

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT (DPR)

Relocation and Establishment of 1160 TPD
Ammonia Plant and 2000 TPD Urea Plant

Submitted by: Soil Solutions Ltd.



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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Soil Solutions Ltd. proposes the relocation and re-establishment of a 1160 Metric Tonnes Per Day (TPD) Ammonia Plant and a 2000 TPD Urea Plant in Mtwara district of Tanzania. This project utilizes decommissioned and operable process plants sourced from a proven overseas facility and is intended to be recommissioned. The venture contributes to Tanzania's aim of fertilizer self-sufficiency, and delivers socio-economic and environmental benefits to the region.

This DPR outlines the project background, location, infrastructure, technology, environmental strategy, market analysis, financial estimates, and implementation roadmap.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

2.1 Company Overview

Soil Solutions Ltd. is a sister company of Onshore Construction Company Pvt Ltd. Onshore for the last 29 years have diligently catered to the heavy industrial sector and have completed more than 300 projects to date. The company has executed multiple large-scale EPC and construction contracts in India and abroad, establishing a reputation for delivering complex industrial facilities on time and on budget.

2.2 Objective of the Project

- Relocation and operationalization of existing ammonia and urea facilities.
- Contribute to bridging the domestic fertilizer demand-supply gap.
- Enable rapid deployment using cost-efficient reused capital assets.
- Promote sustainable and energy-efficient practices.

2.3 Why Tanzania:

Tanzania presents a highly strategic and promising environment for establishing a fertilizer manufacturing unit, owing to its rich agricultural potential, geographic location, and growing demand for fertilizers. Agriculture contributes to over 25% of the country's GDP and employs nearly 65% of the population. With vast arable land and a national focus on boosting crop productivity and food security, the country offers a robust market for fertilizers, especially nitrogen-based types like urea and ammonia.

One of Tanzania's strongest advantages is its access to natural gas reserves, particularly from fields in the southern region such as Mnazi Bay and Songo Songo. These reserves can provide an abundant and cost-effective feedstock for ammonia and urea production. Additionally, the country's ports—especially the Port of Dar es Salaam and the developing Bagamoyo and Mtwara ports—offer efficient export routes to East African, Southern African, and even South Asian markets, making Tanzania a viable production and distribution hub.

Moreover, the Tanzanian government actively supports industrialization through its policies and incentives under initiatives like the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. The establishment of Export

Processing Zones (EPZs), tax incentives, and improved infrastructure, including roads, railways, and port connectivity, further strengthens the ease of doing business.

Tanzania's political stability, regional trade agreements (EAC, SADC), and access to neighbouring landlocked countries such as Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda, and Burundi create a large and underserved fertilizer market. The growing population and rising food demand ensure consistent long-term need for fertilizers, making it a sustainable business opportunity.

In summary, Tanzania offers a combination of raw material availability, local and regional market access, infrastructure, policy support, and strategic location—making it a highly attractive destination for setting up a fertilizer manufacturing plant.

SECTION 3: LOCATION & SITE DETAILS

3.1 Proposed Site

- State: Mtwara region
- District: Mtwara district
- Plot Size: 150 acres

3.2 Infrastructure Proximity

- Port: Kisiwa Mgao port to be functional from 2027-2028 is 1.5 km away from the plot
- National Highway Access: the national highway leading to Dar es Salaam and connecting other major hubs of market is only 12 kms away from the plot.
- Creek Water Access: 300 m from site
- Gas Pipeline: Within 15 km is the current located outlet point for Mtwara- Dar es Salaam gas pipeline. An approximate 15 km natural gas underground pipeline would be put till the battery limits of the plant to cater to the needs of the plant and township.

3.3 Land Use

The land is industrial-use zoned and meets all regulatory criteria for a large chemical process facility.

3.4 Soil & Geotechnical Data

Detailed investigation in the coming months shall confirm the load-bearing capacity suitable for heavy equipment foundations and accordingly civil design shall be prepared. Soil type is predominantly sedimentary in origin.

SECTION 4: CLIMATIC & METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Parameter	Value
Temperature Range	16°C to 36°C
Relative Humidity	60% - 97%
Average Annual Rainfall	3.7 mm
Wind Speed	15 knots – average max wind speed
Seismic Zone	Zone II

SECTION 5: PLANT CONFIGURATION

5.1 Ammonia Plant – 1160 TPD Capacity

The ammonia production facility being deployed is a relocated BASF plant originally operating in Germany. The plant, now licence-free, will be installed at the new site in Kisiwa Mgao region, Tanzania, as part of Soil Solutions Ltd.'s integrated fertilizer complex.

The process involves natural gas as the primary feedstock, which undergoes desulfurization before entering the primary reformer where it reacts with steam to form synthesis gas ($H_2 + CO$). This gas is further processed in high- and low-temperature shift reactors to convert CO to CO_2 , with hydrogen as the primary output. CO_2 is subsequently removed in a CO_2 removal section, following which the clean synthesis gas (primarily H_2 and N_2) is compressed and fed into the Ammonia Converter where ammonia is synthesized under high pressure and temperature using an iron-based catalyst.

As per the revised Process Flow Diagram (PFD), a CDR (CO_2 Recovery) unit is being integrated into the ammonia plant. This unit will ensure sufficient carbon dioxide is captured and made available for downstream use in the urea production unit. The addition of this CDR unit is essential to balance the CO_2 supply to meet the full 2000 TPD urea production requirement. Additionally, an external refrigeration unit shall be established so that all the gaseous and liquid ammonia being produced in the ammonia plant can be converted to 100% liquid ammonia to be used in urea plant and also stored at lower temperature during urea plant shutdown process.

5.2 Urea Plant – 2000 TPD Capacity (Prilled Urea)

The urea production facility is a relocated unit from India and is also licence-free. It is based on the well-established. The process uses ammonia and carbon dioxide (from the ammonia plant) to synthesize urea in a high-pressure synthesis loop.

The production flow involves reacting ammonia and CO_2 to form ammonium carbamate, which is then dehydrated to produce urea. The unconverted carbamate is recycled within the loop to enhance

overall conversion efficiency. The final urea solution is then processed through a prilling tower to produce solid prilled urea.

However, to cater to growing market demand for granular urea, a granulation unit is being incorporated into the complex. This unit is being relocated from Kuwait and is equipped to produce high-quality granular urea. The granulation system includes a melt preparation unit, fluidized bed granulator, product cooler, screens, and product handling equipment. It will operate at a derated capacity to match the output from the prilled urea plant, converting a portion of the prilled urea melt into granular form.

Granular urea is preferred in several markets due to its superior mechanical strength and better storage and handling properties.

5.3 Granulation Plant

The granulation section comprises:

- 1 unit of 1750 TPD capacity
- 2 units of 700 TPD capacity each

These units, originally from Kuwait, are modular and will be integrated in a flexible manner to run at a capacity aligned with the 2000 TPD output from the urea plant. The operation of granulation will be optimized to match market-specific packaging and export requirements.

5.4 Common Utilities (All New Procurement)

All utility systems for this fertilizer complex will be newly procured to ensure high efficiency, reliability, and compatibility with modern safety and automation standards. The utility scope includes:

- Cooling Water System: Closed-loop cooling system with heat exchangers using the creek water
- Desalination and Demineralized Water Plant: For process and boiler-grade water using the creek water
- Instrument Air and Nitrogen Systems: For control systems and inerting
- Wastewater Treatment: Inclusive of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
- Firewater & Safety Systems: Integrated firefighting network, firewater tanks, detection systems
- Power Supply: Provision for external grid connectivity with an option for 15 MW captive power generation for backup and stability

5.5 Township Development for Operational Workforce

Given the location of the site in Kisiwa Mgao, where access to residential infrastructure is limited, Soil Solutions Ltd. will take full responsibility for constructing and maintaining a dedicated township for the plant's operational and technical manpower.

The township will include residential accommodation, dining, recreation, and healthcare facilities, ensuring a safe, comfortable, and sustainable living environment for plant staff and their families. Provisions will be made for continuous utilities, waste management, security, and transport access to

the industrial area. This development underscores Soil Solutions Ltd.'s commitment to employee well-being, community development, and long-term operational continuity.

Certainly. Here's a professionally rewritten and detailed version of SECTION 6: RELOCATION & ENGINEERING STRATEGY, reflecting all your instructions:

SECTION 6: RELOCATION & ENGINEERING STRATEGY

6.1 Source of Plant Assets

The fertilizer complex comprises three major process units — Ammonia, Urea, and Granulation — all of which are being strategically relocated from internationally reputed sites. The Ammonia Plant (1160 TPD) is sourced from Germany, previously operated by BASF under high engineering and maintenance standards. The Urea Plant (2000 TPD, prilled) is being relocated from a site in India, and the Granulation Unit (comprising one 1750 TPD and two 700 TPD trains) is being shipped from Kuwait.

All units have been selected based on their well-documented operational history, sound residual life, and compatibility with the production targets defined for the Mtwara site in Kisiwa Mgao, Tanzania.

6.2 Scope of Work and Retrofit Engineering

The relocation strategy is structured around a comprehensive retrofit engineering approach, ensuring seamless integration of legacy assets into a newly developed infrastructure. The major components of this strategy include:

- **Residual Life Assessment:** A complete mechanical, electrical, and instrumentation audit is being conducted for all major equipment and modules. This will determine the remaining usable life, repair needs, and replacement parts prior to reinstallation.
- **3D Scanning and As-Built Documentation:** All dismantled units are subjected to high-resolution 3D laser scanning to capture existing geometries and configurations. This facilitates accurate documentation for future reference and engineering overlay.
- **3D Modeling and Retrofit Design:** The scanned data is used to develop a comprehensive 3D model of each plant. These models form the basis for adapting the relocated plants to the new layout, terrain, climatic conditions, and local codes and standards applicable in Tanzania.
- **Asset Management for Relocation:** A digital asset tracking system is being employed to tag, monitor, and record every equipment and structure from dismantling to final erection. This ensures transparency, minimizes loss, and supports logistical coordination.
- **Dismantling, Sorting, and Waste Management:** At the origin sites, all units are being carefully dismantled, sorted, and packaged. Equipment unfit for reuse is documented, removed from inventory, and responsibly disposed of in accordance with environmental and safety regulations.
- **Transportation and Shipping to Tanzania:** The dismantled units are being shipped to Mtwara Port, Tanzania, and transported to the project site at Kisiwa Mgao. A detailed logistics plan has been prepared for safe handling, customs compliance, inland movement, and site storage.
- **Erection and Site Integration:** Upon arrival, each unit will be erected as per original layout and alignment using structural supports, foundations, and safety systems designed specifically for

the new site conditions. All piping, instrumentation, electrical connections, and utilities will be integrated through fresh interconnecting design and engineering.

- Detailed Engineering for Retrofitting: All relocated units will undergo detailed retrofitting engineering, including:
 - Adaptation to local seismic, wind, and load-bearing codes
 - Optimization of process lines for the new plant layout
 - Upgrading of control systems and safety interlocks
 - Re-routing of services to connect with new utility blocks

6.3 Utilities and New Infrastructure

In parallel with the relocation of core process units, all utility systems for the complex will be newly procured and installed, ensuring compliance with modern engineering standards, operational reliability, and sustainability benchmarks. These systems are designed to meet the demands of both the process units and the supporting facilities at the Kisiwa Mgao site. Key utility infrastructure will include:

- Desalination Plant: Given the site's coastal location and limited freshwater availability, a seawater desalination system will be established as a primary water source. The plant will utilize Reverse Osmosis (RO) technology, designed to supply process-grade water for the ammonia and urea units, as well as service water for cooling and other ancillary requirements. The system will be integrated with pre-treatment units and brine management facilities, ensuring environmentally responsible discharge.
- Demineralized and Potable Water Generation Units: Post-desalination, dedicated units for producing demineralized water (for process and boiler use) and potable water (for township and staff facilities) will be implemented, equipped with appropriate polishing and treatment stages.
- Cooling Water System: A closed-loop cooling tower system with recirculating water pumps, heat exchangers, and reservoir tanks will ensure thermal efficiency and reliability in all process areas.
- Nitrogen and Instrument Air Systems: High-reliability systems for instrument air and nitrogen supply will be commissioned to support control systems, purging, and inerting across the facility.
- Effluent Treatment Plant: An Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) will manage all process and wastewater generated on-site. Treated water will be reused where feasible, contributing to the facility's water efficiency goals.
- Firewater System and Safety Network: A comprehensive fire protection system, including firewater storage tanks, pumps, hydrants, and sprinklers, will be installed across all critical areas of the plant and township.
- Captive Power Generation (15 MW Optional): Provisions will be made for a captive 15 MW power plant, designed to supplement grid supply and ensure uninterrupted power for critical operations and safety systems.

This hybrid strategy of deploying new utility systems alongside relocated process assets will ensure operational stability, regulatory compliance, and long-term sustainability of the fertilizer manufacturing facility.

SECTION 7: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- EIA/EMP report prepared as per MoEF & CPCB norms
- Compliance with zero liquid discharge (ZLD)
- Online monitoring of stack and effluent parameters
- Provision for ammonia leak detection and fire safety
- Safe handling & disposal of spent catalysts and residues

SECTION 8: MARKET ANALYSIS

Target Market Growth Trend For the Onshore project with targeted production capacity of 600,000 tonnes per annum, we propose to categorize target markets in four segments based on geography: Primary markets:

- Tanzania,
- SDAC countries and
- Other Africa countries

Long Range high consuming & importing markets in Asia, Americas & Oceania. Primary markets: Tanzania: Tanzania with arable land of 13.5 million hectare has a population of around 65 million as per United Nations. Its population is likely to grow to 38 million by 2050 and with that its food requirement will grow. As per 2022 reports, fertilizer consumption in Tanzania stands at 19.50 kg per hectare against 50 kg per hectare target as per Abuja declaration of 2006 for an African Green Revolution.

Urea Market Size in Primary Markets Tanzania, SADC countries, Ethiopia, and Kenya are major markets for urea consumption. Tanzania: Tanzania has positioned itself as a key driver in agricultural transformation through initiatives like the Agricultural Master Plan (AMP). The country is making impressive strides in food system improvements, supported by projects that enhance urea usage and overall fertilizer application. Other SADC Countries: Excluding Tanzania, the urea market size for SADC countries is approximately 1.5 million tonnes as of 2023. This region has shown a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3%, surpassing Africa's overall growth rate of 2%. High consumption is observed in countries like South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, while Madagascar, Angola, DR Congo, and Mauritius present opportunities for growth with consistent urea availability at affordable prices. Ethiopia & Kenya: On the east coast of Africa, Ethiopia and Kenya have emerged as leading markets in East Africa for urea consumption. With a combined market size of around 900,000 tonnes in 2023, these countries demonstrate strong potential despite high competition owing to proximity to Middle Eastern and Egyptian markets. Together, these primary markets boast a combined urea consumption size of 2.55 million tonnes in 2023, with an impressive CAGR of 4%, showcasing the growing demand and opportunities for agricultural innovation and fertilizer distribution.

SECTION 9: RAW MATERIAL & LOGISTICS

9.1 Feedstock

- Natural Gas: 70000-72000 MMBtu per day for ammonia and urea
- CO2: Captured from ammonia loop

9.2 Water

- Total requirement: 1000 m3/hr is the make up water for all the utilities.
- Creek water would be used for the plant.

9.3 Other Inputs

- Chemicals: Catalysts, aMDEA solution and chemicals for dosing requirement in the utilities section.
- Power: Natural gas, steam and DG sets

SECTION 10: PROJECT COST ESTIMATES

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (In USD)									
		2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37
1	Gross Sales										
	(i) Domestic Sales	6,39,54,000	6,71,51,700	7,05,09,285	7,40,34,749	7,77,36,487	8,16,23,311	8,57,04,477	8,99,89,700	9,44,89,185	9,92,13,645
	(ii) Export Sales	14,92,26,000	15,66,87,300	16,45,21,665	17,27,47,748	18,13,85,136	19,04,54,392	19,99,77,112	20,99,75,968	22,04,74,766	23,14,98,504
	NET SALES (1-2)	21,31,80,000	22,38,39,000	23,50,30,950	24,67,82,498	25,91,21,622	27,20,77,703	28,56,81,589	29,99,65,668	31,49,63,952	33,07,12,149
	Cost of Sales										
2	Natural Gas	8,18,25,414	8,59,16,685	9,02,12,519	9,47,23,145	9,94,59,303	10,44,32,268	10,96,53,881	11,51,36,575	12,08,93,404	12,69,38,074
3	Water Supply	20,40,000	22,44,000	24,68,400	27,15,240	29,86,764	32,85,440	36,13,984	39,75,383	43,72,921	48,10,213
4	Power & Fuel	1,02,00,000	1,12,20,000	1,23,42,000	1,35,76,200	1,49,33,820	1,64,27,202	1,80,69,922	1,98,76,914	2,18,64,606	2,40,51,066
5	Consumables	50,00,000	55,00,000	60,50,000	66,55,000	73,20,500	80,52,550	88,57,805	97,43,586	1,07,17,944	1,17,89,738
6	Salaries and Wages	1,26,00,000	1,32,30,000	1,38,91,500	1,45,86,075	1,53,15,379	1,60,81,148	1,68,85,205	1,77,29,465	1,86,15,939	1,95,46,736
7	Repairs and Maintenance	50,00,000	55,00,000	75,00,000	78,75,000	82,68,750	86,82,188	91,16,297	95,72,112	1,00,50,717	1,05,53,253
8	Insurance	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000
9	Depreciation	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000
10	Interest and Financial Charges	1,30,48,193	1,00,36,145	88,31,325	70,24,096	58,19,277	36,50,602	19,63,855	-	-	-
11	Administration and other expenses	50,00,000	55,00,000	60,50,000	66,55,000	73,20,500	80,52,550	88,57,805	97,43,586	1,07,17,944	1,17,89,738
12	Marketing and Sales Cost	50,00,000	55,00,000	60,50,000	66,55,000	73,20,500	80,52,550	88,57,805	97,43,586	1,07,17,944	1,17,89,738
	TOTAL EXPENSES	16,97,13,607	17,46,46,830	18,33,95,745	19,04,64,757	19,87,44,792	20,67,16,498	21,58,76,560	22,55,21,206	23,79,51,419	25,12,68,558
	PROFIT / (LOSS)	4,34,66,393	4,91,92,170	5,16,35,205	5,63,17,741	6,03,76,830	6,53,61,206	6,98,05,029	7,44,44,462	7,70,12,533	7,94,43,591
	Total Cash InFlow (Profit + Depreciation)	6,84,66,393	7,41,92,170	7,66,35,205	8,13,17,741	8,53,76,830	9,03,61,206	9,48,05,029	9,94,44,462	10,20,12,533	10,44,43,591
	Principal Repayment	2,63,25,824	2,64,86,068	2,87,69,999	3,12,50,876	3,39,45,683	3,68,72,867	4,13,48,683			

Component	USD in millions
Ammonia Plant (relocated)	163
Urea Plant (relocated)	185
Relocation & Logistics	93
Civil, Mechanical & Electrical Works	82
Utilities, Offsites & Ancillary Units	58
Safety, Environmental Systems	17
Contingency (5%)	29
Total Project Cost	627

SECTION 11: FINANCIAL PLAN

11.1 Funding Structure

Source	USD in millions
Promoter Equity	174
Term Loan (Consortium)	348
Govt Subsidy / VGF	104

11.2 Incentives Sought

- Viability Gap Funding
- GST Refunds
- Capital Subsidy
- Priority gas and water allocation
- Subsidy on the gas price
- Subsidy on the internal road transportation for better productivity of the plant
- Licencing and regulatory assistance
- Land allocation near port facilities
- Grid power

- Infrastructure development support
- Policy and investment infrastructure
- Stakeholder engagement and community relations
- Long term partnership and collaboration

SECTION 12: IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Activity	Timeline (Months)
Financial Closure	0-3
Dismantling & Shipping	3-15
Civil Construction	15-19
Erection & Commissioning	19-28
Trial Production	28-29
Commercial Operation Date (COD)	30+

SECTION 13: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Following is considered for revenue analysis of granular urea business for Onshore project:

- Market demand and forecast
- Planned market share for Tanzania
 - Volumes planned for domestic and export sales
- Price forecast- fob Middle East
- Price trends- yearly
- Year-over-year (YoY) growth in revenue analysis basis market share and price forecast Influencing Factors impact urea prices:
 - Supply and Demand Dynamics: Global agricultural demand, particularly from populous countries like India and China, will continue to drive urea consumption.
 - Production Costs: Fluctuations in feedstock prices, especially natural gas, can affect production expenses and, consequently, market prices.
 - Geopolitical Factors: Trade policies, sanctions, and regional stability can influence export capacities and pricing structures.

- Technological Advancements: Improvements in production efficiency and the adoption of environmentally friendly practices may impact supply and cost dynamics.

Following methodology has been adopted for arriving at revenue projection for the Onshore project for urea for the years 2027 to 2031:

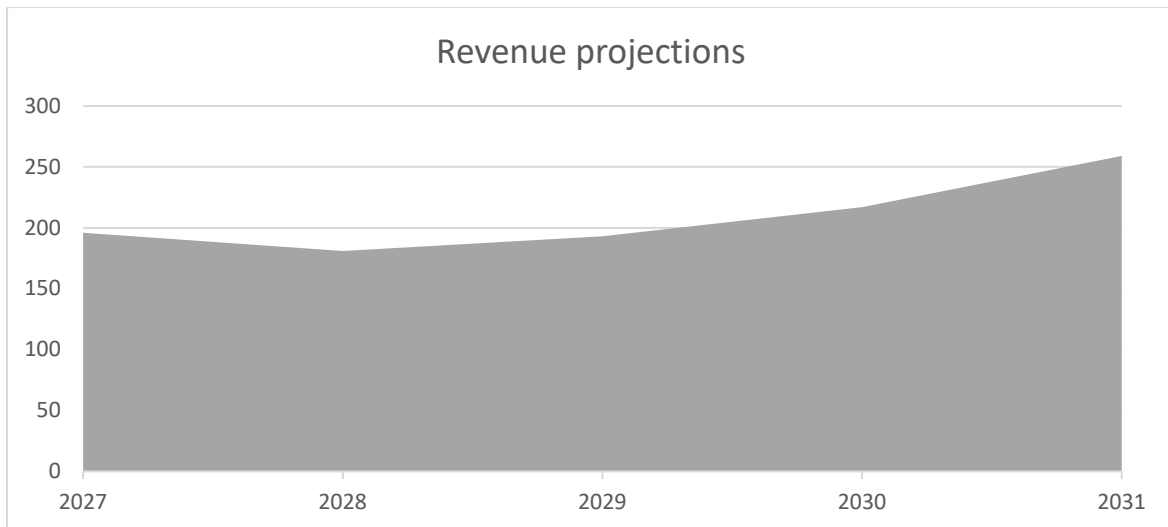
- For the Onshore Urea project at Tanzania, it has been presumed that priority of the company will be to maximise urea sales within the Tanzania and export the remaining surplus to SADC and other export markets.
- Onshore project is planning urea project in Tanzania and its closest regional competitor in terms of pricing will be Middle East due to proximity, thus FOB Middle East price forecast has been considered as assumption for domestic and export sales.
- Middle East Fertilizer index is well recognized index for global urea business, representing largest urea exporting region West Asia to the world.
- For domestic sales, urea price has been considered same as the export price considering urea from Onshore project will get Tanzania Government support for ensuring regular and assured availability, though landed cost of urea from Nigeria and Middle East is likely to be lower than Onshore urea.
- High cost of urea from Onshore project will be the result of higher gas cost which Government of Tanzania will be charging, thus Onshore project should have the support from Government of Tanzania.
- Import of urea into Tanzania may be banned to save the foreign exchange outflow and avoid undue competition from imported urea.
- Apparent urea consumption of 197,000 tonnes has been reported in 2023.
- Between 2014 and 2023, a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10% has been recorded for urea apparent consumption, despite fluctuations in urea consumption over the years.

Tanzania urea consumption from 2014 to 2023:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	CAGR
App Cons. ('000 MT)	85	95	49	146	46	65	209	150	154	197	10%

Consumption forecast at CAGR of 10% from 2027 based on regular availability:

Year	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Forecast ('000 MT)	200	220	242	266	293



SECTION 14: EMPLOYMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT

- Direct Employment: 500 personnel
- Indirect Employment: ~2000 (vendors, contractors, logistics)
- Skills Training Program via ITI linkages
- Local school support, sanitation projects, and road improvement
- Direct contribution to the industrial GDP through the growth of the manufacturing sector.
- Reduction in fertilizer imports and subsidy burden on the government by enabling local Fertilizer production.
- Increase in agricultural productivity, leading to higher crop yields, improved food security, and potential for export of agricultural produce, generating valuable foreign exchange earnings.
- Export of surplus fertilizers to neighboring countries, further reducing dependency on imports and supporting regional trade.
- Development of logistics infrastructure to support plant operations, benefiting regional transportation and supply chain networks.

SECTION 15: RISK ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION

Risk	Mitigation
Feedstock Price Volatility	Long-term gas sourcing contracts
Regulatory Delay	Early submission of EIA, land permits
Technical Failure	Involvement of OEMs & experienced EPC
Market Risk	Forward tie-ups with marketing companies

SECTION 16: FUTURE EXPANSION PLANS

- Expansion Double the production capacity by adding additional process lines or a second plant near by
- Diversify into production of specialty fertilizers (e.g., water-soluble, micronutrient blends
- Product Diversification
- Introduce NPK complex fertilizers, ammonium sulfate, and DAP
- Establish in-house R&D lab for custom formulations and soil-specific products. Growing Economy

SECTION 16: CONCLUSION

The establishment of this fertilizer manufacturing complex in Tanzania, spearheaded by Soil Solutions Ltd., represents a significant step toward strengthening the country's self-reliance in agricultural inputs and accelerating industrial growth. This project, anchored in an efficient relocation and retrofit strategy, brings together globally proven technologies from Germany, India, and Kuwait to form an integrated, modern production hub for ammonia, urea (prilled and granular), and associated utilities in the Kisiwa Mgao region of Mtwara.

Tanzania's agricultural sector, which forms the backbone of the national economy, stands to benefit immensely from the localized production of high-quality fertilizers. By reducing the country's dependence on imports, this plant will not only help stabilize input prices for farmers but also ensure timely availability of critical nutrients, especially urea. This is essential to support the government's vision for enhanced food security, increased productivity, and sustainable soil health management across all regions.

Beyond the core objective of fertilizer production, this project is envisioned as a catalyst for regional industrialization and socio-economic development. The investment will directly contribute to the creation of over 800 permanent jobs across plant operations, utilities, logistics, maintenance, administration, and township services. Furthermore, indirect employment through ancillary industries, transport, and community-based services is expected to substantially multiply this figure, injecting new energy into the local economy.

To support the well-being of our workforce and their families, Soil Solutions Ltd. will construct and maintain a dedicated township within the Kisiwa Mgao region. This will include residential quarters, education and healthcare access, recreational areas, and civic infrastructure — fostering a secure, inclusive, and productive environment for plant personnel.

The engineering approach being implemented emphasizes safety, environmental stewardship, and long-term asset reliability. The entire complex will be aligned with Tanzanian regulatory frameworks and global best practices, ensuring compliance with environmental norms, health and safety standards, and social accountability.

As we progress towards construction and commissioning, Soil Solutions Ltd. seeks the support of the Government of Tanzania and its administrative bodies through facilitation of land access, infrastructure connectivity (water, power, and road networks), expedited clearances, and potential financial or tax-based incentives to ensure the long-term success and viability of this investment.

We are fully committed to being a long-term partner in Tanzania’s development journey. By building local production capacity, investing in human capital, and ensuring environmentally responsible operations, this project embodies our shared goals for national resilience, regional upliftment, and inclusive growth. We firmly believe that this fertilizer complex will not only serve as a strategic industrial asset for Tanzania but also stand as a symbol of innovation, sustainability, and public-private collaboration in Africa’s emerging industrial landscape.