

# Project Report for, 10,000 layer birds rearing per year,



## PROJECT REPORT FOR 10,000 COMMERCIAL Layer Birds

Registered office; -

At \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Block \_\_\_\_\_ P.S.- \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

Farm Site,

Vill- \_\_\_\_\_ Mouja \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Block \_\_\_\_\_ P.S.- \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_



**Government of West Bengal**  
**Directorate of Animal Resources & Animal Health**  
**LB-2, Sector-III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700 106.**

No. 4710 /5P-402/2016

Dated Kolkata, the 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

To

The General Secretary,  
West Bengal Poultry Federation,  
46/ C Chowringhee Road,  
11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Everest Building,  
Kolkata-700 071

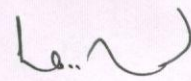
**Sub.: Vetting of Model Project proposals for Commercial Layer/ Duck Farm submitted by West Bengal Poultry Federation, 46/ C, Chowringhee Road, Everest Building, Kolkata-700 071.**

Ref.: Your letter no. wbpf/065/17-18 dated 01.08.2017

In reference to the subject cited above, following Model Project reports (8 nos.) for establishment of Commercial Layer /Duck Farm without feed production unit have been examined and **vetted for its technical feasibility** based on Animal Husbandry concept.

1. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 10,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 95.18 Lakh.
2. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 20,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 186.47 Lakh.
3. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 30,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 277.29 Lakh.
4. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 40,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 361.75 Lakh.
5. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 50,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 448.21 Lakh.
6. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 99,900 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 849.33 Lakh.
7. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 60,000 Layer/Year (1:3 plan) with project cost of Rs. 552.71 Lakh.
8. Commercial Duck Farm having capacity of 10,000 Duck Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 115.16 Lakh.

However, this Directorate has no objection if it is be implemented in this state, subject to maintenance of appropriate bio-security practices and necessary technical approaches and on fulfilment of all other statutory obligations, if any.

 28.8.17

Director of Animal Husbandry and  
Veterinary Services, West Bengal

No. 4710/1 /5P-402/2016

Dated Kolkata, the 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

*Copy forwarded for kind information to :*

The Pr. Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal, ARDD, LB-2, Sector-III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700 106.

Director of Animal Husbandry and  
Veterinary Services, West Bengal



Model Project Report of **Commercial Layer (Chicken) Farm** having capacity of around 10,000 Layer birds rearing per year (1:1:5 plan) without Feed production unit with project cost of Rs. 95.18 Lakh. only has been examined and **vetted for its Technical feasibility** and this Directorate has no objection, if it is be implemented in this state subject to adoption of appropriate bio security procedures, necessary technical approaches and fulfilment of all other statutory obligation (if any).

*[Signature]*  
28/08/2017

*[Signature]*  
28/8/17

*[Signature]* 28/8/17

Director of Animal Husbandry &  
Veterinary Services, West Bengal



**Name of the Farm**

(Should be given before submission to the Bank)

**INDEX OF STATEMENT'S FOR 10,000  
COMMERCIAL LAYER PER YEAR**

**INTRODUCTION**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Commercial poultry production is 48 years old confining only to the contry popularly known Desi breeds. Since 1970 this poultry industry has undergone a phenomenal growth making the industry the fastest one. One production of increased in a high level after the adoption of hybrid birds.

The production of eggs has 79% from genetically improved layer and 21% from country popularly known Desi birds. India is the fifth highest egg producer in the world and the per capita consumption is now only 70. The Indian Council of Medical Research and National Institute of nutrition suggested 180 as the ideal level of consumption that resulted in going for hybrid poultry production.

Broilers were unknown in India before 42 years, as years past this variety occupied a good position among the Indian population. Now the poultry industry contributes about Rs. 1,10,000 cores to the GNP of the country. Moreover the export also increased from a meagre 0.05% to a whopping 4% today.

The poultry has distinct advantages over other vacations because:-

1. Small land requirement
2. Faster returns
3. Small initial capital investments
4. Planning for uniform and regular flow of income
5. Wider scope for expansion due to lower competition
6. Employment generation potential.

Poultry eggs and meats are important source of high quality proteins, minerals and vitamins to balance the human diet. Eggs are considered to be the nature's marvel providing the best quality protein food. An egg contains:-

1. Water - 74.0%
2. Carbohydrate -0.9%
3. Proteins -12.4%
4. Fat -11.7%
5. Ash -1.0%

Except this, an egg has calcium, iron, phosphorus, vitamin A, B, D, riboflavin and nicotinic acid. The presence of all these ensures better eye sight, healthy skin. Strong nerves, free from rickets, healthy mouth, tongue, lips, eyes and a glowing healthy skin.

Poultry meat is low in fat and rich in proteins and is recommended to patients with high blood pressure rather than other non-vegetation food items. Poultry manure contains nitrogen. Phosphorous, potassium and others organic matters. This is ideal for use in agriculture, thus has a good market potential.



ORGANISATION

**ORGANISATION: -** The promoters Descriptions,

(Should be written in details of address, experience regarding promoters)



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**SCOPE:** Agriculture is the core sector of Indian economy and poultry farming is considered as a major part of agriculture and allied activities. All districts of West-Bengal is ideal for this type of farming since the production and productivity is low in direct agriculture. In orders to increase the economy of the area poultry farming is recommended.

Though the per capita requirement of eggs in India is 180, India produces only 70 to 72 eggs per capita per year. Out of the total requirement of West Bengal it produces presently 4745 million and the rest is supplied by Andhra Pradesh.

West Bengal is considered as the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest consumer of egg,

The strategic location of Bengal provides good conditions for poultry fanning. This area has hot weather during April and May and the same come down in the next months. We can experience cool nights for a major period due to the monsoon.

**TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY:** While farming the Project Report special care is given in the different areas to special care is given in the different areas to ascertain the technical feasibility of the same.

The chicks i.e. Babcock BV 300 layer chicks are easily available from Eastern Hatcheries.

Good and balance nutrition Poultry feed is available in the market easily

The management of the proposed poultry farm will be safe at the hands of well experienced and highly know ledged supervisors. The promoters have identified them.

The required veterinary care and guidance will be available from West Bengal Government Animal Husbandry Dept., West-Bengal State Poultry Farm, Disease diagnostic Lab. University of Animal Resource and Fisheries Science of West Bengal, Veterinary Surgeons and Poultry Experts. The promoter has contacted them for an initial discussion over the matter and the same has been assured by them. Moreover, our veterinary doctor should be take care of our farm,

**MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS:** As stated earlier, the per capita egg production is very low in our country; it is felt that the gap between the requirement and supply is to be a bridged in order to improve the health condition of the poor people of the country.

West-Bengal has been shortage of eggs and fully depends on Andhra eggs and boosting the production of eggs can make up the requirements

Kolkata, the largest consumer of egg, and it is mainly depends on the Andhra Pradesh eggs. If the product is supplied to the Metropolitan city at a less cost than the Andhra Pradesh based supplier, in a short period, the unit will not find any difficulties in marketing the product.

Culled birds are in great demand due to its high protein value and less price. Moreover, people prefer Broiler chicken due to its fleshy nature.

The gunny bags are early acceptable to the market because it can be used for packing agricultural products.

Poultry farm manure is the best choice for farmer due to the high mineral values and Fish Farmer's used the manure presently a good source of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash.





**ESTABLISHMENT OF POULTRY:** The proposed unit has a well selected site which has the following advantages of a typical poultry site.

- # It is situated near the urban area giving easy access to chicks, feed, medicine, vaccine and market.
- # The site is well connected with motor able road even during rainy season.
- # Direction of shed will be East –West which shall strictly followed,
- # The site possesses good water distribution arrangements.
- # The proposed site is at an elevated place.
- # There is no commercial poultry farm within the periphery of 0.5 K.M
- # The area does not having any Water bodies nearby the farm site, within 0.5 K.M
- # The site is safely away from other small farms ensuring tough access to infectious diseases.
- # The area does not have any probability for stagnant water.

**REARING OF BIRDS UNDER CAGE SYSTEM:** This is the more scientific system than the usual deep litter system, considering the growth of population and the cost of building construction the poultry farmers are moving from the deep litter system to cage system.

The chicks are reared in different cages according to the age of the chicks.

**BOODER CAGE:** This system includes Brooder cages where chicks up to 8 weeks age are kept. The floor is covered with a paper to avoid damage of chick's legs.

**GROWER CAGE:** The chicks are reared under the system in a three-tier basis and the Birds of age up to next 12 weeks are kept.

**LAYER CAGES:** This is the cage where chicks of layer age are kept. Here the chicks are kept for 52 weeks up to culling.

#### Advantages under Cage System

	Deep litter system	Vs.	Cage system
i)	more shed space		Less shed space
ii)	More feed consumption		Less feed consumption.
iii)	High Mortality		Low Mortality.
iv)	Less number of eggs		More no. of eggs.
v)	Higher Investment		Low investment.

#### Floor space required (under cage system)

1.	Brooder shed (0 -8 weeks)	0.50 sq.ft.
2.	Grower shed (9 -20 weeks)	0.75 sq.ft.
3.	Layer shed	1.00 sq.ft.



**MANAGEMENT OF LAYERS:-**

These birds are shifted from grower cage to the layer cage just before they start laying eggs. Here special care is given to the chicks as this is the stage in which the farm generates profits for its survival.

Here the birds are kept under light because light acts as the powerful stimulant to the birds. This artificial light can be provided by fixing electric bulbs.

**FEEDING:**

High quality balance diet will be used in farming chicks/starter feed up to 8 weeks of age, grower feed for 9-16 weeks of age, and layer feeds for 17 -72 weeks of age shall be purchased as per requirement regarding on the age group of the layers. The detailed requirement schedule has been incorporated in the project report us per I S I standards.

	<u>METABULIC ENERGY</u>	<u>CRUDE PROTEIN</u>
Chicks Mash	2850-2900 KCAL	21
Grower Mash	2750-2800 KCAL	19
Layer Mash	2350-2750 KCAL	16 -19

This has been assessed as the standard one and the same may vary as per the climatically change from time to time.

**WATERING OF THE BIRDS:** It is always necessary to use fresh and clean drinking water. Cool drinking water supply for flock from Deep tube-well/Bore well through overhead tank and pipeline is to be given to avoid contaminations from Bacteria, fungal & virus etc. It is available in the farm as existing mini deep tube well with overhead tank and circulated in the farm by pipelines.

**DISEASE PREVENTION/CONTROL:**

- i} Clean sanitary conditions for poultry sheds and equipment, balanced feed, fresh clean water, are essential to prevent diseases of the flocks.
- ii} Entry of visitors is to be avoided to the farm, especially inside the sheds. If visitors are asked to dip their feet in a disinfectant solution and also wash and clean their hands and asked to wear aprons and boots, provided by the farm.
- iii} Proper vaccination schedule and veterinary guidelines are to be followed.
- iv} High quality vaccination will be purchased from reputed manufacturers.
- v} Dead birds should be immediately removed from shed and will be sent to laboratory for diagnosis or buried/burnt suitable away from the poultry shed.
- vi} The waste of the farm should be suitably disposed off. Different workers! Should be employed in brooding and layer sheds.
- vii} Any bird showing advance signs of a disease, should be removed from the shed and culled, it can be sent to laboratory for diagnosis.
- viii} Birds showing preliminary symptoms of disease should be shown and diagnosed by veterinarians and their recommendations should be followed so for medications/treatment are concerned.



- ix) Rats are important carriers of poultry disease, hence to be avoided; suitable rat poisons/rat traps to be used.
- x) Many poultry medication can be given in drinking water, in measured quantity of water, so the entire medicine will be quickly consumed and there will be no wastage of medicines.
- xi) Mild infection of a disease may cause mortality, and reduced growth. Hence good track record is to be maintained,
- xii) Separate workers will be engage for the different activities of the farm.
- xiii) Guidelines in regard to bio-security of Government of India will be followed as far as possible,
- Xiv) Veterinary Doctor will be take care the unit activities regarding poultry management, feed, bio-security, and also the poultry health in the farm.

Table-2

### VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Effective and proper vaccination programme in layers is necessary to prevent mortality and losses from many dreadful poultry diseases. Vaccination programmes are available against the major poultry diseases viz., Ranikhet, Marek's disease and Fowl pox.

#### Vaccination Calendar

The vaccination schedule is a general guide. Each farm and area will require some changes in the schedule. Following table can be used as a general guidance.

Age in days	Vaccine	Administration
For Commercial layers		
0	Marek's	Subcutaneous injection (s/c inj.) at hatchery)
7	Ranikhet F/LaSota (lentogenic)	Eye drop
14-16	Live intermediate infectious bursal (IBD) Killed IBD (optional)	Eye drop 0.2-0.3 ml. a chick s/c inj. on the same day.
18-20	Infectious bronchitis (IB)	Eye drop
24-26	Live intermediate IBD	Eye drop
28-30	Ranikhet LaSota	Eye drop
38-40	Live intermediate IBD (Optional)	Eye drop/drinking water
49-56	Ranikhet RDVK/R2B (mesogenic)	s/c inj.
63-70	Fowl pox	Wing web puncture
84-91	IB (optional)	Drinking water
119-126	Ranikhet RDVK/R2B (mesogenic) or killed RD	s/c inj.

After peak production every 8 weeks Ranikhet LaSota via. Drinking water.

#### Note:

- i) It is necessary to keep proper records of date of vaccination and on vaccines used including type, batch no., and serial number, date of purchase and date of use of vaccine. This is essential for insurance claims.

Vaccination against Gambaro disease is advised in endemic areas

- ii) The latest vaccination schedule as suggested by Department of animal Husbandry.

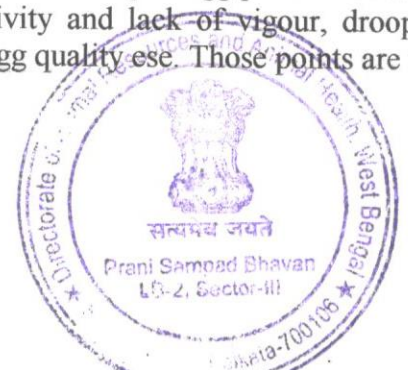


**Learn the Technical Terms**

BROODER	0 – 8 weeks
GROWER	9 – 16 weeks
LAYER	17 – 72 weeks
CULL	Sale to market as culled Bird,

**17 POINTERS FOR BIGGER EGG PRODUCTION:**

1. **Quality Bird:** Babcock BV300 birds, strain will perform best and is known to have good viability under these types of environmental conditions. Good chicks may cost more but they will perform better. Hence this practices to be followed in the farm.
2. **Housing:** There should be ample fresh air in this cage system. We have good land as one side and cultivated land on the other. So free air and proper ventilation is available.
3. **Crowding:** Crowding is avoided since the farm follows cage management.
4. **Feeding:** Fresh feed should be given to the birds,
5. **Watering:** Deep well water will be supplied through overhead water tank and pipeline. Hence any type of contamination can be overcome.
6. **Lighting:** Light will be maintained as per proper light schedule. There is standing by generator of the firm. So, maintaining proper light schedule is possible.
7. **Vaccination:** Expert's schedule from vetty, Dept. and reputed manufacture will be followed as per vaccinations schedule of commercial layers.
8. **De-Beaking:** Correct debeaking programme, to be followed as poor De-beaking can adversely effect egg production.
9. **Culling:** Unsuitable and uneconomic birds are to be timely culled.
10. **Health:** Watch for early signs of disease for its timely treatment before it flares up in a big way, some of the symptoms that indicate the onset of disease problems are drop in egg production and feed consumptions, increased morbidity and mortality, inactivity and lack of vigour, droopy ruffled appearance and respiratory distress. Sudden change in egg quality etc. Those points are to be taken care. Expert doctor will be engaged.



11. **Sanitation:** Sanitary measure is of vital importance in poultry operation. Keep roundworms, tapeworms and cecal worms under control. External parasites can cause serious farm hazards and can reduce production if unchecked. De worming at regular intervals should be practiced. Disinfection's and timely cleaning will be done at regular intervals by using required disinfecting medicines and cleaning materials and chemicals.
12. **Egg Quality:** Respiratory and intestinal disease should be kept under control for the maintenance of quality of egg shells. Indiscriminate use of sulpha drug can effect the egg shell quality. The use of tetracycline can however, improve it.
13. **Records :** A daily record of live stock birds register, feed stock, raw materials stock, mortality, culling, sales register, flexed assets register, godown stock registrar. Equipment stock, medicines and vaccinations stock (also expiry) cash book, ledger income and expenditure, records are essential to help, improve farming efficiency. This will help pinpoint any emerging trouble and its timely solution.
14. There should be
  - Visitor register, (preferably restricted),
  - Vehicle entry register ( that should be entry after disinfection and cleaning before the gate entry)
  - Disinfect spray schedule register and that protocol of disinfect
15. **Routine checking:** All critical items of management should be listed on a daily, weekly or seasonal check list. Every item must be checked. It helps to locate the cause of trouble when it occurs. Routine checks are cleaning and refilling of drinkers feeders, cleaning of house and spraying insecticide, culling of birds, checking all electrical lines, cleaning the bulbs/lamps, egg collections, packaging, marketing etc.
16. Regular health check up program for the workers and all in the farm premises
17. **T .L, Tender Loving Care.**



## POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURE

The poultry farming is the Agro-based Industry and the proposed Farm site is far distance from the population and maintain to new population policy but no population clearance is required for set up the farm two sides of the proposed land are by forest Land and Forest also.

The unit will be maintaining the following steps.

1. **Emission:** Stand by Diesel Generator room will provide with residential silencer. Stack of silencer will be height not more than 15 ft.
2. **Water:** For maintaining the farm, company will be having own deep tube well for meet up the necessity of the water for the unit. There is no chance of pollution water for consumption of Poultry Birds and domestic (Staff and others).
3. **Solid waste:** Poultry Manure is organic manure. The farming will be totally cage farming it will be hygienically maintained and the manure will be sales at a good demand for 1. Direct agriculture, 2. Fisheries, 3. Vermi culture for Bio fertilizer.

The manure having good source of calcium, nitrogen, phosphate, potash will be helpful to direct agricultural for good source of organic manure instead of chemical fertilizer.

4. Good Housekeeping to be maintained as a Professional farming and the farm fully rearing by cage system.
5. Tree planting will be three meters distance along the periphery of the farming.
6. Vacant area should be converted into vegetable cultivation, horticulture and floriculture.
7. **Staff Parameter:** There should be urinals and latrines and domestic effluent to be discharged through septic tank to soak pit within the farm area.
8. Cost of tree plantation will be minimum as a level of project and it may be maintain possibly from the cost of boundary and fencing and it will be maintain from companies own fund.

## SOCIAL OBLIGATION:

Company/unit should be careful about the areas social development, like rural health, education & educational materials etc. and units will be try to up liftment of rural poverty through different way of social services in that particular area. Employment is the main source of economic up liftment of that area. Besides the economic up Liftment Company will be try to develop the area's own culture when the area is the backward area in west Bengal.



### BIRD FLOW CHART

1+1+5 system

B. No.	Brooder Shed	Grower Shed	Layer Shed 1	Layer Shed 2	Layer shed 3	Layer shed 4	Layer shed 5
1.	0-8 wks.	9-16 wks.	17-72 wks.	-	-	-	-
2.	13-20 wks.	21-28 wks.	-	29-85	-	-	-
3.	25-32 wks.	33-40 wks.	-	-	41-97	-	-
4.	37-44 wks.	45-52 wks.	-	-	-	53-109	-
5.	49-56 wks.	57-64 wks.	-	-	-	-	65-121
6.	61-68 wks.	69-76 wks.	77-133	-	-	-	-

**Note:**

1. Chicks are purchased once in 12 weeks.
2. Chicks stay for 8 weeks in brooder shed, 8 weeks in grower shed and 56 weeks in layer shed (4+52 weeks)
3. Birds are culled at 72 weeks of their age.
4. Shed vacancy period is 4 weeks for all sheds.



TABLE - 1

## BIRD FLOW CHART

YEAR	BATCH	BROODER SHED	GROWER SHED	LAYER SHED 1	LAYER SHED 2	LAYER SHED 3	LAYER SHED 4	LAYER SHED 5	BATCHES PURCHASED	BROODING WEEKS	GROWING WEEKS	LAYING WEEKS	BATCHES CULLED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I	01	13-20	21-28	29-52					01	08	12	20	-
	02	25-32	33-40		41-52				01	08	12	08	-
	03	37-44	45-52						01	08	08	-	-
	04	49-52							01	04	-	-	-
II	01			01-32c					04	28	32	28	-
	02				01-44c				-	-	-	32	01 B1
	03					01-52			-	-	-	44	01 B2
	04	01-04	05-12				13-52		-	-	04	48	-
	05	09-16	17-24					25-52	-	04	12	36	-
	06	21-28	29-36	37-52					01	08	12	24	-
	07	33-40	41-48		49-52				01	08	12	12	-
	08	45-52							01	08	-	-	-
III	03					01-04c			04	36	52	196	02
	04						01-16c		-	-	-	04	01 B3
	05							01-28c	-	-	-	16	01 B4
	06			01-40c					-	-	-	28	01 B5
	07				01-52c				-	-	-	40	01 B6
	08		01-12			13-52			-	-	-	52	01
							C/O		-	-	12	40	-
									-	-	12	180	05





(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				B/F									
	09	05-12	13-20				21-52				12	180	05
	10	17-24	25-32					33-52	01	08	12	28	-
	11	29-36	37-44	45-52					01	08	12	16	-
	12	41-48	49-52						01	08	4	04	-
									04	32	52	228	05
AND SO ON .....													
IV									05	36	52	224	04
V									04	36	52	224	05
VI									04	32	52	228	05
VII									05	36	52	224	04
VII									04	36	52	224	04

#### Assumptions :

1. Shed construction period – 12 weeks;
2. Hence Batch 1, arrives by 13<sup>th</sup> week in the 1 year.
3. One year – 52 weeks.
4. Birds which do not complete their brooding/growing/laying period within the year the remaining period is carried to the next year.
5. After 72 weeks of total stay, birds are called (C).



**PROJECT AT A GLANCE (Figure in lac.)**

**10000 NOS COMMERCIAL LAYER PER YEAR**

- 1 Nature : Farm for Repairing of **10000 commercial layer per year.**  
2 Total Project Cost Rs. **95.18 Lacs**  
3 Term Loan from Bank Rs. **65.43 Lacs** Financed from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Branch, and own Investment Rs. **21.81 Lacs.**  
4 Working Capital from Bank for farm Section Rs. **5.96 Lacs** \_\_\_\_\_ and Own Investment Rs. **1.99 Lacs.**

Operating Result	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	4 <sup>th</sup> Year	5 <sup>th</sup> Year	6 <sup>th</sup> Year	7 <sup>th</sup> Year	8 <sup>th</sup> Year
A) Gross Revenue	15.31	107.24	129.14	125.37	127.08	129.14	125.37	125.37
B) Profit Before Tax	-8.39	23.31	35.67	31.99	34.36	35.67	31.99	32.65
C) % of Profit Before Tax	-54.84%	21.73%	27.62%	25.52%	27.04%	27.62%	25.52%	26.04%



SCHEME FOR 10,000 COMMERCIAL LAYER BIRDS -15-  
1+1+5 SYSTEM

**PRODUCTION PARAMETERS:-**

No of Layers to the Farm  
No of Birds/ Batch  
Frequency of Chicks Purchase  
Method of Rearing

10,000  
2,000  
free 5%  
free 5%

once in 12 Weeks  
1+1+5 under Cage  
Rearing System  
4 Weeks

Shed Vacancy Period

**BATCH SIZE:-**

CHICKS (Brooding Period)  
GROWER (Growing Period)  
LAYER FLOCK'S(Each Batch)  
CULL'S (Cull's Selling Time Stock)

Mortality  
3%  
2%  
5%  
2,100  
2,037  
2,000  
1,900

**SIZE OF THE SHED**

NORMS  
Shed Space

Per Brooder/Chick  
Per Grower  
Per Layer

0.50 Sq Ft.  
0.75 Sq Ft.  
1.00 Sq Ft.

Brooder Shed  
Grower Shed  
Layer Shed

1,050 Sq Ft.  
1,528 Sq Ft.  
10,000 Sq Ft.  
12,578 Sq Ft.

**Cost of Shed Construction Cost**

Total Shed area to be Build

Rs. 280 Per Sq Ft.

**PERIOD OF STAY :-**

Chick's/ Brooders  
Growers  
Laying Period.

8 Weeks  
8 Weeks  
4+52 Weeks

4 weeks for Pre-Laying Time.

**COST OF CAGES**

Per Brooder/Chick  
Per Grower cum Layer Birds  
Per Layer Birds

Rs 70 Per Bird's  
Rs 75 Per Bird's  
Rs 105 Per Bird's

**Cost of Infrastructure development**

Internal Road, Vehicle Washing system, Dead Birds  
Disposal system/Pit Lum Sum Cost

1,00,000



**SEHEME FOR 10,000 COMMERCIAL LAYER BIRDS -16-  
1+1+5 SYSTEM**

**Feed Requirement**

Brooder's/ Chicks  
Growers  
Layers

0.25 Kg per Chick's/Per Week  
0.45 Kg per Grower's/Per Week  
0.784 Kg per Layer's/Per Weeks

**COST FEED**

Chick's /Brooders Feed  
Growers Mash

22.75 Per Kg Cost  
20.00 Per Kg Cost  
19.75 Per Kg Cost

(average for ph-1, ph-2, ph-3)

**COST OF MEDICINES/VACCINATION**

CHICKS (Brooding Period)  
GROWER (Growing Period)  
LAYER'S (Laying Period)

Ps.Per Chicks per week's  
0.25 Ps.Per Grower's per week's  
0.20 Ps.Per Layer's per week's  
0.20 % P.A

**Interest on Bank Loan**

Term Loan 10.25 % 10.25 % for Working Capital Loan C/C

**OTHER'S EXPENSES**

Wages for workers

6,500.00 per labour's per month's  
per Supervisor per month's

Power's and Fuel's

Insurance for capital investment

Insurance for Birds (0-72 weeks)

Misc. Expense

4,500.00 per month's  
1.25 Per Thousand  
3.75 per Birds  
3,000.00 per month's

Sale Value of Egg

4.00 Per Egg

Sale Value Of Culled Birds

90.00 Per Culled Birds

**AVAILABILITY OF MANURE**  
upto Grower's stage (0-20 Weeks)

During Laying Stage

Farm Gate Price

0.300 kg /Chicks&Growers per week  
0.500 kg/Layers per weeks  
Per M.T

1,300.00 per M.T

**CULL'S BIRDS SALES**

Available

No of Batches

1 st year	0
2nd year	2
3rd year	5
4th year	4
5th year	5
6th year	5
7th Year	4
8th Year	4
	20.00
	0

**Rate of Gunney Bag Saled / Per Bag**







**WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (C/C)**

Figure in Lacs

**A For FARM SECTION**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Ready feed with Balanced by vitamins and minerals required 1 weeks/7 days Production of feed. Calculation based upon 3rd year projected feed requirement to running on full capacity, As per schedule No-Table -2	3.23
2	Essential Medicine & Vaccination for 3 months stock, Calculation based upon 3rd year projected feed requirement to running on full capacity As per schedule No- Table -2	0.11
3	Advance for chicks for one batch	0.66
3	other Expenditure for one months As per projected Table -	0.47
4	Products sales on credit for 1 week as per egg production statement & As per total sales statement in cash flow statement as per table -8	2.48
5	Packging materials requirement L.S	1.00
	<b>TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>7.95</b>
	<b>Less Margin 25%</b>	<b>1.99</b>
	<b>BANK LOAN C/C FOR FARM SECTION</b>	<b>5.96</b>



**LOAN REQUIREMENT & PROJECT COST ( Figure in Lac)**

Particulars of Loan		Nature of Loan	Project Cost	Bank Loan	Margin Companies Share
<b>TERM LOAN</b>					
1	Term Loan for Set-Up commercial Layer Poultry Unit	Term Loan	87.24	65.43	21.81
<b>Total Term Loan</b>			<b>87.24</b>	<b>65.43</b>	<b>21.81</b>
<b>WORKING CAPITAL(C/C)</b>					
A	For Farm Section	Cash Credit	7.95	5.96	1.99
<b>TOTAL FUND OUTLAY</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>95.18</b>	<b>71.39</b>	<b>23.80</b>





## STATEMENT OF FEED &amp; MEDICINE COST

Year	No of Birds	Weeks	Feed Requirement Per Birds.inGrms/Week	Total feed Consumption Per Week/ Kg.	Feed Cost Per Kg	Total Feed Expense.	(Rs in Lac.)		(Rs in Lac.)		Total Yearly Cost
							Total Yearly feed	Cost of Medicine/Bird Per Week	Total Cost of Medicine	Total Yearly Cost	
<b>BROODERS</b>											
1	2100	28	0.250	14700	22.75	3.34				0.15	
2	2100	36	0.250	18900	22.75	4.30				0.19	
3	2100	32	0.250	16800	22.75	3.82				0.17	
4	2100	36	0.250	18900	22.75	4.30				0.19	
5	2100	36	0.250	18900	22.75	4.30				0.19	
6	2100	32	0.250	16800	22.75	3.82				0.17	
7	2100	36	0.250	18900	22.75	4.30				0.19	
8	2100	36	0.250	18900	22.75	4.30				0.19	
<b>GROWERS</b>											
1	2037	32	0.450	29333	20.00	5.87				0.20	0.13
2	2037	52	0.450	47666	20.00	9.53				0.20	0.21
3	2037	52	0.450	47666	20.00	9.53				0.20	0.21
4	2037	52	0.450	47666	20.00	9.53				0.20	0.21
5	2037	52	0.450	47666	20.00	9.53				0.20	0.21
6	2037	52	0.450	47666	20.00	9.53				0.20	0.21
7	2037	52	0.450	47666	20.00	9.53				0.20	0.21
8	2037	52	0.450	47666	20.00	9.53				0.20	0.21
<b>LAYERS</b>											
1	2000	28	0.784	43904	19.75	8.67				0.20	0.11
2	2000	196	0.784	307328	19.75	60.70				0.20	0.78
3	2000	228	0.784	357504	19.75	70.61				0.20	0.91
4	2000	224	0.784	351232	19.75	69.37				0.20	0.90
5	2000	224	0.784	351232	19.75	69.37				0.20	0.90
6	2000	228	0.784	357504	19.75	70.61				0.20	0.91
7	2000	224	0.784	351232	19.75	69.37				0.20	0.90
8	2000	224	0.784	351232	19.75	69.37				0.20	0.90



## COST OF DAY OLD CHICKS (DOC)

YEAR	No of CHICKS Per Batch	No of Batches	Total No of CHICKS	cost of one D.O.C	Rs In Lac. Total Cost of CHICKS
1	2000	4	8000	33.00	2.64
2	2000	4	8000	33.00	2.64
3	2000	4	8000	33.00	2.64
4	2000	5	10000	33.00	3.30
5	2000	4	8000	33.00	2.64
6	2000	4	8000	33.00	2.64
7	2000	5	10000	33.00	3.30
8	2000	4	8000	33.00	2.64



## OTHER EXPENSES

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	No	Salary	Total	YEARS								
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Salary & Wages			0	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
				0									
1	Worker	6	6500	468000									
2	Power & Fuel		4500	54000	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
3	Insurance on Birds			37500	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
4	Insurance on Fixed assets			8245	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
4	Misc. Expenditure		3000	36000	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
	<b>Total Expenditure</b>				<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.58</b>
	1st Year 50% of Total				<b>2.79</b>								

1st Year other expenditure will be 50% of Total expense

In Rupees **1,39,500**



## STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR SALES OF EGG'S &amp; CULLED BIRDS

YEAR	No of Birds Purchased	No of Birds Layers Available	No of Lay Weeks	Egg Production Per Birds 330 no of Egg in 52 Weeks	Total Egg Production No	Sale Value EGG'S	Sale Value of Total Egg	Sale Value		TOTAL INCOME
								of Culled Birds	of Culled Birds	
1	2,100	2,000	28	6.35	3,55,600	4.00	14.22			14.22
2	2,100	2,000	196	6.35	24,89,200	4.00	99.57	3.42		102.99
3	2,100	2,000	228	6.35	28,95,600	4.00	115.82	8.55		124.37
4	2,100	2,000	224	6.35	28,44,800	4.00	113.79	6.84		120.63
5	2,100	2,000	224	6.35	28,44,800	4.00	113.79	8.55		122.34
6	2,100	2,000	228	6.35	28,95,600	4.00	115.82	8.55		124.37
7	2,100	2,000	224	6.35	28,44,800	4.00	113.79	6.84		120.63
8	2,100	2,000	224	6.35	28,44,800	4.00	113.79	6.84		120.63



## STATEMENT OF GUNNY BAGS SALES

YEAR	Feed Consumed in / KG			Total Feed Consumed./KG	75 Kg Feed per Bag		Rate Per Bags in Rs.	Total Income in Lac.
	Brooders	Growers	Layers		No of Gunny Bags Available	Per Bags		
1	14,700	29,333	43,904	87,937	1,172	20	0.23	
2	18,900	47,666	3,07,328	3,73,894	4,985	20	1.00	
3	16,800	47,666	3,57,504	4,21,970	5,626	20	1.13	
4	18,900	47,666	3,51,232	4,17,798	5,571	20	1.11	
5	18,900	47,666	3,51,232	4,17,798	5,571	20	1.11	
6	16,800	47,666	3,57,504	4,21,970	5,626	20	1.13	
7	18,900	47,666	3,51,232	4,17,798	5,571	20	1.11	
8	18,900	47,666	3,51,232	4,17,798	5,571	20	1.11	



## STATEMENT OF INCOME ( SALES OF POULTRY MANURE)

YEAR	Batch Size for Brooder & Groger						Laying Batch			2000			Figure in Lac	
	Brooders		Growers		Brooder & Grower		Total Qty Manure	Laying Weeks	Manure Per Bird/K.G	Total Qty/Layers	Total Available Qty	Rate of Manure M.T		Total Income from Manure
	Weeks	Manure Per Bird/Week	Weeks	Manure Per Bird/Week	Weeks	Manure Per Bird/Week								
1	2100	2037	60	0.300	37233	28	0.500	28000	65233	1300	0.85			
2	2100	2037	88	0.300	54608	196	0.500	196000	250608	1300	3.26			
3	2100	2037	84	0.300	52126	228	0.500	228000	280126	1300	3.64			
4	2100	2037	88	0.300	54608	224	0.500	224000	278608	1300	3.62			
5	2100	2037	88	0.300	54608	224	0.500	224000	278608	1300	3.62			
6	2100	2037	84	0.300	52126	228	0.500	228000	280126	1300	3.64			
7	2100	2037	88	0.300	54608	224	0.500	224000	278608	1300	3.62			
8	2100	2037	88	0.300	54608	224	0.500	224000	278608	1300	3.62			



## INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

PARTICULARS/YEARS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>EXPENSES</b>								
1. Chicks	2.64	2.64	2.64	3.30	2.64	2.64	3.30	2.64
2. Feed.	17.88	74.53	83.96	83.20	83.20	83.96	83.20	83.20
3. Medicine.	0.39	1.18	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.30
4. Others	2.79	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58
5. Administrative Expense	1.19	4.20	4.67	4.67	4.64	4.67	4.67	4.64
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>83.94</b>	<b>93.47</b>	<b>93.38</b>	<b>92.72</b>	<b>93.47</b>	<b>93.38</b>	<b>92.72</b>
<b>INCOME</b>								
1. Eggs	14.22	99.57	115.82	113.79	113.79	115.82	113.79	113.79
2. Culls	0.00	3.42	8.55	6.84	8.55	8.55	6.84	6.84
3. Manure	0.85	3.26	3.64	3.62	3.62	3.64	3.62	3.62
4. Gunney Bags	0.23	1.00	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.11	1.11
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>15.31</b>	<b>107.24</b>	<b>129.14</b>	<b>125.37</b>	<b>127.08</b>	<b>129.14</b>	<b>125.37</b>	<b>125.37</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>-8.39</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>35.67</b>	<b>31.99</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>35.67</b>	<b>31.99</b>	<b>32.65</b>

\*\* As all recurring expenses in the 1st year has been considered for composit term loan actual Flow will be Rs **11.13**  
The amount in the project cost Rs. **19.53** lacs for Chicks, Feed, Medicine and other cost



## ESTIMATION OF WORKING RESULT

YEAR	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Revenue Earning (Income)	15.31	107.24	129.14	125.37	127.08	129.14	125.37	125.37
Total Expenses (Chicks, Feed, Medicine, Others)		83.94	93.47	93.38	92.72	93.47	93.38	92.72
Interest	0.00	7.74	6.88	5.74	4.60	3.46	2.32	1.18
Depreciation	0.00	6.51	5.66	4.93	4.30	3.32	3.31	2.89
Cash Accrual	15.31	9.06	23.12	21.32	25.46	28.89	26.36	28.57
Add Back Depreciation	0.00	6.51	5.66	4.93	4.30	3.32	3.31	2.89
Net Cash Accrual	15.31	15.57	28.79	26.25	29.76	32.21	29.67	31.47
(-) Repayment Principal	0.00	5.43	10.86	10.86	10.86	10.86	10.86	10.86





## REPAYMENT SCHEDULE WITH DSCR

(Figure in lakh)

Year	Opening Balance of Term Loan	Principal Repayment of Term loan	Closing Balance of Term Loan	Interest on Term Loan	Interest on Working Capital @	Total Interest for P/L Account	T.L Installment + Interest on T.L	PAT Before Depreciation + T.L Interest	PAT Before Depreciation	Gross Average D.S.C.R	Net Average D.S.C.R	
											D.S.C.R	D.S.C.R
1	65.43	0.00	65.43	10.25	10.25	0.00	0.00	10.27	10.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Interest Capitalised 1st yr		70.58									
2	70.58	5.43	65.15	7.13	0.61	7.74	12.56	19.14	12.01	1.52	2.21	2.21
3	65.15	10.86	54.29	6.27	0.61	6.88	17.13	24.85	18.58	1.45	1.71	1.71
4	54.29	10.86	43.43	5.13	0.61	5.74	15.99	21.72	16.58	1.36	1.53	1.53
5	43.43	10.86	32.58	3.99	0.61	4.60	14.85	22.87	18.87	1.54	1.74	1.74
6	32.58	10.86	21.72	2.85	0.61	3.46	13.71	23.12	20.27	1.69	1.87	1.87
7	21.72	10.86	10.86	1.71	0.61	2.32	12.57	20.20	18.49	1.61	1.70	1.70
8	10.86	10.86	0.00	0.57	0.61	1.18	11.43	20.22	19.65	1.77	1.81	1.81
										<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>

1 \* WORKING CAPITAL LOAN (C/C) Interest Farm Section for Rs.  Lacs  Lacs  
 Total Rs. **5.96** Lacs and annual interest for those C.C will be **0.61** Lacs.

2 Holiday period 18months. Repayment will be start after 18 months from the First date of disbursement. or one year from the 1<sup>st</sup> chicks arrival to the Farm. Whichever is Latter.

Gross Average D S C R  Net Average D S C R



**DEPRECIATION CALCULATION TABLE (W.D.V.)**

(Rs in Lacs)

YEAR	10		15		TOTAL DEPRECIATION	TOTAL CL. BALANCE
	SHED/CIVIL CONSTRUCTION -10% Op. Balance	Depreciation	CAGE/ MACHINERY -15% Op. Balance	Depreciation		
1	39.93	0.00	26.03	0.00	0.00	65.96
2	26.03	2.60	26.03	3.90	6.51	59.45
3	23.43	2.34	22.13	3.32	5.66	53.79
4	21.09	2.11	18.81	2.82	4.93	48.86
5	18.98	1.90	15.99	2.40	4.30	44.56
6	17.08	1.28	13.59	2.04	3.32	41.24
7	15.80	1.58	11.55	1.73	3.31	37.93
8	14.22	1.42	9.82	1.47	2.89	35.04



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	Figure in Lakh							
	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
<b>INFLOW</b>								
Capital	21.81	1.99						
Bank Term Loan	65.43	0.00						
Interest Capitalised	5.15	0.00						
Bank Working Capital Loan	0.00	5.96						
Net Profit Before Depreciation	10.27	14.37	24.11	21.58	25.12	27.53	25.00	26.83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102.66</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>24.11</b>	<b>21.58</b>	<b>25.12</b>	<b>27.53</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>26.83</b>
<b>OUTFLOW</b>								
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	65.96							
Cost for Birds Flocks Stock	25.00	3.00						
Cost of Buffer/Working stock	0.00	13.00						
Repayment of Term Loan	0.00	5.43	10.86	10.86	10.86	10.86	10.86	10.86
Tax Paid	0.00	2.36	5.53	4.99	6.25	7.26	6.51	7.18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90.96</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>16.39</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>18.12</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>18.04</b>
<b>NET INFLOW (OUTFLOW)</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>-1.47</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>9.41</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>8.79</b>
<b>OPENING CASH &amp; BANK BALANCES</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>23.67</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>41.10</b>	<b>48.73</b>
<b>CLOSING CASH &amp; BANK BALANCES</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>23.67</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>41.10</b>	<b>48.73</b>	<b>57.53</b>

Working capital should be disbursed from incoming of 1st flock arrival



**PROJECTED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

Figure in Lacs

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
<b>A. INCOME</b>								
Income from Sales	15.31	107.24	129.14	125.37	127.08	129.14	125.37	125.37
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>15.31</b>	<b>107.24</b>	<b>129.14</b>	<b>125.37</b>	<b>127.08</b>	<b>129.14</b>	<b>125.37</b>	<b>125.37</b>
<b>B. EXPENDITURE</b>								
Total Expenditure	23.70	83.94	93.47	93.38	92.72	93.47	93.38	92.72
Interest	5.15	7.74	6.88	5.74	4.60	3.46	2.32	1.18
Depreciation	0.00	6.51	5.66	4.93	4.30	3.32	3.31	2.89
Administrative Expenditure	1.19	4.20	4.67	4.67	4.64	4.67	4.67	4.64
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>30.04</b>	<b>102.38</b>	<b>110.69</b>	<b>108.72</b>	<b>106.25</b>	<b>104.93</b>	<b>103.68</b>	<b>101.43</b>
<b>NET CREDIT -(A-B)</b>	<b>-14.73</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>18.45</b>	<b>16.65</b>	<b>20.83</b>	<b>24.21</b>	<b>21.69</b>	<b>23.94</b>
Opening stock of Birds	0.00	25.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Closing Stock of Birds	25.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>18.45</b>	<b>16.65</b>	<b>20.83</b>	<b>24.21</b>	<b>21.69</b>	<b>23.94</b>
PROVISION FOR TAXATION	0.00	2.36	5.53	4.99	6.25	7.26	6.51	7.18
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAXATION</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>12.91</b>	<b>11.65</b>	<b>14.58</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>16.76</b>
<b>NET PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>24.11</b>	<b>21.58</b>	<b>25.12</b>	<b>27.53</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>26.83</b>
Net Profit after tax Before Depreciation	10.27	12.01	18.58	16.58	18.87	20.27	18.49	19.65



**PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET**

Figure in Lakh

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
<b>LIABILITIES</b>								
Capital	21.81	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80
Bank Loan (Term Loan)	70.58	65.15	54.29	43.43	32.58	21.72	10.86	0.00
Bank Loan (Working capital)	0.00	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96
Reserve & Surplus	10.27	15.77	28.69	40.34	54.92	71.87	87.05	103.81
Tax Provision	0.00	2.36	5.53	4.99	6.25	7.26	6.51	7.18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102.66</b>	<b>113.04</b>	<b>118.27</b>	<b>118.53</b>	<b>123.50</b>	<b>130.61</b>	<b>134.17</b>	<b>140.75</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>								
Fixed Assets Less Depreciation	65.96	59.45	53.79	48.86	44.56	41.24	37.93	35.04
Stock of Flocks	25.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Stock of Feed & suppliments	0.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Cash & bank Balances	11.70	10.23	17.95	23.67	31.69	41.10	48.73	57.53
Advance tax	0.00	2.36	5.53	4.99	6.25	7.26	6.51	7.18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102.66</b>	<b>113.04</b>	<b>118.27</b>	<b>118.53</b>	<b>123.50</b>	<b>130.61</b>	<b>134.17</b>	<b>140.75</b>
Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

