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# ***Detailed Project Report on Commercial Breeder Farm***

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**Under MKUY**

**Name of the Entrepreneur/Entity:**

**Address:**



## Contents

1. Project Summary.....	2
2. Project Profile .....	3
2.1 Entrepreneur/Entity Profile.....	3
2.2. Project Consultant Details .....	4
2.3. Concept and Scope of the Project .....	5
3. Techno-Commercial Assumptions.....	8
4. Financial Details.....	8
4.1. Project Fixed Capital .....	8
4.2. Project Variable Expenses .....	9
4.2. Details of Sales.....	9
4.3. Project Balance Sheet .....	10
4.4. Calculation of Depreciation.....	11
4.5. Projected P&L.....	11
4.6. Projected Cash Flow .....	12
4.7. Projected Loan Repayment.....	12
4.8. Calculation of DSCR, IRR and BEP .....	13
4.9. Summary of Project Cost.....	14



## 1. Project Summary

1	Name of the Enterprise (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	Commercial Breeder Farm
2	Sector (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	AH & VS
3	Project Capacity <sup>1</sup>	20000 Birds
4	Project location (Village/Ward, Gram Pranchayat /Municipality, Block, District)	
5	Key components of the project (Example: Dairy, Vermicomposting, Biogas, Apiary, Solar Lighting)	Pullets
6	Products/Output from the project	Onion
7	Total Project Cost	Rs. 5,31,73,198
8	Fixed Capital Cost	Rs. 3,42,23,198
9	Working/Recurring capital	Rs. 1,89,50,000
10	Bank Finance/ Self Finance	Bank
11	Bank Loan Amount	Rs. 4,50,13,378
12	Promoter Contribution (min 10% in case of bank loan)	Rs. 81,59,820
13	Bank details: Name of the Bank, Branch, IFSC Code	
14	Assumed Interest Rate of Interest	11%
15	Subsidy Eligibility (40%, 50%)	
16	Repayment Terms (Tenure, Moratorium, Frequency, Mode of Repayment: equal principal/equal instalment)	Monthly equated instalments for 7 years
17	Key Financial Indicators: 1. Average Annual Net Profit 2. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) 3. Internal Rate of Return Break Even Year	Rs. 1,71,45,700 2.68 27.35% 3 Years and 5 Months
18	Estimated employment to be generated (nos.)	12

**Note: The price quoted in the DPR is indicative. Final CIS will be calculated as per the Rate in MKUY guideline.**

<sup>1</sup> Capacity can be in terms of area or quantity



## 2. Project Profile

### 2.1 Entrepreneur/Entity Profile

1	Name of the Entrepreneur/Entity	
2	Legal status (Individual/ Group/ FPO/ FPC/ Proprietorship/ Partnership firm/ Company/ Cooperative/ Federation/ Society/ Trust)	
3	Name of Representative <sup>2</sup> in Ease of entity	
4	Gender (Male/ Female/ Third Gender/ Not Applicable)	
5	Date of Birth of Individual/Representative of Entity	
6	Date of Incorporation/Registration of Entity	
7	Category opted for (Women/ ST/ SC/ Differently Abled/ Third gender/ Agri & Allied Graduate)	
8	Educational Qualification of Individual/Representative of Entity	
9	Passport size photograph of the Individual/ Representative of entity	
10	Local Address for Correspondence of the Individual/ Representative of entity	
11	Registered Address of Entity	
12	Main Office/Branch Address of Entity	
13	Phone no. of Individual/Representative of Entity	
14	Email Id of Individual/Representative of Entity	
15	AADHAR No. of Individual/Representative	
16	PAN of Individual/Representative of Entity, if available	
	Farmer Id of Individual, if available	
17	Registration No./ CIN of the Entity <sup>3</sup>	
20	PAN/TAN of Entity	
21	GSTIN of Entity, if available	
22	Details of experience and exposure relevant to the proposed enterprise/project	

<sup>2</sup> Representative should be authorized by the board/governing body of the entity.

<sup>3</sup> Registration document:

Groups (SHG/PG/ FPO: , Proprietorship firm: Registration Certificate under Shops & Establishment Act,  
Partnership firm: Registration Certificate from IGR of state, Company (Pvt. Ltd., Public Ltd., LLP, OPC, FPC):  
Certification of Incorporation, Cooperative/ Federation: Certificate of Registration from Registrar of  
Cooperative Societies, Society/Trust: Darpan Unique Id



(family business, work experience, e-learning/certificate courses, trainings undertaken etc.)	
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## 2.2. Project Consultant Details

DPR prepared by:

Please provide further details of the consultant:





## 2.3. Concept and Scope of the Project

Broiler farming in India is in boom because of its high demand among the people and fast return. Because of adaptation of various technologies broiler production has been increased remarkably in last few years. In India a lot of farmers are small scale farmers which are uneducated or non-trained farmers. But trained farmers are expected to get more profit because of their unique management ability. Integrating broiler farming with any other farming will boost up the profit. Contract broiler farming is a new process for easy farming and getting better profit. Adaptation of better management practices and balanced nutrition may lead to better production. However, farmer should take care of feed cost according to the market value of broilers. Finally, marketing through proper channel is essential to get sufficient profit for a farmer. So application of scientific technology by taking care of seasonal variation, minimizing additional cost, providing good nutrition and following profitable marketing channel one can get sufficient profit from a broiler farm.

**Introduction:** Broiler industry is one of the profitable agro-industries which can effectively tackle the problems of unemployment and underemployment in the rural areas, particularly of small and marginal farmers. It has been transformed from the traditional small-scale backyard farming to large-scale commercial farming in India, with an annual growth rate of 11.44 percent, production of 3.725 million tons and employment of 4.29 million people. India stands fourth largest producer of poultry meat in the world. Poultry production accounts for about 0.66 percent of India's GDP and 7.72 percent GDP from the livestock sector. An increase in per capita consumption by one egg and 50 grams of poultry meat can create employment for about 26,000 persons per year.

### Background

Indian Poultry Industry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector today in India. Production of agricultural crops has been rising at a rate of 1.5 to 2% per annum while the production of eggs and broilers has been rising at a rate of 8 to 10% per annum. Today India is world's fifth largest egg producer and the eighteenth largest producer of broilers. Driving this kind of expansion the contributing factors are growth in per capita income, a growing urban population and falling poultry prices. The Indian Poultry Industry has undergone a paradigm shift in structure and operation. A very significant feature of India's poultry industry is its transformation from a mere backyard activity into a major commercial activity in just about four decades which seems to be really fast. The kind of transformation has involved sizeable investments in breeding, hatching, rearing and processing. Indian farmers have moved from rearing nondescript birds to today's rearing hybrids such as Hyaline, Shaver, and Babcock which ensure faster growth, good livability, excellent feed conversion and high profits to the rearers. The Indian Poultry Industry has grown largely due to the initiative of private enterprises, minimal government intervention, and very considerable indigenous poultry genetics capabilities, and support from the complementary veterinary health, poultry feed, poultry equipment, and poultry processing sectors. India is one of the few countries in the world that has put into place a sustained Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) egg production project. Indian Poultry developments another aspect is that it has significant variation in the industry across regions. As for the egg production in India



by the states during 1998-99: the four southern states Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu account for about 45 % of the India's egg production, with a per capita consumption of 57 eggs and 0.5 kg of broiler meat. The eastern and central regions of India account for about 20% of egg production, with a per capita consumption of 18 eggs and 0.13 kg of broiler meat. While the northern and western regions of India record much higher figures than the eastern and central regions with respect to per capita availability of eggs and broiler meat.

### **Brief Introduction:**

The organized sector of Indian Poultry Industry is contributing nearly 70% of the total output and the rest 30% in the unorganized sector. Broiler industry is well dominated by the southern states in our country with nearly 60-70% total output coming from these states. The layer industry once again is represented more in southern states specially, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra producing nearly 70% of the country's egg production. India's 75% of egg produce is consumed by the population of 25% living in urban and semi-urban areas. Presently about 800 hatcheries are operating in India today. Today India is the world's fifth largest egg producer and the eighteenth largest producer of broilers and its per capita consumption of such products is poor 37 eggs and 1 kg of poultry meat per capita per annum. The growth of the Poultry Industry in India is marked by an increase in the size of the poultry farm. In past years broiler farms had produced on average a few hundred birds (200-500 chicks) per cycle. Small units are probably finding themselves at problem because of high feed and transport costs, expensive vaccines, and veterinary care services and the nonavailability of credit. Some small units are reported to be shifting from layer to broiler production because output in broiler units can be realized in six weeks. India is the fifth largest producer of egg and ninth largest producer of poultry meat. India was well positioned as 17th in the world poultry production. The Indian poultry production is considered to be the cheapest in the world. The main factors of rising production in country are:

- ☐ The nation is a market with Investment friendly ambience.
- ☐ Indian Poultry Industry is booming and emerging as the world's 2nd largest market.
- ☐ The growth rate is growing at the phenomenal rate of 12 to 15% every year.
- ☐ Poultry Industry in India is constantly on the rise due to the use of modern techniques and changing from live bird to fresh chilled and frozen product market.
- ☐ A new path began with the integrated poultry operations throughout the country.

There is an overwhelming response from all segments concerned and related with poultry. There is a 100% increase in space compared to earlier years. In a continual endeavor and efforts to create a strong platform for Poultry India is experimenting with new trends in poultry rearing techniques and innovations for processed chicken meat, medicines, feed additives, health products, equipments, managements & other technical services. **POULTRY BROILER FARMING:** Poultry meat is an important source of high quality proteins, minerals and vitamins to balance the human diet. Specially developed varieties of chicken (broilers) are now available with the traits of quick growth and high feed conversion efficiency. Depending on the farm size, broiler farming can be a main source of family income or can provide subsidiary income and gainful employment to farmers throughout the year. Poultry manure is of high fertilizer value which can be used for increasing yield of all crops. The advantages of broiler farming are :

- a) Initial investment is lower than layer farming
- b) Rearing period is 5-6 weeks only
- c) More number of flocks can be taken in the same shed





- d) Broilers have high feed conversion efficiency i.e. the amount of feed required for unit body weight gain is lower in comparison to other livestock
- e) Faster return from the investment
- f) Demand for poultry meat is more compared to sheep/goat meat

### **Market Potential and scope of Broiler Production:**

India has made tremendous progress in broiler production during the last three decades and the broiler population in the country during 2011-12 stood at 2300 million. Today India is the fifth largest producer of broiler meat in the world with an annual production of 2.47 million MT. Despite this achievement, the per capita availability of poultry meat in India is only 2.96 kg which is way below the ICMR recommendation of 11 kg meat per capita per annum. The growth of the poultry sector is mainly attributed to the interventions of the corporate sector with an enabling policy environment provided by the Government of India / State Governments from time to time. The activity provides huge employment opportunities for the rural poor either under Backyard poultry production system or under small scale commercial broiler farming units. Over 5 million people are engaged in the poultry sector either directly or indirectly. Owing to the considerable growth in broiler industry, high quality chicks, equipment, vaccines, and medicines, technically and professionally competent guidance are available to the farmers. The management practices have improved, and disease and mortality incidences are reduced to a great extent. Many institutions are providing training to entrepreneurs. Increasing assistance from the Central/ State governments and poultry corporations is being given to create infrastructure facilities so that new entrepreneurs are attracted to take up this business. Broiler farming has been given considerable importance in the national policy and has a good scope for further development in the years to come. With the rise of middle class and increased urbanization, a major population prefer to go for nonvegetarian. Today about 3 million farmers and 15 million agrarian farmers are employed in the poultry industry that are usually growing poultry ingredients for feed and contribute about Rs 26,000 crore to the national income.

### **Employment Opportunities:**

Three decades ago in India, when egg and broiler production was 10 billion and 30 million, respectively, the total employment numbers in the poultry sector was not much encouraging. As income and employment in the crop sector started decreasing, the non-crop sector, which includes dairy and poultry, underwent a significant shift. Due to the demand for poultry increasing and production reaching 37 billion eggs and 1 billion broilers, the Poultry Industry today employs around 1.6 million people. At least 80% of employment in Indian Poultry Industry generates directly by the farmers, while 20 % is engaged in feed, pharmaceuticals, equipment and other services according to the requirement. Additionally, there might be similar number of people roughly 1.6 million who are engaged in marketing and other channels servicing the poultry sector.

### **Latest Developments:**

- The National Institute of Nutrition has strongly recommended 180 eggs and 11 kg of meat per capita consumption for our nation.
- At present, Per capita availability for meat is 1.6 kg. Per capita availability for egg is 1.8 kg or 42 eggs. Average consumption for eggs in major cities is 170 eggs.
- Average consumption for eggs in smaller cities is 40 eggs. Average consumption of developed rural areas is 20 eggs.





### 3. Techno-Commercial Assumptions

Sl. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
1	Increase in Rate of Product	5	%
2	Increase in Electricity consumption	3	%
3	Collection from Debtors ( First Year)	15	Days
4	Collection from Debtors	15	Days
5	Payable to Creditors	15	Days
6	Drawing By Promoter	30	%
7	Increase in Staff Salary	5	%
8	Rate of Interest on TL	11	%
9	Rate of Interest on WC	9	%
10	Loan Repayment (in year)	7	Years
11	Raw Material in Stock ( on sales)	10	Days
12	Finished Goods in stock ( on sales)	5	Days
13	Promoter's Contribution (Term Loan)	10	%
14	Promoter's Contribution (Working Capital)	25	%
15	Working Capital Requirement	6	Months
17	Working Capital Utilisation	100	%
18	No. of working days in a year	290	Days
19	No.of Pullets	20000	Nos
20	Space required for 1 Bird	1	Sqft

### 4. Financial Details

#### 4.1. Project Fixed Capital

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Qty.	Cost per unit (Rs)	Total (Rs)
<b>A</b>	<b>Land</b>				
1	Land Development	sq. ft	22000	7.50	1,65,000
2	Fencing (Barbed wire)	ft	593	60.00	35,598
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>2,00,598</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Civil Construction</b>				
1	Laying Shed (400 sqft * 55 sqft)	sq. ft	22000	550.00	1,21,00,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,21,00,000</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>				
1	Water Supply with tank, pump, and pipeline				<b>3,00,000</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Electrification</b>				
1	Electrical Installation (with transformer and DG Unit as required)				<b>25,00,000</b>



E Plant & Machinery					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Specification	Qty.	Unit Price (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	Equipments (Tropicana Laying Battery, Manure Collection, Cross manure conveyor & drinking system & Inspection trolley, Cages Mat-4950 no's)		1	18950000	1,89,50,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>1,89,50,000</b>
F Miscellaneous Expenditure					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Specification	Qty	Unit Price	Total
1	Insurance premium of assets				72600
2	DPR Cost				89479
3	Other Misc. Exp.				10521
	<b>Total Misc. Exp.</b>				<b>1,72,600</b>

#### 4.2. Project Variable Expenses

Details of Recurring Expenditure						
Details of raw material						
Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Rate/Unit (in Rs)	Qty/day	Qty/annum(kg)	Total (Rs)
1	Feed	Kg	33		884200	29178600
2	Medicine & Vaccine	No's	90		20000	1800000
3	Disinfectant	No's	5		20000	100000
4	Pullet (16 week)	No's	220		20000	4400000
	<b>Total</b>					<b>3,54,78,600</b>

Details of salary and other benefits				
Sl. No.	Type of workers	No. of Worker	Salary Per Month/head (Rs)	Total Salary per annum (Rs)
1	Labour	10	10,000	12,00,000
2	Supervisor	2	15,000	3,60,000
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>15,60,000</b>

#### 4.2. Details of Sales

Details of Income						
Sl. No.	Type of products	Unit	Rate/Unit (Rs)	Quantity/day	Quantity/annum	Total (Rs)
1	Sale of Hatching Egg	Nos	25		28,42,020	7,10,50,500
2	Sale of Table Eggs and Litter	Lumpsum	200000		7	14,00,000
3	Sale of Cull Bird	Kg	100		4,000	4,00,000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>28,46,027</b>	<b>7,28,50,500</b>



### 4.3. Project Balance Sheet

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>VII</b>
Opening Capital	-	1,34,42,075	1,77,01,396	2,25,24,795	2,79,67,778	3,39,68,041	3,93,80,860
Add: Introduced	81,59,820						
Add: Profit	75,46,255	1,18,46,321	1,44,77,400	1,74,29,983	2,05,59,263	2,22,90,819	2,58,69,856
Less: Drawing	22,64,000	75,87,000	96,54,000	1,19,87,000	1,45,59,000	1,68,78,000	1,95,76,000
Closing Capital	1,34,42,075	1,77,01,396	2,25,24,795	2,79,67,778	3,39,68,041	3,93,80,860	4,56,74,716
Term Loan from Bank	2,77,07,465	2,42,56,086	2,04,05,317	1,61,08,941	1,13,15,394	59,67,144	-
Current Liabilities							
Cash Credit from Bank	1,42,12,500	1,42,12,500	1,42,12,500	1,42,12,500	1,42,12,500	1,42,12,500	1,42,12,500
Sundry Creditors	10,64,358	13,97,000	15,64,650	17,45,600	19,40,700	20,37,750	22,58,550
Expenses Payable	3,64,800	4,34,800	4,74,100	5,16,200	5,61,400	5,88,600	6,39,500
Current Provisions	29,66,252	48,09,137	59,36,743	72,02,136	85,43,255	92,85,351	1,08,19,224
Total Current Liabilities	1,86,07,910	2,08,53,437	2,21,87,993	2,36,76,436	2,52,57,855	2,61,24,201	2,79,29,774
Total Liabilities	5,97,57,450	6,28,10,919	6,51,18,105	6,77,53,155	7,05,41,291	7,14,72,205	7,36,04,491
<b>Assets</b>							
Fixed Assets	3,42,23,198	3,42,23,198	3,42,23,198	3,42,23,198	3,42,23,198	3,42,23,198	3,42,23,198
Less Depreciation	44,57,500	83,08,375	1,16,37,419	1,45,17,326	1,70,10,445	1,91,70,274	2,10,42,740
Net Fixed Assets	2,97,65,698	2,59,14,823	2,25,85,779	1,97,05,872	1,72,12,753	1,50,52,923	1,31,80,458
Current Assets							
Sundry Debtors	21,85,600	28,68,500	32,12,800	35,84,300	39,84,900	41,84,100	46,37,400
Inventories	14,38,105	16,59,905	19,99,267	22,34,717	24,88,550	26,86,783	29,00,400
Cash and Bank Balance	4,37,200	5,73,700	6,42,600	7,16,900	7,97,000	8,36,900	9,27,500
Other Current Assets	2,59,30,848	3,17,93,991	3,66,77,659	4,15,11,367	4,60,58,088	4,87,11,498	5,19,58,733
Total Current Assets	2,99,91,753	3,68,96,096	4,25,32,326	4,80,47,284	5,33,28,538	5,64,19,282	6,04,24,033
Total Assets	5,97,57,450	6,28,10,919	6,51,18,105	6,77,53,155	7,05,41,291	7,14,72,205	7,36,04,491



#### 4.4. Calculation of Depreciation

Rates of Depreciation		10%	15%	Total depreciation for the year
Year	1	12,40,000.00	32,17,500	44,57,500
	2	11,16,000.00	27,34,875	38,50,875
	3	10,04,400.00	23,24,644	33,29,044
	4	9,03,960.00	19,75,947	28,79,907
	5	8,13,564.00	16,79,555	24,93,119
	6	7,32,207.60	14,27,622	21,59,829
	7	6,58,986.84	12,13,479	18,72,465

#### 4.5. Projected P&L

Description	Year ending March 31st						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Capacity Utilisation	60	75	80	85	90	90	95
<b>Revenue</b>							
Sales	4,37,10,300	5,73,70,000	6,42,55,000	7,16,85,000	7,96,97,000	8,36,82,000	9,27,48,000
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	-	(7,28,505)	(9,56,167)	(10,70,917)	(11,94,750)	(13,28,283)	(13,94,700)
Closing Stock of Finished Goods	7,28,505	9,56,167	10,70,917	11,94,750	13,28,283	13,94,700	15,45,800
<b>Total Income (A)</b>	<b>4,44,38,805</b>	<b>5,75,97,662</b>	<b>6,43,69,750</b>	<b>7,18,08,833</b>	<b>7,98,30,533</b>	<b>8,37,48,417</b>	<b>9,28,99,100</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Opening stock of Raw Material	-	7,09,600	9,31,400	10,43,100	11,63,800	12,93,800	13,58,500
Purchase (Net) of Material	2,12,87,160	2,79,40,000	3,12,93,000	3,49,12,000	3,88,14,000	4,07,55,000	4,51,71,000
Closing Stock of Raw material	7,09,600	9,31,400	10,43,100	11,63,800	12,93,800	13,58,500	15,05,700
<b>Raw Material Consumption</b>	<b>2,05,77,560</b>	<b>2,77,18,200</b>	<b>3,11,81,300</b>	<b>3,47,91,300</b>	<b>3,86,84,000</b>	<b>4,06,90,300</b>	<b>4,50,23,800</b>
Repair & Maintenance- Machinery (@5% of Cost)	3,40,226	3,47,100	3,54,100	3,61,200	3,68,500	3,75,900	3,83,500
Electricity expense	21,85,515	28,68,500	32,12,800	35,84,300	39,84,900	41,84,100	46,37,400
Insurance cost	72,600	76,300	80,200	84,300	88,600	93,100	97,800
Administrative salaries and wages	15,60,000	16,38,000	17,19,900	18,05,900	18,96,200	19,91,100	20,90,700



Other Misc. Expenses [@1% of sales]	2,18,552	2,86,850	3,21,275	3,58,425	3,98,485	4,18,410	4,63,740
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>2,49,54,453</b>	<b>3,29,34,950</b>	<b>3,68,69,575</b>	<b>4,09,85,425</b>	<b>4,54,20,685</b>	<b>4,77,52,910</b>	<b>5,26,96,940</b>
<b>Profit Before Depreciation, Interest and Tax</b>	<b>1,94,84,353</b>	<b>2,46,62,712</b>	<b>2,75,00,175</b>	<b>3,08,23,408</b>	<b>3,44,09,848</b>	<b>3,59,95,507</b>	<b>4,02,02,160</b>
Depreciation	44,57,500	38,50,875	33,29,044	28,79,907	24,93,119	21,59,829	18,72,465
<b>Profit Before Interest and Tax</b>	<b>1,50,26,853</b>	<b>2,08,11,837</b>	<b>2,41,71,131</b>	<b>2,79,43,501</b>	<b>3,19,16,729</b>	<b>3,38,35,677</b>	<b>3,83,29,695</b>
Interest on Term Loan	32,35,220	28,77,254	24,77,864	20,32,258	15,35,086	9,80,382	3,61,489
Interest on Working Capital Loan	12,79,125	12,79,125	12,79,125	12,79,125	12,79,125	12,79,125	12,79,125
<b>Total Interest Paid</b>	<b>45,14,345</b>	<b>41,56,379</b>	<b>37,56,989</b>	<b>33,11,383</b>	<b>28,14,211</b>	<b>22,59,507</b>	<b>16,40,614</b>
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>	<b>1,05,12,508</b>	<b>1,66,55,458</b>	<b>2,04,14,142</b>	<b>2,46,32,119</b>	<b>2,91,02,518</b>	<b>3,15,76,170</b>	<b>3,66,89,081</b>
Income Tax	29,66,252	48,09,137	59,36,743	72,02,136	85,43,255	92,85,351	1,08,19,224
<b>Profit after Tax</b>	<b>75,46,255</b>	<b>1,18,46,321</b>	<b>1,44,77,400</b>	<b>1,74,29,983</b>	<b>2,05,59,263</b>	<b>2,22,90,819</b>	<b>2,58,69,856</b>

#### 4.6. Projected Cash Flow

Period Ending	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Cash & Bank Balance at Beginning	-	4,37,200	5,73,700	6,42,600	7,16,900	7,97,000	8,36,900
<b>Cash Inflow during the Period</b>	<b>6,42,14,950</b>	<b>1,79,42,723</b>	<b>1,91,40,999</b>	<b>2,17,98,333</b>	<b>2,46,33,802</b>	<b>2,53,16,994</b>	<b>2,95,47,895</b>
<b>Cash Outflow during the Period</b>	<b>6,37,77,750</b>	<b>1,78,06,223</b>	<b>1,90,72,099</b>	<b>2,17,24,033</b>	<b>2,45,53,702</b>	<b>2,52,77,094</b>	<b>2,94,57,295</b>
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balance</b>	<b>4,37,200</b>	<b>5,73,700</b>	<b>6,42,600</b>	<b>7,16,900</b>	<b>7,97,000</b>	<b>8,36,900</b>	<b>9,27,500</b>

#### 4.7. Projected Loan Repayment

Year	Interest	EMI	Principal
1	32,35,219.80	63,28,632.90	30,93,413.10
2	28,77,253.64	63,28,632.90	34,51,379.27
3	24,77,864.04	63,28,632.90	38,50,768.86
4	20,32,257.55	63,28,632.90	42,96,375.35
5	15,35,086.00	63,28,632.90	47,93,546.91
6	9,80,382.33	63,28,632.90	53,48,250.58
7	3,61,488.99	63,28,632.90	59,67,143.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,34,99,552.35</b>	<b>4,43,00,430.33</b>	<b>3,08,00,877.98</b>



#### 4.8. Calculation of DSCR, IRR and BEP

Calculation of DSCR							
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Net Sales	4,37,10,300	5,73,70,000	6,42,55,000	7,16,85,000	7,96,97,000	8,36,82,000	9,27,48,000
Net Profit	75,46,255	1,18,46,321	1,44,77,400	1,74,29,983	2,05,59,263	2,22,90,819	2,58,69,856
Interest Paid	45,14,345	41,56,379	37,56,989	33,11,383	28,14,211	22,59,507	16,40,614
<b>Cash Accruals (a)</b>	<b>1,20,60,600</b>	<b>1,60,02,699</b>	<b>1,82,34,389</b>	<b>2,07,41,366</b>	<b>2,33,73,474</b>	<b>2,45,50,326</b>	<b>2,75,10,470</b>
Principal	30,93,413	34,51,379	38,50,769	42,96,375	47,93,547	53,48,251	59,67,144
Interest	45,14,345	41,56,379	37,56,989	33,11,383	28,14,211	22,59,507	16,40,614
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>76,07,758</b>	<b>76,07,758</b>	<b>76,07,758</b>	<b>76,07,758</b>	<b>76,07,758</b>	<b>76,07,758</b>	<b>76,07,758</b>
DSCR	1.59	2.10	2.40	2.73	3.07	3.23	3.62
<b>Average DSCR</b>	<b>2.68</b>						

Calculation of Break-Even Point (BEP)							
Sales	4,44,38,805	5,75,97,662	6,43,69,750	7,18,08,833	7,98,30,533	8,37,48,417	9,28,99,100
Variable Cost	2,07,96,112	2,80,05,050	3,15,02,575	3,51,49,725	3,90,82,485	4,11,08,710	4,54,87,540
<b>Contribution</b>	<b>2,36,42,694</b>	<b>2,95,92,612</b>	<b>3,28,67,175</b>	<b>3,66,59,108</b>	<b>4,07,48,048</b>	<b>4,26,39,707</b>	<b>4,74,11,560</b>
Fixed Cost	1,31,30,186	1,29,37,154	1,24,53,033	1,20,26,990	1,16,45,530	1,10,63,537	1,07,22,479
<b>BEP Sales</b>	<b>2,46,79,496</b>	<b>2,51,80,265</b>	<b>2,43,89,033</b>	<b>2,35,58,786</b>	<b>2,28,15,053</b>	<b>2,17,29,833</b>	<b>2,10,09,827</b>
<b>Average BEP sales</b>	<b>2,33,37,470</b>						

Calculation of Internal Rate of Return (IRR)				
Sl. No.	Year	PAT	Depreciation	Cash Accrual
	Cash outflow at beginning			-5,31,73,198
1	31-03-2023	75,46,255	44,57,500	1,20,03,755
2	31-03-2024	1,18,46,321	38,50,875	1,56,97,196
3	31-03-2025	1,44,77,400	33,29,044	1,78,06,443
4	31-03-2026	1,74,29,983	28,79,907	2,03,09,890
5	31-03-2027	2,05,59,263	24,93,119	2,30,52,382
6	31-03-2028	2,22,90,819	21,59,829	2,44,50,648
7	31-03-2029	2,58,69,856	18,72,465	2,77,42,322





IRR	27.35 %
Payback Period	3 Years 5 Months

#### 4.9. Summary of Project Cost

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	Amount (INR)
1	Land Development	2,00,598
2	Civil Construction	1,21,00,000
3	Irrigation/Water Supply	3,00,000
4	Electrification	25,00,000
5	Plant & Machinery	1,89,50,000
6	Live Stock	-
7	Insurance	72,600
8	DPR Cost	89,479
9	Other Misc. Exp.	10,521
	<b>Total Fixed Cost</b>	3,42,23,198
	<b>Recurring</b>	1,89,50,000
	<b>Cost of Project</b>	5,31,73,198