Another blow molding technique is to injection mold an intermediate shape called a parison and then to heat the parison and blow the heat-softened plastic into the final shape in a chilled mold. This is the process to make carbonated soft drink bottles.

Rotational Molding – Rotational molding consists of a closed mold mounted on a machine capable of rotation on two axes simultaneously. Plastic granules are placed in the mold, which is then heated in an oven to melt the plastic. Rotation around both axes distributes the molten

plastic into a uniform coating on the inside of the mold until the part is set by cooling. This process is used to make hollow products, for example large toys or kayaks.

DURABLES VS. NON-DURABLES

All types of plastic products are classified within the plastic industry as being either a durable or non-durable plastic good. These classification are used to refer to a products expected life.

Products with a useful life of three years or more are referred to as durable. They include appliances, furniture, consumer electronics, automobiles, and building and construction materials.

Products with a useful life of less than three years are generally referred to as non-durables. Common applications include packaging, trash bags, cups, eating utensils, sporting and recreational equipment, toys, medical devices and disposable diapers.

2.1.6 SEVEN MAJOR TYPES OF PLASTIC

PETE

Polyethylene – Terephthalate (PET or PETE) is clear, tough and has good gas and moisture barrier properties making it ideal for carbonated beverage applications and other food containers. The fact that it has high use temperature allows it to be used in applications such as heatable pre-prepared food trays. Its heat resistance and microwave transparency make it an ideal heatable film. It also find applications in such diverse end uses as fibers for clothing and carpets, bottles, food containers, strapping, and engineering plastics for precision – molded parts.

HDPE

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) is used for many packaging applications because it provides excellent moisture barrier properties and chemical resistance. However, HDPE, like all types of polyethylene is limited to those food packaging applications that do not require an oxygen or CO₂ barrier. In film form, HDPE is used in snack food packages and cereal box liners; in blow-molded bottle form, for milk and non-carbonated beverage bottles; and in injection-molded tub form, for packaging margarine, whipped toppings and deli foods. Because HDPE has good chemical resistance, it is used for packaging many household as well as industrial chemicals such as detergents, bleach and acids. General uses of HDPE include injection-molded beverage cases, bread trays as well as films for grocery sacks and bottles for beverages and house hold chemicals.

PVC

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) has excellent transparency, chemical resistance, long term stability, good weatherability and stable electrical properties.

Vinyl products can be broadly divided into rigid and flexible materials. Rigid applications are concentrated in construction markets, which include pipe and fittings, siding, rigid flooring and windows. PVC's success in pipe and fittings can be attributed to its resistance to most chemicals, imperviousness to attack by bacteria or micro-organisms, corrosion resistance and strength. Flexible vinyl is used in wire and cable sheathing, insulation, film and sheet, flexible floor coverings, synthetic leather products, coatings, blood bags, and medical tubing.

LDPE

Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) is predominantly used in film applications due to its toughness, flexibility and transparency. LDPE has a low melting point making it popular for use in applications where heat sealing is necessary. Typically, LDPE is used to manufacture flexible films such as those used for dry cleaned garment bags and produce bags. LDPE is also used to manufacture some flexible lids and bottles, and it is widely used in wire and cable applications for its stable electrical properties and processing characteristics.

PP

Polypropylene (PP) has excellent chemical resistance and is commonly used in packaging. It has a high melting point, making it ideal for hot fill liquids. Polypropylene is found in everything from flexible and rigid packaging to fibers for fabrics and carpets and large molded parts for automotive and consumer products. Like other plastics, polypropylene has excellent resistance to water and to salt and acid solutions that are destructive to metals. Typical applications include ketchup bottles, yogurt containers, medicine bottles, pancake syrup bottles and automobile battery casings.

PS

Polystyrene (PS) is a versatile plastic that can be rigid or foamed. General purpose polystyrene is clear, hard and brittle. Its clarity allows it to be used when transparency is important, as in medical and food packaging, in laboratory ware, and in certain electronic uses.

Expandable Polystyrene (EPS) is commonly extruded into sheet for thermoforming into trays for meats, fish and cheeses and into containers such as egg crates. EPS is also directly formed into cups and tubs for dry foods such as dehydrated soups. Both foamed sheet and tubs for dry foods such as crates. EPS is also directly formed sheet and molded tubs are used extensively in take-out restaurants for their lightweight, stiffness and excellent thermal insulation.

OTHER PLASTICS

There are many other plastics beyond the most common ones described above, for example nylon, ABS copolymers, polyurethanes, and polymethyl methacrylate.

2.1.7 USES OF PLASCTICS

Whether you are aware of it or not, plastics play an important part in your life. Plastics' versatility allows them to be used in everything from car parts to doll parts, from soft drink bottles to the refrigerators they are stored in. From the car you drive to work in to the television you watch at home, plastics help make your life easier and better. So how is it that plastics have become so widely used? How did plastics become the material of choice for so many varied applications.

The simple answer is that plastics can provide the things consumers want and need at economical costs. Plastics have the unique capability to be manufactured to meet very specific functional needs for consumers. So maybe there's another question that's relevant: What do I want? Regardless of how you answer this question, plastic can probably satisfy your needs.

If a product is made of plastic, there's a reason. And chances are the reason has everything to do with helping you, the consumer, get what you want: Health, Safety, Performance and Value. Plastics help make these things possible.

SHOPPING

Just consider the changes we've seen in the grocery store in recent years: plastic wrap helps keep meat fresh while protecting it from the poking and prodding fingers of your fellow shoppers; plastic bottles mean you can actually lift an economy-size bottle of juice and should you accidentally drop that bottle, it is shatter-resistant. In each case, plastics help make your life easier, healthier and safer.

GROCERY CART VS. DENT-RESISTANT BODY PANEL

Plastics also help you get maximum value from some of the big-ticket items you buy. Plastics help make portable phones and computers that really are portable phones and computers that really are portable. They help major appliances – like refrigerators or dishwashers – resist corrosion, last longer and operate more efficiently. Plastic car fenders and body panels resist dings, so you can cruise the grocery store parking lot with confidence.

PACKAGING

Modern packaging – such as heat-sealed plastic pouches and wraps-helps keep food fresh and free of contamination. That means the resources that went into producing that food aren't wasted. It's the same thing once you get the food home: plastic wraps and resealable

containers keep your leftovers protected—much to the chagrin of kids everywhere. In fact, packaging experts have estimated that each pound of plastic packaging can reduce food waste by up to 1.7 pounds.

Plastics can also help you bring home more product with less packaging. For example, just 2 pounds of plastic can deliver 1,300 ounces—roughly 10 gallons—of a beverage such as juice, soda or water. You'd need 3 pounds of aluminum to bring home the same amount of product, 8 pounds of steel or over 40 pounds of glass. Not only do plastic bags require less total energy to produce than paper bags, they conserve fuel in shipping. It takes seven trucks to carry the same number of paper bags as fits in one truckload of plastic bags. Plastics make packaging more efficient, which ultimately conserves resources.

LIGHTWEIGHTING

Plastics engineers are always working to do even more with less material. Since 1977, the 2-liter plastics soft drink bottle has gone from weighing 68 grams to just 47 grams today, representing a 31 percent reduction per bottle. That saved more than 180 million pounds of packaging in 2006 for just 2-liter soft drink bottles. The 1-gallon plastic milk jug has undergone a similar reduction, weighing 30 percent less than what it did 20 years ago.

Doing more with less helps conserve resources in another way. It helps save energy. In fact, plastics can play a significant role in energy conservation. Just look at the decision you're asked to make at the grocery store checkout: "Paper or plastic?" Plastic bag manufacture generates less greenhouse gas and uses less fresh water than does paper bag manufacture. Not only do plastic bags require less total production energy to produce than paper bags, they conserve fuel in shipping. It takes seven trucks to carry the same number of paper bags as fits in one truckload of plastic bags.

PLASTICS IN HOME CONSTRUCTION.

Plastics also help to conserve energy in your home. Vinyl siding and windows help cut energy consumption and lower heating and cooling bills. Furthermore, the U.S Department of Energy estimates that use of plastic foam insulation in homes and buildings each year could save over 60 million barrels of oil over other kinds of insulation.

The same principles apply in appliances such as refrigerators and air conditioners. Plastic parts and insulation have helped to improve their energy efficiency by 30 to 50 percent since the early 1970s. Again, this energy savings help reduce your heating and cooling bills. And appliances run more quietly than earlier designs that used other materials.

2.1.8 PLASTICS RECYCLING AND FINAL USE

MECHANICAL RECYCLING

Recycling of post-consumer plastics packaging began in the early 1980s as a result of state level bottle deposit programs, which produced a consistent supply of returned PETE bottles.

With the addition of HDPE milk jug recycling in the late 1980s, plastics recycling has grown steadily but relative to competing packaging materials.

Roughly 60 percent of the U.S population – about 148 million people – have access to a plastics recycling program. The two common forms of collection are: curbside collection – where consumers place designated plastics in a special bin to be picked up by a public or private hauling company (approximately 8,550 communities participate in curbside recycling) and drop-off centres –where consumers take their recyclables to a centrally located facility (12,000). Most curbside programs collect more than one type of plastic resin; usually both PETE and HDPE. Once collected, the plastics are delivered to a material recovery facility (MRF) or handler for sorting into single resin streams to increase product value. The sorted plastics are then baled to reduce shipping costs to reclaimers.

Reclamation is the next step where the plastics are chopped into flakes, washes to remove contaminants and sold to end users to manufacture new products such as bottles, containers, clothing, carpet, plastic lumber, etc. The number of companies handling and reclaiming post-consumer plastics today is over five times greater than in 1986, growing from 310 companies to 1,677 in 1999. The number of end uses for recycled plastics continues to grow. The federal and state government as well as many major corporations now support market growth through purchasing preference policies.

Early in the 1990s, concern over the perceived reduction of landfill capacity spurred efforts by legislators to mandate the use of recycled materials. Mandates, as a means of expanding markets, can be troubling. Mandates may fail to take health, safety and performance attributes into account. Mandates distort the economic decisions and can lead to sub optimal financial results. Moreover, they are unable to acknowledge the life cycle benefits of alternatives to the environment, such as the efficient use of energy and natural resources.

FEEDSTOCK RECYCLING

Pyrolysis involves heating plastics in the absence or near absence of oxygen to break down the long polymer chains into small molecules. Under mild conditions polyolefins can yield petroleum-like oil. Special conditions can yield monomers such as ethylene and propylene. Some gasification processes yield syngas). In contrast to pyrolysis, combustion is an oxidative process that generates heat, carbon dioxide, and water.

Chemical recycling is a special case where condensation polymers such as PET or nylon are chemically reacted to form starting materials.

SOURCE REDUCTION

Source reduction is gaining more attention as an important resource conservation and solid waste management option. Source reduction, often called "waste prevention" is defined as "activities to reduce the amount of material in products and packaging before that material enters the municipal solid waste management system.

Source reduction activities reduce the consumption of resources at the point of generation. In general, source reduction activities include:

- Redesigning products or packages so as to reduce the quantity of the materials used, by substituting lighter materials for heavier ones or lengthening the life of products to postpone disposal.
- Using packaging that reduces the amount of damage or spoilage to the product.
- Reducing amount of products or packaged used through modification of current practices by processors and consumers.
- Reusing products or packages already manufactured.
- Managing non-product organic wastes (food wastes, yard trimmings) through backyard composting or other on-site alternatives to disposal.

2.2 LOCATION

The plant will be located at Dundani- mkuranga, within Coast region. It is expected that production will be carried out in rented premises but the sponsors are considering construction of own buildings upon acquiring an appropriate plot, preferably in an industrial area within the city.

2.3 MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The whole project will comprise of a total permanent work force of 44 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:

Production

Marketing

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.

Other activities include identification of appropriate plastic products manufacturing technology, sourcing of machinery and equipment, renting and renovation of buildings, staff recruitment and training of core personnel. Manufacturing operations will commence during this phase.

Phase II: Will involve construction of own factory buildings after acquisition of appropriate plot within Dar es Salaam.

2.5 PROJECT ECONOMICS

2.5.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

COST STRUCTURE

PARTICULAR	AMOUNT USD
Land and Buildings	160,000
Machinery & Equipment	630,000
Motor Vehicles	100,000
Furniture & Fixtures	5,000
Pre exp	50,000
Working Capital	100,000
TOTAL	1,045,000

2.5.2 EXPENDITURE ON BASIC MATERIALS AND PROFITABILITY

The major expenditure item is the purchase of various materials used in plastic products manufacturing process. Project revenue will accrue from sale of manufactured high quality plastic products such as plates, bowls, cups, jugs, bottles and plastic bags. Based on projected revenue at sustainable levels of production the project is quite profitable.

2.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study shows the establishment of manufacturing facilities for plastics 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. PRODUCTION PROCESS AND TECHNOLOGY

3.1 BASIC PROCESS.

Injection moulding is a manufacturing process for producing parts from both thermoplastic and thermoplastic and thermosetting plastic materials. Material is fed into a heated barrel, mixed, and forced into a mold cavity where it cools and hardens to the configuration of the mold cavity. After a product is designed, usually by an industrial designer or an engineer, molds are made by a mould maker (or toolmaker) from metal, usually either steel or aluminium, and precision-machined to form the features of the desired part.

The plastic injection molding industry has evolved over the years from producing combs and buttons to producing a vast array of products for many industries including automotive,

medical, aerospace, consumer products, toys, plumbing, packaging, and construction. Injection molding is the most common method of part manufacturing. It is ideal for producing high volumes of the same object.

Some advantages of injection molding are high production rates, repeatable high tolerances, ability to use a wide range of materials, low labour cost, minimal scrap losses, and little need to finish parts after molding. Some disadvantages of this process are expensive equipment investment, potentially high running costs, and the need to design moldable parts.

3.1.1 EQUIPMENT

Injection molding machines consist of a material hopper, an injection ram or screw-type plunger, and a heating unit. They are also known as presses, they hold the molds in which the components are shaped. Presses are rated by tonnage, which expresses the amount of clamping force that the machine can exert. This force keeps the mold closed during the injection process. Tonnage can vary from less than 5 tons to 6000 tons, with the higher figures used in comparatively few manufacturing operations. The total clamp force needed is determined by the projected area of the part being molded. This projected area is multiplied by a clamp force of from 2 to 8 tons for each square inch of the projected areas. As a rule of thumb, 4 or 5 tons/in² can be used for most products. If the plastic material is very stiff, it will require more injection pressure to fill the mold, thus more clamp tonnage to hold the mold closed. The required force can also be determined by the determined by the material used and the size of the part, larger parts require higher clamping force.

3.1.2 MOLD

Mold or die are the common terms used to describe the tooling used to produce plastic parts in molding. Traditionally, molds have been expensive to manufacture. They were usually only used in mass production where thousands of parts were being produced. Molds are typically constructed from hardened steel, pre-hardened steel, aluminium, and/or beryllium-copper

alloy. The choice of material to build a mold from is primarily one of economics, steel molds generally cost more to construct, but their longer lifespan will offset the higher initial cost over a higher number of parts made before wearing out. Pre-hardened steel molds are less wear resistant and are used for lower volume requirements or larger components. Hardened steel molds are heat treated after machining. These are by far the superior in terms of wear resistance and lifespan. Aluminium molds can cost substantially less, and when designed and machined with modern computerized equipment, can be economical for molding tens or even hundred of thousands of parts. Beryllium copper is used in areas of the mold which require fast heat removal or areas that see the most shear heat generated.

3.1.3 MOLD DESIGN

The mold consists of two primary components, the injection mold (A plate) and the ejector mold (B plate). Plastic resin enters the mold through a sprue in the injection mold, the sprue bushing is to seal tightly against the nozzle of the injection barrel of the molding machine and to allow molten plastic to flow from the barrel into the mold, also known as cavity. The sprue bushing directs the molten plastic to the cavity images through channels that are machined into the faces of the A and B plates. These channels allow plastic to run along them, so they are referred to as runners.

The molten plastic flows through the runner and enters one or more specialized gates and into the cavity geometry to form the desired part.

The amount of resin required to fill the sprue, runner and cavities of a mold is a shot. Trapped air in the mold can escape through air vents that are ground into the parting line of the mold. If the trapped air is not allowed to escape, it is compressed by the pressure of the incoming material and is squeezed into the corners of the cavity, where it prevents filling and causes other defects as well. The air can become so compressed that it ignites and burns the surrounding plastic material. To allow for removal of the molded part from the mold, the mold features must not overhang one another in the direction that the mold opens, unless parts of the mold are designed to move from between such overhangs when the mold opens.

Sides of the part that appear parallel with the direction of draw (The axis of the cored position (hole) or insert is parallel to the up and down movement of the mold as it opens and closes) are typically angled slightly with (draft) to ease release of the part from the mold. Insufficient draft can cause deformation or damage. The draft required for mold release is primarily dependent on the depth of the cavity: the deeper the cavity, the more draft necessary. Shrinkage must also be taken into account when determining the draft required. If the skin is too thin, then the molded part will tend to shrink onto the cores that form them while cooling, and cling to those cores or part may warp, twist, blister or crack when the cavity is pulled away. The mold is usually designed so that the molded part reliably remains on the ejector (B) side of the mold

when it opens, and draws the runner and the sprue out of (A) side along with the parts. The part then falls freely when ejected from the (b) side. Tunnel gates, also known as submarine or mold gate, is located below the parting line or mold surface. The opening is machined into the surface of the mold on the parting line. The molded part is cut (by the mold) from the runner system on ejection from the mold. Ejector pins, also known as knockout, is a circular pin placed in either half of the mold (usually the ejector half) which pushes the finished molded product, or runner system out of a mold.

The standard method of cooling is passing a coolant (usually water) through a series of holes drilled through the mold plates and connected by hoses to form a continuous pathway. The coolant absorbs heat from the mold (which has absorbed heat from the hot plastic) and keeps the molds at a proper temperature to solidify the plastic at the most efficient rate.

To ease maintenance and venting, cavities and cores are divided into pieces, called inserts, and sub-assemblies, also called inserts, blocks, or chase blocks. By substituting interchangeable inserts, one mold may make several variations of the same part.

More complex parts are formed using more complex molds. These may have sections called slides, which move into a cavity perpendicular to the draw direction, to form overhanging part features. When the mold is opened, the slides are pulled away from the plastic part by using stationary "angle pins" on the stationary mold half. These pins enter a slot in the slides and cause the slides to move backward when the moving half of the mold opens. The part is then ejected and the mold closes. The closing action of the mold causes the slides to move forward along the angle pins.

Some molds allow previously molded parts to be reinserted to allow a new plastic layer to form around the first part. This is often referred to as over molding. This system can allow for production of one-piece tires and wheels.

Multi-shot molds are designed to "overmold" within a single molding cycle and must be processed on specialized injection molding machines with two or more injection units. This process is actually an injection molding process performed twice. In the first step, the base color material is molded into a basic shape. Then the second material is injection-molded into the remaining open spaces. That space is then filled during the second injection step with a material of a different color.

A mold can produce several copies of the same parts in a single "shot". The number of "impressions" in the mold of that part is often incorrectly referred to as cavitation. A tool with one impression will often be called a single impression (cavity) mold. A mold with 2 or more cavities of the same parts will likely be referred to as multiple impression (cavity) mold.

3.2 QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

Required quality control measures will be pursued to ensure that best quality plastic products are manufactured to cater for the needs of local as well as export market. The company will consider exploitation of market existing in the neighbouring countries.

3.3 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Our aim is to make this project environment friendly. Appropriate action will be taken to ensure that plastic products production processes cause no harm to the environment. By taking such measures, we can protect the country's environment in particular and global environment in general.

5. MACHINERY EQUIPMENT AND CIVIL WORKS

5.1 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

The company will acquire proper machinery and equipment for manufacturing plastic products. 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.

5.2.2 PRODUCTION BUILDING REQUIRED

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

5.2.3 OFFICE BUILDING

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

5.3 UTILITY SERVICE

5.3.1 WATER

A three-inch diameter pipeline to the premises from the main pipeline is adequate. Due to frequent water shortage in Dar es Salaam a water reservoir of capacity 20,000 liters is recommended to be constructed.

5.3.2 ELECTRICITY

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

6. PRODUCTION INPUT REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY

6.1 INPUTS

As explained earlier, the major expenditure item will be purchase of various materials used in plastic products manufacturing process. This will include oil, natural gas and other inputs necessary for this kind of project.

6.2 UTILITIES

6.2.1 WATER

We have explained that water will be supplied to the premises from the main pipeline. Due to frequent water shortage in Dar es Salaam, a water reservoir of capacity 20,000 has been planned for construction.

6.2.2. 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.

7. MANPOWER AND PLANT ORGANIZATION

The proposed project will have three independent departments, namely:

- Production
- Sales and Marketing
- Administration and Finance

7.1 ORGANIZATION

The Board of Director of M/s UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD. Limited shall manage the project at policy level. The top most person 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.

7.1.1 PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Sections:

- Operations
- Maintenance

7.1.2 SALES AND MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Sections:

- Research & Promotion
- Sales

7.1.3 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 UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD. Limited will comprise the Managing Director, Production Manager, Finance & Administration Manager and Sales & Marketing Manager.

7.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities will be as follows:

7.2.2 PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

The Manager will be responsible for manufacturing operations for various plastic products such as plates, bowls, cups, jugs, bottles and permitted plastic bags, 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.

7.2.3 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.

7.2.4 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.

7.3 MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

The permanent manpower requirement for running the proposed factory is 44, with the breakdown mentioned as shown in attached schedules. Several other employees will be contracted on temporary basis.

7.4 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 for familiarize them with the proposed machinery and equipment.

SALARIES & WAGES

NO	EMPLOYEE DESIGNATION	NO	SALARY PER MONTH	SUBTOTAL MONTHLY SALARY	ANNUAL GROSS SALARY
1	General Manager	1	1500	1500	18,000
2	Production Manager	1	1000	1000	12,000
3	Marketing Manager	1	1000	1000	12,000
4	Finance & Administration Manager	1	1000	1000	12,000
5	Production Supervisor	2	600	1200	14,400
6	Sales Executive	2	600	1200	14,400
7	Procurement Officer	2	600	1200	14,400
8	Assistant Accountants	2	600	1200	14,400
9	Machine Operators & Technicians.	20	300	6000	72,000
9	Secretary	2	300	600	7,200
10	Divers	4	300	1200	14,400
11	Security Guards	4	200	800	9,600
10	Office Attendants	2	200	400	4,800
	TOTAL USD \$	44	8200	18,300	219,600

After the initial 2 years, depending on the results of the training, local counter parts will replace the expatriates.

The total wage bill per annum will be US\$ 219,600 as shown in schedule showing wages and salaries.

8. INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

8.1 ASSUMPTIONS

The financial projections to determine the viability of the project by M/s UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD. Limited are based on the following key assumptions:

- Installation of manufacturing facilities for plastic products will start immediately. Thereafter production of various plastic product such as plates, bowls, cups, jugs, bottles and permitted plastic bags 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.

8.2 SUMMARY OF CAPITAL COSTS

On completion of project implementation, the total investment will reach to US\$ 1.05 million as shown in attached schedules.

8.3 BUILDING AND CIVIL WORKS COSTS

It is expected that the factory for production of plastic products will initially be established in rented buildings. The main civil works required will be renovations, partitioning, electrification, etc. The project promoters are contemplating building own factory building at a later stage. The estimated cost US\$ 150,000.

8.4 PLANT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COSTS

The main plant and machinery for the envisaged project will be for plastic products manufacturing 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\$ 400,000 approximately. Project

8.5 MOTOR VEHICLE

For company work, the promoters intend to procure various vehicles at total cost of US\$ 90,000

8.6 PRE-PRODUCTION CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

These include project development cost for feasibility study and start-up expenses. A budget of US\$ 50,000 is considered adequate for this item.

8.7 INITIAL WORKING CAPITAL

Initial net working capital requirement at maximum for the proposed project works out at about US\$ 100,000. 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.

8.8 FINANCIANG PATTERN

The financing of the project will be from shareholder's equity. It is anticipated that the owner's equity will be sufficient to cover the project's capital costs. The financing of the project will take the following form.

	EQUITY (US\$)	LOAN (US\$)
FOREIGN	1,045,000	-

9. COST OF OPERATION

Some of the anticipated costs for operating the project are detailed in the following sections and summarized in attached schedules. The summarized costs are based on the fifth year of operation.

9.1 UTILITIES

A total of US\$ 122,523 will be required as water bills and for the purchase of electric power at sustainable production level.

9.2 VEHICLE RUNNING EXPENSES

Vehicle running expenses include fuel, lubricants, road licenses, etc. The cost has been estimated at US\$ 58,344.

9.3 SALARIES AND WAGES

The number of employees, along with their incomes, is shown in attached schedules. The total annual wage package is estimated at US \$ 266,925 including fringe benefits and related taxes.

9.4 MARKETING

The marketing costs are estimated at US \$ 30,631 per annum as per attached schedules

9.5 DEPRECIATION

The following is depreciation schedule for major assets to be employed in the project for printing.

DEPRECIATION	YR 1 USD	YR 2 USD	YR 2 USD	YR 2 USD	YR 2 USD
Land and Buildings	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Plant & Machinery	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Motor Vehicles	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
ANNUAL DEPRECIATION	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800

10. FINANCING ANALYSIS

10.1 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

10.1.1 INCOME

The proposed project by M/s Unifly Trading Corporation Limited expects to earn its income through revenue generated from manufacturing operations for various plastic shoes and permitted plastic bags. During the fifth year of operation, the total sales are expected to stand at US\$ 1,844,766.

10.1.2 EXPENDITURE

Some project costs have been discussed in Chapter 9 and are summarized in detail in the attached schedule.

10.2 NET INCOME STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The project's annual after tax net income during the fifth year of production is estimated to reach US\$ 234,681 as presented in the Income Statement of the financial statements appendix.

Proposed Project for Manufacturing Plastic Products – A Feasibility Study Report.

10.3 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.

1 st Year	180,460.00
2 nd Year	297,388.00
3 rd Year	455,852.00
4 th Year	661,497.00
5 th Year	919,410.00

10.4 BALANCE SHEET

The projected Balance Sheet of the project is shown in the financial statements under the same heading. Net worth of the project increases from US\$ 932,848 in the first year of operation to US\$ 1,638,153 in the 5th year.

1 st Year	932,848.00
2 nd Year	1,055,041.00

3 rd Year	1,210,473.00
4 th Year	1,403,473.00
5 th Year	1,638,153.00

Proposed Project for Manufacturing Plastic Products – A Feasibility Study Report.

11. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS:

11.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The basic assumptions underlying economic benefits and costs are:

- 11.1.1 Taxes on capital costs have not been considered.
- 11.1.2 Conversion factors have been used to determine economic costs and benefits
- 11.1.3 Economic life of the project is assumed to be 5 years.

11.2 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 44 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 UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD. 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.

12. 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INVESTMENT COST SCHEDULE

PARTICULAR	AMOUNT USD
Land and Buildings	160,000
Machinery & Equipment	630,000
Motor Vehicles	100,000
Furniture & Fixtures	5,000
Pre exp	50,000
Working Capital	100,000
TOTAL	1,045,000

OTHER OPERATING COSTS

OTHER OPERATINF COST	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Motor Vehicle running expenses	7,800	31,200	32,760	34,398	36,118
Salaries and wages	32,100	128,400	134,820	141,561	148,639
Pension Contribution	3,210	12,840	13,482	14,156	14,864
Depreciation	7,105	28,420	28,420	28,420	28,420
Administrative Overhead Costs	8,655	34,620	36,351	38,169	40,077
Marrketing Costs	3,525	7,050	7,403	7,032	6,681
Utility Costs	5,881	23,525	24,710	25,936	27,233
Insurance	5,250	21,000	22,050	22,050	22,050
Communicatio	2,963	11,850	12,443	12,443	12,443
Total Costs	76,489	298,905	312,429	324,165	336,524

PROJECTED INCOME& EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

		YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Sales Revenue		282,500	610,600	641,130	673,187	706,846
Cost of Sales		70,625	128,226	134,637	141,369	148,438
Gross Profit		211,875	482,374	506,493	531,817	558,408
Operating Expenses						
Administrative Overhead						
Costs		8,655	34,620	36,351	38,169	40,077
Motor Vehicle running						
expense		7,800	31,200	32,760	34,398	36,116
Salaries and wages		32,100	128,400	134,820	141,561	148,639
Depreciation		7,105	28,420	28,420	28,420	28,420
Mrketing Costs		3,525	7,050	7,403	7,032	6,681
Utility Costs		5,881	23,525	24,701	25,936	27,233
Insurance		5,250	21,000	22,050	22,050	22,050
Communication		2,963	11,850	12,443	12,443	13,443
Total Expense		73,279	286,065	298,947	310,009	322,660
Profit before Tax		138,596	196,309	207,545	221,809	235,748
Tax (30%)		41,579	58,893	62,264	66,543	70,724
Profit After Tax		97,017	137,416	145,282	155,266	165,024

PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YAER 5
Fixed Assets					
Long Term Assets	890,000	861,580	747,900	634,220	520,540
Depreciaton	28,420	113,680	113,680	113,680	113,680
Total Long term Asset	861,580	747,900	634,220	520,540	406,860
Current Assets					
Cash	222,504	468,158	723,702	790,471	1,065,477
Accounts Receivable	32,363	39,689	41,673	43,757	45,945
Inventory	34,950	36,636	38,468	40,391	42,411
Total Current Assets	289,817	544,483	803,843	874,620	1,153,833
Total Assets	1,151,397	1,292,383	1,438,063	1,395,160	1,560,693
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	2,119	3,847	4,039	5,655	5,938
Other Current Liabilities	2,260	4,103	4,308	4,524	4,750
Subtotal Current	4,379	7,950	8,348	10,179	10,688
Liabilites					
Long - term Liabilities					
Long term Liabilities	200,000	200,000	200,000		
Total Liabilities	204,379	207,950	208,348	10,179	10,688
Net Assets	947,018	1,084,433	1,229,716	1,384,981	1,550,005
Capital and Reserves					
Owners Contribution	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
Retained Earnings	97,017	234,434	379,715	534,982	700,005
Total Capital	947,017	1,084,434	1,229,715	1,384,982	1,550,005

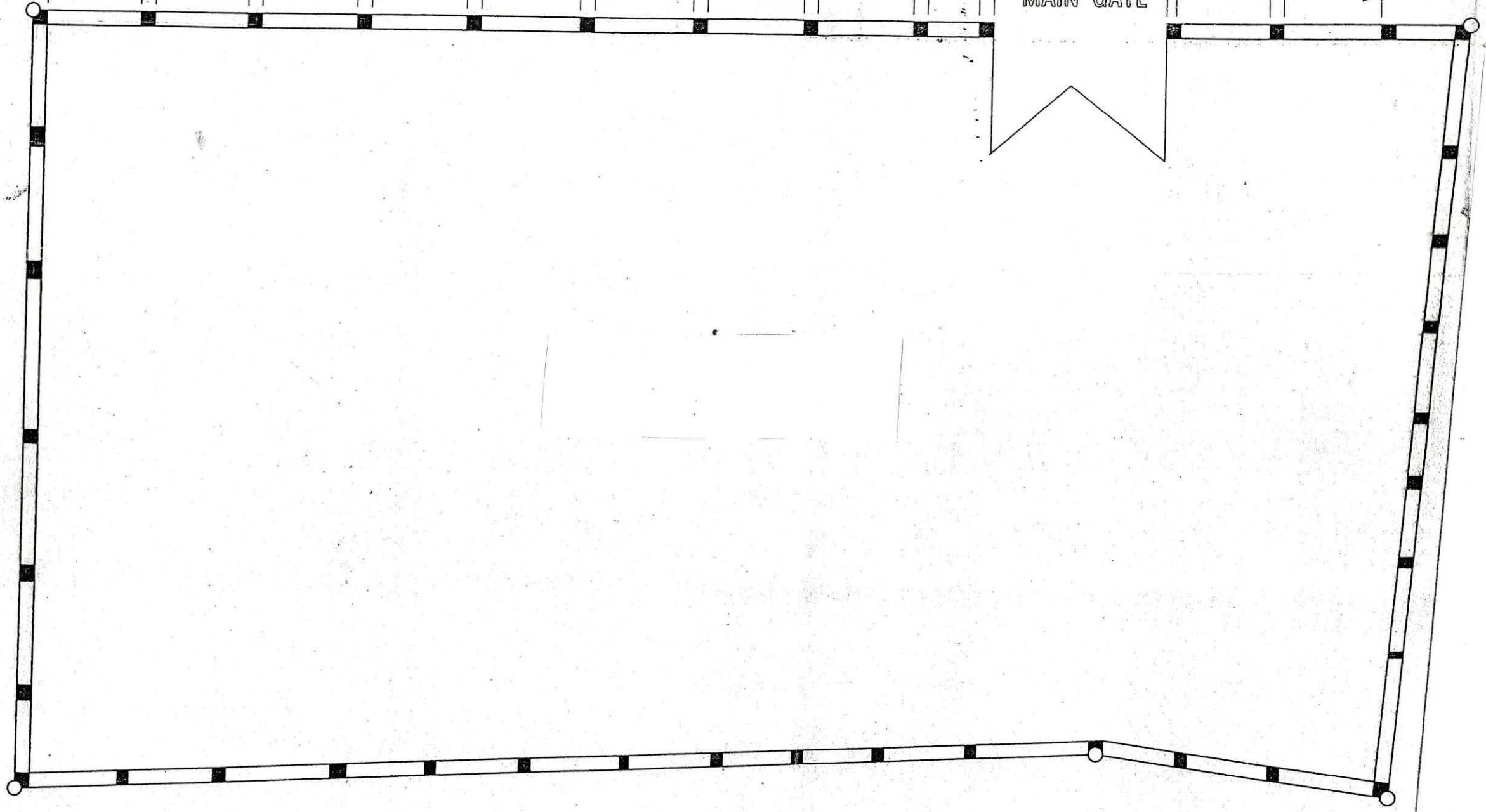
CASH FLOW PROJECTION

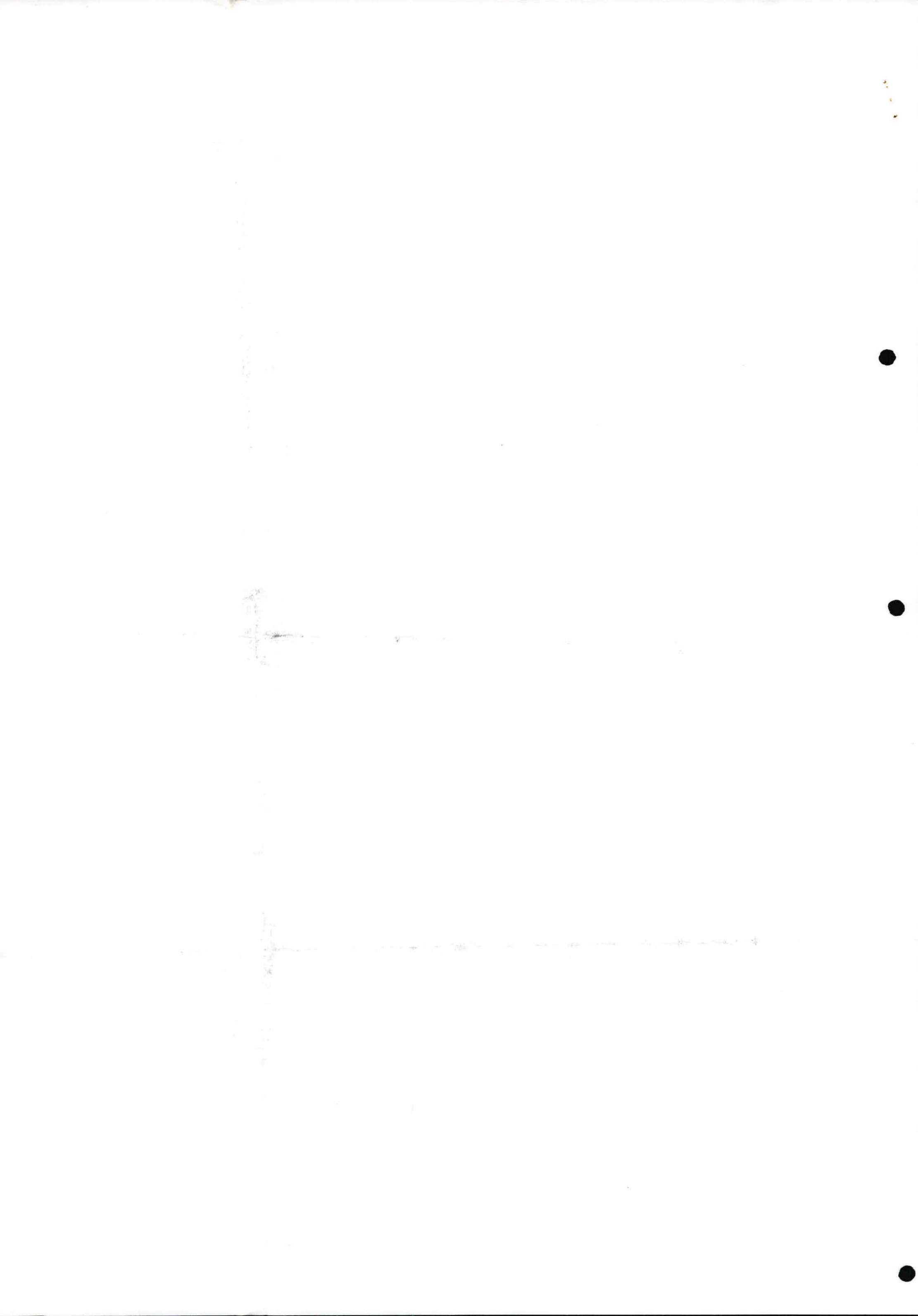
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
CASH FLOW AT THE	222,504	245,654	255,544	66,769	275,005
END OF THE YEAR					

REVENUE PROJECTION

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Sales Revenue	282,500	610,600	641,130	673,187	706,846

5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 3000 7000 5000 5000
FROM MKURANGA MAIN GATE TO D S M



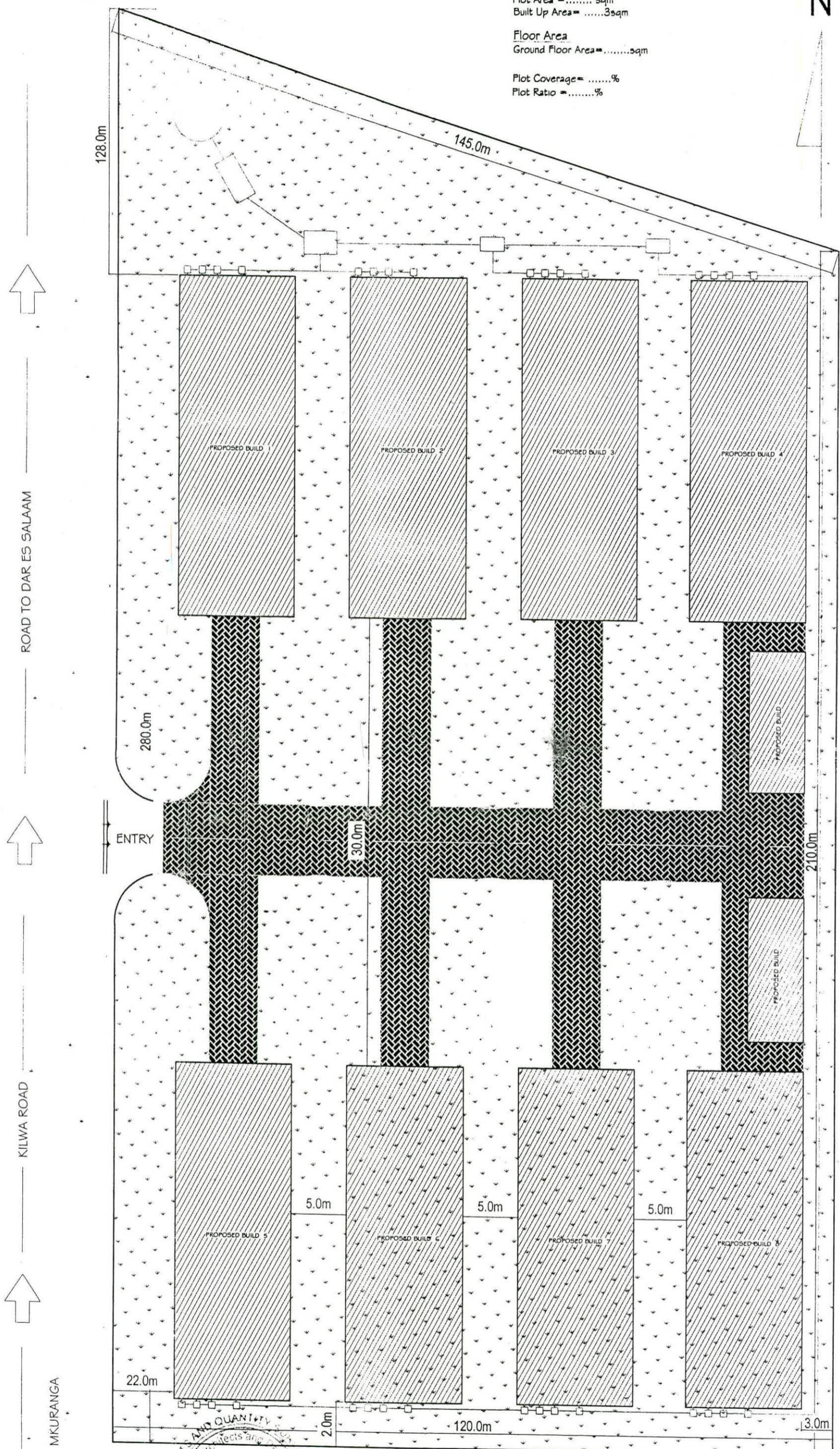


Site Description
 Plot Area = sqm
 Built Up Area = 3sqm

Floor Area
 Ground Floor Area = sqm

Plot Coverage = %
 Plot Ratio = %

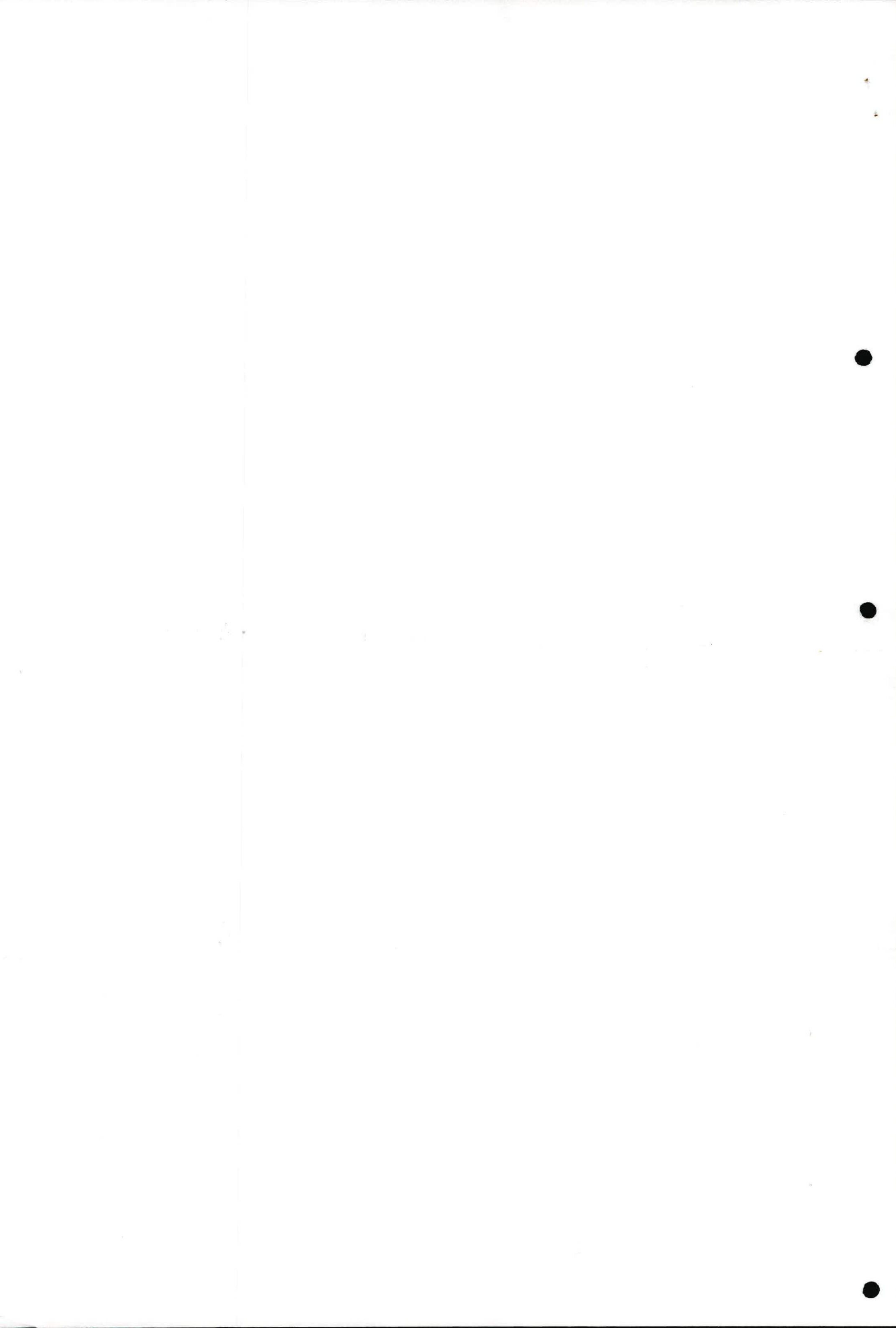
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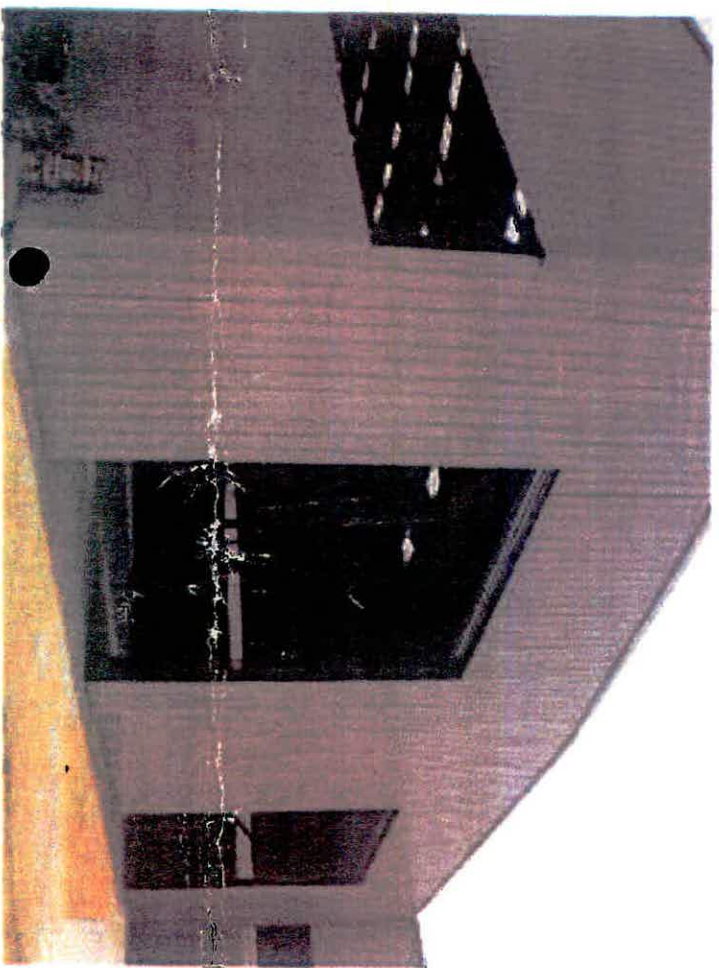
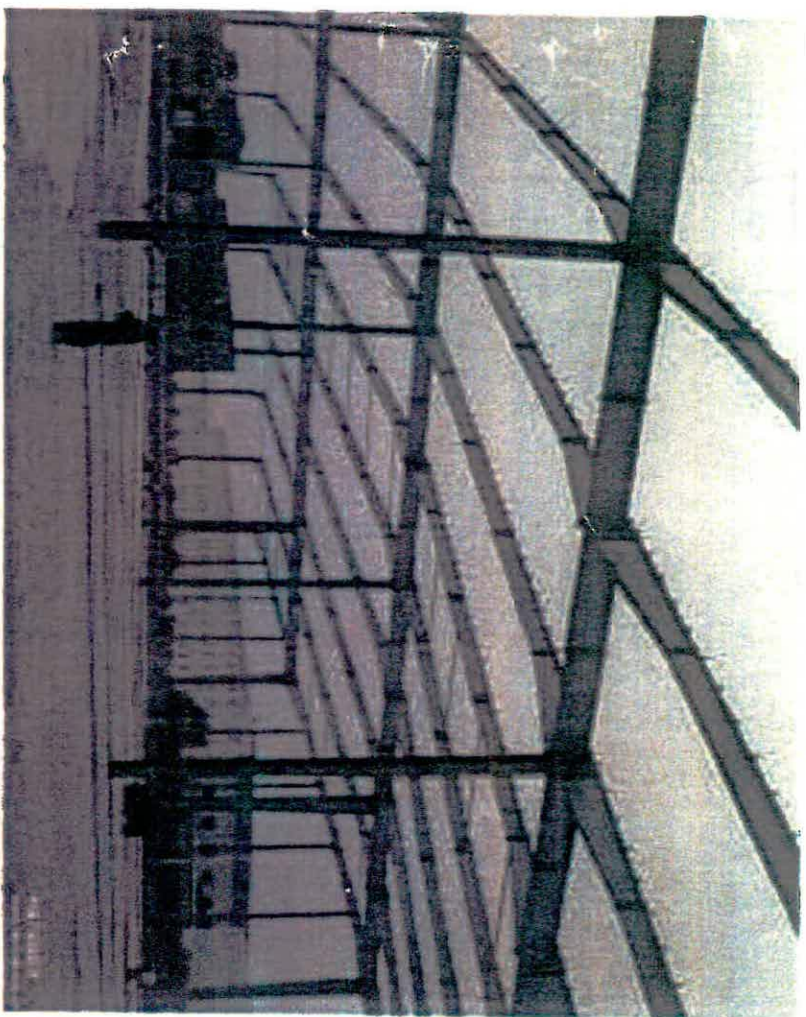


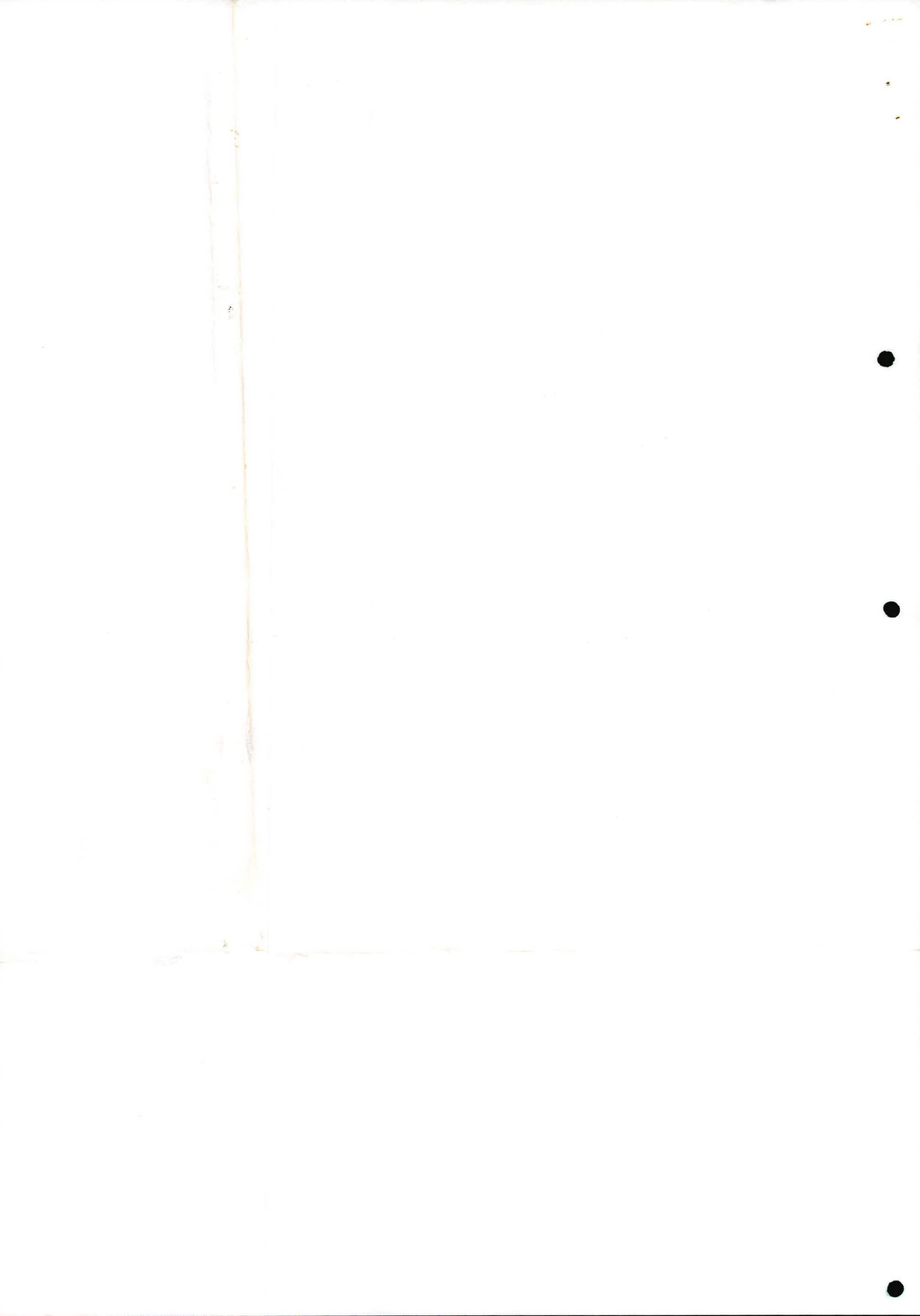
SITE PLAN



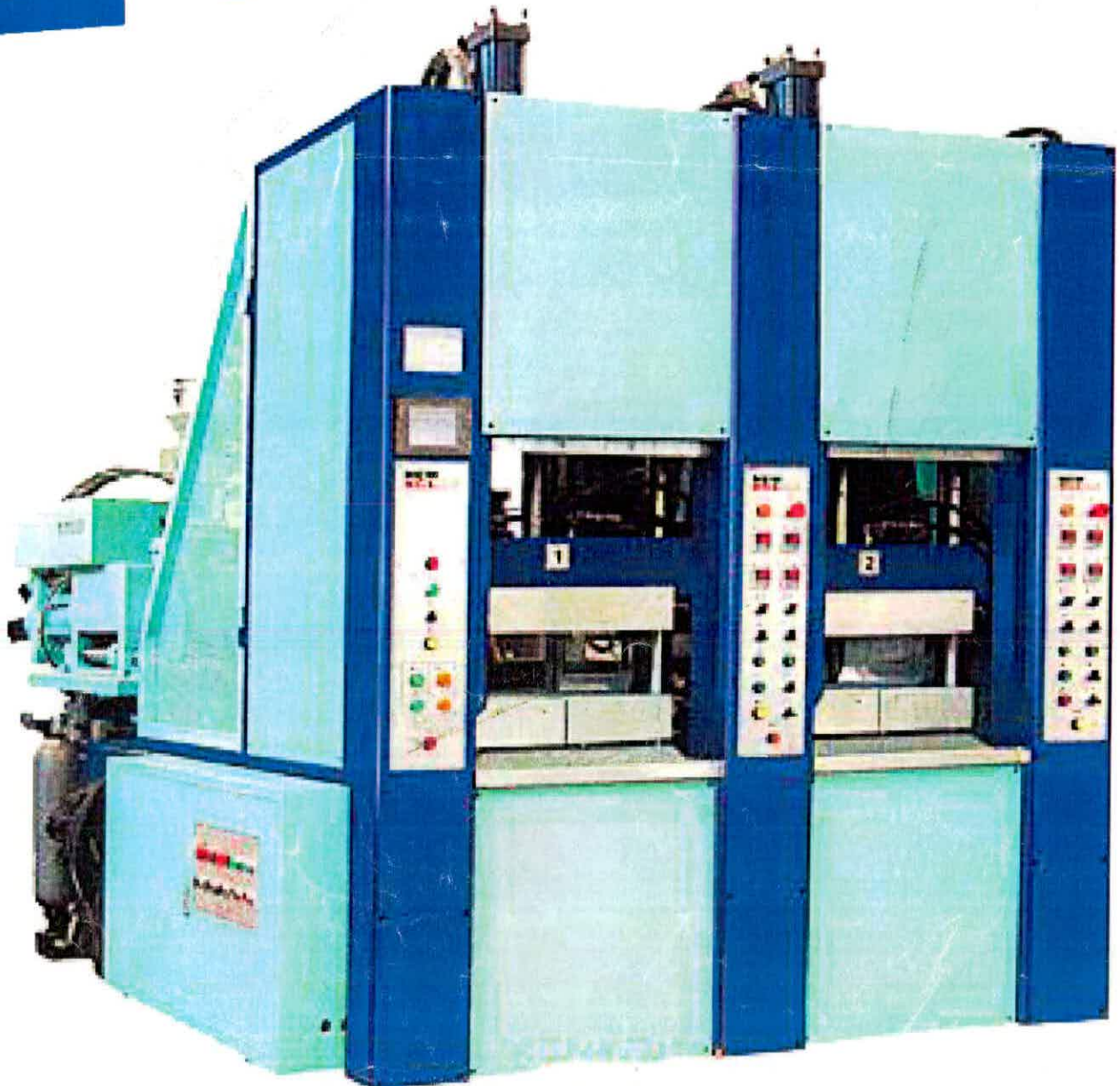
Project Name	DUNDANI MKURANGA DISTRICT		Scale
Drawn By	Checked By	DATE	1/5
1:100		JUNE 12	BY
All dimensions are in 'MM' All walls are 150mm thick except foundation walls which are 230mm thick			







EVA SHOES INJECTION MACHINES



Quick Details

- Place of Origin: Fujian, China (Mainland)
- Brand Name: NEW KCLKA
- Model Number: EK5-10S2
- color: bule-green

Packaging & Delivery

Packaging Details: machines were taken apart and packed in suitable package

Delivery Detail: 30days

Specifications

Shoes Injection Machinery

- 1.high technology assemble,
- 2.sustainable good quality,
- 3.huge productivity

Shoes Injection Machinery Technical Description

Mould Closing System

Work Stations	10
Clamping Force (kg)	150000
Mould-Opening Stroke (mm)	350
Standard Thickness of Mould (mm)	100-210
Mould Plate Size (mm)	2(290*550)
Height of Injection Nozzle (mm)	60
Method of Heating	electric
Heating Power (kw)	8.04

Injection System

Injectors (set)	2
Diameter of Screw (mm)	60
L/D Ratio of Screw	23
Max Injection Capacity (cc)	860
Injection Pressure	1100
Injection Speed (cm/sec)	10
Rotating Speed of Screw (r.p.m)	0-190
Temperature Control (section)	4

Electricity Consumption

Heater Barrel (kw)	12.1
Motor for Injector Moving (kw)	1.5
Heating Board of Mould (kw)	128
Hydraulic System (kw)(50hz)	59
Vacuum Pump (kw)	2.2
Cooling Fan of Barrel (HP)	1
Total Electricity (kw)	200
Oil Tank Size (L)	1000
Machine Weight (kg)	33200

Note: The clamping force can be increased to 210 tons, according to your requirement.

The foam eva injection molding machine is fully hydraulic and automatic operation except taking product. It is PLC controlled, its humanized parameter computer operation interface provide quick and exact terms of production. Its product range includes EVA mid-sole, slippers, sport protectors and various kinds of shoe accessories.

SANDALS & SLIPPERS



SANDALS & SLIPPERS



SANDALS



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

Land/Building 160,000/-
Plant 630,000/-
Vehicles 100,000/-
Furniture & Fittings 5,000/-
Pre-expenses 50,000/-
Others
Working Capital 100,000/-
TOTAL 1,045,000/-

Contact Details:

Name: DENNIS MWANYELO Title: PROJECT MANAGER.
Telephone: + 255 755 398 268 Fax:
Email: denismwanyelo@gmail.com

Payments to be made payable to:

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

APPLICATION SUMMARY

Company Name: UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD.

Certificate of Incorporation Number: 100207 Status: NEW

Certificate of Incorporation Date: 20th JUNE 2013.

Post Box: 16683.

Town: DARES SALAAM.

Sector: MANUFACTURING. Sub-Sector: PLASTIC FOOTWEAR & OTHER PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Investment Financing Plan in Million US\$/Tshs.

Foreign Equity	Local Equity	Foreign Loan	Local Loan
<u>0.7</u>		<u>0.345</u>	

Project Objectives: TO ESTABLISH PLASTIC FOOTWEAR AND OTHER PLASTIC PRODUCTS.

Capacity: 300,000 footwear/annum.

Employment: Foreign: 5 Local: 200 Total: 205.

Implementation Period: 3 YEARS.

Project Location

Site/Plot/Block No.: DUNDANI VILLAGE

Street: DUNDANI District: MKURANGA Region: COASTAL REGION.
(Attach sketch map showing project location)

Shareholders	Nationality	%
<u>JIANMING YAN</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>33%</u>
<u>LIFENG YAN.</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>33%</u>
<u>XIONGFEE LIN</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>33%</u>
.....
.....

7. The intended capital investment of the Company in terms of Section 2(2) of the Act is Tshs./US\$ 1,045,000.00 US\$
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\$

100/- Being the Registration Fees. **In the event this application is unsuccessful we understand that this fee will not be refunded.**

I, JIANMING YAN of Post Office Number 16683 DAR

ES SALAAM do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a director/duly

authorized agent of UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) 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 }

The 2nd day of October 2013 }

[Signature]
Applicant

Before me: Justine S. Mshana

[Signature]
Commissioner for Oaths



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 JIAN MING YAN.
(director/directors/agent of UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD.
(name of business enterprise) apply for registration of CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES.
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 DUNDANI VILLAGE
MKURANGA - COASTAL REGION.

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
4. The Principal Officers of the Company are (1) JIAN MING YAN
(2) LIFENG YAN (3) XIONGFEI LIN.
5. Auditors of the Company are TO BE APPOINTED.
6. The authorized share capital of the Company is Tshs./US\$ 180,000,000/-



SKETCH MAP SHOWING PROJECT LOCATION





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)

Unclaimed refund beyond three years will be forfeited

9411



11421

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Shaaban Robert Street, P.O. Box 938, Dar Es Salaam, Tel. +255 22 2116328-31, Fax: +255 22 2118253

RECEIPT REC012933

No.006893

Received from : UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION TANZANIA LTD

Address P. O. Box 16683, Dar Es Salaam.

Received the sum of (In words): ONE HUNDRED AND ZERO CENTS ONLY

Being payment in respect of : REGISTRATION FEE

Amount : USD 100.00

Cash / Cheque No: D/Deposits
25-Sep-2013
Date :

For Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre
BUisso 
Receiving Officer

9411

11421

Unclaimed refund beyond three years will be forfeited



TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Shaaban Robert Street, P.O. Box 938, Dar Es Salaam, Tel. +255 22 2116328-31, Fax: +255 22 2118253

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Cash / Cheque No: D/Deposits
25-Sep-2013

Date :

For Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre
BUisso

Receiving Officer



TIC Evaluation Report

Name of the Company
Unify Trading Corporation(T) Ltd

Post Box	Dundani	COI Number	100207	Contact	Dennis Mwanyelo
Post Office	16683	COI Date	20/06/2013	Designation	Managing Director ??
Region	Coast Region	Application F. No	11306	Phone	
Country	Tanzania	Status	New	Direct Phone	
		Sector	Manufacturing	Cell Phone	0755 398 268
		Sub Sector	Plastic footwear	Fax	0
		File No	042509	E-Mail Address	0

Project Location		Investment Finance Plan in Millions USD										
Plot/Block		<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Foreign Equity</th> <th>Local Equity</th> <th>Foreign Loan</th> <th>Local Loan</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0.7</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.345</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Foreign Equity	Local Equity	Foreign Loan	Local Loan	0.7	0	0.345	0		
Foreign Equity	Local Equity		Foreign Loan	Local Loan								
0.7	0		0.345	0								
Street	Dundani											
District	Mkuranga											
Region	Coast (Pwani)											

Shareholders Detail			Investment Breakdown (USD Million)	
Name	Nationality	(%)	Land/Building	0.16
Xiong Fei Lin	China	34	Plant	0.63
Lifeng Yan	China	33	Vehicles	0.1
Jian Ming Yan	China	33	Furniture & Fittings	0.005
			Pre-expenses	0.05
			Others	0
			Working Capital	0.1
			Total	1.045

Employment	28	Evaluated By	wf officer4
Capacity	30000 footwear per annum	Drawn By	wf registry1
Project Turn Over		Project Type	Foreign

Description

To establish plastic footwear production facilities

Recommendations

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

Decision

APPROVED BY EXD

Sign: *[Signature]*

Date: 04/09/13

1

Ref.No: UTCL/TIC/JUL/2013

02nd August 2013

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



Dear Sir,

RE: APPLICATION FOR TIC CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

We are incorporated company created for purposes operating plastic footwear and other plastic material manufacturing Project. The Proposed project will be in Coast Region . It is due to this reasons that we hereby submit our application for TIC Certificate of Incentives to facilitate implementation of the project.

Attached herewith please find the following basic documents for you kind approval:

1. A completed and signed application form
2. A copy of our certificate of Incorporation
3. A copy of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association
4. A certified copy of Title deed.
5. Company Board Resolution to register with TIC
6. A copy of our Feasibility study showing the implementation Period,

Thank you for your kind consideration

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "G. G. G.", written over a dotted line.

DIRECTOR



GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
HELD ON 30th July 2013

Agenda

- i) Registration with Tanzania Investment Centre
- ii) AOB

At 10.00 a.m. on July 30th 2013 the shareholders of **M/S UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED** held a meeting to discuss the agenda above. It was unanimously agreed that **M/S UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED** would register with Tanzania Investment Centre for Project of manufacturing of **Plastic Footwear And Other Plastic Products**.

There being no other business to discuss. The meeting was closed at 10.30 a.m.



.....
JIAN MING YAN
Chairman



.....
LIFENG YAN
Secretary

9411

11421

Unclaimed refund beyond three years will be forfeited



TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Shaaban Robert Street, P.O. Box 938, Dar Es Salaam, Tel. +255 22 2116328-31, Fax: +255 22 2118253

RECEIPT REC012933

No. **006893**

Received from : UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION TANZANIA LTD

Address : P. O. Box 16683, Dar Es Salaam.

Received the sum of (In words): ONE HUNDRED AND ZERO CENTS ONLY

Being payment in respect of : REGISTRATION FEE

Amount : USD 100.00

Cash / Cheque No: D/Deposits

25-Sep-2013

Date :

*For Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre*

BUisso

Receiving Officer

TICC/PP.10/042509/3

4th September 2013

Managing Director,
Unify Trading Corporation (T) Co Ltd,
P.O. Box 16683

DAR ES SALAAM

RE: CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES FOR FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION FACILITIES IN COAST REGION

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your project proposal to establish footwear production facilities as presented in the TIC P.A. 1 Form No. 11306 and Feasibility Study with a projected investment amounting to USD 1.045m.

We are pleased to inform you that your investment proposal is now officially registered by TIC and therefore the project will be granted a Certificate of Incentives 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:-

- Bank Reference for equity funding or a letter from Bank/Financial Institution that a loan is granted or is under consideration as required by Section 17(3) (f) of Tanzania Investment Act, 1997.
- Certified document showing evidence of Land ownership for the location of the project

Also be informed that you will have to submit a project implementation Progress Report on the implementation of the project in every six months for centre's information and review. Guidelines for the preparation of the report are contained in annexure attached to this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact the Centre for any clarification if the need arises. Also note that a facilitation fee equivalent to US\$ 1000.00 is payable at the ruling exchange rate prior issuance of the Certificate of Incentives. Please make deposit direct to the bank as per bank details below:

TICC/PP.10/042509/3

4th September 2013

*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



Abdi S. Kagomba
AG. 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



**KCB
BANK**

Making the
Difference

KCB BANK TANZANIA LIMITED.

Msimbazi Branch
P.O. Box 16086
Msimbazi/Narung'ombe Street
Dar es Salaam

Tel: +255 22 2183183
Fax: +255 22 2182888
Email: kcbmsimbazi@tz.kcbbankgroup.com
Website: <http://www.kcbbankgroup.com>
SWIFT: KCBLTZTZ

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

17/10/2013

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: Unify Trading Corporation (T) Ltd.

The above mentioned customer is referred.

We would like to confirm that Unify Trading Corporation (T) Ltd is one of our new customers maintaining TZS account number 3300950767 and USD account number 3300950775 effectively from this month October 2013.

The information provided is strictly confidential for your private use only without any responsibility of this bank or its officials.

Regards,

Irene Mtei.
Business Banker.

LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made this25..... Day of JUNE 2013.

WANLING INVESTMENT CO. LTD OF P.O.BOX 9099, Dar es Salaam, (Hereinafter referred to as the "LESSOR" which expression shall where the context so required and or admit include his successors and/ or assignees) of one part.

AND

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD of P.O.BOX 38582, Dar es salaam (hereinafter referred to as the (LESSEE" which expression shall where the context so require and admit include the successors and/ or assignees) of the other part.

WHEREAS

- i. The Lessor is the lawful owner of a Godown measuring approximately 600 square meters situated in the village of Kisemvule, Mkuranga- Pwani hereinafter referred as the Godown,
- ii. The Lessor desires to lease out the Godown and the Lessee who deals in footwear desires to lease the Godown for a period of full five (5) years for the purpose of making footwear materials and allied products.
- iii. That the parties hereto have consulted with other on the matter and through negotiations they have resolved to the following.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

1. In consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants' and conditions by the Lessee hereinafter contained the Lessor HEREBY DEMISES unto the Lessee the Godown TO HOLD the same unto the Lease for the term of THREE years from 1st day of July 2013 YIELDING AND PAYING therefore in advance before commencement of the lease the monthly rent of Tsh 600,000 payable annually before the 1st day of July each year during the term hereby created and subject to the covenants and conditions hereinafter appearing.

THE LESSEE HEREBY CONVENANTS with the Lessor as follows:

1. To pay the rents herein before reserved on the day and in the manner aforesaid.
2. To pay all charges for sanitary removal and electricity of the godown and the outer buildings/ structures erected by the Lessee during the said Lease term.



3. To use the Godown for material processing purposes.
4. Not to use the Godown for illegal, unlawful and or immoral purposes or any offensive trade and to indemnify the Lessor against all claims of such nature.
5. At all times to keep the Godown in good substantial repair and condition and make good and damages caused by neglect or default of the Lessee.
6. Not to make any permanent alterations or additions to the main structure or the Godown without first obtaining the written consent of the Lessor.
7. Not to assign, sublet or part with the possession of the Godown or the outer buildings/ structures erected thereon without the written consent of the Lessor and which consent however shall not be unreasonable withheld.
8. Not to use the Godown or the outer buildings/ structures in a way which would create annoyance or nuisance or any danger to the public, neighbors and Lessors properties that are kept in the said site at Kisemvule village, Mkuranga- Pwani.
9. To avoid interfering with the security of all other properties kept and maintained at the said site at DUNDANI village, Mkuranga – Pwani.
10. To store all goods inside the Godown and provide security for the Godown and the outer buildings/ structures at the Lessee's risk.
11. On the expiration or soon after the determination of the term hereby granted the Lessee shall deliver up the Godown to the Lessor with all locks and fasteners and all accessories found in the Godown in good substantial repair and condition.

THE LESSOR HEREBY CONENANTS with the Lessee as follows:

1. To pay all site rates, land rates, withholding taxes or other imposition during the currency of the said term.
2. The lessee paying the rent hereby reserved and observing and performing the several covenants' and stipulations herein on the part of the Lessee contained shall peacefully hold and enjoy the Godown during the created without interruption by the Lessor or any person claiming under or in trust for the lessor.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and declared

1. If any, whenever during the said term the said reserved or any part thereof shall be unpaid for thirty (30) days and whereby a covenant (s) on the Lessee's part herein contained shall not be performed or observed then in any of the said cases it shall be lawfully for the Lessor after giving notice of one month

at any time thereafter to re- enter upon the demised premises and thereafter this Lease Agreement shall absolutely determine but without prejudice to any right or remedies which may have accrued to either party against the other in respect of antecedent breach of any of the covenants herein contained,

2. If there shall be no breach or no- observance of any of the covenants on the part of the Lessee, the Lessee shall be at liberty to renew the Lease at the expiration of this Agreement by giving the other Lessor a Ninety (90) days notice of his desire to do so ;
3. Any notice under this Lease Agreement shall be writing and any notice to the Lessee shall be sufficiently served if left addressed to him on the demised premises or sent to him by registered post at his / it aforesaid address.
4. In the event the Godown or any part thereof at anytime during the said term is damage or destroyed by fire or explosion not a result of the Lessors negligence so as to be unfit for occupation and use, the Lessee shall reinstate Godown only so that they shall be as commodious and convenient in shall respects as they were before such damage or destruction at his own expenses.
5. This Lease Agreement is made and shall be contained in accordance with the Law of Tanzania.



LIN CHUNHUA
(WAN LIANG INVESTMENT CO . LTD)



LIN XIONGFEI
UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION
(T) LTD

WAN LIANG INVESTMENT Co.LTD
P. O. BOX 9099
DAR ES SALAAM

BEFORE ME APPEARED MASHAUNDA

09/07/2022



Unclaimed refund beyond three years will be forfeited



TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Shaaban Robert Street, P.O. Box 938, Dar Es Salaam, Tel. +255 22 2116328-31, Fax: +255 22 2118253

RECEIPT REC013170



Handwritten number '5' circled in blue ink.

Received from : UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION TANZANIA LTD

Address : P.O. Box 16683 Dar Es Salaam

Received the sum of (In words): ONE THOUSAND AND ZERO CENTS ONLY

Being payment in respect of : CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

Amount : USD 1,000.00

Cash / Cheque No: D/Deposits

Date : 15-Oct-2013

BU Issa

Receiving Officer

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

TICC/PP.10/042509/50

24/10/2013

Commissioner for Customs & Excise,
Tanzania Revenue Authority,
P.O. Box 9053,
DAR ES SALAAM

Dear Sir,

**RE: DUTY/VAT REMISSIONS ON THE CAPITAL/DEEMED
CAPITAL GOODS OF CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES NO.
042509**

M/S Unifly Trading Corporation (T) Limited is a TIC registered company with certificate of incentives **No. 042509** which is valid up to **August 2016**

The company has been registered with objectives of establishing facilities for plastic footwear production.

Attached herewith please find a list of Capital/ Deemed Capital Goods for Duty and VAT remissions approval.

Yours sincerely

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE



N.A. Senzia

FOR: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD

P.O. BOX 16683, DAR ES SALAAM TEL+ 255 755 398 268

5

Ref. No: UNI08/02/013

Date: 18th October, 2013

Commissioner of Customs & Excise
Tanzania Revenue Centre,
P.O. Box 9053,
DAR ES SALAAM.

UFS:

Executive Director,
Tanzania Investment Centre,
P.O. Box 938,
DAR ES SALAAM.



Dear Sir,

**RE: REQUEST FOR DUTY / VAT EXEMPTION ON CAPITAL/
DEEMED CAPITAL GOODS FOR CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES
NO: 042509**

We are a TIC approved project with Certificate of Incentives **No.042509** and registered for the purposes of operating a manufacturing company.

The Company is requesting exemption on Capital/Deemed Capital Goods for the implementation of its planned activities.

We look forward to your quick response and facilitation of our request for the smooth implementation of our project.

Yours Sincerely,


.....
MANAGING DIRECTOR

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD
P. O. BOX 16683
DAR ES SALAAM

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD

P.O. BOX 16683, DAR ES SALAAM

DEALS WITH: SHOES & PLASTIC MATERIALS MANUFACTURING


LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

NO	DESCRIPTION / ITEM	QUANTITY
1	Foam Eva injection moldings machine with accessories	10set
2	Upper molding machine with accessories	10set
3	PVC crystal shoes injection molding machine (single colour)	10set
4	PVC crystal shoes injection molding machine (double colour)	10set
5	EVA Injection Molding Machine and Accessory	10set
6	PVC Air Blowing Injection Moulding Machine and Accessory	7set
7	Generator	5set
8	Transformer	5set
9	Wiring Box Cable	5set
10	EVA-Shoes Conveyer (For shoes making)	10set
11	Air Compressor.	20set
12	Air Drier.	10set
13	Air Accumulator Tank and Accessory	5set
14	30T Cooling Water Tower.	10set
15	Industrial Water Pump.	5set
16	Color Mixer	10set
17	Industrial Water Pipe and Accessory	5set
18	PVC. Oil Powder Mixer	10set
19	PVC Crusher	10set
20	Industrial Fan	100set
21	Electric Drill	5pcs
22	Grinding Machine	5pcs
23	Electric Welder	5pcs
24	Cutting Machine	5pcs
25	Jack	10pcs
26	Electronic Balance	10pcs
27	Safety Box	10pcs
28	Mould	1000pcs
29	Industrial vacuum Cleaner	20
30	Cable	200roll



Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.

010376351

Shipper XIAMEN LONGSHUNDA TRADING CO., LTD ADDRESS: 6A, 3 JIANYE ROAD, SIMING DISTRICT, XIAMEN, CHINA TEL: 0592-6031898 FAX: 0592-3761918		Booking No. 13009849320-A	B/L No. MOLU13009849320
Consignee (Not negotiable unless consigned 'to order') UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD. P.O. BOX 16683, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA TEL: +255758777888		 COMBINED TRANSPORT BILL OF LADING RECEIVED in apparent external good order and condition except as otherwise noted the total number of Containers or other packages or units enumerated below(*) for transportation from the Place of Receipt to the Place of Delivery subject to the terms hereof. One of the original Bills of Lading must be surrendered duly endorsed in exchange for the Goods or Delivery Order unless otherwise provided herein. In accepting this Bill of Lading the Merchant expressly accepts and agrees to all its terms whether printed, stamped or written, or otherwise incorporated, notwithstanding the non-signing of this Bill of Lading by the Merchant. IN WITNESS whereof the number of original Bills of Lading stated below have been signed, one of which being accomplished, the other(s) to be void. (Terms of Bill of Lading continued on the back hereof)	
Notify Party SAME AS CONSIGNEE			
Pre-carriage by	Place of receipt XIAMEN - CY	Shipper's Declared Value _____ USD subject to clause 6(2) overleaf. If no value declared, liability limit applies as per clause 5(2)(C), 6(1), or 29 as applicable.	
Ocean vessel/Voy. No. 041W36 CHICAGO EXPRESS	Port of loading XIAMEN	Also Notify _____ (For Merchant's reference only)	
Port of discharge DAR-ES-SALAAM	Place of delivery DAR-ES-SALAAM - CY	Final destination for the Merchant's reference	

Container No.; Seal No.; Marks & Nos	No. of Containers or Packages	HM	Type or kind of Containers or Packages - Description of goods	Gross Weight	Measurement
MOTU0603014/MOL251567F/C4			FREIGHT PREPAID. SHIPPER'S LOAD AND COUNT.	(KGS)	(M3)
MOTU0670413/MOL251555F/C4	6	X	40' HIGH CUBE CONTAINERS		
TCLU5455510/MOL251553F/C4			SAID TO CONTAIN:		
TGHU6910767/MOL251556F/C4			26 PACKAGES	27,050.000	40.000
TGHU9292549/MOL251554F/C4			FOAM EVA INJECTION MOLDING MACHINE WITH ACCESSORIES (EK3-6E2)		
TGHU9410641/MOL251557F/C4			UPPER MOLDING MACHINE WITH ACCESSORIES (EK-8806)		
			PVC CRYSTAL SHOES INJECTION MOLDING MACHINE (SINGLE COLOR) WITH ACCESSORIES (EK-720S)		
			PVC CRYSTAL SHOES INJECTION MOLDING MACHINE (DOUBLE COLOR) WITH ACCESSORIES (EK-7324S)		
			SLIPPER MATERIALS MOLDS		
N/M					
			35 PACKAGES	24,845.000	45.000
N/M			FOAM EVA INJECTION MOLDING MACHINE WITH ACCESSORIES (EK3-6E2)		
			UPPER MOLDING MACHINE WITH		
* Total number of Containers or other packages or units received by the Carrier (in words):			SIX CONTAINERS	Continued on Attached Rider	

Code	Tariff Item	Basis	Freighted as	Curr.	Rate	Per	Prepaid	Collect

中国厦门外轮代理有限公司
China Ocean Shipping Agency Xiamen

楊清泉

No. of Originals THREE	Place and date of B/L issue XIAMEN 03-SEP-2013	Totals & Pay at:
LADEN ON BOARD THE VESSEL CHICAGO EXPRESS VOY NO 041W36 AT XIAMEN		Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd. as Carrier
Date 03-SEP-2013	Signature	
THIRD ORIGINAL		(10) As Agent For

As Agents

As Agents

Particulars furnished by shipper

TANZANIA



Certificate of Incorporation

Section 15

No 100207

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) 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 20TH day of JUNE

TWO THOUSAND AND THIRTEEN

Asst. Registrar of Companies



TANZANIA REVENUE AUTHORITY

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

FOR

TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN)

(ISSUED UNDER SECTION 133 OF THE INCOME TAX ACT NO. 11 OF 2004)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

.....UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED.....

has been registered with the Tanzania Revenue Authority and assigned the Taxpayer Identification Number

121-549-255

with effect from02/08/2013.....

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. N. Kassera', is written over a stylized signature line.

P. N. Kassera

COMMISSIONER FOR DOMESTIC REVENUE

OFFICIAL SEAL



TANZANIA REVENUE AUTHORITY

Certificate of Registration for Value Added Tax (VAT)

(ISSUED UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE VALUE ADDED TAX ACT NO. 24 OF 1997)

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED**

WHOSE TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN) IS

121-549-255

HAS BEEN REGISTERED FOR VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

AND ASSIGNED VAT REGISTRATION NUMBER (VRN)

40-017113-B

**FOR BUSINESS LOCATED AT NYERERE ROAD 4
DAR ES SALAAM**

WITH EFFECT FROM 12 September 2013

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND

THIS 10th DAY OF September 2013

**P. N. Kassera
COMMISSIONER FOR VAT**



NOTE: THE REQUIREMENTS UNDER WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED ARE STATED OVERLEAF



8

TANZANIA REVENUE AUTHORITY

TRA/CE/C/P.20/08/ 3554

30th October, 2013

Managing Director,
M/s Unify Trading Corporation (T) Ltd,
P.O.Box 16683,
DAR ES SALAAM.

**RE: DUTY/VAT EXMPTION ON CAPITAL/DEEMED CAPITAL GOODS
CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES NO. 042509 OF 04.09.2013 TIN: 121-
549-255**

We are writing in response to your letter Ref. UNI08/02/013 dated 18th October, 2013 supported by the letter Ref. TICC/PP.10/042509/50 of 24th October, 2013 from Tanzania Investment Centre, regarding the captioned subject.

We hereby confirm and approve items as per a one page list herewith attached as capital/deemed capital goods for establishment and facilitation of your project with certificate of incentives mentioned above. You are also advised to take note of the deleted items which are not eligible for exemption under the project

The approved deemed capital will be subjected to 75% exemption of Import Duty payable while VAT will be relieved at the rate of 45% of VAT payable. However, items which are capital goods by generic description will still enjoy 100% VAT relief. Please complete VAT form 224 and submit for approval to the Commissioner for Domestic Revenue for local purchases and the Commissioner for Customs and Excise for importations.

Sincerely yours,



Godfrey Kitundu

FOR: COMMISSIONER FOR CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

RM/
C.C: Manager Tax Exemption,
C.C: Manager- TRA Pwani,
C.C: Executive Director, TIC
Dar es salaam

ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified

CUSTOMS & EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Sokoine Drive, P.O. Box 9053, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Tel: +255-22-2117765, or 255-22-2127783/4/6/8 Fax: +255 22 2138878/2135193

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD

P.O. BOX 16683, DAR ES SALAAM

DEALS WITH: SHOES & PLASTIC MATERIALS MANUFACTURING

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

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16	Color Mixer	10set
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19	PVC Crusher	10set
20	Industrial Fan	100set
21	Electric Drill	5pcs
22	Grinding Machine	5pcs
23	Electric Welder	5pcs
24	Cutting Machine	5pcs
25	Jack	10pcs
26	Electronic Balance	10pcs
27	Safety Box	10pcs
28	Mould	1000pcs
29	Industrial vacuum Cleaner	20
30	Cable	200roll





9

00220357

verified true copy
of the original
signature
date 23/10/2013

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

For: Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre

Certificate of Incentives

(Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997)

042509

No:

This is to certify that

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

P.O. BOX 16683

of address

DAR ES SALAAM

has been granted a Certificate of Incentives to invest in a new, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ enterprise known as

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

KISEMVULE, MKURANGA

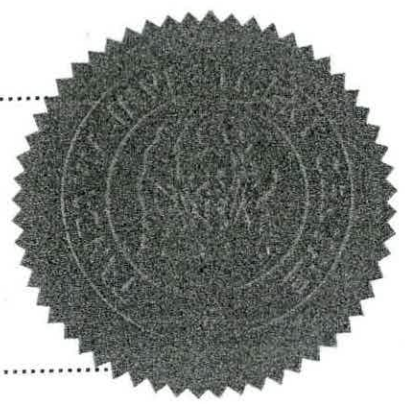
Which is located at

COAST (PWANI)

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

Executive Director

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



Dated 4TH SEPTEMBER 2013

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 (%)
Xion Fei Lin	Chinese	34
Lifeng Yan	Chinese	33
Jian Ming Yan	Chinese	33

2. Proposed Activities : **To establish plastic footwear production facilities**

3. Sector: **Manufacturing** Subsector **Plastic footwear**

4. Investment cost: Foreign **USD 1.045m.** Local **-** Total **USD 1.045m**

5. Project Financing: Equity **USD 0.7m.** Loans **USD 0.345m.** Total **USD 1.045m.**

6. Source, terms and conditions of loan.....

7. Assets to be invested:

Capital items:	Foreign	Local	Total
	USD 1.045m.	-	USD 1.045m.

8. Technology Agreement **None**

9. Date of TIC Registration: **4th September 2013**

10. Implementation period **September 2013 - August 2016**

11. Operative date **September 2016**

12. Investment Incentive Grade: As defined in part III Section 19 (1), (2) and Section 20 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 **And VAT as per Customs Tariff Act, 1976 & VAT Act, 1997**
 - (i) Applicable Import Duty **As per Income Tax Act, 2004 (as amended)**
 - (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 
Executive Director

DATE: 10TH APRIL, 2017
TO: TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE
FROM: UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD
SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT OF UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD FOR THE PERIOD OF TWENTY FOUR MONTHS.

1. Planned activities for the period under report

- a) To establish a facility to manufacture all type of footwear products.
- b) Mobilizing funds for extending and modernizing the factory.
- c) Purchasing Land and installing more manufacturing equipments.
- d) Starting second phase by expanding the factory by establishing branches and invests more capital.

2. Achievement made on the planned project implementation schedule to date.

- a) First phase has already started and completed.

3. Project Financial Expenditure to date

Item	Total USD Million
Land and Buildings	185,000
Plant and Machinery	135,000
Motor Vehicles	50,000
Furniture/ Office Equipment	10,000
Pre Operation Expenses	20,000
Working Capital	70,000
Total Financial	470,000/=

4. Project Financing

Total expenditure to date is USD 470,000

Finance sources: a) Equity USD 470,000

5. Problem and Solution

a) Securing of the exemptions to continue implementing the project.

6. Future Plans

a) Invest more on machines and technology

b) Extend more into human resource

7. Recommendations

We advice Tanzania Investment Centre to authorize letter to TRA for obtaining the Exemptions for new arrival machines.

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD
P. O. BOX 1133
DAR ES SALAAM

Signed by:



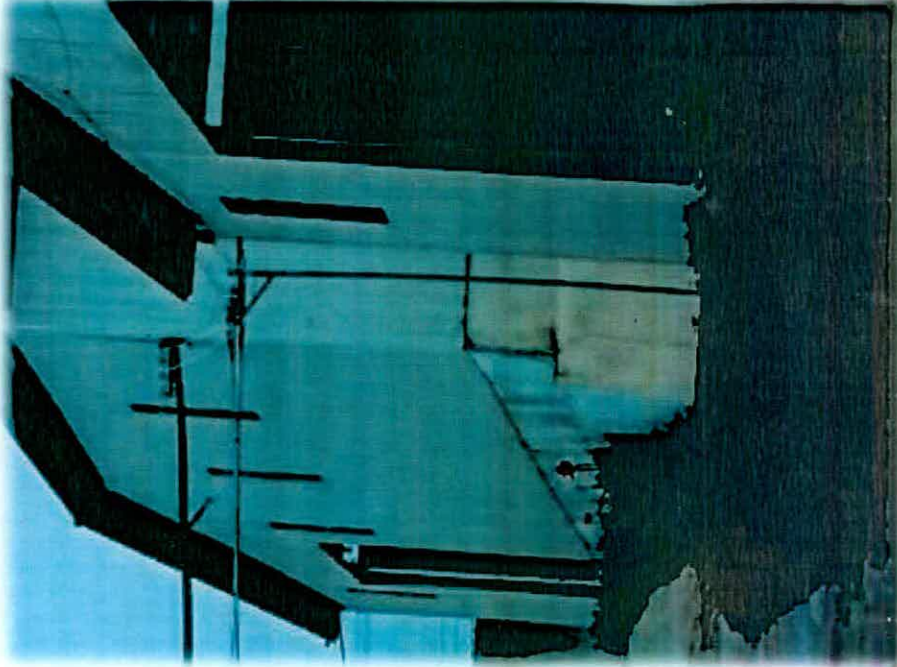
.....
JIANMING YAN
Managing Director

Encl: **Project Pictures**

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (P) LIMITED



UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED



LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 1st day of September, 2016
WAN LIANG INVESTMENT CO. LTD of P.O.Box 9099, Dar es Salaam
(Hereinafter referred to the "LESSOR" Which expression shall where the context so
required and or admit include his successors and / or assignees) of one part.

AND

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD of P.O.Box 16683, Dar es Salaam
(hereinafter referred to as the "LESSEE" which expression shall where the context so
require and admit include the successors and / or assignees) of the other part.

WHEREAS

- i) The Lessor is the lawfully owner of Plot No. 2&3 and a Godown (measuring approximately 800 square meters situated) in the Village of **Dundani, Mkuranga** - **Coast Region** hereinafter referred as the Godown.
- ii) The Lessor desires to lease out the Godown and the Lessee who deals with footwear desires to lease the Godown for a period of full Five (5) years for the purpose of making footwear and allied products.
- iii) That the parties hereto have consulted with other on the matter and through negotiations they have resolved to the following.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

1. In consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants' and conditions by the Lessee hereinafter contained the Lessor HEREBY DEMISES unto the Lessee by Godown TO HOLD the same unto the Lease for the term five year 1st September 2016 to 31st 2021 YIELDING AND PATING therefore in advance before commencement of the lease the monthly rent of Tshs. 1,300,000/= payable annually before the 1st day of May each year during the term 15,600,000/= (Fifteen million six hundred thousand only) per year hereby created and subject to the covenants and conditions hereinafter appearing.

THE LESSEE HEREBY COVENANTS with the Lessor as follows:

1. To pay the rents herein before on the day and in manner aforesaid.
2. To pay all charges for sanitary removal and electricity of the Godown and the outer buildings/stures erected by the Lessee during the said Lease term.
3. To use the Godown for material processing and manufacturing purposes.
4. Not to use the Godown for illegal, unlawful and or immoral purposes or any offensive trade and to indemnify the Lessor against all claims of such nature.

5. At all times to keep the Godown in good substantial repair and condition and make good and damages caused by neglect or default of the Lessee.
6. Not to make any permanent alterations or additions to the main structure or the Godown without first obtaining the written consent of the Lessor.
7. Not to assign, sublet or part with the possession of the Godown or the outer buildings/structures erected thereon without the written consent of the Lessor and which consent however shall not be unreasonable withheld.
8. Not to use the godown or the outer buildings/structures in a way which would create annoyance or nuisance or any danger to the public, neighbors and Lessors properties that are kept in the said site at Dundani, Mkuranga - Coast Region.
9. To avoid interfering with the security of all other properties kept and maintained at the said site at Village of Dundani, Mkuranga - Coast Region.
10. To store all goods inside the Godown and provide security for the Godown and the outer buildings/ structures at the Lessee's risk.
11. On the expiration or soon after the determination of the term hereby granted the Lessee shall deliver up the Godown to the Lessor with all locks and fasteners and all accessories found in the Godown in good substantial repair and condition.

THE LESSOR HEREBY COVENANTS with the Lessee as follows:

1. To pay all site rates, land rates, withholding taxes or other imposition during the currency of the said term.
2. The lessee paying the rent hereby reserved and observing and performing the several covenants' and stipulations herein on the part of the Lessee contained shall peacefully hold and enjoy the Godown during the created without interruption by the Lessor or any person claiming under or in trust for the lessor.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and declared

1. If any, whenever during the said term the said reserved or any part thereof shall be unpaid for thirty (30) days and whereby a covenant (s) on the Lessee's part herein contained shall not be performed or observed then in any of the said cases it shall be lawfully for Lessor after giving notice of one month at any time thereafter to re-enter upon the demised premises and thereafter this Lease Agreement shall absolutely determine but without prejudice to any right or remedies which may have accrued to either part against the other in respect of antecedent breach of any of the covenants herein contained.

2. If there shall be no breach or no-observance of any of the covenants on the party of the Lessee, the Lessee shall be at liberty to renew the Lessor a Ninety (90) days notice of his desire to do so;
3. Any notice under this Lease Agreement shall be writing and any notice to the Lessee shall be sufficiently served if left addressed to him on the demised premises or sent him by registered post at his/it aforesaid address.
4. In the event the Godown or any part thereof at anytime during the said term is damage or destroyed by fire or explosion bot a result of the Lessors negligence so as to be unfit for occupation and use, the Lessee shall reinstate Godown only so that they shall be as commodious and convenient in shall respects as they were before such damage or detruction at his own expenses.
5. This lease Agreement is made and shall be contained in accordance with the Law of Tanzania
6. To make sure that completes the construction of stores and the Tenant takes possession of the same on the agreed date.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have duly executed these presents in the manner hereinafter appearing.

SINED at Dar es Salaam by the said
MR LIN CHUHUA
 Who is known to me personally
 _____ the latter
 Being known to me personally in my
 Presence this 1st September , 2016

林春华

Name : _____
 Signature : _____
 Postal Address : _____
 Qualification : **ADVOCATE**



SEALED with the common seal of the said
UNIFLY TRADING CORP. (T) LIMITED
 In our presence this 1st September , 2016

SEAL

Signature: _____
 Postal Address: P.O.Box 16683 Dar es Salaam
 Qualification: **DIRECTOR**
 Signature: _____
 Postal Address: P.O.Box 16683 Dar es Salaam
 Qualification: **DIRECTOR**

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD
 P. O. BOX 16683
 DAR ES SALAAM



UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD

Dealers with manufacturing of shoes and allied product
Location: Mkuranga - Coastal Region Plot No. 13, Block 14
P.O.Box 16683, DAR ES SALAAM

0758 777888/ 0755 398268 / 0878 0687866666

10th April, 2017

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE,
P.O.BOX 938,
DAR ES SALAAM.

Dear Sir,

RE: SUBMISSION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT FOR UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD

Reference is made to the above heading.

We would to submit our progress report as for twenty four months. We thank you in advance and hope our request we be dealt accordingly

Sincerely yours,

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD
P. O. BOX 16683
DAR ES SALAAM


JIANMING YAN
Managing Director



12

TICC/PP.10/ 042509/12

24th April 2017

Managing Director,
Unify Trading Corporation (T) Ltd,
P. O. Box 16683,
DAR ES SALAAM

Dear Sir,

RE: SIX MONTHS PROGRESS REPORT FOR TWENTLY FOUR MONTHS

We acknowledge receipt of your 6 month's progress report for the project of **establishment of plastic footwear product facilities** in Kisemvule, Mkuranga – Coast (Pwani) which was received on 10th April 2017.

We commend on the achievements attained during the period under review, especially the completion of all ground work related activities including completing the first phase of the project and other activities during the period.

We are optimistic that you shall proceed implementing the rest of your plans with great passion.

In additional to that, do not hesitate to notify the centre for any problem facing your company for quick intervention

Sincerely yours

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE



Veronica T. Mrema

For: Executive Director

Unclaimed refund beyond three years will be forfeited



TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Shaaban Robert Street, P.O. Box 938, Dar Es Salaam, Tel. +255 22 2116328-31, Fax: +255 22 2118253

RECEIPT REC031926

No. 025201

Received from : UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION TANZANIA LTD

Address P. O. Box 16683, Dar Es Salaam

Received the sum of (In words): ONE THOUSAND AND ZERO CENTS ONLY

TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE
RECEIVED
20 APR 2017
P. O. Box 938
DAR-ES-SALAAM

Being payment in respect of : CERTIFICATE OF INCENTIVES

Amount : USD 1,000.00

Cash / Cheque No: D/Deposit/20/04

Date : 20-Apr-2017

For Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre

Buisso

Receiving Officer

(B)

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD

Dealers with manufacturing of shoes, slippers, sandals and allied products

Location: Dundani, kwa Juma Mzee, Mkuranga.

P.O.Box 16683, Dar es Salaam. Tel: +255 755 398 268

TIN NO: 121-549-255, VAT: 40-017113-B TAX REGION (KIBAHA)

22nd MAY, 2017

DIRECTOR,
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTER,
P.O.BOX ,
DAR ES SALAAM.



Dear Sir,

RE: EXTENSION OF INCENTIVE CERTIFICATE

The heading above refers.

I am very humble to inform your good office to extend the period of my incentive certificate if possible for the period of **TWO YEARS**. I still have a plan of importing machines for making different varieties of shoes, as demand increase inside Tanzania and outside.

It's my sincere hope that my request will get positive response.

Thanking you

叶建明

.....
JIANMING YAN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LTD
P.O. BOX 16683
DAR ES SALAAM
25 MAY 2017

PROJECT FOR EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

Name of the Project: UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) Ltd

Project Description: Certificate No: **042509**

To establish plastic footwear production facility

Approval Date: 04th September, 2013

Implementation Period Expiry: September 2013 – August 2016

Number of Previous Extensions: NIL

Reasons for this Extension:

To accomplish the implementation of the project

Recommendations:

I recommend the project implementation period be extended for one year

Decision:

Approved
Manager
AS Exp
11/6/17



0223141

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Certificate of Incentives

(Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997)

THIS CERTIFICATE REPLACE AMENDMENT ON SECTION 10 & 11
 EXTENDS THE PREVIOUS ONE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED
 NO. 042509 ISSUED ON No: 042509
 4/9/13 *W. Sambo* *W. Sambo*

This is to certify that

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

P.O. BOX 16683

of address.....

DAR ES SALAAM

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

UNIFLY TRADING CORPORATION (T) LIMITED

Which is located at

KISEMVULE, MKURANGA

COAST REGION

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

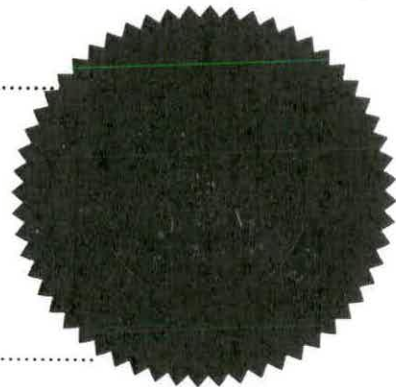
W. Sambo

Executive Director

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

11TH JUNE 2017

Dated



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 (%)
Xion Fei Lin	Chinese	34
Lifeng Yan	Chinese	33
Jian Ming Yan	Chinese	33
2. Proposed Activities: **To Establish Plastic Footwear Production Facilities**
3. Sector: **Manufacturing** Subsector: **Plastic Footwear**
4. Investment cost: Foreign **USD 1.045m.** Local **-** Total **USD 1.045m.**
5. Project Financing:

Equity USD 0.7m.	Loans USD 0.345m.	Total USD 1.045m.
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6. Source, terms and conditions of loan.....
7. Assets to be invested:

Capital items:	Foreign	Local	Total
	USD 1.045m.	-	USD 1.045m.
8. Technology Agreement **None**
9. Date of TIC Registration: **4th September 2013**
10. Implementation period **September 2013 - August 2017**
11. Operative date **September 2017**
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 **EAC Customs Management Act. 2004 and VAT Act. 2014**
 - (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 ammended
 - (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 
Executive Director