TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BUSINESS PLAN

FOR

ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT

FOR COPPER AND OTHER MINERALS PROCESSING

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED is a company registered in Tanzania under Certificate of Incorporation No.153897395 issued on 26th October 2021.

The project promoters have sufficient knowledge and experience in mineral exploration, exploitation and financing, TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED, promoters of the project are well established business carrying out various businesses but majoring in mining businesses. Having been in the business for over 15 years the directors are now well prepared for establishing copper and other minerals processing plant Tanzania.

The business plan has been prepared for TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED for copper and other minerals processing project.

The implementation of this project will include following activities:

- Registration of project to TIC
- Obtaining various permit and license
- Ordering machines and other project equipments
- Installation of machines
- Recruiting

The proposed project is estimated to cost about US$ 1m to be sourced partially from foreign financial institutions and shareholders equity

1.2 THE PROJECT PROMOTERS

The shareholders of this project are individuals with diverse professional and international business backgrounds. The company is owned by three shareholders, namely: –

NAME	% of ownership	Nationality
Joseph Anthony Komba	26	Tanzania
To Vu	26	Vietnam
Vu Thi Loan	23	Vietnam
Shomari Selemani	25	Tanzania

1.3 LOCATION.

The project head office will be located at **Mhumbi Village, Ludewa District, QDS 285/2,285/4 Njombe** Region Tanzania.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to work out the technical and commercial details and financial viability of a plant for minerals processing.

1.5 Overview of the Mining Sector

Tanzania is among the countries having abundant mineral resources. The data base indicates that the minerals found in Tanzania are grouped into the following major categories

- Metallic Minerals, which include gold, iron ore, nickel, copper, cobalt and silver.

- Gemstones, which include diamonds, tanzanite, ruby, garnets, pearl etc.
- Industrial Minerals, which include limestone, soda ash, gypsum, salt and phosphates;
- Energy source Minerals, such as coal and uranium; and.
- Construction minerals, such as aggregates, gravel, sand and dimension stones.

Tanzania has a great potential particularly for gold, base metals, diamonds, ferrous minerals and a wide variety of gemstones, including the world-renowned Tanzanite (blue zoisite) occurring in the Proterozoic metamorphic rocks of the Usagaran and Ubendian Systems.

Other gemstones mined in the country include ruby, rhodolite, sapphire, emerald, amethyst, chrysoprase, peridot and tormaline. Recently, a major alluvial occurrence was discovered in the southern region of Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi. Varieties include chrysoberyl, spinels, sapphire, garnets, zircons and diamonds.
Coal, uranium, and various industrial minerals such as soda, kaolin, tin, gypsum, phosphate and dimension stones are plentiful. Coal resources similar in quality to the Gondwana coals of southern Africa occur in the Ruhuhu and Songwe-Kiwira basins in Limestone and dolomite-good resources of high purity occur in the white marble deposit of the Morogoro Region. Potential for dimension stone and refractory grade limestone is therefore excellent.

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

Evaporates and saline deposits of economic significance are associated with the rift valley lakes. Investigations of the Soda ash deposits at Lake Natron revealed a potential recovery of over one million tonnes a year.

Graphite occurs in high-grade gneisses mainly in the Usagaran system. Sufficient reserves have been identified at Merelani, northern Tanzania, for a 40 year operation at a mining rate of 15,000 tonnes per year of high grade flake graphite of 97-98% purity.

Basemetals are found in a belt running from Kagera through Kigoma to Mbeya, Ruvuma and Mtwara regions: recent evaluations have so far outlined contained resources of 500,000 tonnes nickel, 75,000 tonnes copper and 45,000 tonnes cobalt.

Gold and diamonds have always been the mainstay of the country's mineral production. In fact Tanzania has been a significant diamond producer for several decades, with the bulk of production coming from the Mwadui area where commercial production began in 1925. But gold is the resource currently offering one of the best areas for investment.

The current perceived opportunities range from former mines in the Archaean Greenstone belts around Lake Victoria, Proterozoic rocks and conceptual grass root plays in Karoo and younger rocks. Investigation has mainly been focused on the greenstone belts around Lake Victoria with particular attention on the shear hosted gold mineralization associated with banded iron formations (BIF), tufts and volcano-sedimentary exhalatives. Several "world class" gold deposits have already been discovered in the Lake Victoria Goldfields and are at different stages of development. These deposits have reached various stages of development.

1.6 Market overview

Tanzania is located along the coast of the Indian Ocean and is a member of the East Africa Community. Dar es Salaam is the largest port of entry in Tanzania and serves as a gateway to landlocked neighboring countries.

The United Kingdom is the largest foreign investor in Tanzania followed by India, China, Kenya, USA, Netherlands, South Africa, Canada, Germany and Oman.

Tanzania is endowed with abundant natural resources, a favorable climate, political stability and an excellent geographical location in the region, which makes it accessible to potential export markets in the region, the Gulf States and South Asia.

Mining is one of the leading sectors in Tanzania, with the value of mineral exports increasing tremendously each year. In 2011 the value of mineral exports reached $2.1 billion, more than 95 percent of which came from six gold mines.

The mining sector contributes approximately 3.0% to annual GDP. Tanzania has the ambition to make the mining industry account for 10% or more of GDP by 2025. In the last decade, the country has witnessed growth in mining sector with reputable mining companies e.g. Barrick Gold, Ashanti Anglo-Gold, and Resolute investing in large-scale mines.

Minerals available in Tanzania include gold, diamonds, gemstones (such as rubies, aquamarine, tanzanite, sapphire; emerald, rhodolite, opal, zircon, alexandrite, garnets, tourmaline, spinel, peridot, iolite) Iron and Base metals (nickel and cobalt), platinum group metals: (platinum, palladium and Rhodium), Industrial minerals (soda ash, kaolin, salt along the Coast and inland lakes, vermiculites, limestone, silica sands, phosphate, gypsum, mica, dimension stones i.e. granites, travertine, marbles, quartzite) and coal resources.

Tanzania is the 4th largest gold producer in Africa after South Africa, Ghana and Mali and is the sole producer of the precious stone Tanzanite in the world. Gold production currently stands at roughly 40 tonnes a year, copper at 2980 tonnes, silver at 10 tonnes and diamond at 112670 carats. Business Monitor International (BMI)

forecasts average annual growth in the mining sector of 7.7 per cent between 2013 and 2015. BMI also predict a doubling in value of the sector to around US $ 1.28bn in 2015.

However, nearly all major developments have been seen in the gold sector. As is stands, minerals make up over 52% of the country's exports, of which, a large part results from gold, and it continues to see the majority of developments within the sector while other minerals also play a key role in the continued development of the mining industry in Tanzania.

The Tanzania mining industry remains attractive to investors, given the next few years of significant diversification to the mining of nickel, uranium and coal. There is also availability of investment incentives and supply chain opportunities in the mining sector.

Moreover, investments in coal would receive a boost as Tanzania looks to coal-fired power stations to offset energy shortages. Gold mining exploration and gold production, gem stones mining and trading, as well as, small and artisanal mining activities are experiencing considerable growth as well.

1.6 Key opportunities

Business Opportunities

Gold

Tanzania is said to have the largest gold reserves in Africa behind South Africa, making the country a major focus for the exploration and development of gold on the African continent.

Prospecting done revealed that some 130.2 million tons of gold reserves are present in Tanzania. The discovery and exploration of gold in Tanzania offers one of the best areas for investment in the country's mining sector.

Tanzanite

Tanzania is the sole producer of this precious gemstone. Currently, there is only one major investor, Tanzanite One and other small-scale miners on Tanzanite.

Coal and Iron

Identified projects in the coal and iron sub sectors can also mean business opportunities include; further development of the Kiwira and

Mchuchuma-Katawake coal deposits as well as Liganga iron ore deposits. There is a potential demand for the reserves of coal and iron at both global and regional level; their prices are globally high and projected to steadily rise through 2030 and beyond.

Tanzania urgently needs to develop new energy sources to supplement the national grid and for specific industrial projects. This sector has the potential to generate more than US$60-100 million per year in coal export revenues and generate 400MW of additional power.

Other minerals/gemstones

Other minerals play key roles in attracting investments into the country and development of the mining industry in Tanzania.

Opportunities in the supply chain

- Value adding ventures particularly in gemstones and jewellery manufacturing (e.g. lapidary, cutting, polishing, etc).
- Supply of mining services such as drilling, airborne geophysical surveys; or refining. This also includes supply and/or hiring of equipment for large- and small-scale miners as well as contract mining.
- Training in gemstone cutting and polishing;
- Training in jewelry designing & manufacturing;
- Training in gemology;

- Training in diamond grading;
- Establishing laboratory for testing and certification of gemstones;
- Gemstone treatment;

1.7 Getting into the market

Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs)

Companies interested in acquiring acreages shall contact the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), who grants the rights to start the negotiations for a PSA, either through a competitive selection or on first-come first-served basis for open-areas. PSAs are signed for an 11-year period, with an obligation to redeem half of the block after 3 years if exploration work is not conducted, and half of the remaining acreage after another 3 years, and so on until the end of validity of the agreement. A Production Sharing Agreement template can be downloaded on TPDC.

1.8 Supply chain

The exploration market is dominated by British companies. The supply can be directly from the UK (with a 15% withholding tax) or through local representatives or branch. Down the supply chain, several global specialized service providers have and are already setting up offices in the country.

2.0. COPPER MINING AND PROCESSING: PROCESSING COPPER ORES

Oxide and sulfide ores undergo different processes to be purified into 99.99% pure copper.

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Copper processing is a complicated process that begins with mining of the ore (less than 1% copper) and ends with sheets of 99.99% pure copper called cathodes, which will ultimately be made into products for everyday use. The most common types of ore, copper oxide and copper sulfide, undergo two different processes, hydrometallurgy and pyrometallurgy, respectively, due to the different chemistries of the ore. Copper oxides are more abundant near the surface, but are considered low-grade ore, with a lower concentration of copper. Although this requires more ore to be extracted and processed, this process is less expensive, so oxides can still be mined at a profit. On the other hand, while copper sulfide ores are less abundant, they contain higher amounts of copper. Although the processing costs are higher, ultimately more copper can be extracted. Since each mine site is unique in its mineral composition, concentration, and quantities, the most economical and profitable processing of ore must be determined by the mine planners. When it is economically feasible, a mine may extract both types of copper minerals; when it is not possible, mines will only process either the copper oxides or the copper sulfides.

The first steps of copper processing are the same for both ores: mining and transporting. Copper mining is usually performed using open-pit mining, in which a series of stepped benches are dug deeper and deeper into the earth over time. To remove the ore, boring machinery is used to drill holes into the hard rock, and explosives are inserted into the drill holes to blast and break the rock. The resulting boulders are then ready for hauling; specialized haul trucks, conveyors, trains, and shuttle cars can all be used to haul the ore from the blasting site to the processing site. The size of the equipment needed to haul the tons and tons of ore is gigantic. Most ores are then sent through a primary crusher, which is typically located very close to or sometimes in the pit. This primary crusher reduces the size of the ore from boulder to golf ball-sized rocks.

2.1 PROCESSING OF OXIDE ORE

Oxide ores are generally processed using hydrometallurgy. This process uses aqueous (water-based) solutions to extract and purify copper from copper oxide ores at ordinary temperatures, usually in three steps: heap leaching, solvent extraction, and electrowinning

2.2 HEAP LEACHING AND SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF OXIDE ORE.

Heap Leaching is the process of using percolating chemical solutions to leach out metals. Heap leaching is very commonly used for low-grade ore, which would otherwise not be economical to send through

a milling process. Following mining, transporting, and crushing to a consistent gravel or golf ball-size, the crushed ore is piled into a heap on top of an impenetrable layer, on a slight slope. The leaching reagent (dilute sulfuric acid) is sprayed through sprinklers on top of the heap pile and allowed to trickle down through the heap, where it dissolves the copper from the ore. The resulting "pregnant" leach solution of sulfuric acid and copper sulfate is collected in a small pool. The copper compound can now be seen at concentrations of between 60-70%.

The second step is solvent extraction, in which two immiscible (un-mixing) liquids are stirred and allowed to separate, causing the cooper to move from one liquid to the other. The pregnant leach solution is mixed vigorously with a solvent. The copper migrates from the leach solution into the solvent. The two liquids are then allowed to separate based on solubility, with copper remaining in solution in the solvent, and impurities remaining in the leach solution. The leftover leach solution is then recycled, by adding additional acid and sending it back to the sprinklers in the heap leaching process.

2.3 ELECTROWINNING IS THE FINAL STEP IN PROCESSING OXIDE ORE INTO COPPER CATHODES.

Electrowinning is the final step in processing oxide ore into copper cathodes.

The last step is called electrowinning, a type of electrolysis. An electrical current pass through an inert anode (positive electrode)

and through the copper solution from the previous step, which acts as an electrolyte. Positively-charged copper ions (called cations) come out of solution and are plated onto a cathode (negative electrode) as 99.99% pure copper.

2.4 PROCESSING OF SULFIDE ORE

Sulfide ores are generally processed using pyrometallurgy, the extraction and purification of metals by processes involving the application of heat. This process uses a series of physical steps and high temperatures to extract and purify copper from copper sulfide ores, in four basic steps: 1) froth flotation, 2) thickening, 3) smelting, and 4) electrolysis.

Following mining, transporting, and crushing to a consistent gravel or golf ball-size, the crushed ore is further processed at a mill using secondary crushers, and reduced to pebbles, and finally to fine sand. After the copper ore is crushed, liquid is added to make it a slurry. The slurry is a mix of valuable copper ore minerals and “worthless” rock, called gangue (pronounced “gang”). The slurry is placed in a tank and a process called froth floatation is used to separate the copper minerals from the gangue. Chemical reagents called “collectors” are added to the slurry and bind to the copper particles, making them hydrophobic, or waterproof. Pipes are used to blow air into the bottom of the tank to create bubbles, which rise to the surface, taking the waterproof copper sulfide particles along. The froth of copper-rich bubbles at the top of the tank is then skimmed

off for further processing. The gangue sinks to the bottom of the tank to be removed or disposed of as mine tailings.

The next stage after froth flotation is the thickening stage. The froth is poured into large tanks called thickeners. The bubbles break and solids from the froth solution settle at the bottom of the tank. The solids are then filtered to remove excess water, which can be reused in processing additional batches of sulfide ore. The final product of the thickening stage is a combination of 30% copper and other metals; this copper concentrate is then sent to the smelter.

At the smelter, high temperatures are used to further purify the ore in a series of smelting steps. The copper concentrate is first sent through the smelting furnace to be heated up to 2,300 °F and converted into molten liquid. The heated liquid is poured into a slag-settling furnace. This step produces a combination of matte, a mixture of copper, sulfur and iron, and slag, a dense, glassy material made of iron, silica, and other impurities. The copper matte created by the smelting furnace contains 58-60% copper. The molten matte is then taken to another furnace called a converter to have the remaining iron and sulfur burned off; the product is referred to as blister copper, which contains 98% copper, and taken to the anode smelter. The blister copper is yellow; when the oxygen in the copper is burned off in the anode smelter, it turns a blue-green color. The resulting product, molten anode copper, is poured into molds called anode-casting wheels. The cooled anode slabs are 99% pure

copper, are now copper-colored, have two handles molded on top, and are two inches thick, three feet wide, three-and-a-half feet high, and weigh 750 pounds.

2.5 ELECTROLYSIS IS THE FINAL PROCESS INTO PURIFYING SULFIDE ORE INTO COPPER CATHODES.

Electrolysis is the final process into purifying sulfide ore into copper cathodes.

The copper anode slabs are then refined in a final step called electrolysis. The anode slabs are hung in a large tank full of an electrolyte solution made of copper sulfate and sulfuric acid. Thin sheets of pure copper, which are called cathodes and weigh about 15 pounds each, are hung in between the anodes. An electric current is applied, and positively-charged copper ions (called cations) leave the anode (positive electrode) and move in solution through the electrolyte solution to be plated on the cathode (negative electrode). Other metals and impurities also leave the anode to drop to the bottom of the tank or stay in the electrolytic solution. These impurities are collected and may be refined to recover other metals such as silver and gold. After 14 days of electrolysis, the anodes have gradually disappeared, and the copper cathodes now weigh 375 pounds each and contain 99.99% pure copper. The cathodes are taken out of the tank and rinsed with water to prevent further reaction. The finished copper cathodes can then be made into wires, plates, tubes, and other copper products.

2.5 RECYCLING COPPER

In addition to processing copper ores, new and old copper scrap or copper alloys can be melted, re-purified, and recycled into new components. It is estimated that such recycling supplies 50% of copper used in the copper industry (Scott, 2011). In 2010, 770,000 metric tons of copper were recycled, at an estimated value of nearly six billion dollars (Papp, 2010).

3.0 THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY

The company is registered under the companies Act of 2002 with Certificate of Incorporation No.153897395 issued on 26th October 2021.

3.1 PROJECT SPONSORS

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED is owned by four shareholders

3.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED will be under the Managing Director who has experience in managing various businesses.

Under this management TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED is expected to grow steadily from small to medium company

The company will have a team of qualified and experienced functional managers in the different areas. Other senior and middle level staff will be available for the start up and subsequent operations

of the company, the total number of employees are expected to be 40

3.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT POLICY

The day-to-day operations will be managed by the Managing Director, to be assisted by Production and Technical Director of Production who will be the overall in charge of production, Business Development and Logistics Director and financing and administration Director who will take care all maters related to finance resources and human resources of the company

Gender	Foreign Skilled	Local Skilled	Local Unskilled
Women	2	5	5
Men	3	10	15
TOTAL	5	15	20

3.4 MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN TANZANIA.

Generally, Tanzania has environmental regulations governing the operation of manufacturing industries; operators are required to takes environmental impacts assessment to ensure environmental impacts is minimal.

The Government of Tanzania has simplified procedures for manufacturing to encourage value addition, that is why Tanzania through TIC has in place fiscal and non fiscal incentives to enable investors to have soft landing, procedure and rules are fair and transparent.

4.0 FINANCIAL ASPECTS

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITEDCOST STRUCTURE

Land and Buildings	40,000.00
Machinery & Equipment	600,000.00
Motor Vehicles	100,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures	10,000.00
Pre exp	30,000.00
Others	20,000.00
Working Capital	200,000.00
TOTAL	1,000,000.00

For the project to be a reality a total investment amounting to US $ 1m is needed

5.0 FINANCING PATTERN

The project will be financed by equity by 80%; constituting US$ 800,000 and loan 80% being US $200,000

5.1 PRODUCTION CAPACITY

The company has estimated to produce 652 metric ton copper cathode per year

5.2 SELLING PRICE

The average price is estimated to be US$2500 per metric ton

6.0 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

6.1 Considerations and Assumptions:

The corporate tax charged is 30% of the profits. Capital investment allowance is 50%. The capital assets are exempted from custom duty and Value Added Tax. The straight-line method to depreciate the project's capital items has been applied.

6.2 Financial Statements:

6.3 Projected Sales Revenue

For projection purposes, it is assumed that the economic life of the project is five years for the purpose of TIC certificate of incentives.

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITEDPROJECTED REVENUE

	1 US$	2 US$	3 US $	4 US$	5 US$
Revenue	1,630,800	1,640,800	1,649,805	1,655,901	1,700,000

6.4 Projected Profit and Loss Statement

The Income and Expenditure Statement shows the projected income for the 5 years period. The position depicted is that the project earns profit throughout its life. Accumulated after tax profits grow from. US $ 419,499 in first year to US $ 456,299 in the 5 year

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITEDPROJECTED INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT US$

	1	2	3	4	5
Sales Revenue	1,630,800	1,640,800	1,649,805	1,655,901	1,700,000
Cost of Sales	510,000	512,000	518,000	520,000	525,000
Gross Profit	**1,120,800**	**1,128,800**	**1,131,805**	**1,135,901**	**1,175,000**
Operating Expenses:					
Administrative Expenses	5,200	5,205	6,000	6,200	6,800
Motor vehicle running expenses	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Salaries and Wages	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
Donation	1,200	1,200.00	1,200	1,200	1,200
Depreciation	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Marketing Costs	2,815	2,815	2,820	2,822	2,825
Utility costs	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Insurance	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Communication	5,500	5,506	5,510	5,515	5,518
Pension Contribution	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Loan Interest (3%)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total Expenses	**521,515**	**521,526**	**522,330**	**522,537**	**523,143**
Profit before tax	**599,285**	**607,274**	**609,475**	**613,364**	**651,857**
Tax (30%)	179,785	182,182.20	182,842	184,009	195,557
Profit After Tax	**419,499**	**425,091**	**426,632**	**429,354**	**456,299**

6.4 Projected Cash Flows

This is shown in the financial statements. The project has a positive end of year cash flow from year1, i. e US$ 2,845,818 of operation to the 5th year i.e. US $ 6,686,521

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITEDPROJECTED CASH FLOW US$

1		2	3	4	5
Cash Sales	1,625,100	1,635,050	1,643,805	1,649,651	1,693,700
VAT Receipt	292,518	294,309	295,885	296,937	304,866
Subtotal cash Received	1,917,618	1,929,359	1,939,690	1,946,588	1,998,566
Expenditures from Operations:					
Purchases	510,000	512,000	518,000	520,000	525,000
VAT Payments	91,800	92,160	93,240	93,600	94,500
Subtotal Cash Payment	601,800	604,160	611,240	613,600	619,500
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS:	**1,315,818**	**1,325,199**	**1,328,450**	**1,332,988**	**1,379,066**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTIMENTS:					
Purchase of Assets	750,000				
Working Capital and pre-expenses	-220,000				
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTIMENTS:	**530,000**				
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING:					
Loan	200,000				
Owners Equity Contribution	800,000				
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING:	**1,000,000**				
NET CASH FLOW FOR PERIOD	**2,845,818**	**1,325,199**	**1,328,450**	**1,332,988**	**1,379,066**

CASH FLOW START OF YEAR	-	1,320,818	2,646,017	3,974,467	5,307,455
CASH FLOW AT THE END OF YEAR	2,845,818	2,646,017	3,974,467	5,307,455	66,865,210

6.5 Projected Balance Sheet

The projected Balance Sheet of the projected is shown in the financial statements under same heading. Net worth of the project increases from US$ 1,261,548 in the first year of operation to US $ 1,297,691 in the 5th year.

TAVITEC INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITEDPROJECTED BALANCE SHEET USD

	1	2	3	4	5
Fixed Assets					
Long-term Assets	750,000	675,000	600,000	525,000	450,000
Depreciation	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Total Long-term Assets	675,000	600,000	525,000	450,000	375,000
Current Assets					
Cash	1,320,818	2,646,017	3,974,467	5,307,455	6,685,521
Accounts Receivable	5,700	5,750	6,000	6,250	6,300
Total Current Assets	1,326,518	2,651,767	3,980,467	5,313,705	6,691,821
Total Assets	2,001,518	3,251,767	4,505,467	5,763,705	7,066,821
Current Liabilities					

Accounts Payable	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,300	5,500
Other Current Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Current Liabilities	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,300	5,500
Long-term Liabilities					
Long-term Liabilities	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total Liabilities	205,000	205,200	205,200	205,300	205,500
Net Assets	1,796,518	3,046,567	4,300,267	5,558,405	6,861,321
Capital and Reserves					
Owners Contribution	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Retained Earnings	461,548	467,140	468,310	470,889	497,691
Total Capital	1,261,548	1,267,140	1,268,310	1,270,889	1,297,691

7.0 ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE PROJECTS

Besides the financial/monetary returns to the owners, there are other benefits to be derived for the whole country viz.

(i) Employment Opportunities

Employment and poverty reduction are among the major concern of the Central and the Local Government authorities. It is gratifying to note that The project is going to provide employment of 40 people. This is a significant contribution coming from investor.

(ii) Revenue to the Government

The Project is expected to pay a substantial annual amount in the form of corporation tax amounting and other taxes will be paid directly to government during the project's 8 years covered under our project review.

(iii) Foreign Exchange Earning

Since the project's final products will be exported, the project will thus earn foreign currency for the United Republic of Tanzania.

8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 CONCLUSION

(i) The project is profitable and contributes to government revenue by way of taxes.

(ii) The project provides employment to 20 people all of whom are national Tanzanians.

(iii) The project is an encouraging sign to prove that we have minerals value addition could be done in Tanzania.

9.0 RECOMMENDATION

After the foregoing economic and financial evaluation of the project, we strongly recommend that this project be implement and be given all the support required by all the concerned Government Ministries and Agencies, including the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and the Tanzania Investment Centre –

(TIC) The project deserves this support because of its viability, since it is technical feasible, economically viable and socially acceptable.