
**Feasibility
Report**

**For Set Up of
Fish maws
processing
Unit in
Pasiansi
Ilemela
Mwanza**

**KONG YU
TANZANIA
LIMITED**

MWANZA TANZANIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Introduction

This study is done with an objective of preparing a Feasibility Report for M/s KONG YU Tanzania Limited, of Mwanza for a project of setting up of processing unit of fish maws at **Plot number 51, Block M, Pasiansi, Mwanza**, Tanzania.

The scope of services for the proposal feasibility report for development of manufacturing unit for the production of Fish maws processing in Mwanza include: Market assessment, Development program, land and civil works, project implementation schedule, project cost, financial projections, and conclusion & recommendations.

The overall approach comprised a combination of secondary and primary research. A multi-disciplinary team of appropriate personnel with experience in techno economic studies and market research were deployed for undertaking this assignment.

The assignment commenced with a planning for the primary and secondary research. Initially, our team interacted with KONG YU Tanzania Limited officials to understand the requirements of the study.

Later, the team continuously interacted with KONG YU Tanzania Limited for their inputs on the plan of the unit, machinery, the constructing cost, project cost, financing etc.

The data obtained from the secondary and primary research has been analyzed and incorporated in the report. A worksheet model has been prepared for feasibility calculations.

The report is prepared on the basis of best of the information provided by the various stakeholders and associations/agencies. The information in the report should not be claimed and be used as evidence for any purpose.

2 Demographic Indicators & Development – Tanzania

Tanzania is experiencing sustained economic growth, with Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) consistently growing at an average of 7% per annum for the last ten years. This is a result of economic reforms and sound economic policies

that were introduced since the second half of the 1990's. Over the years the manufacturing has shown a decent increase.

Since the country started to implement economic and institutional reforms, there has been a steady increase of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the economy. Tanzania is among top three recipients of foreign direct investments (FDI) in non-oil producing African countries after South Africa and Ethiopia.

3 Genesis & Details of the Project

The project involves set up of manufacturing unit of Fish maws processing in ***Plot number 37, Nyamkazi Industrial Area, Mwanza***. M/s. KONG YU Tanzania Limited of Mwanza was ***incorporated on the 21 August 2020 as private limited liability company under the Companies Ordinance (Cap 212 of the Laws of Tanzania)***.

The day to day activities would be managed by an individual appointed for the said purpose. It is expected that a significant number of people will be employed, during the construction of the commercial complex and about 20 local citizens would be employed permanently, excluding the security guards, once it becomes operational.

4 Project Cost and Means of Finance

The development cost of the entire project has been estimated to be around US \$ 0.6 million. The major factors contributing towards the cost of the project is the cost of machinery, tools and equipments for fish maws processing.

The table below indicates the detailed cost of project:

Table 1: Cost of Project

COST OF THE PROJECT AND MEANS OF FINANCE		
USD		
NO.	PARTICULARS	TOTAL
1	Land and Civil Work	100,000
2	Machinery, Tools and Equipments	300,000
4	Motor Vehicles	80,000
5	Office Equipments	10,000
6	Furniture & Fixture	20,000
7	Working capital	90,000
	TOTAL	600,000

Considering the size of this project, and also keeping in mind the implementation period, the Working capital has been estimated at US\$ 90,000/-

The finance for the project is already arranged for by the project owners. The table below indicated in details the manner in which the investment is going to be arranged:

5 Financial Projections

Details of financial projections are attached as appendices to this report. However, in brief the annexed project financials show that the project will be one with a full proof financing scheme.

For the purpose of calculations and projections the following assumptions were made:

1. Long term loan is availed @ 8% per annum
2. The repayment of the loan would start very second year in installments of US\$ 66,667/- per annum.

The detailed calculations of the projected financial are given in the annexure. The Net Present Value for the project comes out to be US\$ 1,109,296/= and the IRR is reasonably good at 19%. Pay Back for the project is estimated to be around 4.59 years.

The next annexure indicates the calculation for the Break Even Analysis and the Margin of Safety. It must be noticed that the average Return on Investment for the five years is more than 22%, which is a very good sign for the investors.

As far as KONG YU Tanzania Limited is concerned we can see that for the coming years it is expected to be more than I which means that the company can repay the loan from its current profits only and not require to repay from its accumulated resources.

6 Development Value

The Project's development value to the country is as under:-

The project will generate employment to several people both during the development and after completion. It has been estimated that directly or indirectly this project will provide employment to nearly 20 individuals excluding the security guards.

Government will also earn revenue in terms of various levies on the Company associated with the operation of the complex. Further as indicated in the financial projections the total contribution for five years by way of tax itself will be to the tune of about US\$ 77,910.

It may be mentioned here that total investment of US\$ 0.6 million will play a good part in boosting the local economy. Considering all relevant factors it is being recommended that the grant of 0% import duty and VAT deferment on capital goods and deemed capital goods is granted to this project not only to make the project viable but also to catalyse other development benefits that may accrue to the country on acceptance of this project.

7 Approach and methodology

Approach

The overall approach comprised a combination of secondary and primary research. A multi-disciplinary team of appropriate personnel with experience in techno economic studies and market research were deployed for undertaking this assignment.

Methodology.

The assignment commenced with a detailed planning for the primary and secondary research. Initially, our team interacted with KONG YU Tanzania Limited officials to understand the requirements of the study. Later, the team continuously interacted with KONG YU Tanzania Limited for their inputs on the plan of the commercial complex, the material that would be used, the construction cost, project cost, financing etc.

➤ Secondary Research

A detailed desk research was undertaken to gain a fair understanding of the fish maws processing industry, its trends, market size, best practices etc. The sources from which the secondary data was collected included in-house database, internet, and various periodicals. The secondary research was used for planning the primary research for the study and identifying the data to be collected by

way of primary research. A detailed desk research was undertaken to gain a fair understanding of the construction industry, its trends, market size, best practice etc. The sources from which the secondary data was collected included in-house database, internet, and various periodicals. The secondary research was used for planning the primary research for the study and identifying the data to be collected by way of Primary research.

➤ **Primary Research**

Interview guidelines were developed for the compilation of the necessary information by way of interview.

1.1 Data Analysis and Report Preparation

The data obtained from the secondary and primary research has been analyzed and incorporated in the report. A worksheet model has been prepared for feasibility calculations.

Report Format

The report is presented in 08 chapters.

Chapter 1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the objectives, scope, approach & methodology for the study.

Chapter 2 Demographic Indicators & Development – Tanzania

This chapter discusses about the demography of Tanzania and the macro-economic developments that are taking place in the Country.

Chapter 3 Genesis & Details of the Project

The chapter discusses the initiation of the project, the stakeholders, location, construction details, components of the projects, employment details and other relevant details.

Chapter 4 Project Cost and Means of Finance

The chapter presents the elements of the project cost and discusses the means of financing for the project.

Chapter 5 Financial Projections

Financial statements including projected income statement, projected cash flow statement and projected balance sheet for the first 05 years of operation and financial indicators such as IRR and payback period are given in this chapter.

The Return on Investment on annual basis for the project has also been calculated.

Chapter 6 Fish Maws Processing

This chapter discusses step by step elements in the fish maws processing and what it takes to make a complete processing of fish maws in the factory.

Chapter 7 Developmental Value

This chapter mentions about the benefits incurring to the nation and the citizens as a result of this implementation of the project in consideration.

Chapter 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The chapter discusses the conclusions derived from the study and recommendations how to go ahead.

Annexure

1.2 Limitations

The report is prepared on the basis of best of the information provided by the various stakeholders and association/agencies. The information in the report shall not be claimed and be used as evidence for any purpose.

2. Demographic Indicators and Development – Tanzania.

2.1 Tanzania – The Middle Income Economy

In the African continent Tanzania is among the fastest developing economies. Tanzania has clinched the top growth in East Africa and sustainably retained as number two biggest Middle income economy in East Africa after Kenya.

Tanzania is experiencing sustained economic growth, with Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) consistently growing at an average of 7% per annum for the last ten years. This is a result of economic reforms and sound economic policies that were introduced since the second half of the 1990’s.

The largest export contributors continue to be primary commodities, particularly gold, coffee, tea, cashew nuts and cotton. At the same time, the volume of manufactured exports has surged in recent years, with the lion’s share of these exports going to markets within the region. Meanwhile, tourism is Tanzania’s main foreign exchange earner.

Fish maws could be another commodity that would help Tanzania to increase the source of its foreign exchange by contributing to new forex avenues in the country.

Tanzania recorded a GDP growth rate of 7.0% in the year 2015, making it among the fastest growing economies in Africa. The Bank of Tanzania (BOT) has projected a GDP growth of 7.2% in 2016, driven mainly by strong performance in industry, construction, services, and information and communication sectors. Inflationary pressures continue to ease as inflation dropped to 6.1% in May 2017, compared to 16% and 8% at the end of 2012 and 2013 respectively. This decrease in inflation is due to tight monetary policy and falling international energy and food prices.

Low inflation, a reasonable stable currency, friendly government and peaceful country are what most of the international company chiefs quoted as being economic driving force.

Tanzania has been showing an appreciable growth in the past few years. The development taking place in the country has been in pace with the other developing nations.

Tanzania has been showing an appreciable growth in the past few years. The development taking place in the country has been in pace with the other developing nations. Over the years the fish maws processing industry has shown a decent increase.

3. Genesis & Details of the Project

3.1 Introduction

The project involves setting up of manufacturing area for Fish maws processing at Mwanza with the capacity to process 20 tons of fish maws per month.

Tanzania is growing commercially and is being viewed positively by outside world. The tourists are becoming more and more interested in viewing the national parks and hidden beauties. Tanzania depends largely on the performance of its agricultural sector for its social and economic development. Like many developing countries it is the agricultural sector that constitutes the major source of national food reserves and, at the same time is an engine for generating foreign exchange and raw materials for basic industries.

However, present economic reforms taking place in the country have started to show that other sectors of the economy like – manufacturing, general engineering and fabrication, tourism, general trade and commerce in non-tradition products, are becoming increasingly important sectors of the economy, especially considering their potential for generating foreign exchange earnings.

As a consequence it is imperative that the need for more and more processing units will be felt and the fact is that there is shortage of such fish maws processing units in Mwanza which is the heart of Lake Victoria in Tanzania.

It is therefore inferred that such project should be undertaken. It is confirm that KONG YU Tanzania Limited has the required expertise for the Project.

With ready market, availability of proven management expertise and availability of funding to the extent needed, the success of the project is guaranteed.

3.3 Ownership:

WEI RUICAN and **CHEN JIANPING** are the promoters and first directors of the KONG YU Tanzania Limited. Its head office is in Mwanza

3.4 Location

The site is to be developed on, Mwanza the site selected is well served with the necessary utility facilities, including the sewerage system for all liquid waste. Communication links are also available.

3.5 Project Details

Tanzania is geographically strategically located in relation to her neighbors. Because of the above mentioned factor, the country's manufacturing sector has a great potential in contributing in economic growth of Tanzania Economy.

Sector pays a critical role in the social and economic development of a country. There is a wide market for fish maws products in other countries, Hence the project is not expecting to face operational problem.

The market is supplied by imported products from mostly EAC countries based on the quality of products which will be supplied by KONG YU Company Limited the company's products is expected to have a good market in those countries.

It is quite gratifying to note that the Government of Tanzania realizes the

role of manufacturing sector for its economic and social development, and as a result has developed fiscal and non fiscal incentives which are very instrumental in improving the business and investment environmental in the manufacturing sector.

It is alleged that limited availability of quality fish Maws produced within Tanzania is the major cause of export of low quality fish maws products. It is in view of this that, KONG YU Company Limited has resolved to engage in by providing a solution to stimulate manufacturing sector by enhancing productivity, the following are the major objectives as following: -

- To promote manufacturing in Tanzania and East African Community at large
- To bring new technology and technical knowhow in the country in the course of its business transactions.
- To provide extra employment to more people in the sector.
- To bring foreign currency in the country.

The management of the company has the required expertise in-house. The day to day activities would be managed by an individual appointed for the said purpose.

3.6 Employment

It is expected that a significant number of people will be employed, during the construction of the commercial complex and about 20 local citizens would be employed permanently, excluding the security guards, once it becomes operational. Security personnel will be contracted from an outside security firm.

3.7 Strategies

In order to achieve the objectives it is planned to implement the following strategies;

- Establish an effective preventive maintenance programme of the equipment, which will ensure sustainable processing equipment availability for operation.
- Establish a quality assurance and control system that will ensure provision of quality products and services.
- Conduct regular evaluations of production and servicing processes to ensure optimum costs of products and services.
- Devise and implement productivity improvement measures
- Develop and implement an effective marketing policy
- Develop and implement an advertising and promotion programme
- Establish effective financial and resources management.

3.8 Market

Recent reforms taking place in the economy indicate that there is an increase in demand for fish maws requirements in Hong Kong, China and Japan. The following are some of the factors that have contributed to such an increase in demand for these products in the country:-

The major market requirement is the weight of the maws which must fall in the legal grades starting from small size of 14g to extra-large (over 1kg). Small maws are not preferred and fetch low profit. The major non-compliance experienced by businesses is dealing in maw of low weight which is purported to come from undersized fish; and lack of operating licenses. The East African market for maw demands for fresh maws with minimal damages/tears. Non-compliance normally results into reduced price offered by the maw buyers or rejection.

The reforms which are now being introduced in this sector aim at influencing the inflow of and increased supply and distribution in the country and beyond national borders.

4. Project Cost and Means of Finance

4.1 Cost of Project

The development cost of the entire project has been estimated to be around US\$ 4.00 million. The major factors contributing towards the cost of the project is the cost of machinery and cost of equipments.

The table below indicates the detailed cost of project.

Table f: Cost of Project

COST OF THE PROJECT AND MEANS OF FINANCE		
USD		
NO.	PARTICULARS	TOTAL
1	Land and Civil Work	100,000
2	Plant and Machinery	300,000
4	Motor Vehicles	80,000
5	Office Equipments	10,000
6	Furniture & Fixture	20,000
7	Working Capital	90,000
	TOTAL	600,000

Considering the size of this project, and also keeping in mind the 3 months of implementation period, the contingencies and pre-operational expenses have been estimated at US\$ 90,000/-

Stock of Consumables has been considered at 1.5 months, and Debtors at 1 months.

On the other hand, 40 days credit has been considered form creditors.

5. Fish Maws Processing

The KONG YU Fish Maw processing factory will operating yards are located in industrial compounds with basic infrastructure and facilities such as cleanable floors, drainage systems, cold rooms, ice and others. The factory will employ 20 people depending on the size of operation and raw materials. The hygiene

practices such as use of protective gears like aprons, gumboots and headgear are not observed in majority maw factories.

Fish maw processing is mostly operated by the Chinese maw exporters in Tanzania. The factories will receive maw from two different sources; fish processing factories and their own middle men and agents. The chain for the maw received from fish factories begins with the collection of fish by factory suppliers who take fish to the factory. In the factory the maw will be extracted, cleaned and either chilled or frozen depending on the market. The chilled maw is then transported to the maw processing factories, whereas frozen maw will be subsequently exported. The maw received from middle men and agents will be weighed and processed in the same way as that received from fish factories. At the maw processing factory, maw will be cleaned using portable water and stripped off the fat.

A chemical preservative is added to make the maws appear whiter and stiffer. The maws are turned inside out and a wooden/glass finger-like stick inserted inside to maintain their (maw) shapes during drying. The maws still on holding sticks are put on the racks and sundried for 2-3 days or longer during the rains. After drying, the maws are weighed and sorted according to sizes; packaged in gunny bags. They will then be transported in vans by road transport to Dar-es-salaam International airport for export to Japan, Hong Kong and China.

Quality of maw for processing is affected when maw bursts inside the fish before removal or damages during extraction. The maw quality is also affected if cleaning is not done adequately to remove excess fat on the outside and underside of the maw, and by holding of the maw outside of the cold chain for longer periods before sale which accelerate spoilage. Spoilage of maw due to microbial attacks affects the texture and color of the maw. Therefore inadequate icing or freezing affects maw quality and acceptability. Maw is also affected by moisture content. Better quality dry maws are those containing

water content up to 20% weight by weight (w/w). The practice of holding maws in water as preservation method could affect maw quality, especially if water is not properly squeezed out during cleaning or if drying time is not adjusted to ensure water content is reduced to the required level.

Maw processing will be undertaken an industry with daily maw production depending on raw materials availability ranging between 500 Kg to 3000 of maw basically made of open yard area designated for cleaning/fat removal, washing, sorting and stitching, stretching on finger-like wood/glass/plastic sticks, drying and packing.

6. Financial Projections

Details of financial projections are attached as appendices to this report. However, in brief the annexed project financials show that the project will be one with a full proof financing scheme.

The financing is so prudently designed that the smooth cash flow position is guaranteed throughout the gestation period.

6.1 Assumptions

For the purpose of calculations and projections the following assumptions were made:

Table h: Assumption for the project

Sr No	Particulars	
1.	Long Term Loan is availed @ 8% per annum	

2.	The repayment of the loan would start very second year in the installment of USD 666,667/- p.a.	
3.	Production and Rate of Bags	
	Average Production per day in Tons	3
	Average Rate per Ton	3,000
	Number of days in year considered	300
	Turnover @ 100% capacity (A)	270,000
4.	Production and Rate of Nail Wire	
	Average Production per day in Tons	4
	Average Rate per Ton	1,000
	Number of days in year considered	300
	Turnover @ 100% capacity (B)	120,000
	Turnover @ 100% capacity (A+B)	390,000

6.2 Financial Indicators

Considering the usage and demand of Fish maws processing, it can be safely presumed that the premises will safely enjoy 65% occupancy from 2020 and then 5% increase every year. On the basis as mentioned above, the profitability for the company in 2021 has been worked out as following:

Table i: Annual Profitability of the Company

Particulars	2021
Capacity Utilization	65%
Sales Turnover	2,535,000
Less Cost of Production	1,394,250
Gross Profit	1,140,750
Less	
Administration Expenses	202,800
Marketing Expenses	25,350
Financial Expenses on Long Term Loan	231,667
Depreciation	481,432
Total Indirect Cost	941,249
Operating Profit Before Tax	199,501
Taxation @ 30%	59,850
Operating Profits After Tax	139,651
Proposed Dividends	-
	139,651
Cumulative Net Cash Profits CF to Balance Sheet	
Net Cash Profit from Operations	621,083

The detailed calculations of the projected financial are given in the annexure. The Net Present Value for the project comes out to be US\$ 1,109,296/- and the IRR is reasonably good at 19%. Pay Back Period for the project is estimated to be around 4.59 years.

The next annexure indicates the calculations for the Break Even Analysis and the Margin of Safety. It must be noticed that the average Return on Investment for the five years is more than 22%, which is a very good sign for the investors.

The chart below indicated the summary of the projected profits of the company from the first five years of the operations.

Over a period of five years operations the total amount of Reserves generated shall be to the tune of US\$ 1,817,456. It shows a comfortable position for the company.

7. Developmental Values

The traditional “three R’s” of reduce, reuse, and recycle are part of a waste hierarchy which may be considered in product and package development.

- Prevention – Waste prevention is a primary goal. Proper fish maws processing can also help prevent waste. Processing plays an important part in preventing loss or damage to the fish product (contents). A vital function of the package is to protect the product for its intended use: if the product is damaged or degraded, its entire energy and material content may be lost.
- Minimization – (also "source reduction") The mass and volume of product (per unit of contents) can be measured and used as criteria for minimizing the product in the design process. Usually “reduced” packaging also helps minimize costs.
- Reuse – Reusable packaging is encouraged. Returnable packaging has long been useful (and economically viable) for closed loop logistics systems. Inspection, cleaning, repair and recuperate are often needed. Some manufacturers re-use the packaging of the incoming parts for a product, either as packaging for the outgoing product or as part of the product itself.
- Recycling – Recycling is the reprocessing of materials (pre- and post-consumer) into new products. Emphasis is focused on recycling the largest primary components of a package: steel, aluminium, papers, plastics, etc. Small components can be chosen which are not difficult to separate and do not contaminate recycling operations. Packages can sometimes be designed to separate components to better facilitate recycling.
- Energy recovery – Waste-to-energy and Refuse-derived fuel in approved facilities make use of the heat available from incinerating the packaging components.
- Disposal – Incineration, and placement in a sanitary landfill are undertaken for some materials. Certain US states regulate packages for toxic contents,

which have the potential to contaminate emissions and ash from incineration and leachate from landfill. Packages should not be littered.

Development of sustainable processing is an area of considerable interest to standards organizations, governments, consumers and retailers.

8. Conclusions & Recommendations

The economic impact from implementing and operating it is also positive.

Since the project is technically feasible, financially and economically viable, socially and from nation's point of view desirable a fast implementation thereof is recommended. It is important that there are no cost overruns so as to enable the realization of the benefits as outlined above.

It may be mentioned here that total investment of US\$ 0.6million will play a good part in boosting the local economy.

Considering all relevant factors it is being recommended that the grant of 0% import duty & VAT deferments on capital goods and deemed capital goods is granted to this project not only to make the project viable but also to catalyze other development benefits that may accrue to the country on acceptance of this project.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEARS5
Sales Revenue	600,000	720,000	864,000	1,036,800	1,244,160
Cost of Sales	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Gross Profit	480,000	600,000	744,000	916,800	1,124,160
Operating Expenses					
Administrative Overhead					
Costs	105,000	106,050	107,111	108,182	109,263
Motor Vehicle running Expenses	5,000	5,050	5,101	5,152	5,203
Salaries and Wages	8,000	8,080	8,161	8,242	8,325
Depreciation	78,000	78,780	79,568	80,363	81,167
Marketing Costs	81,000	81,810	82,628	83,454	84,289
Utility Costs	6,500	6,565	6,631	6,697	6,764
Insurance	10,500	10,605	10,711	10,818	10,926
Interest on Loan	10,000	10,100	10,201	10,303	10,406
Communication	12,200	12,322	12,445	12,570	12,695
	1,750	1,768	1,785	1,803	1,821
Total Expenses	207,950	210,030	212,130	214,251	216,394
Profit before Tax	272,050	389,971	531,870	702,549	907,766
Tax (30%)	190,435	272,979	372,309	491,784	635,436
Profit After Tax	81,615	116,991	159,561	210,765	272,330

PROJECT BALANCE SHEET

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Fixed Assets	490,000	383,750	310,000	200,000	90,000
Long term Assets					
Depreciation	106,250	106,250	106,250	106,250	106,250
Total long term assets	383,750	277,500	203,750	93,750	-16,250
Current Assets					
Cash	406,100	684,700	979,050	1,292,735	1,625,723
Account Receivable	105,000	110,250	216,535	421,763	527,628
Inventory	214,710	376,383	438,469	402,292	467,493
Total Current Assets	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Total Assets	493,750	387,500	313,750	203,750	93,750
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	84,000	88,200	92,610	97,241	102,103
Other Current Liability	70,000	73,500	77,175	81,034	85,085
Subtotal Current Liabilities	154,000	1,616,700	169,785	178,274	187,188
Long term Liabilities					
Long term Liabilities	1,820,000	1,820,000	1,820,000	1,820,000	1,820.00
Total Liabilities	383,750	277,500	203,750	93,750	-16,250
Net Assets	820,810	877,633	951,268	1,044,516	1,157,656
Capital and Reserves					
Owners Contribution	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000
Retained Earning	40,810	97,633	171,268	264,516	377,656
Total Capital	493,750	387,500	313,750	203,750	93,750

OTHER OPERATING COST

Other Operations Cost	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Motor Vehicle running expense	30,000	30,400	30,800	31,200	31,600
Salaries and Wages	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923
Administrative Overhead Costs	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641
Utility Costs	4,000	4,400	4,840	5,324	5,856
Interest on Loan	1,700	1,870	2,057	2,263	2,489
Communication Expenses	14,300	15,730	17,303	19,033	20,937
Total Costs	90,000	96,400	103,400	111,060	119,446

INVESTMENT BREAKDOWN

COST STRUCTUR	AMOUNTS USD
PARTICULAR	
Land and Buildings	100,000
Machines & Equipments	300,000
Motor Vehicles	80,000
Furniture & Fixtures	10,000
Pre Expenses	20,000
Others	0
Working Capital	90,000
TOTAL	600,000

FIXED ASSETS SCHEDULE

NAME OF ASSETS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Land and Buildings	100,000	95,000	90,000	85,000	80,000
Machines& Equipments	300,000	240,000	180,000	120,000	60,000
Motor Vehicle	80,000	40,000	0	-40,000	-80,000
Furniture & Fixtures	10,000	8,750	40,000	35,000	30,000
Total	490,000	383,750	310,000	200,000	90,000
Depreciation	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Land and Buildings	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Plant & Machines	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Motor Vehicles	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Furniture & Fixtures	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
ANNUAL DEPRECIATION	106,250	106,250	106,250	106,250	106,250
CLOSING FIXED ASSETS	383,750	277,500	203,750	93,750	-16,250