WONDER TECH TEX PVT. LTD.

PROJECT REPORT
ON
TECHNICAL TEXTILES

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PODDAR FINANCE
CONSULTANT

Registered Office:
818 Industrial Estate, Link
Road, Malad – West
Mumbai – 400 092

Factory:
G-1/1, Tarapur,
Boisar-401501
Dist Palghar

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Name of the firm: TIRUPATI TECH TEX PRIVATE LIMITED

1. Brief profile

a.	Industrial group	Textiles Industry – Technical Textiles
b.	Date of Incorporation	16-11-2012
c.	Registered Office	818, Industrial Estate, Link Road, Malad (West), Mumbai – 400064
d.	Adm. Office	818, Industrial Estate, Link Road, Malad (West), Mumbai – 400064
e.	Factory	F-1/1, MIDC, Tarapur, Boisar-401501
f.	Contact Details	Karanveer Mehra
	Email	info@manishtex.com
g.	Nature of Business	Manufacturer
	Products	Technical textiles used in Industrial Sector. Filter cloth, seat in automobile, conveyor belt etc.
h.	Group	No known group
i.	Constitution	Private Limited company
	Directors	Karanveer Mehra Payal Mehra
	Shareholders	Name – % holding Shruti – 50.00% Payal – 09.90% Manish – 09.90% Rohit – 10.00% Mahaveer – 09.90% Rajendra – 09.90% Others – 00.40%
j.	Reconstitution if any	Nones
	Rating	Not done
	Name of the Auditors	K N V S & Co
	Major Customer	1. Riya Traders 2. Kirn Fabrics 3. Rohit Enterprises 4. Tapasya Textiles Private Limited 5. Mohan Traders and Fabricators
	Present Bankers with Limit	HDFC Bank Limited – No Limit Indian Overseas Bank – No Limit
	Expected limit	Rs.250 Lakhs Working Capital Cash credit Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Term loan Rs. 200.00 lacs for 5 years
	Security Prime	Stock, Book Debts and other current assets for working capital limit Plant and machinery existing and procured with bank finance.
	Collateral Security	Factory Premises. Value Rs. 400.00 lakhs

Background:

Product:

Wonder Tech Tex Private Limited is a manufacturer and job worker of Technical Textiles. The company strive to serve customers in ways they need, want and value.

Technical textiles are engineered products with a definite functionality. These products find end-use application across multiple non-conventional textile industries such as healthcare, construction, automobile, aerospace, sports, defence, and agriculture. Taking cognisance of technological advancements, countries are aligning their industries to accommodate technical textiles. This shift is evident in India's textile sector as well, moving from traditional textiles to technical textiles.

Technical Textiles industrial use product like filters, medical implants and upholstery for cars, gloves and fire fighting suits for firemen, reinforcement fabric in construction, heat and cold proactive cloth for crops. Most technical fabrics are usually made with
Synthetic fibres. Synthetic fibres are more durable and long-lasting than natural fibres. Commonly used synthetic fibres in technical fabrics include polyester, nylon, and spandex.

Technical fabrics is also known as technical textiles, performance fabrics, and smart fabrics or textiles.

Promoters / Directors:
Karanveer Mehra, 48 years, has vast experience of textile industry. He is in this business for over 40 years. He has trained his both the son in this line. S

Karanveer Mehra has started business as traders. The growth in business has pursued him to form Tex-fab (India) Private Limited in 2002. The growth in business has helped him to set up the factory and meet the customer's demand from own factory production. The company concentrate on niche products. In India, industrial fabrics manufacturers are limited. India is net importer of industrial fabrics. Industrial fabrics are of various types. The raw material and process varied from end use. He concentrated on industrial fabrics used in aluminium industry. The demand of industrial fabrics and profitability helped him to make a new company namely **WONDER TEX PRIVATE LIMITED in 2012.** A property of CTECH Foods Ltd. was available with State Bank of India in nearby area. NPA account may have various other obligation attached to land. The obligation or liability coming on new purchases should not affect the existing business and therefore a new company was formed.

The snapshot of financial is as under:

The company has started commercial operation from 2017-18 onwards. In first year, the company has done major job work. Majority of the work of job work was over but finishing was pending. The same was accounted in 2018-19. Since the company's activity became regular from 2019-20. The company's operation is partly affected due to covid also.

Rs. in lacs

Particulars	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Sales (net)		129.00	55.37	72.18
Job work charges	31.43	88.64	83.86	29.00
Total revenue	31.43	217.64	139.23	101.18
EBDITA	20.30	29.76	27.93	26.59
PBT	2.01	7.31	4.86	3.49
Net Profit	(1.64)	3.78	3.04	2.35
TNW	(0.28)	3.50	6.54	8.90
Adj. TNW	280.67	300.45	258.49	260.85
Outside Liabilities	286.07	324.84	369.03	391.08
Adj. Outside Liabilities	5.12	27.89	114.92	139.13
TOL/TNW	NA	92.81	56.10	43.99
Adj. TOL / TNW	0.02	0.09	0.44	0.53
Current Ratio	12.51	4.02	0.97	1.22

Group companies:

Shankar Tex-Fab (India) Private Limited is an associate concern of promoters. The firm is debt free. It is specialized in making finished goods for technical fabrics users. It cut the fabrics in required size and make finished goods. The same is supplied to Aluminum Industries. Its financials are as under:

Particulars	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Sales (net)	235.24	496.19	429.59	279.63
PBT	7.12	10.51	8.29	5.47
TNW	174.54	182.65	188.96	192.25
Outside Liabilities	59.25	71.37	279.56	193.62
Adj. Outside Liabilities	59.25	71.37	279.56	193.62
TOL/TNW	0.34	0.39	1.48	1.01
Current Ratio	2.90	2.64	1.04	1.18

Project:

The company proposed to expand the activity. After covid the market is picking up. World wide industrial fabric users wants to switch over from China to other countries. This is a great opportunity for Indian Manufacturer. It proposes to put additional 8 knitting machine to manufacture multiple use fabrics. It may be used for technical fabrics or for making readymade garment.

Govt. of India, has come up with TUF (Technological Upgradation Fund). This has reduced the cost of funds. GOI has introduce PLI (Production linked incentive) for Technical Textiles. This will increase the revenue in the form of govt. incentive. The company proposes to import 8 knitting machine to increase the capacity of the factory to double. These machines are imported with latest technology. Operating cost will be international competitive.

Cost of Project and Means of Finance:
The company proposes to import 3 knitting machines and equipment for process house. Investment in plant and machinery will be Rs. 287.16 lacs. Company proposes to take term loan of Rs. 200.00 lacs to finance 70% of the machine cost. Pre-operative cost and other expenses will be born by promoter.

Market:
The company is dealing in technical fabrics. Promoter has experience of over 40 years in technical textiles. Its demand is more than supply.

Technical textile accounts for approximately 13% of India's total textile and apparel market and contributes to India's GDP at 0.7%. There is a huge potential to fulfil a large demand gap as the consumption of technical textiles in India is still only at 5-10% against 30-70% in some of the advanced countries. India's imports of technical textiles have increased at a CAGR of 8% within the last four years, from $ 1,635 Mn to $ 2,209 Mn in 2018-19 i.e. before covid period. The company is trying to capture this enhanced market with the help of importing raw material and manufacturing activity in India.

Profitability:
The company has started commercial production from 2017-18. Its EBDITA is improving from 13.67% to 26.28% in 2020-21. With the help of process house, company will change the product mix from job work to outright sales. It will increase the technical fabrics production. The profitability will improve in absolute terms though the EBDITA margin and net profit margin on sales will fall.

In profitability working, company has not considered benefit of TUF (Technological Upgradation fund 5% or lump sum, Capital Subsidy of Rs. 25.00 lacs, PLI (Production link Incentive). All these benefits will be considered on actual receipt.

DSCR:
The average DSCR for the project as standalone is 2.95 and for the company is 4.41. The lowest DSCR on standby alone basis is also above 2.

Break- Even Point:
Company is expanding the capacity. Company is able to achieve the break – even at existing production level of 2021-22. The increase in production will improve the profitability.

Key Ratios:
The important key ratios are summarized below:

Particulars	Key Ratio (2020-21)	Key Ratio (2021-22)	Remark
Current Ratio	1.22	1.44	
TNW	8.89	105.64	
TOL /TNW	43.99	5.01	
Adj. TOL /TNW	0.53	0.74	On 50% TNW it is 3.01
DSCR			For 5 years it is 4.41 Stand-alone it is 2.95
ROC		7.06%	It will go up after new plant
Collateral security		200%	
Profitability / Net Sales	2.32%	14.58%	Working in 2020-21 affected due to covid

SECTION 2: COMPANY OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION:

WONDER TECH TEX PRIVATE LIMITED (TTPL) is a private limited company.. Company is established to manufacture technical fabric used in industrial sector. These products find end-use application across multiple non-conventional textile industries such as healthcare, construction, automobile, aerospace, sports, defense, metal and agriculture. It sells products to big corporate customers and does job work for other corporate customers.

TTPL has customers located in various part of India. Job work customers are of nearby area.

Vision and Mission:

- To produce excellent quality goods at affordable cost and to delight the customers by creating products that offer unmatched superiority.
- To strive hard and optimize profit though conduction and transparent business operations
- To be known and trusted by customers for timely delivery of top-quality fabrics.
- To build good relationship with customers and other stake holders.
- To have commitment for best effort.

He always wanted to grow or expand the activity. In 1999 he has started outsourcing manufacturing activity. He started procuring yarn and supplying to manufacturer to manufacturer as per firm's requirement. This helped him in developing the relations with yarn supplier and other connected person of manufacturing. Shankar Tex-Fab (I) Private Limited was formed in 2002. The name helped the promoter to get benefit of goodwill.

Tex-Fab (I) Private Limited has established a factory. Company is engaged in manufacturing and trading of technical fabric which is mainly used by metal industries for metal filtration. The machines are imported. International quality raw material viz yarn is used. Sometime company imports the raw material or buy locally. Imported machine and international quality raw material helped the company to produce international quality technical fabrics.

The company concentrate on niche products. In India, industrial fabrics manufacturers are limited. India is net importer of industrial fabrics. Industrial fabrics are of various types. The raw material and process varied from end use. He concentrated on industrial fabrics used in aluminum industry.

His commitment of quality, timely delivery etc. helped him to expand the activity further. The space was becoming limiting factor.

The demand of industrial fabrics and profitability helped him to make a new company namely **WONDER TECH TEX PRIVATE LIMITED in 2012.** A property of CTECH Foods Ltd. was available with State Bank of India in nearby area. NPA account may have various other obligation attached to land. The obligation or liability coming on new purchases should not affect the existing business and therefore a new company was formed.

The expansion in capacity has also kept a provision to make fabrics for garment and other industries. TTPL makes the fabric of multiple use. The plant and machinery are capable to make fabrics for various uses. The raw material is changed according to the end use of the product. This has helped the company to do job work for other corporate customers and help the unit in better utilization of capacity.

PRODUCT DETAIL

Introduction

The company proposes to purchase 3 knitting machines. Their production capacity is better than looms. M fabrics is part of technical fabrics. The company proposes to expand the avenues of technical fabrics and at the same time keep an eye of safety. machine can make fabrics for readymade garment for wearing purpose. The company can make fabrics for shirting, suiting, dress material etc. The promoter has an edge over others in technical fabrics and therefore they propose to make technical fabrics on these machines.

Company proposes to expand the capacity of nylon based monofilament fabrics. This is used in metal industries for filtration. The term 'Monofilament' means mono means single and filament means the thread taken out from the chips. Nylon based mono filament yarn means basic raw material is Nylon and it is made with single filament. In Poly many smaller diameter threads are twisted together. In cotton spinning is done and in synthetic filament is made. More than one filament is joined with twisting.

Filtration-Meaning and Material to be Used

This is made from Nylon and Nylon can work at higher temperature compare to other polyester or cotton fabrics. Since it is mono so liquid holding capacity is low and it is removed immediately. Filtration is a process where solid particles present in a suspension are separated from liquid employing a porous medium which retains the solids but allows the fluid to pass through. The suspension to be filtered is known as slurry. The porous medium used to retain the solids is known as filter medium. The pores of the filter medium are smaller than the size of particles to be separated. Textile industry fabrics are an essential part of filtration contributing to product purity, saving in energy/ production cost and a cleaner environment.

Following factors influence the decision for fabric design/ base material selection:

a) Thermal and chemical conditions: thermal and chemical conditions of liquid being filtered effectively determine the type of yarn. In case of metal filtration fabric generally nylon based yarn is used.

b) Blinding Resistance: the term relates to particulate matter becoming trapped, sometime irretrievably, with in the interstices of fabric ultimately leading to reduction in throughput.

c) Throughput: the maximum throughput in minimum time and with minimum resistance is one of the most important objectives.

d) Filtrate clarity: the role of filter fabric is to achieve maximum separation of solid from liquids and to reduce the number of repetition cycle.

Types of Filter Fabric

Filter fabric is made mainly from four types of yarn namely monofilament, multi filaments, staple spun yarns and fibrillated tape yarns. Monofilaments are single filaments extruded from molten polymer. Fabric produced from monofilament are characterised by their resistance to blinding, their high throughput and their ability to discharge filter cakes cleanly and efficiently at the end of filtration cycle. The fabric weight ranges from 200 gm to 1500 gm per square metre.

In multifilament more than single yarn is blinded through a twisting operation and the spinneret contains a large number of much smaller apertures. Staple spun yarn is produced from short fibres using spinning technologies. Fabric manufactured from staple yarn is generally used in sugar industry where separation process involves slimy material. Fibrillated tape yarn is produced from narrow width polypropylene films which are converted into relatively coarse filaments by splitting the film. These yarns have limited use in filtration and mainly used in providing support and drainage for the primary filter cloth.

The company wants to go for other types of industrial fabrics. It is buying knitting machines for the same. The major product applications for warp knitted spacer materials are: car seat covers (both solid or net structures in the face or back or both surfaces); automotive interiors (lining for doors, roofs, convertible hoods etc.); seat heating systems for cars; mud flaps for lorries and buses; insoles and face fabric for sports and other shoes; lining for rubber and other boots; protective inner lining; mattress underlays and mattress covers for prevention and management of incontinence, pressure sores as well as for children's beds; diving and surfing suits; sports equipment; high-performance sportswear; reinforcement for composite structures; bras; underwear; swimwear; shoulder pads; fluid filters; geotextiles; bandages; plaster casts; braces; controlled release of drugs, antimicrobials, cosmetics etc.; and finally heat and moisture regulation fabrics. In the beginning company will make knitted fabrics for t-shirts and other shirting, sportswear, swimwear, leggings, socks, sweaters, sweatshirts, and cardigans.

SECTION 3 : INDUSTRY-TEXTILE

The textile industry occupies a unique place in our country. It accounts for 4% of GDP, 14% of the total Industrial production, contributes to nearly 16% of the total exports. The textile industry employs about 40 million workers and 60 million indirectly and is the second largest employment generator after agriculture. It is the second largest foreign exchange earner after IT industry.

The global textile market size was projected at USD 1000.3 billion in 2020 to USD 1300 billion by 2028. It is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.4% from 2021 to 2028. Increasing demand for apparel from the fashion industry coupled with the growth of e-commerce platforms is expected to drive the market over the forecast period. Source: https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/textile-market

The main markets for Indian textiles and apparels are USA, UAE, UK, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Canada and Japan. Thus Indian products are exported in three continents. The effect of US recession is, to some extent, compensated by gulf market and present Europe recession is compensated by growth in US and gulf market.

India's overall textile exports during FY 2018-19 stood at US$ 37.50 billion. In 2019-20 it has fallen due to pandemic. In 2021-22 the growth is over 19% on pre-covid level. The growth rate of textile industry across India was estimated to be **8.7 percent** from fiscal year 2015 to 2020, up from about seven percent from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2015.

India's **home textile exports grew at a healthy rate of 9% in FY21** despite the pandemic. The textiles sector has witnessed a spurt in investment during the last five years. The industry (including dyed and printed) attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US$ 3.75 billion from April 2000 to March 2021.

IBEF data shows the Indian technical textile market is expected to be USD 23.3 billion by 2027 on the back of the demand from healthcare and infrastructure.

The future for the Indian textiles industry looks promising, buoyed by strong domestic consumption as well as export demand. With consumerism and disposable income on the rise, the retail sector has experienced a rapid growth in the past decade with the entry of several international players like Marks & Spencer, Guess and Next into the Indian market.
High economic growth has resulted in higher disposable income. This has led to rise in demand for products creating a huge domestic market.

The principal drivers of growth would be -

- → 5.7% p.a. growth in world trade in textiles and clothing.
- → India’s share in the export market to increase from current 4% to around 7% and achieve USD 100 Billion exports. (GOI target)
- → Share of clothing in India’s export growth to be driven by increase in penetration of organized retain, favorable demographics and rising consumption & income levels.
- → Domestic non-clothing consumption growth would be driven by rising usage of technical textiles, spurred by industrial growth, and increased activity in consumption of residential and commercial properties thereby driving demand for furnishing items.

Steps taken by govt. for growth of Textile industry:

Although the development of textile sector was earlier taking place in terms of general policies, in recognition of the importance of this sector, for the first time a separate Policy Statement was made in 1985 in regard to development of textile sector.

1. Indian govt. started giving TUF (Textile Upgradation Fund) benefits for modernization of machines and purchase of new equipment, setting up of the new units etc.
2. Capital subsidy up-to Rs. 25 lacs for investment in new plant and machinery.
3. International trade fare: Techtextil India, a trade fair focused on technical textiles, nonwovens and composites will be held from 25th to 27th November 2021 in Mumbai.
4. Tamil Nadu government signed up for Techtextil India 2021 to strengthen indigenous textile production and attract textile investments into the State. The State government will be promoting technical textile policies through both physical and virtual segments of the hybrid fair organised by the Messe Frankfurt Trade Fairs India. On the same line Maharashtra govt. has also formed PSI (Package scheme of Incentive) for new factories or expansion of the unit.
5. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is helping the Indian textile industry to produce yarns and eliminate dependence on import of Chinese and other foreign clothing for military uniforms. Indian defence sector has expressed support towards the Indian technical textile sector.
6. India is working on major initiatives, to boost its technical textile industry. Owing to the pandemic, the demand for technical textiles in the form of PPE suits and equipment is on rise. Government is supporting the sector through funding and machinery sponsoring.
7. PLI (Production link incentive): Technical fabrics is a part of PLI scheme. GOI will give incentive to producers whose production of technical fabrics has gone up in 2021-22 to five years from pre-covid level.
8. The Textile Ministry of India announced Rs 690 crore (US$ 106.58 million) for setting up 21 ready-made garment manufacturing units in seven states for development and modernization of Indian Textile Sector.
9. There are various other scheme for textile industry. Our unit will not get any benefit of those schemes like Power Tex, Integrated Textile park, SAMARATH (Training of workers) etc.

TUF (Textile Upgradation Fund)

The Indian textile industry occupies a unique position in the economy of the country in terms of production, exports, and employment. Despite its strength in production base, availability of raw material, and labor, the industry suffers from lack of economies of scale and technological obsolescence. The overall potential of the industry and the backing of technological up gradation in context of industrial liberalization and globalization are emphasized by industry analysts to enhance its competitiveness and long term viability to upgrade itself. It was therefore felt essential to give some benefit for upgradation of machines. Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) scheme to provide modernization and technology upgradation in the industry.

TUFS was initially launched on 1999 for a 5 year period and was extended by the Ministry of Textiles for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) to boost the industry. Under this scheme, certain identified sectors of textiles industry are eligible for concessional loans. The extended scheme will revive the modernization that has been carried out during the last few years.

While the Government has formulated the TUF scheme with the intention of aiding modernization in the textile industry by providing cheap finance. Under TUF scheme, SIDBI pays 5% interest cost on the funds borrowed from approved banks or financial institutions for purchase of machines specified in the list.

There are other benefits to textile sector like cash subsidy etc. In the projection, company has not considered any such benefit, because interest subsidy or other subsidy may not be available immediately. Hence to work financial working with conservative figures, projections are assessed without TUF benefits.

Composite Mills:

Old textile mills are composite Mills. At one place complete fabrics is made i.e. from Spinning to finished fabrics. Though the mills are composite, but due to scarcity of capital each segment are small and therefore the benefits of large scale or volume is not available to those companies. At that time, composite mills were necessary because independent facility of yarn, weaving, process house were not available. Once these facilities started available to entrepreneur, these composite mills (small ones) started making losses. They are facing following disadvantages.

- The company has to hire expert for each segment and thereby total overhead cost per meter goes up.
- Selling cost per meter is higher. Company has to send salesman to get direct feedback of customer and booking of orders.
- The composite mills build their brand image and therefore they have to spend a lot on advertisement and other expenses to build the brand.
- Investment in up-gradation requires huge capital. Operation on old looms becoming unviable.

Today scenario has changed. There are certain added advantages to composite mills like

1. Production of earlier segment is used for captive consumption. Hence there is no selling cost on them for one segment.
2. Better inventory management. The production, schedule of backward machines are fixed according to final production requirement.
3. Quality assurance. Since all the processes are carried out under same management, management has more confidence on finished product.

Director tried to take benefits of composite mill by dividing the activities in two parts. Weaving or knitting will be done in TTPL and process house activities, stitching and other work will be carried out at sister concern of STPL.

SECTION 4: PROJECT

LOCATION & LAYOUT

The factory is located at, Tarapur, Boisar Dist. Palghar 401506. Tarapur and Bhiwandi are known hub of textile industry. Bhiwandi is only 100 kms from Tarapur. Tarapur is well-connected through rail, road, water and air.

- Rail Connectivity: Tarapur is located some 40 km north of Mumbai. The nearest railway station is Boisar. Boisar is on the Western Railway line of Mumbai Suburban Division of Mumbai Dahanu section. Local train service is available from Mumbai. It is well connected from major part of India after the development of Konkan Railway and Vasai Diva route. There is direct train for Pune, Bangalore, Goa, etc. The proposed Bullet train will be passing thro' Boisar. Boisar is an important railway station on the Western Railway line of Mumbai Suburban Railway. Along with Shuttle and Local train services, a number of long distance trains also stop in Boisar. Boisar is improving in transportation day by day. There is one more railway station near the place is Umroli.
- Road Connectivity: Buses operate regularly from Boisar by MSRTC to Tarapur. Tarapur is 20 km off National Highway NH-8. This highway connects Mumbai to Vapi, Silvassa & Daman (Yarn producers), Surat (Specialise market of Polyester fabrics), Vadodara Ahmedabad (Specialise for Cotton processing), Jaipur Delhi. The factory premises is on Palghar – Boisar road in MIDC.
- Port Connectivity: Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust is at distance of 150 kms from Tarapur. Mumbai Port is also at equal distance. It is also worth pointing here that JNPT at present handling more than 60% of the total containerized traffic of the country.
- Air Connectivity: The nearest airport from Tarapur is Mumbai International and Domestic Airport at a distance of around 100 km.
- Electricity: Company has already taken necessary power connection. In Tarapur there is no power shortage. Company will get adequate power. Major sub-station of Maharashtra is near Boisar only.
- Water: Water is required for washing, dying and for drinking purpose. Water is easily available.
- Infrastructure: The factory is in MIDC. MIDC has developed the necessary infrastructure for industries. Tarapur is hub of textile units. Major Banks and financial institution have their branches & offices.

  Market: Company's factory is situated in Tarapur. It is an existing unit and has well developed its customer base. Tarapur being hub of textiles, many small business houses have their establishment in nearby area. They supply their raw material and take finished goods. They can visit the plant for monitoring of their production. There are process houses also in nearby area. They can take the grey fabrics from our unit or ask us to supply grey fabrics to process house. There are various customers of Mumbai give their production planning on job work basis at Tarapur. Customers from various part of India come to hub of textile for fabrics.

  The company existing following customer will also increase their orders. Job work customers are small and their order quantity is also small.

The process house will help the company to make industrial fabrics for the following customers.

- Diya Traders
- Jirn Fabrics
- Rohit Enterprises
- Tapasya Textiles Private Limited
- Devi Traders and Fabricators

- **Proximity to the source of raw materials:** Company uses Nylon yarn, polyester yarn and other manmade yarns. It uses indigenous and imported yarns. Major yarn producer has kept their stockiest / Depot for supply of the raw material. There are many yarn traders also in Tarapur. Port is also nearby. This helps the company in getting imported material also. Raw material is easily available throughout the year. The existing suppliers will also meet the additional demand. The existing suppliers are:
  - JM Textiles Industries Private Limited
  - Polythread Limited
  - Mc Fibre Private Limited
  - Filaments Private Limited
  - NGM Polyester Private Limited

TECHNOLOGY PLAN

Company is using knitting machine for its manufacturing activity. The company proposes to add knitting machine to increase the variety of fabrics and meet other customers demand also.

In the coming years, knitted fabrics will increasingly take on industrial functions. Fabric will combine the functions of medium, carrier and interface for an extremely wide range of industrial applications. This new generation of industrial fabric makes considerable new demands on the innovative ability within the clothing industry. What is needed is not simply the conveyance of knowledge but the development of truly creative researchers. The textile industry needs to shift its emphasis from quantity, quality; to functionality in the new millennium of Global Competition ERA.

Why Imported Knitting machine: -

- Finished fabrics of imported knitting machine is better than indigenous machines.
- Imported machines high production speed as compare to indigenous machines.
- International manufacturers thrust on achieving higher speeds, precise control of machines, increased automation and reduction in waste and down-time.
- These machines have maximum automation and low manual intervention. This help in better machine efficiency.
- Low operating cost in the form of power and labour.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Existing:

- **Procurement of yarn and quality check:** Company will purchase yarn for fabric manufacturing. Tarapur is hub for textile units. There are many yarn suppliers in these areas. Procured yarn will undergo through quality check before starting any processing.

- **Warping**: The warps form the basic structure of fabrics. Yarn is purchased in Cones. These cones are placed on a rack known as creel. From the creel, the yarns are wound on a warp big beam, which looks like a huge spool. These lengths of hundreds of warped yarns lie parallel to one another. These yarns are downloaded on small beams. The beam length determines the width of the fabrics. Number of threads per inch is known as reed of the fabrics. The plant capacity is 5 beams per day. Our looms require 23 looms per week. Warping machine has extra capacity.

- **Beam Drawing & Gaiting:** In this process, the warp yarns tied through the beam are drawn in the heald frames. There are more than one heald. The design or pattern depends upon warp and weft yarn. Design on warp yarn is done at Beam drawing and gaiting. Whenever new design is to be taken, beam drawing and gaiting is necessary. It is an activity whereby 2 peoples draw yarn from opposite sides. After that the beams are replaced on the looms through drop-pin activity & tied to the machine frame. The company has two tables for the same.

- **Weaving:** In weaving the machine does 3 operations namely:

  - **Shedding:** In shedding, alternate warp yarns are raised to insert the filling yarn into the warp to form a shed. Shedding is automatically performed by the harness on the modern weaving looms. Harness is a rectangular frame to which a series of wires, called heddles, are attached. As each warp yarn comes from the warp beam, it passes through an opening in the heddle. The operation of drawing each warp yarn through its appropriate heddle eye is known as drawing in.

    During the operation, sometime warp yarn is broken. In automatic looms the machine stops when any warp yarn is broken. The broken yarn is joined manually and machine is restarted.
  - **Picking:** As the warp yarns are raised through shedding, the weft yarn is inserted through the shed by a carrier device. A single crossing of the filling from one side of the loom to the other is called a pick. Different methods are used for carrying the filling yarn through the shed in different kinds of looms. Our looms are shuttle less looms. Number of threads can be inserted in a minutes depends upon the RPM of machines.
  - **Beating Up:** This weaving operation is also called battening where all warp yarns pass through the heddle eyelets and through openings in another frame that looks like a comb and is known as reed. With each picking operation, the reed pushes or beats each weft yarn against the portion of the fabric that has already been formed. It results in a firm and compact fabric construction.

- **Taking Up and Letting Off:** As the shedding, picking and battening processes are being operated; the new fabric is wound on the cloth beam. This is known as 'taking up'. At the same time, the warp yarns are released from the warp beam which is known as 'letting off'.

  As the jet moves back and forth across the width of the shed, a self-edge is woven which is called selvage or selvedge. The selvage prevents the fabric from muddling. It is usually more compact and strong than the rest of the fabric. There are different kinds of selvages depending upon the expected use of the fabric- Plain Selvages, Tape Selvages, Split Selvages, Fused Selvages, Leno Selvages and Tucked Selvages.

  Weaving process is continuous process. Weft yarn can be fed without stopping of production. During replacement of warp beam production is to be stopped. Normally it is replaced once in a week. Say warp beam is replaced on 7th of the month than on 1st 6 days yarn is lying on one side and 1 day stock lying on finished side. Same way on other days. At any time approx. 6 days material is lying at looms. Manual replacement takes about 3-4 Hrs. This is a skilled job.

  Looms are coming up with electronic control system. The designs are fed on computer and a card is made. The card is put on the machine. The machine operates on the basis of card. The card is replaced on change of design.

  Removal of the finished fabrics: The cloth beam is removed once in a week or some time twice in a week. During this time also the process is stopped. It takes about 2 hours.

- **Grey Cloth Checking:** It is quality control measures. Grey cloth is checked on checking table. Checking table has glass and light below the glass. The light passes thro' fabrics and therefore any weaving defect is easily visible. The defect is either corrected or graded as non-standard. In Grey cloth checking the fabric is measured and weighed. This helps to understand that fabric is within the range of desired weight.

- **Process House Activity**

- **Jigar:** The grey cloth become dirty during its manufacturing process. It is required to be cleaned. Hence it is washed and bleached. After washing and bleaching, grey cloth is dyed to requisite colour. It makes fabric stronger as well. On jigger machines the cloth revolves on two main rollers, the open-width fabric passes from one roller through the dye bath at the bottom of the machine and then onto a driven take-up roller on the other side. When all the fabric has passed through the bath, the direction is reversed. Company is not dying the fabrics. There will not be any water wastage in the process. It is only washing the fabrics.
- **Calendar Machine:** In this process wrinkles are removed with the help of hydraulic pressure on fabrics. This makes the fabric smooth and shine. The company is buying calendar machine with pressure ranging from 20 – 80 kg/cm2.

- **HOT AIR STENTER MACHINE**: The purpose of the stenter machine is to bringing the length and width to pre-determine dimensions and also for heat setting and it is used for applying finishing chemicals and also shade variation is adjusted. The main function of the stenter is **to stretch the fabric widthwise and to recover the uniform width.** Stenter Machine **controls the deformation of the width of the fabric**. A Stenter Machine saves the fabric from shrinkage. Stenter Machine does some kind of heat setting for some specific goods like synthetic fabric, lycra fabric, and blended fabrics GSM (grams per square meter) remains in the desired ratio in this machine operation.

Proposed process on new knitting machine:

In woven fabrics warping, drawing and getting and weaving operation is done. In knitting fabrics these 3 processes are not caried but knitting process is done.

Knitting: In this operation long needle makes the loop and make the fabrics.

Knitting is one of several ways to turn thread or yarn into cloth (compare to weaving, crochet). Unlike woven fabric, knitted fabric consists entirely of horizontal parallel courses of yarn. The courses are joined to each other by interlocking loops in which a short loop of one course of yarn is wrapped over the bight of another course. Knitting can be done either by hand, described below, or by knitting machine. In practice, hand knitting is usually begun (or "cast on") by forming a base series of twisted loops of yarn on a knitting needle. A second knitting needle is then used to reach through each loop (or stitch) in succession in order to snag a bight of yarn and pull a length back through the loop. This forms a new stitch. Work can proceed in the round (circular knitting) or by going back and forth in rows. Knitting can also be done by machines, which use a different mechanical system to produce nearly identical results.

The knitting process consists of interconnecting loops of yarn on powered automated machines. The machines are equipped with rows of small, hooked needles to draw formed yarn loops through previously formed loops. The fabric is designed to take force in two directions. For this can be used roving of glass, high tenacity polyester, armid or carbon as pillar threads and weft threads. These fabrics are used for reinforced composites.

Considering though orientation of the force taking yarns, this fabric is comparable to a woven fabric. However, there is the advantage that yarns are directly oriented and lie absolutely straight in the fabric. This means that there is no loss of tenacity as in the woven due to its crimp effect. Furthermore, the yarn-protective inlay system prevents all fiber damage.

COST OF PROJECT

The company is expanding the activity in the existing factory shed only. The total cost of project is estimated as under:

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Incurred	To be incurred	Total
1	Land & Building	--	--	--
2	Civil Construction	--	--	--
3	Plant & Machinery	--	287.16	287.16
4	Preoperative Cost	--	9.83	9.83
5	Margin Money	--	0.01	0.01
	Total	--	**297.00**	**297.00**

Factory Land & Building

Company is expanding the activity in the existing factory shed. Land area is 2100 square meter. Constructed area is 1158.15 square meter. Factory building consists of ground floor, mezzanine floor and first floor. Knitting machine will be installed on ground floor. Raw material stock will be kept at 1st floor. Inspection of material and finished goods stock will be kept at mezzanine floor. Office is at ground floor only. Company will carry out all the activities at existing places only. There will be increase in volume. Company does not require any additional land and building.

Plant & Machinery

Company has 23 weaving machines, warping machine and other ancillary machines like rewinding machine, crane for movement of beams and equipment for manufacturing woven fabrics. Cost of these machines are Rs.164.01 lakhs. WDV of plant and machinery is Rs.104.82 lacs.

These new machines will help the company to expand its product base. Company will be able to supply knitted fabrics and woven fabrics both. These machines are imported from Europe. Each machine cost USD 40,000/-. Three machines will cost USD 1,20,000/-. The conversion rate of USD varies between Rs. 74/- to Rs. 75/-. Full payment will be payable after 2 months. Company has considered impact of foreign exchange fluctuation in cost of machine. The company has considered exchange rate of Rs. 76/- per USD.

Custom duty and clearing charges are considered at 5% of the value. Commissioning and erection expenses are considered at 3%. The company has already installed imported machines and based on company's experience these expenses are considered. The company has also provided 4% of contingency plan for any short fall in the work.

These knitting machines are of high speed machines. Each machine can make 500 meter fabrics per day.

Lift: Company proposes to put lift in the factory. Presently beams are taken with the help of chain pully system. This system is risky. The lift will increase the safety of the workers and products.

Process house activity:

Company is making heavy material. The weight of fabrics ranges from 300 grams per meter to 600 grams per meter. Company was outsourcing this process activity earlier. The demand for processing activities has gone up. Each process houses are interested to produce low weight fabrics. Normally shirting fabrics is 60 grams to 90 grams per meter. In process house the capacity varies on the basis of weight of fabrics. Thick material takes more time on rolls. Secondly the setting up of thick material and thin material is different. The process houses are less interested to process thick material due to these reasons. Company has to import the processed fabrics and to make necessary products for aluminum industries.

Pre-operative Expenses

- These expenses include processing fees, stamp duty, documentation charges, interest on term loan till commercial production is started etc. Production from knitting machine are estimated to be start from 1st April 2022. Expenses incurred to finance loan and interest before commencement are charged as pre-operative expenses and capitalized to plant & machine. Cost of pre-operative expenses is estimated to be Rs. 9.83 lakhs.

MEANS OF FINANCE

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Arranged	To be arranged	Total
1	Capital	--	69.00	69.00
2	Secured Loan from Banks	--	200.00	200.00
3	Internal Accrual (Depreciation)	--	--	--
4	Unsecured Loans	--	28.00	28.00
	Total	--	**297.00**	**297.00**

Promoters are asking for 70% of the cost of plant and machinery. Balance 30% of the cost of plant and machinery and pre-operative expenses will be contributed by the promoter.

Increase in capital will cost stamp duty, valuation of the shares and other expenses. They are considered as preliminary Expenses.

MANUFACTURING CAPACITY:

Licensed Capacity:

Licensed Capacity: No license is required for weaving of fabrics. So it is not applicable.

INSTALLED CAPACITY:

Woven Fabrics capacity utilisation is 71%

Capacity working	**Remarks**	**Existing**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Speed	Rpm	400			
Rate per pick	paise/pick	15			
Picks per inch	Average	50			
Production per day	(RPM x Min x Hrs)/ (Pick x Inches Per Metre)				
Capacity / day	Theoretical meter	291.6455696			
Considered		**290.00**			
Looms	Mtrs/day/loom	290.00	290.00	290.00	
Utilisation time	See below working	94%	94%	94%	
Shrinkage		3%	3%	3%	
Effective production		264	264	264	
No. of looms		23	23	23	
Per Day capacity		6,082	6,082	6,082	
Days in a month		26	26	26	
Days in a year		300	300	300	
Monthly capacity		158124.356	158124.356	158124.36	
Annual capacity		1824511.8	1824511.8	1824511.8	
Utilisation		71%	71%	71%	
Production		1295403.378	1295403.378	1295403.4	1295403.4
Considered		**12,95,400**	**12,95,400**	**12,95,400**	**12,95,400**
Job work charges	Rs./ meter	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Job work production	Meters	1120000	672000	259080	129540
Job work sales	Lacs	84	50.4	19.43	9.72
Out right Sales	Meters	1,75,400	6,23,400	10,36,320	11,65,860
Avg. selling price	Rs./ meter	70	90	90	90
Outright sales value	Lacs	122.78	561.06	932.69	1049.27
Raw Material cost		49	48	48	48
Raw material Consumed		85.95	299.23	497.43	559.61
Selling price including processing or excluding processing					
Processed fabrics	Rs./ meter	90	90		
Processing charges		20			
Net price		70	90		
Raw material Consumed					
If including processing than processing charges					
Yarn cost per kg	on 3 months credit	160	156	on 15 days credit	
Weight per meter	gms	300	300	gms	
Yarn cost/ meter	Rs./meter	48	46.8	Rs./meter	
Loss		2%	2%		
Cost / meter on finish	months	48.96	47.736	months	
Considered			48		

Particulars		**Per change**
Time taken for beam change	Hours	4
Time taken for taking of the fabrics	Hours	2
Change in design	Hours	2
Total	Hours	8
To be done once in a week		
Hours lost / day		1.333333
Effective time per day		22.66667
Utilisation time per day		0.944444
Say		**94.00**
Work in process time		
Beam is changed once in a week		
Avg. fabrics on beam	days	3
Avg. yarn on warping	days	3
Stock at weaving	days	6

Knitting fabrics		
Capacity	500	kg/day
Production per day	1500	kg/day
Days in a month	26	
Days in a year	300	
Monthly capacity	39000	
Annual capacity	450000	
Utilisation	60%	
Production	270000	
Selling Price	125	
Outright sale	337.5	
Raw Material		
Yarn cost	100	per kg
Wastage	2	
Yarn cost on FG	102	

REVENUE

Sales and raw material consumption working 71%

							Rs. in Lakhs
Year	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**
Woven fabrics							
Production	1295400	1295400	1295400	1295400	1295400	1295400	1295400
Job work	1120000	672000	259080	129540			
Selling Price	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Job Charges	84.00	50.40	19.43	9.72	-	-	-
Outright Sales	175400	623400	1036320	1165860	1295400	1295400	1295400
Selling Price	70.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Outright Sales	122.78	498.72	829.06	932.69	1,036.32	1,036.32	1,036.32
Knitted Fabrics		450000					
Capacity	0%	60%	65%	70%			
Production	0	270000	292500	315000	315000	315000	315000
Selling Price	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Sales Value	-	337.50	365.63	393.75	393.75	393.75	393.75
Total Sales							
Job Work	84.00	50.40	19.43	9.72	-	-	-
Outright	122.78	836.22	1,194.69	1,326.44	1,430.07	1,430.07	1,430.07
Total Sales	**206.78**	**886.62**	**1,214.12**	**1,336.16**	**1,430.07**	**1,430.07**	**1,430.07**

The company has achieved sales of Rs. 101.18 lacs in 2020-21. In 2021-22 till Oct-21 Company has achieved sales of Rs.81.86 lacs. The company is estimating sales of Rs. 206.78 lacs for 2021-22. Commercial production of new machine and process house will start from 1st April 2022. The switch over from present job work of wearing textile to 100% technical textile is considered on phase wise. In the first year, 40% of wearing fabrics will be switched to technical textile and in next year job work will be kept at 20% of capacity and in 3rd year it will be 10% of production only. After words it will be made zero. This increase in production is considered on phases to recapture the market and utilise the stock of imported fabrics.

Knitting machine utilisation is 60% in the first year, it will be 65% in 2nd year and 70% in 3rd year. Promoters are selling knitting fabrics in Surat.

COST OF OPERATION

Raw Material

Woven fabrics		**Rs.**	**Rs.**	
Yarn cost per kg	3 months credit	160	156	15 days credit
Weight per meter	grams	300	300	gms
Yarn cost/ meter	Rs./meter	48	46.8	Rs./meter
Mfg. Loss		2%	2%	
Cost / meter on finish	**months**	**48.96**	**47.736**	**months**
Considered			**48**	

Knitted fabrics	**Rs.**	
Yarn cost	100	per kg
Wastage	2	
Yarn cost on FG	**102**	

Material Consumption								
Year	**Unit**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**
Woven Fabrics	Meter	175400	623400	1036320	1165860	1295400	1295400	1295400
Cost / meter	Rs.	49.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Mat. For woven	Rs. In lacs	85.95	299.23	497.43	559.61	621.79	621.79	621.79
Knitted fabrics	Meter	0	270000	292500	315000	315000	315000	315000
Cost / kg	Rs.	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
Mat. For knitting	Rs. In lacs	-	275.40	298.35	321.30	321.30	321.30	321.30
Sub-total	**Rs. In lacs**	**85.95**	**574.63**	**795.78**	**880.91**	**943.09**	**943.09**	**943.09**

Stock working and its effect

WIP								
woven			49.87	82.91	93.27	103.63	103.63	103.63
knitted			22.95	24.86	26.78	26.78	26.78	26.78
Total		30.00	72.82	107.77	120.05	130.41	130.41	130.41
Raw Material			23.94	33.16	36.70	39.30	39.30	39.30
Finished Goods		30.00	33.70	48.50	52.87	54.47	55.00	55.00
RM Consumption		93.34	598.54	879.23	936.06	1,007.92	998.09	998.09

Company has estimated at cash discount from 3 months to 15 days.

Salary & Wages:

Number of machines are going up from 23 to 30. The growth of 31%. Number of staff, supervisor will not increase in same ratio. Still as a conservative figure, the labour cost is increased by 100%. It was Rs. 15.23 lacs in 2019-20 (pre-covid level). It is projected at 46.34 lacs for 2022-23. In 2020-21 labour cost was very low. It was Rs. 8.10 lacs only. The same was compensated in 2021-22 to Rs. 17.36 lacs. In future labour cost increase is considered at same rate as increase in production. This will cover increase in labour force and normal increment to workers.

Electricity Cost:

Number of machines are increasing from 23 to 30. Knitting machines are considered working at 60% capacity. Process house will also operate 60% capacity. The company has projected increase in electricity cost by 45% from 2019-20. The power cost was Rs. 6.83 lacs in 2020-21 to Rs. 17.48 lacs in 2021-22 and Rs. 31.86 lacs in 2022-23. In future period electricity cost as % of sales is kept constant. Electricity cost is increased on same ratio of sales.

Repair & Maintenance:

Company has considered approx. 50% increase in repair and maintenance cost from the existing cost from 2023-24 onwards. This include additional repair cost on existing machines. Future increase in repair and maintenance cost increase is considered at 5% p.a.

Selling Expenses & Administration Expenses:

Administrative expenses are fixed in nature. They do not go up with the increase in volume. Company's major products are sold to Aluminium industry. The selling cost will not change much since number of customers remain same. Still as a precautionary measure, company has estimated increase in selling and administrative expenses of 165%.It is estimated Administration, Selling expenses will go up-to Rs. 35.87 lacs for 2022-23 from Rs. 13.56 lacs in 2021-22.

Interest:

Company has proposed to take a term loan of Rs. 200.00 lacs and working capital limit of Rs. 50 lakhs. The rate of interest on loan is considered at 8.4% as a conservative figure. We will get TUF subsidy of 5% in rate of interest on term loan and we will also get capital subsidy of Rs. 25.00 lacs. The same is not considered. Interest cost is considered on higher side.

Depreciation:

Company is charging depreciation as per companies Act 2013. Company has provided depreciation for 3 shift basis i.e. 95% of value will be written off in 7.5 years. The depreciation rate will be lower if the plant is considered as continuous plant.

SECTION 5: PROJECT FEASIBILITY, PRESENT STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Profitability

Company is an existing unit. It will start commercial production immediately on installation of the machines. On the basis of expected time of arrival and time taken for erection, installation and commissioning, it is assumed that production on new machine will start from 1st April 2022. Company has estimated to operate knitting machine @ 60% capacity utilization and process house machine at 50% capacity only.

The first full working year will be 2022-23. Turnover for year 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs.886.62 lacs consist of Rs.836.22 lacs outright and Rs.50.40 lacs job work charges.

EBIDT% is estimated to be 23.58% for year 2022-23. It is 26.28% for 2020-21 though sales and production both was badly affected. In 2021-22, EBDITA margin has improved to 32.30%. Company has done job work more and EBDITA margin or Net Profit / sales in high on job work charges. The sales value is low. The net profit in 2021-22 on existing activity is projected at Rs. 30.15 lacs. It is estimated at 14.58% of sales. In the first year of operation (2022-23) the profit will increase to Rs. 92.86 lacs. In % terms it has fallen from previous year due to change in product mix. In absolute term it has gone up but in % terms it has fallen. This profitability is considered after making provision for Income tax and depreciation. It will improve to Rs.161.51 lacs by 2027-28.

EBDITA of the project on standalone basis is 22.02% in the first year. The profit will improve but EBDITA margin will not improve. Company is slowly converting its activity from job work to outright sales. This will increase the sales figure without increase in quantity produced.

On standalone basis, the net profit is Rs.70.97 lacs in 2022-23. It is 10.44% of the sales. In absolute terms it will increase to 121.55 lacs in 5 years.

Company is interested to take benefit under TUF (Technological Upgradation Fund) and CLSS (Capital Link Subsidy Scheme) of Central Govt and subvention of Cash Credit Limit under MSME working capital limit of Central Govt. In our working we have not considered the same.

IRR

In the project stand alone basis the IRR is 29.97% for stand by alone.

IRR 29.97%

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	
Cash Outflow	-296.987						
Net Cash Profit		107.41	135.08	149.51	157.00	158.16	
Interest on Long term		15.87	12.29	8.56	4.82	1.17	
Net Fixed assets						108.89	
Sub-total	-296.987	123.28	147.37	158.07	161.82	268.22	
Net Cash flow	296.9867	-123.28	-147.37	-158.07	-161.82	-268.22	
Discounting Value	1	0.7003	0.4904	0.3434	0.2405	0.1684	
Net Cash flow	296.99	-86.33	-72.27	-54.28	-38.92	-45.17	0.02

This IRR is calculated without considering TUF and other govt. benefits. The company is borrowing 70% of the plant and machinery and will generate sufficient cash to repay the loan and interest.

The IRR for combine project is difficult to work out, since the machines are put in use on various years.

ROC

Return on capital employed excluding govt. benefits is 7.06% in 2021-22. It will improve to 24.14% by 2024-25. At present there is no planning for any future expansion after 3 years. Cash is kept in bank only. Idle cash is affecting the ROC from 2025 onwards.

Security Margin

Factory land and building is considered as collateral security. The net block stated below is excluding factory land and building. Prime security margin on term loan is worked out as under:

Particulars/ Year	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	
Net Block	295.42	305.42	253.35	201.28	149.21	111.59
Term Loan	200.00	166.67	122.22	77.77	33.33	-
Margin	95.42	138.75	131.13	123.51	115.88	111.59
Margin %	**32.30%**	**45.43%**	**51.76%**	**61.36%**	**77.66%**	**100.00%**

Collateral security coverage is 300% on total loan including term loan and working capital limit. Immovable property security coverage is more than 200% of the limit. Company request thea bank to consider the additional security for its sister concern Shankar Tex also.

Total security coverage i.e prime security plus collateral security coverage on total loan is 300% or more.

Break- Even Point:
Company is expanding the capacity. Company is able to achieve the break – even at existing production level of 2021-22. The increase in production will improve the profitability.

The break – even point with payment of instalment is highest 58.55%. In other words, once company operates at 58.55% capacity of its forecast sales, company will be able to pay its instalment and interest in time. The safety of margin is 41.45%. The company has estimated 60% capacity utilization of the plant in the first year of operation. Slowly the operation level will improve from 60% to 80% the break-even point level also falls.

Break Even Point						**Rs. In lacs**
PARTICULARS	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**
Total Sales	206.78	886.62	1214.12	1336.16	1430.07	1430.07
Variable Expenses						
Material consumed	85.95	557.99	823.51	919.41	995.96	997.56
Stores & Spares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wages	17.52	46.34	54.91	60.40	64.63	64.63
Power, Water	17.48	31.86	34.81	36.55	39.11	39.11
Repairs & Maintenance	5.47	5.47	8.34	8.76	9.20	9.66
Processing expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50% of Adm. Expenses	6.78	17.94	24.57	25.80	27.61	27.61
Int. on working capital	1.33	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Sub-total	134.53	663.60	950.14	1054.92	1140.51	1142.57
Contribution	72.25	223.02	263.98	281.24	289.56	287.50
50% of Adm. Expenses	6.78	17.94	24.57	25.80	27.61	27.61
Interest on Term loan	0.00	15.87	12.29	8.56	4.82	1.17
Sub-total	6.78	33.81	36.86	34.36	32.43	28.78
Cash Profit	65.47	189.21	227.12	246.88	257.13	258.72
Depreciation	24.67	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72
Net Profit	40.80	128.49	166.40	186.16	196.41	198.00
Instalment	0.00	33.33	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35
BEP point						
Cash Break-even point		15.16%	13.96%	12.22%	11.20%	10.01%
Break-Even point with Depreciation		42.39%	36.96%	33.81%	32.17%	31.13%
Break-Even point with instalment		30.10%	30.80%	28.02%	26.55%	21.61%

Sensitive Analysis:
The company is an existing unit. Sensitivity analysis is done with all three probabilities. In case raw material cost goes up by 5% than the break-even point with instalment will go up to 36.49% of the planned capacity utilization. The same is lower than present capacity.

Increase in raw material cost by 5%					**Rs. In lacs**	
PARTICULARS	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Total Sales	206.78	886.62	1214.12	1336.16	1430.07	1430.07
Material consumed	90.25	585.89	864.69	965.38	1045.76	1047.44
Direct Exp	48.58	105.61	126.63	135.51	144.55	145.01
Contribution	67.95	195.12	222.80	235.27	239.76	237.62
Indirect Cash Exp	6.78	33.81	36.86	34.36	32.43	28.78
Cash Profit	61.17	161.31	185.94	200.91	207.33	208.84
Depreciation	24.67	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72
Net Profit	36.50	100.59	125.22	140.19	146.61	148.12
Instalment	0.00	33.33	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35
Cash Break-Even point		17.33%	16.54%	14.60%	13.53%	12.11%
Break-Even point with Depreciation		48.45%	43.80%	40.41%	38.85%	37.66%
Break-Even point with instalment		34.41%	36.49%	33.49%	32.06%	26.15%
Sensitive Analysis						
Reduction in sales by 5%						
Total Sales	196.44	842.29	1153.41	1269.35	1358.57	1358.57
Material consumed	85.95	557.99	823.51	919.41	995.96	997.56
Direct Exp	48.58	105.61	126.63	135.51	144.55	145.01
Contribution	61.91	178.69	203.27	214.43	218.06	216.00
Indirect Cash Exp	6.78	33.81	36.86	34.36	32.43	28.78
Cash Profit	55.13	144.88	166.41	180.07	185.63	187.22
Depreciation	24.67	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72
Net Profit	30.46	84.16	105.69	119.35	124.91	126.50
Instalments	0.00	33.33	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35
Cash Break-Even point		18.92%	18.13%	16.02%	14.87%	13.32%
Break-Even point with Depreciation		52.90%	48.00%	44.34%	42.72%	41.44%
Break-Even point with instalment		37.57%	40.00%	36.75%	35.25%	28.76%
Increase in raw material cost by 5% & reduction in selling price by 5%						
Total Sales	196.44	842.29	1153.41	1269.35	1358.57	1358.57
Material consumed	90.25	585.89	864.69	965.38	1045.76	1047.44
Direct Exp	48.58	105.61	126.63	135.51	144.55	145.01
Contribution	57.61	150.79	162.10	168.46	168.26	166.12
Indirect Cash Exp	6.78	33.81	36.86	34.36	32.43	28.78
Cash Profit	50.83	116.98	125.24	134.10	135.83	137.34
Depreciation	24.67	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72
Net Profit	26.16	56.26	64.52	73.38	75.11	76.62
Instalments	0.00	33.33	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35
Cash Break-Even point		22.42%	22.74%	20.40%	19.27%	17.32%
Break-Even point with Depreciation		62.69%	60.20%	56.44%	55.36%	53.88%
Break-Even point with instalment		44.53%	50.15%	46.78%	45.69%	37.40%

The other sensitivity is carried out with reduction in selling price by 5%. In this case the break – even point with payment of instalment is coming at 40.00% of the projected sales. In other words there is safety margin of 60%.

The worst sensitivity analysis of increase in raw material cost by 5% and reduction in selling price by 5%, in such case also the project is viable. The company can repay the instalment on achieving turnover of 50.15% of its forecast.

Key Ratio

The important key ratio of the project in standalone is as under:

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Capital :	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00
Tangible Net worth	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00
Unsecured loan quasi	78.05	78.05	78.05	78.05	28.05	28.05
Quasi as per BOB Norms	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50
Adjusted TNW	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5
Capital Employed*(total funds employed)	313.72	348.95	415.07	497.30	548.98	685.31
Net Block	296.99	260.94	224.89	188.84	152.79	116.74
Net sales : Outright	0.00	713.44	1071.91	1203.66	1307.29	1307.29
Job work charges	0.00	-33.60	-64.57	-74.28	-84.00	-84.00
Total	0.00	679.84	1007.34	1129.38	1223.29	1223.29
EBDITA		149.68	184.00	200.03	206.55	204.49
Interest		15.87	12.29	8.56	4.82	1.17
Gross Profit/Loss (PBDT)		133.81	171.71	191.47	201.73	203.32
Taxes for the year		26.40	36.63	41.96	44.73	45.16
Cash Accruals		107.41	135.08	149.51	157.00	158.16
Depreciation & Prel. Exp.		36.05	36.05	36.05	36.05	36.05
Net profit/loss		71.36	99.03	113.46	120.95	122.11
Return on Capital		33.00%	36.00%	33.00%	31.00%	25.00%
Current Assets		239.57	392.27	464.57	501.22	572.09
Current Liabilities		33.33	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35
RATIOS :						
Current ratio		5.39	8.83	10.45	15.03	#DIV/0!
Debt/Equity :		1.49	0.73	0.41	0.16	0.15
Total Term Liab./TNW		0.87	0.32	0.09	0	0
Total Outside Liab./ TNW		1.80	1.85	1.5	1.19	1
Debt / Quasi Equity ratio		1.57	1	0.43	0	0
Profitability %: PAT/Net Sales		10.50%	9.83%	10.05%	9.89%	9.98%
DSCR		2.51	2.60	2.98	3.29	3.49
Interest Coverage		9.43	14.97	23.37	42.85	174.78
Inventory + Receivables/ Sales		124.32	138	139.09	139.88	139.92

Key ratio of the plant as combine

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Capital :	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Tangible Net worth	105.64	199.10	320.07	455.39	615.58	776.96
Unsecured loan	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00
As per BOB norms	52.82	99.55	160.04	227.70	307.79	388.48
Adjusted TNW	158.46	298.65	480.11	683.09	923.37	1165.44
Capital Employed*(total funds employed)	597.11	656.91	732.84	823.12	949.36	1110.74
Net Block	505.08	444.36	383.64	322.92	262.20	201.48
Net sales : Outright	122.78	836.22	1194.69	1326.44	1430.07	1430.07
Job work	84.00	50.40	19.43	9.72	0.00	0.00
Total	206.78	886.62	1214.12	1336.16	1430.07	1430.07
EBDITA	66.80	209.09	243.41	259.44	265.96	263.90
Interest	1.33	19.87	16.29	12.56	8.82	5.17
Gross Profit/Loss (PBDT)	65.47	189.22	227.12	246.88	257.14	258.73
Taxes for the year	10.05	35.04	45.43	50.84	36.23	36.63
Cash Accruals	55.42	154.18	181.69	196.04	220.91	222.10
Depreciation & Prel. Exp.	25.27	61.32	61.32	61.32	61.32	60.72
Net profit/loss (after tax incl. differed tax)	30.15	92.86	120.37	134.72	159.59	161.38
Return on Capital	6.96%	22.49%	24.85%	24.07%	21.56%	18.29%
Current Assets	129.68	279.54	426.76	580.32	758.51	946.06
Current Liabilities	90.05	118.79	128.76	130.72	121.35	86.80
RATIOS :						
Current ratio	1.44	2.35	3.31	4.44	6.25	10.90
Debt/Equity :	4.06	2.02	1.13	0.7	0.46	0.37
Total Term Liab./TNW	1.58	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.00	0.00
Total Outside Liab./ TNW	5.01	2.64	1.53	0.98	0.66	0.48
TOL/ Adj. TNW (BOB)	3.34	1.76	1.02	0.66	0.44	0.32
Debt / Quasi Equity ratio	0.64	0.47	0.3	0.13	0	0
Profitability %: PAT/Net Sales	14.58%	10.47%	9.91%	10.08%	11.16%	11.28%
DSCR	#DIV/0!	3.44	3.41	3.85	4.57	6.47
Interest Coverage	50.23	10.52	14.94	20.66	30.15	51.04
Inventory + Receivables/ Sales	204.03	112.08	117.78	118.09	118.05	118.19

Current Ratio –

The current ratio of company for year 2021-22 is 1.44.

Debt – Equity Ratio –

The promoter is contributing unsecured loan from friends and relatives. The same is quasi equity only. The ratios are calculated after considering the unsecured loan from friends and relatives as quasi equity.

We have modified this ratio as per Bank of Baroda's norms of considering quasi capital upto 50% of net worth only. Though the quasi capital is much more than that norms. It is

Present status

Company is running unit. It is expanding the capacity by putting 8 knitting machine. All infrastructure like electricity, water, MPCB and other govt. approvals are in place. Company can start commercial on installation of new machines.

Schedule of Implementation

Sr. No.	Particular	Commencement date	Completion date
1	Sanction of limit		30.11.2021
2	Release of limit	01-12-2021	07-12-2021
3	Placement of order for processing machine with advance	01-12-2021	01-12-2021
4	Shipment of machines	31-12-2021	
5	Arrival of machine	31-01-2022	
6	Custom clearance and other procedure	01-02-2022	15-02-2022
7	Erection of machine	16-02-2022	28-02-2022
10	Trial run	01-03-2022	30-03-2022
11	Commercial Production start	31-03-2022	

SECTION 6: SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

Company is enjoying following strengths:

- Company's factory is situated in Tarapur. Tarapur is famous for grey fabric manufacturing. There are many small and large scale entities for manufacturing of fabrics. In tarapur all 3 mode of textile manufacturing is carried out. Company can easily sale its product in market.
- Company is removing the bottleneck of process house. Company is making heavy material of 300 grams to 600 grams industrial fabrics. Process house are hesitant to process such heavy material. Company is putting own process house.
- The company will outsource value added activity to its sister concern Shankar Tax-Fab Pvt. Ltd. Thereby though it is outsourced but activity under same management control.
- Mumbai is only 100 kms from Tarapur. There are various traders who wants fabrics under their brand name and under their designs. Company will easily get orders from Mumbai.
- Composite mill: Company is setting up composite mill. Warping, weaving and processing is under one roof only.
- Knitted fabrics: Company will start second mode of technical textiles. This will help the company to make all type of technical fabrics.
- Secondly material wastage is saved. Company is putting imported machines. Yarn wastage is low on imported machine of European countries.
- Maintenance of secrecy: Aluminum industry prefers to keep its machine working, dross generation, size of machine etc. with limited person. In this case it is only to one company only.
- There are very limited technical fabrics manufacturer. Technical fabric is special purpose material made for specific industry. Each technical fabric manufacturer has an edge over others for his industry since there are limited manufacturer of technical fabrics for his industry.
- Traders cum manufacturer who sales material under own brand name without manufacturing set up, will prefer this company. They may go for processing with them or out source as per their wish. Traders design and colour combination will not be out before finished goods is ready and supplied to retailers.
- Company is using German make machines. This will help company to maintain quality of fabrics as well as low capital expenditure.
- Multi purpose machine: All manufacturing machine are multi purpose. On these machines technical fabrics and wearing garment fabrics can be made. The company can cater to both types of demand.
- Low manufacturing cost and international quality: Company has imported machines and yarn will be also imported for international quality material. The company will have an added advantage of international quality material locally.
- Promoters of company are having vast experience of more than 30 years in same line of business. Its associate company Shanker Tax Fabrics is in the same line. It is an expansion of existing business only with new name.

- Promoters are financially sound and are always ready to contribute towards business growth.
- Company is interested to take benefit under TUF (Technological Upgradation Fund) and CLSS (Capital Link Subsidy Scheme) of Central Govt and subvention of Cash Credit Limit under MSME working capital limit of Central Govt. In our working we have not considered the same.

WEAKNESS

The company is dependent on textile industry. Any bad effect on textile industry will affect the company also. It has safeguarded by putting multipurpose machine still it can make fabrics only.

OPPORTUNITIES

Indian textile industry is growing with very good pace. Government is also taking steps for its growth. In last 5 years textile industry CAGR of 8%. Make in India has also developed market for import substitute products for Defense and others. India is net importer of technical fabric; the gap of local supply and local demand can be met with the help of increase in capacity.

With the expansion of capacity, company will be able to enter in export market in near future.

THREATS

Import of textile fabrics. Chinese may start dumping the fabrics in India.

The company's product has following price benefit compare to import from Chinese:

1. In import the quantity required is higher compare to purchase of material locally. Presently company is not keeping the stock of finished goods for more than 15 days. The same will go up to one month if imported and thereby increase the cost.
2. On import there is custom duty and other expenses like clearing charges etc, which are not applicable on local purchase.
3. Customer has to send the material to bag manufacturer. The wastage will be 2% to 3%. Since it is done in house, the wastage is reduced to less than 1%.

SECTION 7: LOAN DETAIL

Facility Required

	Particulars	Amount (in Lacs)
(A)	Fund Based	
	Term Loan	200.00
	Cash Credit Limit	50.00
	Total (A)	**250.00**
(B)	Non Fund Based	0.00
	Total (A+B)	**250.00**

Justification of Limits

Justification for term loan:
Company proposes to acquire 3 knitting machine to expand the capacity. The machine cost is USD 40,000/- each. The machine cost including custom duty and other expenses is Rs. 108.69 lacs. Company proposes to take 75% of the machine cost as term loan for 5 years.
The knitting machine will increase the plant capacity and improve the profit of the company. The limit will help the company to get benefits of TUF, PLI and Package scheme of Incentive. All govt benefits are linked to the loan amount. The company is entitle for these benefits and the same will help the company in expanding the capacity further.

Company has good demand for Technical fabrics. It was making technical fabrics for last 15 years. It was making grey fabrics and outsourcing the process house activity. Company's material is heavy. It is 300 grams to 600 grams per meter. Shirting fabrics weight varies from 60 grams to 90 grams per meter. The output of process house is more in light material and it is very low on heavy material. Process houses are reluctant to do heavy material. Company has to import the processed material from USA, China and other countries due to non-availability of process house in nearby area. The company has to switch over its working from technical textiles to normal fabrics required for ready made garments.

Company proposes to go back to its technical fabrics by putting process house activity in house. Company will invest Rs. 180.00 lacs on process house and it can start making niche products of technical fabrics. The profit margin will improve drastically.

The company is able to achieve turnover of Rs. 14.00 crores with the help of these machines at 70% capacity utilisation. Company wants to go slow and steady. It proposes to take Rs. 200 lacs only as term loan.

Justification of working capital:

Company is requesting bank to provide working capital limit of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. It requires working capital limit to finance stock and book debts.

Stock: Company is a manufacturing unit and its stock consist of raw material, WIP and finished goods.

Raw Material: Company will purchase yarn for fabric manufacturing. Tarapur and Bhiwandi is hub for textile units. There are many yarn suppliers in these areas. Procurement time is 8-10 days including placing order, material dispatch, transit time etc. Raw material stock is estimated to be 15 days. The company has estimated raw material stock of Rs. 23.94 lacs at the end of March 23 full year of operation. The stock will go up as outright sale goes up.

WIP: Company has estimated WIP stock of 60 days for woven fabrics and 30 days for knitted fabrics. Production time for company's product is as under.

	Process time working			
1	Warping		2	days
2	Beam in stock		1	days
3	Drawing		1	days
4	Weaving		7	days
5	Grey Checking		2	days
	Grey Stock		7	days
6	Stenter Machine		1	days
7	Calendering Machine		1	days
8	Rolling Machine		1	days
9	Jigar		2	days
10	Checking		2	days
11	Packing		2	days
			29	days
	Stock at each stage for a day		11	days
	Total		40	days
	Weekly off		7	days
	Total		47	days
	In practice		60	days
	For knitted fabrics		30	days

At Each center the stock is kept for 1 days extra. Total process time is 2 months. In knitting activity the process time is one month only. The work in process stock is estimated at Rs. 72.82 lacs as on 31st March 2023.

Finished Stock: Company's product has good demand. Its average stock will be 15 days only. It is estimated that finished goods stock will be Rs. 27.73 lacs as on 31st March 2023.

Total stock as on 31st Mar 2022 is estimated at Rs. 63.89 lacs. It will go upto Rs. 124.49 lacs by 31st March 2023.

Debtors as on 31st Mar 2022 is estimated to be Rs. 51.70 lakhs viz 3 months sales. The company is selling to small traders and they ask for longer credit period. Once technical fabrics activity is full swing, company will reduce debtor's cycle to 2 months. The debtors will be Rs. 147.77 lacs.

Company proposes to purchases raw material on 15 days credit to get cash discount. Creditors shown in CMA are 15 days.

Company is requesting bank to provide cash credit limit of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to finance its stock and book debts.

Tenure and Moratorium Period for Term Loan

Company requires term loan of Rs. 200 lakhs for 5 years including moratorium period of 6 months. The loan repayment will start from July 2022 & the last installment will become due on December 2026.

Security Offered

Primary Security:

a) Company is offering new plant and machinery purchased out of loan. Purchase cost of new plant & machine is Rs. 287.16 lakhs.
b) Stock and book debts is estimated at Rs. 115.59 lacs as on 31st March 2022 as prime security for working capital.

Collateral Security:

Factory land situated at F-1/1, MIDC, Tarapur, Boisar-401501.Total area is 2100 sq. mtr. It has existing plant and machinery having written down value over Rs. 100.00 lacs. Total collateral security will be more than Rs. 500.00 lacs.

Company is proposing to allow its sister concern to use extension of charge in favour of Shankar Tax also to get better rate of interest for that concern.

COST OF THE PROJECT **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Incurred	To be incurred	Total
1	**Land & Building**	**-**		**-**
2	Civil Consutruction			**-**
3	Plant & Machinery	-	287.16	**287.16**
4	Preoperative Cost		9.83	**9.83**
5	Margin Money		0.01	**0.01**
				-
	Total	**-**	**297.00**	**297.00**

MEANS OF FINANCE **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Arranged	To be arranged	Total
1	Capital		69.00	69.00
2	Secured Loan from Banks		200.00	200.00
3	Internal Accrual (including depreciation)			-
4	Unsecured Loans		28.00	28.00
	Total	**-**	**297.00**	297.00

	FORM II - ASSESSMENT OF WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS											
	PART A - OPERATING STATEMENT											
	TIRUPATI TECH TEX PRIVATE LTD..				**AMOUNT - Rs in Lakhs**							
S.N.	PARTICULARS	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	GROSS SALES											
(i)	Sales		129.00	55.37	72.18	122.78	836.22	1194.69	1326.44	1430.07	1430.07	1430.07
(ii)	Job work Income	31.43	88.64	83.86	29.00	84.00	50.40	19.43	9.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other Income											
	Total	31.43	217.64	139.23	101.18	206.78	886.62	1214.12	1336.16	1430.07	1430.07	1430.07
2	Less GST											
3	Net Sales (1-2)	31.43	217.64	139.23	101.18	206.78	886.62	1214.12	1336.16	1430.07	1430.07	1430.07
4	% rise(+) or fall(-) in net sales		592.00%	-36.00%	-27.00%	104.00%	329.00%	37.00%	10.00%	7.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	COST OF SALES											
i)	Raw Materials											
(a)	Imported											
(b)	Indigenous		124.93	71.73	76.25	93.34	598.54	879.23	936.06	1,007.92	998.09	998.09
ii)	Stores & Spares											
iii)	Wages	12.81	19.94	15.23	8.10	17.52	46.34	54.91	60.40	64.63	64.63	64.63
iv)	Power, Water	5.14	12.90	22.02	6.83	17.48	31.86	34.81	36.55	39.11	39.11	39.11
vi)	Repairs & Maint.	3.63	12.84	13.98	5.47	5.47	5.47	8.34	8.76	9.20	9.66	10.14
v)	Processing expenses						-	-	-	-	-	-
vii)	Depreciation	18.30	22.45	23.07	23.10	24.67	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72
	Sub Total	39.88	193.06	146.03	119.75	158.48	742.93	1,038.01	1,102.49	1,181.58	1,172.21	1,172.69
viii)	Add Op. St. in process	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	72.82	107.77	120.05	130.41	130.41
	SUB TOTAL	39.88	193.06	146.03	119.75	158.48	772.93	1,110.83	1,210.26	1,301.63	1,302.62	1,303.10
ix)	Deduct Cl. St. in process					30.00	72.82	107.77	120.05	130.41	130.41	130.41
x)	Cost of production	39.88	193.06	146.03	119.75	128.48	700.11	1,003.06	1,090.21	1,171.22	1,172.21	1,172.69
xi)	Add Op. St. of finished goods		-	2.78	27.31	52.61	30.00	27.73	48.50	52.87	54.47	55.00
	SUB TOTAL	39.88	193.06	148.81	147.06	181.09	730.11	1,030.79	1,138.71	1,224.09	1,226.68	1,227.69
xi)	Deduct Cl. St. of finished goods		2.78	27.31	52.61	30.00	27.73	48.50	52.87	54.47	55.00	55.00
6	TOTAL COST OF SALES	39.88	190.28	121.50	94.45	151.09	702.38	982.29	1,085.84	1,169.62	1,171.68	1,172.69
7	General Admn. Exp.	10.30	20.33	13.56	3.63	13.56	35.87	49.14	51.60	55.21	55.21	55.21
	Directors remuneration					-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Sub Total	50.18	210.61	135.06	98.08	164.65	738.25	1,031.43	1,137.44	1,224.83	1,226.89	1,227.90
9	Operating Profit before Interest	(18.75)	7.03	4.17	3.10	42.13	148.37	182.69	198.72	205.24	203.18	202.17
	Interest on Term loan						15.87	12.29	8.56	4.82	1.17	
9	Interest working capital limit					1.33	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Operation Profit	(18.75)	7.03	4.17	3.10	40.80	128.50	166.40	186.16	196.42	198.01	198.17
11	Other Income /Expenses											
	Other Income	20.75	0.28	0.69	0.39		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Expenses					0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60		
	Sub Total	20.75	0.28	0.69	0.39	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	-	-
12	Profit Before Tax	2.00	7.31	4.86	3.49	40.20	127.90	165.80	185.56	195.82	198.01	198.17
13	Provision For Tax	0.34	1.40	0.76	0.65	7.44	23.66	45.43	50.84	36.23	36.63	36.66
	Differed Tax Liabilities	3.30	2.13	1.06	0.49	2.61	11.38					
14	Net Profit	(1.64)	3.78	3.04	2.35	30.15	92.86	120.37	134.72	159.59	161.38	161.51
	Net profit %Age	-5.22%	1.74%	2.18%	2.32%	14.58%	10.47%	9.91%	10.08%	11.16%	11.28%	11.29%
15	Dividend including dividend tax											
16	Retained Profit	-1.64	3.78	3.04	2.35	30.15	92.86	120.37	134.72	159.59	161.38	161.51
17	Retained profit/Net Profit %Age		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	EBDITA	20.30	29.76	27.93	26.59	66.80	209.09	243.41	259.44	265.96	263.90	262.89
			13.67%	20.06%	26.28%	32.30%	23.58%	20.05%	19.42%	18.60%	18.45%	18.38%

	FORM III: ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET											
	PART A - BALANCE SHEET SPREAD							**AMOUNT - Rs in Lakhs**				
SNO	PARTICULARS	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	CURRENT LIABILITIES											
1	Cash Credit					50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
2	Short term borrowing with others											
3	Sundry Creditors (goods)	1.44	19.65	73.68	99.66	4.67	21.89	31.86	33.82	35.54	34.34	33.64
4	Sundry Creditors (Exp)			2.82	1.71	2.05	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
5	Provision For Taxation Net	0.38	1.41									
6	Advance from Customer	0.00										
7	Other Statutory Liabilities					0.00						
8	Deposite/ Installment Term Loan					33.33	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35	0.00	
9	Creditors for Capital goods			29.76	27.96							
	Sub Total	1.82	21.06	106.26	129.33	40.05	68.79	78.76	80.72	71.35	36.80	36.10
10	Total Current Liabilities	1.82	21.06	106.26	129.33	90.05	118.79	128.76	130.72	121.35	86.80	86.10
	TERM LIABILITIES											
11	Other term liabilities											
12	Unsecured Loans -Others											
	Defferred Tax liabilities	3.3	6.83	8.66	9.79	12.40	23.78	23.78	23.78	23.78	23.78	23.78
13	Term Loan					166.67	122.23	77.79	33.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Unsecured Loans -friends	280.95	296.95	251.95	251.95	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	
17	Total Term Liabilities	284.25	303.78	260.61	261.74	439.07	406.01	361.57	317.13	283.78	283.78	23.78
18	Total Outside liabilities	286.07	324.84	366.87	391.07	529.12	524.80	490.33	447.85	405.13	370.58	109.88
	Adj Total Outside liabilities	5.12	27.89	114.92	139.12	269.12	264.80	230.33	187.85	145.13	110.58	109.88
19	Capital	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
20	General Reserve											
21	Share Premium					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Profit & loss a/c	(1.28)	2.50	5.54	7.89	38.04	130.90	251.27	385.99	545.58	706.96	868.47
24	Net Worth	(0.28)	3.50	6.54	8.89	108.04	200.90	321.27	455.99	615.58	776.96	938.47
25	Total	285.79	328.34	373.41	399.96	637.16	725.70	811.60	903.84	1020.71	1147.54	1048.35

SNO	PARTICULARS	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Current Assets											
26	Cash & Bank Balances	8.58	9.02	12.31	5.05	8.20	1.39	29.09	142.12	290.09	477.11	438.64
27	Investments (other than long term)			12.25		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii)	Fixed Deposit with Bank											
28	Receivables other than Exports	12.40	67.53	43.28	66.65	51.70	147.77	202.35	222.69	238.35	238.35	238.35
ii)	Export receivables											
29	Instalment of Def receiv.											
30	Inventory											
i	Raw Materials											
a	Imported					3.89	23.94	33.16	36.70	39.30	39.30	39.30
b	Indegenous											
ii	Stock in Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	72.82	107.77	120.05	130.41	130.41	130.41
iii	Finished Goods	0.00	2.78	27.31	52.61	30.00	27.73	48.50	52.87	54.47	55.00	55.00
32	Advance Payment Of Taxes		1.40									
33	Balance with revenue authorities	0.64	2.80	6.90	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
	Security Deposit	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
	Advance to suppliers				27.70							
	Other current assets											
	Loans & Advance											
	(major items to be specified individually)											
34	Total Current Asset	22.76	84.67	103.19	157.90	129.68	279.54	426.76	580.32	758.51	946.06	907.59
	Fixed Asset											
35	Gross Block											
	Op Value	140.04	281.33	284.42	319.36	319.68	616.67	616.67	616.67	616.67	616.67	616.67
	Additions During the year	141.29	3.09	34.94	0.32	296.99						
	Total gross block	281.33	284.42	319.36	319.68	616.67	616.67	616.67	616.67	616.67	616.67	616.67
36	Depriciation to Date	18.30	40.75	63.82	86.92	111.59	172.31	233.03	293.75	354.47	415.19	475.91
37	Net Block	263.03	243.67	255.54	232.76	505.08	444.36	383.64	322.92	262.20	201.48	140.76
	Revaluation Reserve											
	Other Non Current Asset											
38	Advance for Capital goods			4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Investment											
	Security Deposit			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii	Differed receivables											
iii	Debtors over 6 months			10.68	9.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv	Others											
40	Other Misc Assets			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Total other Non Current Asset	0.00	0.00	14.68	9.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Intangible Assets					2.40	1.80	1.20	0.60	0.00		
43	Total Assets	285.79	328.34	373.41	399.96	637.16	725.70	811.60	903.84	1020.71	1147.54	1048.35
	Total Liabilities	285.79	328.34	373.41	399.96	637.16	725.70	811.60	903.84	1020.71	1147.54	1048.35
44	Tangible Net Worth	(0.28)	3.50	6.54	8.89	105.64	199.10	320.07	455.39	615.58	776.96	938.47
	Adj. Tangible Net Worth	280.67	300.45	258.49	260.84	365.64	459.10	580.07	715.39	875.58	1036.96	938.47
45	Net Working Capital	20.94	63.61	-3.07	28.57	39.63	160.75	298.00	449.60	637.16	859.26	821.49
46	Current Ratio	12.51	4.02	0.97	1.22	1.44	2.35	3.31	4.44	6.25	10.90	10.54
47	TOL/TNW	(1,021.68)	92.81	56.10	43.99	5.01	2.64	1.53	0.98	0.66	0.48	0.12
	Adj. Tol / Adj. Tnw.	0.02	0.09	0.44	0.53	0.74	0.58	0.40	0.26	0.17	0.11	0.12
	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:					476.30	158.46	3.01				
	TL / TNW			0.00	0.00	1.58	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.00	0.00	
	Capital Employed			0.00	270.63	597.11	656.91	732.84	823.12	949.36	1110.74	811.68
i)	ROCE			0.00	1.15%	7.06%	22.59%	24.93%	24.14%	21.62%	18.29%	20.13%
ii)	Fixed Asset excl. Building			0.00	0.00	385.18	331.80	278.42	225.04	171.66	118.28	64.90
iii)	Building value			0.00	127.24	119.90	112.56	105.22	97.88	90.54	83.20	75.86
						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	FORM IV				AMOUNT - Rs in Lakhs							
	COMPARATIVE STAEMENT OF CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES											
SNO	PARTICULARS	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.	Current Assets											
1	Raw Material											
a)	Imported											
	(months, consumption)											
b)	Indegenous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.89	23.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(months, consumption)			0.00	0.00	0.50	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Other consumable spares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(months, consumption)											
3	Stock in process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	72.82	107.77	120.05	130.41	130.41	130.41
	(months cost of production)			0.00	0.00	1.74	1.25	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.33
4	Finished Goods	0.00	2.78	27.31	52.61	30.00	27.73	48.50	52.87	54.47	55.00	55.00
	(months cost of Sales)	0.00	0.17	2.24	5.27	2.27	0.45	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.56
5	Receivables other than export	12.40	67.53	43.28	66.65	51.70	147.77	202.35	222.69	238.35	238.35	238.35
	(month's domestic sales	#DIV/0!	6.28	3.73	7.90	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
6	Export receivables											
	(Months export sales)											
7	Advance to suppliers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Other current Assets including Bank Balance	0.00	14.36	32.60	38.64	14.09	7.28	68.14	184.71	335.28	522.30	483.83
	(major items to be specified individually)											
9	Total Current Assets (to agree	22.76	84.67	103.19	157.90	129.68	279.54	426.76	580.32	758.51	946.06	907.59
	with item 34 in form IIIA)											
B.	Current Liabilities											
	(Other than bank borrowings											
	working capital)											
10	Creditors for raw materials	0.00	19.65	73.68	99.66	4.67	21.89	31.86	33.82	35.54	34.34	33.64
	(month's purchase)	#DIV/0!	1.89	12.33	15.68	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	(see note iv)											
11	Creditors for Expenses	0.00	0.00	2.82	1.71	2.05	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
12	Statutary Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Other current Liabilities incl. adv from Customer	0.00	1.41	29.76	27.96	33.33	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35	0.00	0.00
	(major items to be specified individually)											
14	Sub Total	0.00	21.06	106.26	129.33	40.05	68.79	78.76	80.72	71.35	36.80	36.10
	(to agree with sub-total (B) in form IIIa)											

FORM V

COMPUTATION OF MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE FINANCE FOR WORKING CAPITAL

AMOUNT - Rs in Lakhs

SNO	PARTICULARS	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Total Current Assets	0.00	84.67	103.19	157.90	129.68	279.54	426.76	580.32	758.51	946.06	907.59
2	Other Current Liabilities	0.00	21.06	106.26	129.33	40.05	68.79	78.76	80.72	71.35	36.80	36.10
3	Working Capital Gap (WCG)	0.00	63.61	-3.07	28.57	89.63	210.75	348.00	499.60	687.16	909.26	871.49
4	Min. Stipulated Net Working Capital i.e;											
	Assets as the case may be depending upon the											
	method of lending being applied	0.00	21.17	25.80	39.48	32.42	69.89	106.69	145.08	189.63	236.52	226.90
5	Actual / Projected Net Working Capital	0.00	63.61	(3.07)	28.57	39.63	160.75	298.00	449.60	637.16	859.26	821.49
6	Item 3 Minus Item 4	0.00	42.44	(28.87)	(10.91)	57.21	140.86	241.31	354.52	497.53	672.74	644.59
7	Item 3 Minus Item 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
8	Maximum Permissible Bank Finance	0.00	0.00	(28.87)	(10.91)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
9	Excess Borrowing Representing Short fall in NWC	0.00	0.00	28.87	10.91	0.00						

	FORM VI											
	FUNDS FLOW STATEMENTS				AMOUNT - Rs in Lakhs							
SNO	PARTICULARS	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	SOURCES											
a	Net Profit (After Tax)		3.78	3.04	2.35	30.15	92.86	120.37	134.72	159.59	161.38	161.51
b	Depreciation		22.45	23.07	23.10	24.67	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72	60.72
c	Increased in capital		0.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d	Increase in term liabilities		0.00	0.00	0.00	166.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e	Decrease in											
	i) Fixed Assets		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Other non-current assets		0.00	(14.68)	5.38	9.30	0.00	0.00				
f	Increase in Unsecured Loan		16.00	0.00	0.00	8.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
g	Deffered Tax		2.13	1.06	0.49	2.61	11.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		44.36	12.49	31.32	310.45	164.96	181.09	195.44	220.31	222.10	222.23
2	USES											
a	Net Loss		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b	Decrease in term liabilities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.44	44.44	44.44	33.35	0.00	0.00
	Decrease in unsecured loan		0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00
c	Increase in											
	(i) Fixed Assets		3.09	34.94	0.32	296.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(ii) Other non current assets		0.00	4.00	(4.00)	2.40	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	0.00	0.00
d	Dividend payments											
e	Drawings		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		3.09	83.94	(3.68)	299.39	43.84	43.84	43.84	32.75	0.00	260.00
3	Long term surplus(+)/ Deficit (-) (1-2)		41.27	(71.45)	35.00	11.06	121.12	137.25	151.60	187.56	222.10	-37.77
4	Increase/decrease in current assets		61.91	18.52	54.71	(28.22)	149.86	147.22	153.56	178.19	187.55	(38.47)
	* as per details given below											
5	Increase/decrease in current liabilites											
	other than bank borrowings		21.06	85.20	23.07	(89.28)	28.74	9.97	1.96	(9.37)	(34.55)	(0.70)
6	Increase/decrease in working capital gap		(40.85)	66.68	(31.64)	(61.06)	(121.12)	(137.25)	(151.60)	(187.56)	(222.10)	37.77
7	Net surplus (+)/deficit (-)											
	(Difference of 3 & 6)		0.42	(4.77)	3.36	(50.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Increase/decrease in Bank Borrowings		0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Increase/decrease in net sales		186.21	(78.41)	(38.05)	105.60	679.84	327.50	122.04	93.91	0.00	0.00
*	BREAK-UP OF (4)											
1	Increase/decrease in Raw Materials		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.89	20.05	(23.94)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Increase/decrease in Stock-in-process		0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	42.82	34.95	12.28	10.36	0.00	0.00
3	Increase/decrease in Finished Goods		2.78	24.53	25.30	(22.61)	(2.27)	20.77	4.37	1.60	0.53	0.00
4	Increase/decrease in Receivables											
	a) Domestic		55.13	(24.25)	23.37	(14.95)	96.07	54.58	20.34	15.66	0.00	0.00
	b) Exports											
5	Increase/decrease in stores & spares		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6	Increase/decrease in Other current assets		4.00	18.24	6.04	(24.55)	(6.81)	60.86	116.57	149.57	186.02	(39.47)
	Total		61.91	18.52	54.71	(28.22)	149.86	147.22	153.56	178.19	187.55	(38.47)

Working of Plant & Machinery

Working of Plant and Machinery Cost **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particular	Suppliers Name	QTY		Rate Per Machine	Value
Knitting machine	1,20,000.00	3	USD	40000	
Conversion Charges			USD	76.00	91.20
Add: Custom Duty			5%		4.56
Add: Clearing charges			5%		4.56
Add: GST				18.00%	17.24
Sub-total			(A)		**117.56**
Add: Erection & Commissioning Charges			(B)	3%	3.53
Total			(A+B)		**121.08**
Add: Contingency				4%	4.84
Total Cost Of Knitting Machines					**125.92**
Less GST SET OFF					**17.24**
Net Cost					108.69
Processing Machines					
Stenter Machine with boiler	Lucy Eng. Works I	1		56.61	56.61
Transport, Packing, Erection, Structure, Gas pipe line, Gas Train, Water line, Air Line, foundation					31.00
Calendering Machine	Prabhat Eng	1		65.00	65.00
Rolling Machine		1		5.00	5.00
Jigar		2		6.00	12.00
lift		1		2.00	2.00
Sub-total					171.61
Add: GST				18.00%	30.89
Add: Erection & Commissioning Charges			(B)	4%	6.86
Sub-total					209.36
Less : GST Set off					30.89
Net cost of processing					178.47
Total Cost of Machines					**287.16**

Working of Pre-Operative Expenses **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars		Amount
Interest On Term Loan During Construction		4.55
Term loan processing fees		2.00
WC Processing Fees		0.10
Stamp duty		2.50
Documentation Charges		0.20
Inspection Charges		0.03
Others		0.25
Advocate Fees		0.20
Total		**9.83**

Loan Amount	2,00,00,000	ROI		8.40%	
Months	Principal	Interest	Repayment	Payment	Balance
2021-22					
April		0		0	0
May		0		0	0
June		0		0	0
July		0		0	0
August	0	0		0	0
September	0	0		0	0
October					
November					
December	10000000	35000		35000	10000000
January	20000000	140000		140000	20000000
February	20000000	140000		140000	20000000
March	20000000	140000		140000	20000000
Total		455000	0	455000	
2022-23					
April	20000000	140000	0	140000	20000000
May	20000000	140000	0	140000	20000000
June	20000000	140000		140000	20000000
July	20000000	140000	370370	510370	19629630
August	19629630	137407	370370	507777	19259260
September	19259260	134815	370370	505185	18888890
October	18888890	132222	370370	502592	18518520
November	18518520	129630	370370	500000	18148150
December	18148150	127037	370370	497407	17777780
January	17777780	124444	370370	494814	17407410
February	17407410	121852	370370	492222	17037040
March	17037040	119259	370370	489629	16666670
Total		1586666	3333330	4919996	
Months	Principal	Interest	Repayment	Total	Balance
2023-24					
April	16666670	116667	370370	487037	16296300
May	16296300	114074	370370	484444	15925930
June	15925930	111482	370370	481852	15555560
July	15555560	108889	370370	479259	15185190
August	15185190	106296	370370	476666	14814820
September	14814820	103704	370370	474074	14444450
October	14444450	101111	370370	471481	14074080
November	14074080	98519	370370	468889	13703710
December	13703710	95926	370370	466296	13333340
January	13333340	93333	370370	463703	12962970
February	12962970	90741	370370	461111	12592600
March	12592600	88148	370370	458518	12222230
Total		1228890	4444440	5673330	

2024-25					
April	12222230	85556	370370	455926	11851860
May	11851860	82963	370370	453333	11481490
June	11481490	80370	370370	450740	11111120
July	11111120	77778	370370	448148	10740750
August	10740750	75185	370370	445555	10370380
September	10370380	72593	370370	442963	10000010
October	10000010	70000	370370	440370	9629640
November	9629640	67407	370370	437777	9259270
December	9259270	*64820*	370370	435190	8888900
January	8888900	62222	370370	432592	8518530
February	8518530	59630	370370	430000	8148160
March	8148160	57037	370370	427407	7777790
Total		855561	4444440	5300001	
2025-26					
April	7777790	54445	370370	424815	7407420
May	7407420	51852	370370	422222	7037050
June	7037050	49259	370370	419629	6666680
July	6666680	46667	370370	417037	6296310
August	6296310	44074	370370	414444	5925940
September	5925940	41482	370370	411852	5555570
October	5555570	38889	370370	409259	5185200
November	5185200	36296	370370	406666	4814830
December	4814830	33704	370370	404074	4444460
January	4444460	31111	370370	401481	4074090
February	4074090	28519	370370	398889	3703720
March	3703720	25926	370370	396296	3333350
Total		482224	4444440	4926664	
2026-27					
April	3333350	23333	370370	393703	2962980
May	2962980	20741	370370	391111	2592610
June	2592610	18148	370370	388518	2222240
July	2222240	15556	370370	385926	1851870
August	1851870	12963	370370	383333	1481500
September	1481500	10371	370370	380741	1111130
October	1111130	7778	370370	378148	740760
November	740760	5185	370370	375555	370390
December	370390	2593	370390	372983	0
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
Total		116668	3333350	3450018	

Working of Depreciation for new

Particulars	Op. Gross Value	Addition	Pre-op. exp. Share	Total Add.	Dep on existing block	Dep on addition	Total Dep for full year	Jan - march
Land & Building								
Plant & Machinery		287.16	9.83	296.99		37.62	37.62	1.57
Total	**0.00**	**287.16**	**9.83**	**296.99**	**0.00**	**37.62**	**37.62**	**1.57**

(*) Pre Operative expenses has been booked as normal expenses

	FORM II - ASSESSMENT OF WORKING CAPITAL							
	PART A - OPERATING STATEMENT							
TIRUPATI TECH TEX PRIVATE LIMITED							**AMOUNT - Rs in Lakhs**	
SN	PARTICULARS		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GROSS SALES							
(i)	Sales		713.44	1071.91	1203.66	1307.29	1307.29	1307.29
(ii)	Job work Income		-33.60	-64.57	-74.28	-84.00	-84.00	-84.00
	Other Income							
	Total		679.84	1007.34	1129.38	1223.29	1223.29	1223.29
2	Less GST							
3	Net Sales (1-2)		679.84	1007.34	1129.38	1223.29	1223.29	1223.29
4	% rise(+) or fall(-) in net sales			48.00%	12.00%	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	COST OF SALES							
i)	Raw Materials							
(a)	Imported							
(b)	Indigenous		505.20	785.89	842.72	914.58	904.75	904.75
ii)	Stores & Spares		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii)	Wages		28.82	37.39	42.88	47.11	47.11	47.11
iv)	Power, Water		14.38	17.33	19.07	21.63	21.63	21.63
vi)	Repairs & Maint.		0.00	2.87	3.29	3.73	4.19	4.67
v)	Processing expenses		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii)	Depreciation		36.05	36.05	36.05	36.05	36.05	36.05
	Sub Total		584.45	879.53	944.01	1,023.10	1,013.73	1,014.21
viii)	Add Op. St. in process			42.82	77.77	90.05	100.41	100.41
	SUB TOTAL		584.45	922.35	1,021.78	1,113.15	1,114.14	1,114.62
ix)	Deduct Cl. St. in process		42.82	77.77	90.05	100.41	100.41	100.41
x)	Cost of production		541.63	844.58	931.73	1,012.74	1,013.73	1,014.21
xi)	Add Op. St. of finished goods			(2.27)	18.50	22.87	24.47	25.00
	SUB TOTAL		541.63	842.31	950.23	1,035.61	1,038.20	1,039.21
xi)	Deduct Cl. St. of finished goods		-2.27	18.50	22.87	24.47	25.00	25.00
6	TOTAL COST OF SALES		543.90	823.81	927.36	1,011.14	1,013.20	1,014.21
7	General Admn. Exp.		22.31	35.58	38.04	41.65	41.65	41.65
	Directors remuneration							
8	Sub Total		566.21	859.39	965.40	1,052.79	1,054.85	1,055.86
9	Operating Profit before Interest		113.63	147.95	163.98	170.50	168.44	167.43
	Interest on Term loan		15.87	12.29	8.56	4.82	1.17	
9	Interest working capital limit							
10	Operation Profit		97.76	135.66	155.42	165.68	167.27	167.43
11	Other Income /Expenses							
	Other Income			-	-	-	-	-
	Other Expenses							
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Profit Before Tax		97.76	135.66	155.42	165.68	167.27	167.43
13	Provision For Tax		18.09	25.10	28.75	30.65	30.94	30.97
	Differed Tax Liabilities		8.31	11.53	13.21	14.08	14.22	14.24
14	Net Profit		71.36	99.03	113.46	120.95	122.11	122.22
	Net profit %Age		10.50%	9.83%	10.05%	9.89%	9.98%	9.99%
15	Dividend including dividend tax							
16	Retained Profit		71.36	99.03	113.46	120.95	122.11	122.22
17	Retained profit/Net Profit %Age		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	EBDITA		149.68	184.00	200.03	206.55	204.49	203.48
			22.02%	18.27%	17.71%	16.88%	16.72%	16.63%