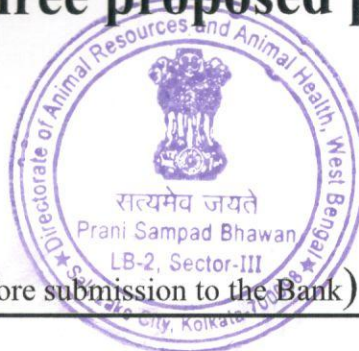


Model Project
for 20,000 layer birds rearing per year,



PROJECT REPORT FOR 20,000 COMMERCIAL
LAYERS PER YEAR in three proposed place,



Regd. Office (should be given before submission to the Bank)

Farm address (should be given before submission to the Bank)

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


No. 3604 /5P-402/2016

Dated Kolkata, the 30th June, 2017

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

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

In reference to the subject cited above, the Model Project reports (3 nos.) for (a) Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 20,000 Layer/Year with project cost of Rs. 202.70 Lakh (b) Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 1,00,000 Layer/Year with project cost of Rs. 1004.06 Lakh and (c) Commercial Duck Farm having capacity of 5,000 Duck Layers/Year with project cost of Rs. 52.85 Lakh only submitted by General Secretary, West Bengal Poultry Federation, 46/C, Chowringhee Road, 11th Floor, Everest Building, Kolkata-700 071 vide no. WBPF/046/17-18 dated 20.06.2017, have been examined and **vetted for its technical feasibility** based on Animal Husbandry concept. However, this Directorate has no objection if it is 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.


Director of Animal Husbandry and
Veterinary Services, West Bengal

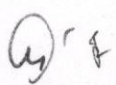
No. /1/5P-402/2016

Dated Kolkata, the June, 2017

Copy forwarded for kind information to :

1. 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



Name of the Farm

(Should be given before submission to the Bank)

**INDEX OF STATEMENT'S FOR 20,000
COMMERCIAL LAYER PER YEAR**

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

SAMPLE FLOCK SCHEDULE

CAPITAL COST STATEMENT (PROJECT COST)

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRMENT STATEMENT.

PRODUCTION COST STATEMENT 8 YEARS

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR 8 YEARS

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DEPRECIATION STATEMENT

ESTIMATION WORKING RESULT



INTRODUCTION: Commercial poultry production is 48 years old confining only to the country 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 68. 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 39 years, as years past this variety occupied a good position among the Indian population. Now the poultry industry contributes about Rs. 60,000 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 vocations because:-

1. Small land requirement
2. Faster returns I
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: - The promoters Descriptions,

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



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 62 to 68 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 2nd 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.

The feed required for poultry farming including different raw-materials like oilcake, de-oiled cake, dry fish, and lime stone grit other ranges are available easily from the wholesale and retail dealers.

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 abridged in order to improve the health condition of the poor people of the country.

West-Bengal has been shortage of eggs and fully depend on Andhra eggs this production can makeup on certain % only,

Kolkata, the largest consumer of egg, and it is mainly depends on the Andhra Pradesh supply system. 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 1 K.M
- # The area does not having any Water bodies nearby the farm site, within 1 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 will be manufactured by the farms own feed plant 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.

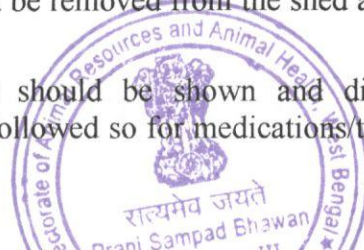
	<u>METABULIC ENERGY</u>	<u>CRUDE PROTEIN</u>
Chicks Mash	2850-2900 KCAL	21
Grower Mash	2750-2800 KCAL	19
Layer Mash	2350-2750 KCAL	16 -19

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.

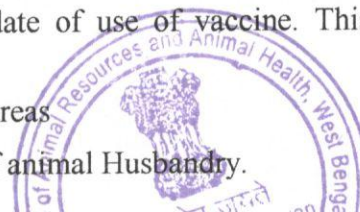
After peak production every 8 weeks Ranikhet Lasota via. Drinking water.

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.

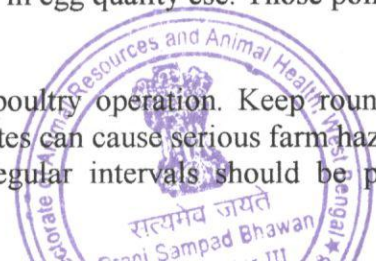


Learn the Technical Terms

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 ese. 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 it 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 top 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 - I

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			-	-	04	48	01 B2
	04	01-04	05-12				13-52		-	04	12	36	-
	05	09-16	17-24					25-52	01	08	12	24	-
	06	21-28	29-36	37-52					01	08	12	12	-
	07	33-40	41-48		49-52				01	08	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			-	-	12	40	01
									-	-	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		01	08	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	12	04	-
									01	08	4	-	-
									04	32	52	228	05
									05	36	52	224	04
									04	36	52	224	05
									04	32	52	228	05
									05	36	52	224	04
									04	36	52	224	04

AND SO ON

Assumptions :

1. Shed construction period - 12 weeks;
2. Hence Batch 1, arrives by 13th 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.)

20000 NOS COMMERCIAL LAYER PER YEAR

- 1 Nature : Farm for Repairing of **20000 commercial layer per year.**
 2 Total Project Cost Rs. **202.70 Lacs**
 3 Term Loan from Bank Rs. **119.55 Lacs** Financed from _____ Branch, and own Investment Rs. **39.85 Lacs.**
 4 Working Capital from Bank for farm Section Rs. **32.48 Lacs** _____ and Own Investment Rs. **10.83 Lacs.**

	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year	6 th Year	7 th Year	8 th Year
Operating Result								
A) Gross Revenue	30.35	212.72	255.26	248.10	251.14	255.26	248.10	248.10
B) Profit Before Tax	-14.43	51.08	74.79	67.80	72.16	74.79	67.80	69.12
C) % of Profit Before Tax	-47.54%	24.01%	29.30%	27.33%	28.73%	29.30%	27.33%	27.86%



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	
I	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14
I	1	13-20	21-28	29-52					1	8	12	20	-	
	2	25-32	33-40	41-52					1	8	12	8	-	
	3	37-44	45-52						1	8	8	-	-	
	4	49-52							1	4	-	-	-	
II	1			01-32c					4	28	32	28	-	
	2				01-44c				-	-	-	32	01 B1	
	3					Jan-52			-	-	4	44	01 B2	
	4	04-Jan	12-May				13-52		-	-	12	48	-	
	5	16-Sep	17-24					25-52	1	8	12	36	-	
	6	21-28	29-36	37-52					1	8	12	24	-	
	7	33-40	41-48						1	8	12	12	-	
	8	45-52							1	8	12	-	-	
III	3								4	36	52	196	2	
	4				01-04c				-	-	-	4	01 B3	
	5					01-16c			-	-	-	16	01 B4	
	6							01-28c	-	-	-	28	01 B5	
	7			01-40c					-	-	-	40	01 B6	
	8	12-Jan					13-52		-	-	12	52	1	
C/O									-	-	12	40	-	
									-	-	12	180	5	
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	
	9	12-May	13-20	B/F					-	-	12	180	5	
	10	17-24	25-32			21-52			1	8	12	28	-	
	11	29-36	37-44	45-52			33-52		1	8	12	16	-	
	12	41-48	49-52						1	8	12	4	-	
AND SO ON									4	32	52	228	5	
IV									5	36	52	224	4	
V									4	36	52	224	5	
VI									4	32	52	228	5	
VII									5	36	52	224	4	
VIII									4	36	52	224	4	



PRODUCTION PARAMETERS:-

No of Layers to the Farm
 No of Birds/ Batch
 Frequency of Chicks Purchase
 Method of Rearing
 Shed Vacancy Period
BATCH SIZE:-
 CHICKS (Brooding Period)
 GROWER (Growing Period)
 LAYER FLOCK'S (Each Batch)
 CULL'S (Cull's Selling Time Stock)

20,000
 4,000
 free 5%
 free 5%

once in 12 Weeks
 1+1+5 under Cage
 Rearing System
 4 Weeks
 Mortality
 3%
 2%
 5%

SIZE OF THE SHED

NORMS
 Shed Space
 Brooder Shed
 Grower Shed
 Layer Shed
 Total Shed area to be Build
Rs. 275 Per Sq Ft.

0.50 Sq Ft.
 0.75 Sq Ft.
 1.00 Sq Ft.
 2,100 Sq Ft.
 3,056 Sq Ft.
 20,000 Sq Ft.
 25,156 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 65
Rs 75
Rs 100

Cost of Boundary Infrastructure development

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

4,75,000



SEHEME FOR 20,000 COMMERCIAL LAYER BIRDS -16-
1+1+5 SYSTEM

SL.NO

Feed Requirement			
Brooder's/ Chicks	0.25 Kg per Chick's/Per Week		1
Growers	0.45 Kg per Grower's/Per Week		2
Layers	0.784 Kg per Layer's/Per Weeks		3
COST FEED			4
Chick's /Brooders Feed	22.50 Per Kg Cost		5
Growers Mash	19.75 Per Kg Cost		6
Layer Feed/ Mash	19.50 Per Kg Cost		7
COST OF MEDICINES/VACCINATION	Ps. Per Chicks per week's		8
CHICKS (Brooding Period)	0.25 Ps. Per Grower's per week's		9
GROWER (Growing Period)	0.20 Ps. Per Layer's per week's		10
LAYER'S (Laying Period)	0.20 % P.A		11
Interest on Bank Loan	10.25 % for Working Capital Loan C/C		
OTHER'S EXPENSES			
Wages for workers	4,200.00 per labour's per month's		1
salaries for Manager / Supervisor	6,000.00 per Supervisor per month's	6,000.00	2
Power's and Fuel's	10,000.00 per month's		3
Insurance for capital investment	1.25 Per Thousand		4
Insurance for Birds (0-72 weeks)	3.75 per Birds		
Misc. Expense	5,000.00 per month's		
Sale Value of Egg	4.00 Per Egg		
Sale Value Of Culled Birds	80.00 Per Culled Birds		
AVAILABILITY OF MANURE			
upto Grower's stage (0-20 Weeks)			
During Laying Stage			
Farm Gate Price	1,100.00 per M.T		
CULL'S BIRDS SALES			
Available	No of Batches		
1 st year	0	0	1
2nd year	2	7,600	2
3rd year	5	19,000	3
4th year	4	15,200	4
5th year	5	19,000	5
6th year	5	19,000	6
7th Year	4	15,200	7
8th Year	4	15,200	8
		20.00	
Rate of Gunney Bag Saled / Per Bag			



""A"" PROJECT REPORT FOR

20,000 COMMERCIAL LAYER SYSTEM 1:1:5

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GROUP AND PARTICULARS		CAPITAL COST STATEMENT				
NO	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	BANK LOAN	DWN CONTRIBUTION		
A. LAND DEV. :- In Acre						
B. SHED & BUILDING						
		1,80,000	1,35,000		45,000	
	3					
	3	3,00,000	2,25,000		75,000	
		1,25,000	93,750		31,250	
	2,100	5,77,500	4,33,125		1,44,375	
	3,056	8,40,263	6,30,197		2,10,066	
	20,000	55,00,000	41,25,000		13,75,000	
		0	0		0	
	250	1,12,500	84,375		28,125	
		1,20,000	90,000		30,000	
	350	1,05,000	78,750		26,250	
	100	22,500	16,875		5,625	
	300	90,000	67,500		22,500	
	200	60,000	45,000		15,000	
C CAGE'S AND EQUIPMENT						
	4,200	2,73,000	2,04,750		68,250	
	4,074	3,05,550	2,29,163		76,388	
	20,000	20,00,000	15,00,000		5,00,000	
		0	0		0	
		3,50,000	2,62,500		87,500	
E. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM						
		80,000	60,000		20,000	
		25,000	18,750		6,250	
		50,000	37,500		12,500	
	28,274	56,548	42,411		14,137	
	28,274	56,548	42,411		14,137	
		1,12,29,409	84,22,056		28,07,352	



20,000 COMMERCIAL LAYER 1:1:5 SYSTEM

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PROJECT REPORT FOR
CAPITAL COST STATEMENT
GROUP AND PARTICULARS

SL.NO	NO/KG	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	BANK LOAN	OWN CONTRIBUTION	Term Loan Farm
			1,12,29,409	84,22,056	28,07,352	159.40
			1,75,000	1,31,250	43,750	Term Loan Feed Plant
			40,000	30,000	10,000	0.00
1	28,274	4.00	1,13,096	84,822	28,274	
2	28,274	4.00	1,13,096	84,822	28,274	
3			1,25,000	93,750	31,250	Shed/ Civil Works
						74.83
1	24,074	5.00	1,20,370	90,278	30,093	
2	4,200	5.00	21,000	15,750	5,250	
3	7	6,500.00	45,500	34,125	11,375	
			0	0	0	
1	28,274	3.50	98,959	74,219	24,740	Machinery
			0	0	0	& Equipment
			0	0	0	41.76
			0	0	0	
1		22,500.00	22,500	16,875	5,625	
2		50,000.00	50,000	37,500	12,500	others
3		25,000.00	25,000	18,750	6,250	
			0	0	0	
			0	0	0	
			6,60,000	4,95,000	1,65,000	
			9,45,000	7,08,750	2,36,250	
			18,10,384	13,57,788	4,52,596	
			42,000	31,500	10,500	
			40,740	30,555	10,185	
			78,750	59,063	19,688	Total Recurring
			14,574	10,930	3,643	Cost
			1,69,950	1,27,463	42,488	37.61
						159.40
			1,59,40,327	1,19,55,245	39,85,082	

TOTAL PROJECT COST



WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (C/C)

A For FARM SECTION		Amount
SLNo.	Particulars	
1	Ready feed with Balanced by vitamins and minerals required 2 weeks/14 days Production of feed. Calculation based upon 3rd year projected feed requirement to running on full capacity, As per schedule No-Table -2	19.13
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	0.65
3	one batch Chick's advance, As per Chicks Schedule	1.32
4	other Expenditure for one months As per projected Table -	0.57
5	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	19.64
6	Packging materials requirement L.S	2.00
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		43.30
Less Margin 25%		10.83
BANK LOAN C/C FOR FARM SECTION		32.48



LOAN REQUIREMENT & PROJECT COST (Figure in Lac)

Particulars of Loan		Nature of Loan	Project Cost	Bank Loan	Margin Companies Share
TERM LOAN					
1	Term Loan for Set-Up commercial Layer Poultry Unit	Term Loan	159.40	119.55	39.85
2	Term Loan for Set-up a Poultry Feed Manufacturing Plant	Term Loan	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Term Loan			159.40	119.55	39.85
WORKING CAPITAL(C/C)					
A	For Farm Section	Cash Credit	43.30	32.48	10.83
B	For Feed Section	Cash Credit	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total working Capital Loan			43.30	32.48	10.83
TOTAL FUND OUTLAY			Total	202.70	152.03
					50.68



STATEMENT OF FEED & 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 feed	Cost of Medicine/Bird Per Week	Total Cost of Medicine	Total Yearly Cost
BROODERS										
1	4200	28	0.250	29400	22.50	6.62		0.25	0.29	
2	4200	36	0.250	37800	22.50	8.51		0.25	0.38	
3	4200	32	0.250	33600	22.50	7.56		0.25	0.34	
4	4200	36	0.250	37800	22.50	8.51		0.25	0.38	
5	4200	36	0.250	37800	22.50	8.51		0.25	0.38	
6	4200	32	0.250	33600	22.50	7.56		0.25	0.34	
7	4200	36	0.250	37800	22.50	8.51		0.25	0.38	
8	4200	36	0.250	37800	22.50	8.51		0.25	0.38	
GROWERS										
1	4074	32	0.450	58666	19.75	11.59		0.20	0.26	
2	4074	52	0.450	95332	19.75	18.83		0.20	0.42	
3	4074	52	0.450	95332	19.75	18.83		0.20	0.42	
4	4074	52	0.450	95332	19.75	18.83		0.20	0.42	
5	4074	52	0.450	95332	19.75	18.83		0.20	0.42	
6	4074	52	0.450	95332	19.75	18.83		0.20	0.42	
7	4074	52	0.450	95332	19.75	18.83		0.20	0.42	
8	4074	52	0.450	95332	19.75	18.83		0.20	0.42	
LAYERS										
1	4000	28	0.784	87808	19.50	17.12	35.32	0.20	0.22	0.78
2	4000	196	0.784	614656	19.50	119.86	147.19	0.20	1.57	2.37
3	4000	228	0.784	715008	19.50	139.43	165.81	0.20	1.82	2.58
4	4000	224	0.784	702464	19.50	136.98	164.31	0.20	1.79	2.59
5	4000	224	0.784	702464	19.50	136.98	164.31	0.20	1.79	2.59
6	4000	228	0.784	715008	19.50	139.43	165.81	0.20	1.82	2.58
7	4000	224	0.784	702464	19.50	136.98	164.31	0.20	1.79	2.59
8	4000	224	0.784	702464	19.50	136.98	164.31	0.20	1.79	2.59



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	4000	4	16000	33.00	5.28
2	4000	4	16000	33.00	5.28
3	4000	4	16000	33.00	5.28
4	4000	5	20000	33.00	6.60
5	4000	4	16000	33.00	5.28
6	4000	4	16000	33.00	5.28
7	4000	5	20000	33.00	6.60
8	4000	4	16000	33.00	5.28



OTHER EXPENSES

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	YEARS								
		No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Salary & Wages		4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
	2 Manager/Supervisor	1	6000	72000						
	3 Worker	7	4200	352800						
2	Power & Fuel		10000	120000	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
3	Insurance on Birds			75000	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
4					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Misc. Expenditure		5000	60000	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	Total Expenditure				6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
	1st Year 50% of Total				3.40					

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

In Rupees **1,69,950**



STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR SALES OF EGG'S & 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	4,200	4,000	28	6.35	7,11,200	4.00	28.45			28.45
2	4,200	4,000	196	6.35	49,78,400	4.00	199.14	6.08		205.22
3	4,200	4,000	228	6.35	57,91,200	4.00	231.65	15.20		246.85
4	4,200	4,000	224	6.35	56,89,600	4.00	227.58	12.16		239.74
5	4,200	4,000	224	6.35	56,89,600	4.00	227.58	15.20		242.78
6	4,200	4,000	228	6.35	57,91,200	4.00	231.65	15.20		246.85
7	4,200	4,000	224	6.35	56,89,600	4.00	227.58	12.16		239.74
8	4,200	4,000	224	6.35	56,89,600	4.00	227.58	12.16		239.74



STATEMENT OF GUNNY BAGS SALES

YEAR	Feed Consumed In / KG		Layers	Total Feed Consumed./KG	No of Gunny Bags Available 75 Kg Feed per Bag	Rate Per Bags in Rs.	Total Income in Lac.
	Brooders	Growers					
1	29,400	58,666	87,808	1,75,874	2,345	20	0.47
2	37,800	95,332	6,14,656	7,47,788	9,971	20	1.99
3	33,600	95,332	7,15,008	8,43,940	11,253	20	2.25
4	37,800	95,332	7,02,464	8,35,596	11,141	20	2.23
5	37,800	95,332	7,02,464	8,35,596	11,141	20	2.23
6	33,600	95,332	7,15,008	8,43,940	11,253	20	2.25
7	37,800	95,332	7,02,464	8,35,596	11,141	20	2.23
8	37,800	95,332	7,02,464	8,35,596	11,141	20	2.23



STATEMENT OF INCOME (SALES OF POULTRY MANURE)

YEAR	Batch Size for Brooder & Groger				Manure Per Bird/Week	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
	Brooders		Growers									
	Brooders	Growers	Brooders	Growers								
1	4200	4074	60	0.300	74466	28	0.500	56000	130466	1100	1.44	
2	4200	4074	88	0.300	109217	196	0.500	392000	501217	1100	5.51	
3	4200	4074	84	0.300	104252	228	0.500	456000	560252	1100	6.16	
4	4200	4074	88	0.300	109217	224	0.500	448000	557217	1100	6.13	
5	4200	4074	88	0.300	109217	224	0.500	448000	557217	1100	6.13	
6	4200	4074	84	0.300	104252	228	0.500	456000	560252	1100	6.16	
7	4200	4074	88	0.300	109217	224	0.500	448000	557217	1100	6.13	
8	4200	4074	88	0.300	109217	224	0.500	448000	557217	1100	6.13	

Figure in Lac

4000

Laying Batch



INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

PARTICULARS/YEARS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EXPENSES								
1. Chicks	5.28	5.28	5.28	6.60	5.28	5.28	6.60	5.28
2. Feed.	36.32	147.19	165.81	164.31	164.31	165.81	164.31	164.31
3. Medicine.	0.78	2.37	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.59
4. Others	3.40	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
5. Administrative Expense	2.24	8.08	9.02	9.02	8.95	9.02	9.02	8.95
TOTAL EXPENSES	44.78	161.64	180.48	180.31	178.99	180.48	180.31	178.99

INCOME								
1. Eggs	28.45	199.14	231.65	227.58	227.58	231.65	227.58	227.58
2. Culls	0.00	6.08	15.20	12.16	15.20	15.20	12.16	12.16
3. Manure	1.44	5.51	6.16	6.13	6.13	6.16	6.13	6.13
4. Gunney Bags	0.47	1.99	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.25	2.23	2.23
TOTAL INCOME	30.35	212.72	255.26	248.10	251.14	255.26	248.10	248.10
NET INCOME	-14.43	51.08	74.79	67.80	72.16	74.79	67.80	69.12

** As all recurring expenses in the 1st year has been considered for composit term loan actual Flow will be Rs **23.18**
The amount in the project cost Rs. **37.61** lacs for Chicks, Feed, Medicine and other cost



ESTIMATION OF WORKING RESULT

YEAR	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Revenue Earning (Income)	30.35	212.72	255.26	248.10	251.14	255.26	248.10	248.10
Total Expenses (Chicks, Feed, Medicine, Others)	Provide by Bank Loan	161.64	180.48	180.31	178.99	180.48	180.31	178.99
Interest	0.00	16.35	14.79	12.70	10.62	8.54	6.45	4.37
Depreciation	0.00	10.44	9.08	7.91	6.89	5.32	5.31	4.64
Cash Accrual	30.35	24.30	50.91	47.18	54.64	60.92	56.03	60.10
Add Back Depreciation	0.00	10.44	9.08	7.91	6.89	5.32	5.31	4.64
Net Cash Accrual	30.35	34.74	60.00	55.09	61.54	66.25	61.34	64.75
(-) Repayment Principal	0.00	9.92	19.84	19.84	19.84	19.84	19.84	19.84



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	
											10.25	10.25
1	119.55	0.00	119.55	9.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	-16.08	-16.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
			128.97									
2	128.97	9.92	119.05	13.02	3.33	16.35	22.94	40.41	27.39	1.76	2.76	2.76
3	119.05	19.84	99.21	11.46	3.33	14.79	23.17	49.87	38.41	2.15	1.94	1.94
4	99.21	19.84	79.36	9.37	3.33	12.70	23.17	44.00	34.63	1.90	1.75	1.75
5	79.36	19.84	59.52	7.29	3.33	10.62	27.13	46.17	38.88	1.70	1.96	1.96
6	59.52	19.84	39.68	5.21	3.33	8.54	23.17	46.86	41.65	2.02	2.10	2.10
7	39.68	19.84	19.84	3.12	3.33	6.45	23.17	41.35	38.22	1.78	1.93	1.93
8	19.84	19.84	0.00	1.04	3.33	4.37	20.88	41.49	40.45	1.99	2.04	2.04
										1.90	2.07	2.07

1 * WORKING CAPITAL LOAN (C/C) Interest Farm Section for Rs. **32.48** Lacs
 Total Rs. **32.48** Lacs and annual interest for those C.C will be **3.33** Lacs.

2 Holiday period 15 months. Repayment will be start after 18 months from the First date of disbursement, or one year from the 1st chicks arrival to the Farm. Whichever is Latter.

Gross Average D S C R **1.90** Net Average D S C R **2.07**



DEPRECIATION CALCULATION TABLE (W.D.V.)

(Rs in Lacs)

YEAR	SHED/CIVIL CONSTRUCTION -10%		CAGE/ MACHINERY -15%		TOTAL		TOTAL CL. BALANCE
	Op. Balance	Depreciation	Op. Balance	Depreciation	DEPRECIATION	CL. BALANCE	
1	74.83	0.00	41.76	0.00	0.00	116.59	
2	41.76	4.18	41.76	6.26	10.44	106.15	
3	37.59	3.76	35.50	5.32	9.08	97.07	
4	33.83	3.38	30.17	4.53	7.91	89.16	
5	30.44	3.04	25.65	3.85	6.89	82.27	
6	27.40	2.05	21.80	3.27	5.32	76.94	
7	25.34	2.53	18.53	2.78	5.31	71.63	
8	22.81	2.28	15.75	2.36	4.64	66.98	



CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Figure in Lakh

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
INFLOW								
Capital	39.85	10.83						
Bank Term Loan	119.55	0.00						
Interest Capitalised	9.41	0.00						
Bank Working Capital Loan	0.00	32.48						
Net Profit Before Depreciation	-16.08	34.65	50.97	46.08	52.59	57.22	52.33	55.80
TOTAL	152.73	77.95	50.97	46.08	52.59	57.22	52.33	55.80
OUTFLOW								
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	116.59							
Cost for Birds Flocks Stock	10.00	8.00						
Cost of Buffer/Working stock	15.00	15.00						
Repayment of Term Loan	0.00	9.92	19.84	19.84	19.84	19.84	19.84	19.84
Tax Paid	0.00	7.26	12.57	11.45	13.71	15.57	14.10	15.35
TOTAL	141.59	40.18	32.41	31.29	33.55	35.41	33.95	35.19
NET INFLOW (OUTFLOW)	11.15	37.77	18.57	14.79	19.04	21.81	18.38	20.61
OPENING CASH & BANK BALANCES	0.00	11.15	48.91	67.48	82.27	101.30	123.12	141.50
CLOSING CASH & BANK BALANCES	11.15	48.91	67.48	82.27	101.30	123.12	141.50	162.11

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
A. INCOME								
Income from Sales	30.35	212.72	255.26	248.10	251.14	255.26	248.10	248.10
TOTAL INCOME	30.35	212.72	255.26	248.10	251.14	255.26	248.10	248.10
B. EXPENDITURE								
Total Expenditure	44.78	161.64	180.48	180.31	178.99	180.48	180.31	178.99
Interest	9.41	16.35	14.79	12.70	10.62	8.54	6.45	4.37
Depreciation	0.00	10.44	9.08	7.91	6.89	5.32	5.31	4.64
Administrative Expenditure	2.24	8.08	9.02	9.02	8.95	9.02	9.02	8.95
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	56.44	196.51	213.37	209.93	205.45	203.36	201.09	196.95
NET CREDIT -(A-B)	-26.08	16.21	41.89	38.17	45.70	51.90	47.01	51.15
Opening stock of Birds	0.00	10.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Closing Stock of Birds	10.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	-16.08	24.21	41.89	38.17	45.70	51.90	47.01	51.15
PROVISION FOR TAXATION	0.00	7.26	12.57	11.45	13.71	15.57	14.10	15.35
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	-16.08	16.95	29.32	26.72	31.99	36.33	32.91	35.81
NET PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION	-16.08	34.65	50.97	46.08	52.59	57.22	52.33	55.80
Net Profit after tax Before Depreciation	-16.08	27.39	38.41	34.63	38.88	41.65	38.22	40.45



PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET

Figure in Lakh

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
LIABILITIES								
Capital	39.85	50.68	50.68	50.68	50.68	50.68	50.68	50.68
Bank Loan (Term Loan)	128.97	119.05	99.21	79.36	59.52	39.68	19.84	0.00
Bank Loan (Working capital)	0.00	32.48	32.48	32.48	32.48	32.48	32.48	32.48
Reserve & Surplus	-16.08	0.87	30.19	56.91	88.89	125.22	158.13	193.94
Tax Provision	0.00	7.26	12.57	11.45	13.71	15.57	14.10	15.35
TOTAL	152.73	210.33	225.11	230.87	245.28	263.63	275.23	292.44
ASSETS								
Fixed Assets Less Depreciation	116.59	106.15	97.07	89.16	82.27	76.94	71.63	66.98
Stock of Flocks	10.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Stock of Feed & suppliments	15.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Cash & bank Balances	11.15	48.91	67.48	82.27	101.30	123.12	141.50	162.11
Advance tax	0.00	7.26	12.57	11.45	13.71	15.57	14.10	15.35
TOTAL	152.73	210.33	225.11	230.87	245.28	263.63	275.23	292.44
Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

