

10.0 Financial Feasibility

In this chapter, financial analysis and financial viability based on the following indicators, has been described:

- Estimated Cost of Production and Profitability
- Projected Cash Flow
- Projected Balance Sheet
- Financial Performance Indicators
- Sensitivity Analysis
- Indicators of Performance
- Review of Tariff and Pricing Policy

10.1 Financial Analysis:

Financial analysis has taken into account the following considerations:

- Investment has been estimated at current costs and is understood to be in the accuracy range of $\pm 10-20\%$.
- The estimates for operating costs include the total annual Cost of Production of different packaging including PET bottle manufacturing.
- Profitability for the first 10 years of operation takes into consideration :
 - Investment estimates
 - A construction/ gestation period of 12 months.
 - Product packaging mix as considered in Industry and Market Scenario.
 - Landed cost of PET raw materials.
 - Cost of other inputs viz. power, water, consumables, stores & spares, salaries & wages and plant overhead expenses.
 - Sales and Administrative expenses.
 - Depreciation and Interest.
- The Risk and Sensitivity analysis takes cognizance of both:
 - Qualitative risks: These are risks associated with any industrial project and include events, which cannot be forecast with perfection. Contingent actions that may be taken to overcome qualitative risks have been suggested.
 - Quantitative risks: These include events, which can be quantified and analyzed in terms of “effect on project” with a higher degree of accuracy. For quantitative risks, sensitivity analysis has been done on the Break Even Point.

For the purpose of this report, capital expenditure during the first year has been considered as Investment Costs and the first year has been considered as ‘construction period’ in which no commercial production has been envisaged. In this period is considered only the acquisition of Land, erection of Building, acquisition of Plant & Machinery and their commissioning, up till their satisfactory trial run. It has been assumed that commercial production will commence and marketing network will be established, from the second year onwards.

a. Sales Realization

It is assumed that 60% capacity will be achieved during first year of operation and subsequently, 70% in second year and 80% from third year onwards. Revenues from the project, in terms of the cash flow from sales, would start accruing.

The selling price of various packaging sizes of mineral water, based on the market study, has been considered as given below in table 10.1:

S. No.	Particulars	Production (per Day Bottles)	Production per Annum (Lacs Bottles)	Rate per Bottle (Nu.)	Total Amount per Annum (Nu. in Lacs)
1	Packaged Natural Mineral Water 200ml Packing	2,000.00	6.00	5.00	30.00
2	Packaged Natural Mineral Water 500ml Packing	3,350.00	10.05	6.00	60.30
3	Packaged Natural Mineral Water 1000ml Packing	19,500.00	58.50	9.00	526.50
Total			74.55		616.80

Table 10.1: Sales Realization

	(Nu. in Lacs)
▪ Total sales realisation at 100%	616.80
▪ First year 60%	370.08
▪ Second year 70%	431.76
▪ Third year 80%	493.44

b. Production Mix

b.1 Production Output per Shot

Injection Moulding Machine Specification	Cavities per Die			
	200 ml	500 ml	1,000 ml	2,000 ml
SMG110	16	12	10	8
SR2KS	2	2	2	2
SMG110 (if caps produced)	12	12	12	12

Table 10.2: Production Mix Cavity

b.2 Production Mix (Preform and Pet Bottle)

Particulars	Preform				Pet Blow			
	200 ml	500 ml	1,000 ml	2,000 ml	200 ml	500 ml	1,000 ml	2,000 ml
Cycle Time	20	20	20	20	7	8.5	9.6	11
Pieces per Cycle	16	12	10	8	4	4	4	4
Production per Min	48	36	30	24	34.29	28.24	25	21.82
Production per Hour	2,880	2,160	1,800	1,440	2,057	1,694	1,500	1,309
Rounded off					2,000	1,675	1,500	1,300

Table 10.3: Production Mix (Preform and Pet Bottle)

b.3 Production Mix Filling

Particulars	Filling			
	200 ml	500 ml	1,000 ml	2,000 ml
Cycle Time	1 minute	1 minute	1 minute	1 minute
Pcs per Cycle	40	30	25	10
Production per Min	40	30	25	10
Production per Hour	2,400	1,800	1,500	600

Table 10.4: Production Mix Filling

b.4 Total Production Details

Total Water Available		36000 litre			
Particulars	Pcs. per Min	Production per Hour	Hours*	Total Bottle	Total Water in Litre
200 ml	34	2,000	1	2,000	400
500 ml	28	1,675	2	3,350	1,675
1,000 ml	25	1,500	13	19,500	19,500
2,000 ml	10	600	0	0	0
Total			16	24,850	21,575

Table 10.5: Total Production Details
only considering 2 shifts of 8 hours each

*Derivatives

c. Estimated Cost of Production and Profitability

The profitability projections have been worked out for 10 years, at 60% capacity utilization achieved during first year of operation, 70% in the second year and 80% from third year onwards. The following assumptions relevant to Bhutan have been considered while preparing the profitability.

- Repairs & maintenance have been taken @4% p.a. on plant & machinery and misc. fixed assets.
- Bank interest rate has been calculated @12% p.a. on term loan & @ 13% p.a on working capital loan, based on the prevailing bank rates in Bhutan at the time of preparing this profile.
- Insurance charges @0.25% on all assets in first year, then @5% decrease every year.
- Power and water charges are increased @ 5% every year. However, in case it increase @10% annually, it will not make any significant impact on profitability of the project.
- Power charges are increased @5% every year.
- Administrative expenses have been increased @5% every year.
- Margin money on bank loan has been considered @50% on building, @50% on plant & machinery and @ 50% on misc. fixed assets.
- Bank loan has been considered for repayment in 8 years with one year moratorium.
- Preliminary expenses will be written off @10% every year in next 10 years.
- Pre operative expenses will be written off from 2nd year @10% every year in next 10 years.
- Depreciation has been charged on Straight Line Method.
- Salary & wages, fringe benefits, administrative expenses, insurance, lease rent & interest and depreciation has been taken as fixed cost for calculating B.E.P.
- Income tax has been charged @30% every year as per Bhutan's tax rates.

Estimated Cost of Production & Profitability is given in the below table 10.6:

S. No.	Particulars	Year									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	Installed Capacity (Nu. in Lacs) 100%	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80
2	Capacity Utilization	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
3	Actual Sales in Lacs Nu.	370.08	431.76	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44
4	COST OF PRODUCTION										
4.1	Raw Material Consumed	143.79	167.76	191.72	191.72	191.72	191.72	191.72	191.72	191.72	191.72
4.2	Consumables @5%	7.19	8.39	9.59	9.59	9.59	9.59	9.59	9.59	9.59	9.59
4.3	Power, Fuel & Water	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.52	7.90	8.30	8.71	9.15	9.60	10.08
4.4	Salary & Wages	36.78	38.62	40.55	42.58	44.71	46.94	49.29	51.75	54.34	57.06
4.5	Fringe Benefits @15%	5.52	5.79	6.08	6.39	6.71	7.04	7.39	7.76	8.15	8.56
4.6	Insurance	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.35	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.19
4.7	Repair & Maintenance @4%	4.67	4.90	5.14	5.40	5.67	5.95	6.25	6.57	6.89	7.24
4.8	Land Lease Rent	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.92
4.9	Other Administrative Expenses	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.65	3.83	4.02	4.22	4.43	4.65
	Total	208.99	236.93	265.01	268.62	271.90	275.36	278.99	282.80	286.80	291.00
5	Selling & Distribution Expenses @15% on Sales	55.51	64.76	74.02	74.02	74.02	74.02	74.02	74.02	74.02	74.02
6	COST OF SALES	264.50	301.69	339.03	342.63	345.92	349.37	353.00	356.81	360.82	365.02
7	SALES	370.08	431.76	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44	493.44
8	PROFIT BEFORE INTT. & DEP.	105.58	130.07	154.41	150.81	147.52	144.07	140.44	136.63	132.62	128.42
9	Interest on Term Loan @12%	16.40	15.37	13.32	11.27	9.22	7.17	5.12	3.07	1.02	0.00
10	On Working Capital @13 %	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03

S. No.	Particulars	Year									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
11	Total Interest	19.42	18.40	16.35	14.30	12.25	10.20	8.15	6.10	4.05	3.03
12	Profit before Depreciation.	86.15	111.67	138.06	136.50	135.27	133.86	132.29	130.52	128.57	125.39
13	DEPRECIATION	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	13.98	2.31	2.31	2.31
14	Profit after Depreciation	66.35	91.86	118.25	116.70	115.46	114.06	118.31	128.21	126.26	123.08
15	Pre-operative Expenses Written off	0.00	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59
16	Preliminary Expenses Written off	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
17	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	66.25	88.17	114.57	113.01	111.77	110.37	114.62	124.52	122.57	119.39
18	Taxation @ 30% of Net Profit	19.87	26.45	34.37	33.90	33.53	33.11	34.39	37.36	36.77	35.82
19	Accumulated Profit	46.37	108.09	188.29	267.39	345.63	422.89	503.13	590.29	676.09	759.67
20	PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	46.37	61.72	80.20	79.11	78.24	77.26	80.23	87.17	85.80	83.57
21	Add : Depreciation	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	13.98	2.31	2.31	2.31
22	Add: Interest on Term Loan	16.40	15.37	13.32	11.27	9.22	7.17	5.12	3.07	1.02	0.00
Total (A)		82.58	96.90	113.33	110.19	107.27	104.24	99.34	92.55	89.14	85.89
23	Interest on Term Loan	16.40	15.37	13.32	11.27	9.22	7.17	5.12	3.07	1.02	0.00
24	Repayment on Term Loan	0	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	
Total (B)		16.40	32.45	30.40	28.35	26.30	24.25	22.20	20.15	18.10	0.00
SURPLUS (A) - (B)		66.18	64.45	82.92	81.83	80.97	79.99	77.13	72.40	71.04	85.89
DSCR (A/B)		5.04	2.99	3.73	3.89	4.08	4.30	4.47	4.59	4.92	
AVERAGE DSCR		4.22									

Table 10.6: Estimated Cost of Production & Profitability

d. Calculation of Interest on Term Loan

Requirement of working capital increases perpetually every year, on account of increasing production levels. The additional requirements are, however, envisaged to be met from internal accruals. Thus, the loan amount considered is the amount of bank finance taken during the first year of project operations. The interest on short-term loan for working capital from commercial banks has been considered @ 13% p.a.

The details of quarterly interest calculations and the schedule of repayment for term loan borrowings for the project have been shown in table 10.7. After a moratorium period of one year, the term loan has been assumed to be fully repaid in thirty-two equal quarterly installments.

(Nu. in Lacs)

S. No.	Year	Opening Balance	Repayment	Closing Balance	Interest	
A	1st year	136.64	0	136.64	16.40	16.40
B	2nd year					
	I Qtr	136.64	4.27	132.37	4.04	
	II Qtr	132.37	4.27	128.10	3.91	
	III Qtr	128.10	4.27	123.83	3.78	
	IV Qtr	123.83	4.27	119.56	3.65	15.37
C	3rd year					
	I Qtr	119.56	4.27	115.29	3.52	
	II Qtr	115.29	4.27	111.02	3.39	
	III Qtr	111.02	4.27	106.75	3.27	
	IV Qtr	106.75	4.27	102.48	3.14	13.32
D	4th year					
	I Qtr	102.48	4.27	98.21	3.01	
	II Qtr	98.21	4.27	93.94	2.88	
	III Qtr	93.94	4.27	89.67	2.75	
	IV Qtr	89.67	4.27	85.40	2.63	11.27
E	5th year					
	I Qtr	85.40	4.27	81.13	2.50	
	II Qtr	81.13	4.27	76.86	2.37	
	III Qtr	76.86	4.27	72.59	2.24	
	IV Qtr	72.59	4.27	68.32	2.11	9.22

S. No.	Year	Opening Balance	Repayment	Closing Balance	Interest	
F	6th year					
	I Qtr	68.32	4.27	64.05	1.99	
	II Qtr	64.05	4.27	59.78	1.86	
	III Qtr	59.78	4.27	55.51	1.73	
	IV Qtr	55.51	4.27	51.24	1.60	7.17
G	7th year					
	I Qtr	51.24	4.27	46.97	1.47	
	II Qtr	46.97	4.27	42.70	1.34	
	III Qtr	42.70	4.27	38.43	1.22	
	IV Qtr	38.43	4.27	34.16	1.09	5.12
H	8th year					
	I Qtr	34.16	4.27	29.89	0.96	
	II Qtr	29.89	4.27	25.62	0.83	
	III Qtr	25.62	4.27	21.35	0.70	
	IV Qtr	21.35	4.27	17.08	0.58	3.07
I	9th year					
	I Qtr	17.08	4.27	12.81	0.45	
	II Qtr	12.81	4.27	8.54	0.32	
	III Qtr	8.54	4.27	4.27	0.19	
	IV Qtr	4.27	4.27	0.00	0.06	1.02

Table 10.7: Calculation of Interest on Term Loan

ii. Depreciation Calculations (by Straight Line Method)

(Nu. in Lacs)

Description	Opening Balance	St. Line Rate	Dep. Amount	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Land & Site Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Factory Buildings	77.09	3%	2.31	74.78	72.47	70.15	67.84	65.53	63.22	60.90	58.59	56.28	53.96
Depreciation				2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Plant & Machinery excl. Foundation, etc.	73.77	15%	11.06	62.70	51.64	40.57	29.51	18.44	7.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation				11.06	11.06	11.06	11.06	11.06	11.06	7.38			
Furniture	2.20	15%	0.33	1.87	1.54	1.21	0.88	0.55	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation				0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.22			
Office Equipment	2.00	15%	0.30	1.70	1.40	1.10	0.80	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation				0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20			
Misc. Tools & Equipment.	27.68	15%	4.15	23.53	19.37	15.22	11.07	6.92	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation				4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	2.77			
Vehicles	11.00	15%	1.65	9.35	7.70	6.05	4.40	2.75	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation				1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.10			
Total Dep. for the Year				19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	13.98	2.31	2.31	2.31
Gross Fixed Assets	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74
Dep. for 10 Years			139.77										

Table 10.9: Depreciation Calculations

iii. Additional Replacement Costs during the Project Lifetime

Since the plant machinery life span is more than 10 years, hence except normal maintenance costs @ 4%, no plant machinery replacement costs have been considered in 10 years analysis. The life spans considered for different types of plant equipment are as given in table 10.10:

S. No.	Equipment Type	Life Span (Years)
A	Mineral Water treatment	
1	Treatment Plant Complete	10
B	PET Bottle making, Filling, Sealing	
1	Pet Preform Injection Moulding Machine	12
2	Hopper dryer with Loader	12
3	Dehumidifier	10
4	Cooling Tower	10
5	Chilling Plant	10
6	Pet Blowing Machine	10
7	Compressor	10
8	Washing, Filling, Capping, Sealing	10
9	Batch Coding	10
10	Semi Automatic Taping Machine	10
11	Inspection Station	10
12	Material Handling	12
13	Hot Air Generators	12
14	Compressors	15
15	Misc. Equipment	25
C	Electrical & Instrumentation	
1	Transformers	15
2	Main Control Panel	45
3	Distribution Boards	45
4	Cables	45
5	Motors	15

Table 10.10: Life Span of Machinery

f. Interest Calculation and Loan Repayment

Yearly interest payment and loan repayment schedule for term loan and working capital borrowing has been work out as per the table 10.11 given bellow:

(Nu. in Lacs)

Operating Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Term Loan										
Rate of Interest	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Loan Outstanding (at beginning of year)	136.64	136.64	119.56	102.48	85.40	68.32	51.24	34.16	17.08	0.00
Repayment	0.00	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	0.00
Loan Outstanding (at end of year)	136.64	119.56	102.48	85.40	68.32	51.24	34.16	17.08	0.00	0.00
Average Balance	136.64	128.10	111.02	93.94	76.86	59.78	42.70	25.62	8.54	0.00
Moratorium	Yes									
Interest (A)	16.40	15.37	13.32	11.27	9.22	7.17	5.12	3.07	1.02	0.00
Total Debt Service	16.40	32.45	30.40	28.35	26.30	24.25	22.20	20.15	18.10	0.00
Working Capital Loan										
Rate of Interest	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Loan Outstanding (OB)	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
Interest (B)	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03
Moratorium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repayment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing Balance	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
Total Interest (A+B)	19.42	18.40	16.35	14.30	12.25	10.20	8.15	6.10	4.05	3.03
Total Loan Repayment (Term Loan + Working Capital Loan)	0.00	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	0.00

Table 10.11: Interest Calculation and Loan Repayment

g. Tax Calculations

(Nu. in Lacs)

S. No.	Operating Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Profit/Loss before Taxation (PBT)	66.25	88.17	114.57	113.01	111.77	110.37	114.62	124.53	122.57	119.39
2	Add Back Depreciation	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	13.98	2.31	2.31	2.31
3	Profit/Loss before Depr. & Tax (PBDT)	86.05	107.98	134.38	132.82	131.58	130.18	128.60	126.84	124.89	121.71
4	B/F Loss Previous Year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Previous Year Loss Adjusted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Adjusted PBDT	86.05	107.98	134.38	132.82	131.58	130.18	128.60	126.84	124.89	121.71
7	Unabsorbed Loss Current Year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Unabsorbed Loss Previous Year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Unabsorbed Loss C/F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	B/F Depreciation Previous Year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Depreciation as per Income Tax Act (SLM)	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	13.98	2.31	2.31	2.31
12	Total Taxable Income	66.25	88.17	114.57	113.01	111.77	110.37	114.62	124.53	122.57	119.39
13	Tax on Total Income	19.87	26.45	34.37	33.90	33.53	33.11	34.39	37.36	36.77	35.82
Tax Rates		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%

Table 10.12: Tax Calculations

h. Projected Cash Flow

(Nu. in Lacs)

S. No.	Years	Construction Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Sources of Funds											
1.1	Equity	100.00	17.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2	Debt	136.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.3	PBT with Interest Added Back	0.00	85.67	106.57	130.92	127.31	124.02	120.57	122.77	130.63	126.63	122.42
1.4	Depreciation	0.00	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	13.98	2.31	2.31	2.31
1.5	Preliminary Expenses Written Off	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
1.6	Pre Operative Expenses Written Off	0.00	0.00	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59
1.7	Loan for WC	0.00	23.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.8	Increase in Liability for Sales Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.9	Short Term Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.10	MODVAT Adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Sources	236.64	146.15	130.07	154.41	150.81	147.52	144.07	140.44	136.63	132.62	128.42
2	Disposition of Funds											
2.1	Fixed Assets Purchases	193.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.2	Decrease in Liability for Sales Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.3	Increase in Current Assets	0	36.83	6.14	6.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.4	Repayment of Term Loan	0.00	0.00	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	0
2.5	Payment of Interest on Term Loan	0.00	16.40	15.37	13.32	11.27	9.22	7.17	5.12	3.07	1.02	0.00
2.6	Repayment of Bridge Loan (For ED)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.7	Payment of Interest on ST Loan (For ED)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.8	Repayment of Working Capital Loan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.9	Payment of Interest on W/C Loan	0.00	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03
2.10	Payment of Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.11	Capital Expenditure	36.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.12	Taxation	0.00	19.87	26.45	34.37	33.90	33.53	33.11	34.39	37.36	36.77	35.82
	Total Disposition	230.61	76.13	68.07	73.94	65.28	62.86	60.39	59.62	60.54	57.90	38.85
3	Surplus/(Deficit)	6.03	70.02	62.00	80.47	85.52	84.66	83.67	80.82	76.09	74.72	89.57
4	Opening Cash & Bank Balance	0	6.03	76.05	138.05	218.52	304.04	388.70	472.37	553.19	629.28	704.00
5	Closing Cash & Bank Balance	6.03	76.05	138.05	218.52	304.04	388.70	472.37	553.19	629.28	704.00	793.58

Table 10.13: Projected Cash Flow

i. Projected Balance Sheet

(Nu. in Lacs)

S. No.	Description	Construction Period	Operation Period									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Liabilities											
1.1	Equity	100.00	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27
1.2	General reserves	0	46.37	108.09	188.29	267.39	345.63	422.89	503.13	590.29	676.09	759.67
1.3	Debt	136.64	136.64	119.56	102.48	85.40	68.32	51.24	34.16	17.08	0.00	0.00
1.4	Working Capital Loan	0	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
	Total Liabilities	236.64	323.57	368.21	431.33	493.36	554.52	614.69	677.85	747.93	816.66	900.23
2	Assets											
2.1	Gross Fixed Assets	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74	193.74
2.2	Accumulated Depreciation	0	19.81	39.62	59.43	79.24	99.05	118.86	132.83	135.15	137.46	139.77
2.3	Net Fixed Assets (2.01-2.02)	193.74	173.93	154.12	134.31	114.50	94.69	74.88	60.90	58.59	56.28	53.96
2.4	Preliminary Expenses	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.00
2.5	Pre-operative Expenses	35.87	35.87	32.28	28.70	25.11	21.52	17.93	14.35	10.76	7.17	3.59
2.6	Net Current Assets	0	36.83	42.97	49.11	49.11	49.11	49.11	49.11	49.11	49.11	49.11
2.7	Profit & Loss Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.8	Cash & Bank Balance	6.03	76.05	138.04	218.52	304.04	388.70	472.37	553.19	629.28	704.00	793.57
	Total Assets	236.64	323.57	368.21	431.33	493.36	554.52	614.69	677.85	747.93	816.66	900.23

Table 10.14: Projected Balance Sheet

10.2 Financial Performance Indicators

a. Calculation of Financial Performance Indicators are given in the following tables 10.15 ,10.16,10.17 and 10.18.

(Nu. in Lacs Unless Otherwise Mentioned)

Operating Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	5.04	2.99	3.73	3.89	4.08	4.30	4.47	4.59	4.92	
Average DSCR	4.22									
Net Worth (Rs. Lacs)										
Total Equity	100.00	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27	117.27
General Reserves	0.00	46.37	108.09	188.29	267.39	345.63	422.89	503.13	590.29	676.09
Profit & Loss A/C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Worth (Rs. Lacs)	100.00	163.64	225.36	305.56	384.66	462.90	540.16	620.40	707.56	793.36
Net Debt (Rs. Lacs)										
Term Loans	136.64	136.64	119.56	102.48	85.40	68.32	51.24	34.16	17.08	0.00
Net Debt (Long Term)	136.64	136.64	119.56	102.48	85.40	68.32	51.24	34.16	17.08	0.00
Bridge Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loan Repayment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Debt (Bridge Loan)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt : Equity	1.37	0.83	0.53	0.34	0.22	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.00
Working Capital Loan	0.00	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
Net Debt (Short Term)	0.00	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
Net Profit After Tax	46.37	61.72	80.20	79.11	78.24	77.26	80.23	87.17	85.80	83.51
Capital Employed	236.64	323.57	368.21	431.33	493.36	554.52	614.69	677.85	747.93	816.66
Return on Capital Employed	19.60%	19.07%	21.78%	18.34%	15.86%	13.93%	13.05%	12.86%	11.47%	10.23%

Table 10.15: Financial Performance Indicators

b. Break Even Point

Calculation of B.E.P.	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year	6 th Year	7 th Year	8 th Year	9 th Year	10 th Year
Variable Cost	217.66	252.63	287.63	288.25	288.90	289.57	290.29	291.04	291.82	292.65
Fixed Cost	86.08	87.27	87.55	88.50	89.09	89.81	84.84	74.19	75.36	77.72
Break Even Point (B.E.P.)	56.47%	48.72%	42.54%	43.13%	43.55%	44.05%	41.76%	36.66%	37.38%	38.70%
Average B.E.P.	43.30%									

Table 10.16: Break Even Point

c. NPR and RI

Net Profit Ratio (NPR)	17.90%	20.42%	23.22%	22.90%	22.65%	22.37%	23.23%	25.24%	24.84%	24.20%
Average Net Profit Ratio	22.70%									

Table 10.17: NPR and RI

d. Return on Investment and payback period

Return on Investment (RI)	33.94%	45.17%	58.69%	57.89%	57.26%	56.54%	58.72%	63.879%	62.79%	61.17%
Average Return on Investment	55.60%									
Payback Period in Years	2.95									

Table 10.18: Return on Investment & Payback Period

Financial analysis reveals the following performance indicators given in table 10: 19

S. No.	Indicator	Values
1	Payback Period	2.95 years
2	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Average)	4.22
3	Return on Investment (Average)	55.60 %
4	Net Profit Ratio (Average)	22.70 %
5	Break Even Point (Average)	43.30 %
6	Debt Equity Ratio (Average)	0.36
7	Return on Capital Employed (Average)	15.62%
8	Net profit after tax (average)	Nu.75.97 Lacs
9	Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR)	47.72%
10	Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)	33.23%

Table 10.19: Performance Indicators

e. Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR)

S. No.	Years	Construction period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Inflows											
1.1	Net Profit after taxation	0.00	46.37	61.72	80.20	79.11	78.24	77.26	80.23	87.17	85.80	83.57
1.2	Depreciation	0.00	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	19.81	13.98	2.31	2.31	2.31
1.3	Interest on Term Loan & WC	0.00	19.42	18.40	16.35	14.30	12.25	10.20	8.15	6.10	4.05	3.03
1.4	Preliminary exp. w/off	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
1.5	Pre operative exp. w/off	0.00	0.00	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59
1.6	Salvage Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.7	Total Inflow	0.00	85.71	103.62	120.04	116.90	113.99	110.96	106.05	99.27	95.85	92.60
2	Outflows											
2.1	Investment in Fixed assets	249.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.2	Investment in working capital	23.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.3	Total Outflows	273.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Net Cash Flow	-273.27	85.71	103.62	120.04	116.90	113.99	110.96	106.05	99.27	95.85	92.60

Table 10.20: Discounted Cash Flow Statement for FIRR Calculation

- Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) 47.72%
- Net Present Value (NPV) Nu. 318.65 Lacs
- Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) 12%

The NPV of the project is positive (Nu. 318.65 Lacs) at the discount factor of 12% (i.e. the WACC) during the first 10 years of operation considered. This implies that the project generates sufficient funds to cover its cost, including loan repayments and interest payments during the period. This also indicates that the project can continue making profits even after 10 years, and hence the project is financially viable.

10.3 Risk and Sensitivity Analysis

- **Equipment Supply Delays** – The key plant and machineries required for the plant, as well as the power distribution system, are to be imported from India. Delays in dispatch or transportation can result in a delay in project completion. This delay can be mitigated if project implementation is entrusted to qualified consultants with considerable knowledge about the delivery track record of different suppliers. The equipment supply contract should be one that quantifies the liquidated damages to be borne by the supplier in the event of a delay in project implementation.
- **Funding Delays** – The progress of the project can always suffer from lack of timely availability of funds. The funding of the project is initially envisaged to take place through equity, while loan disbursements are scheduled along with the placement of the main machinery order. It is critical for the project to have the funding completely tied-up well before this date, so that funds are readily available without causing any interruption in project implementation.

a. Macro-economic Risks

Any slowdown in the economic growth, either as a consequence of political uncertainty/instability, or on account of macroeconomic factors, is likely to affect the transportation of mineral water to India and through India to other countries.

The consumption of mineral water will not slow down. However, the setting up of more mineral water units in India may affect the market for Bhutanese Mineral water.

b. Raw Material & Utility Supply Risks

The raw material (water has to be transported from the source to the plant through piping laid under the Paro – Chuzom road. Any deterioration in the road may affect the pipeline.

The PVC raw material for PET bottles will be transported from India to Bhutan, and part of the area en route is affected by insurgency and this may cause disturbance in the timely receipt of raw materials.

Sensitivity Analysis

The parameters considered on investment are summarized for sensitivity analysis in table 10.21 given below:

Case No.	Description	DSCR	B. E. P.	Net Profit Ratio	Return on Investment
	Base Case	2.39	56.47%	16.93%	32.10%
1	10% increase in cost of raw material	2.09	62.36%	13.05%	24.73%
2	10% increase in salary & wages	2.30	59.25%	15.79%	29.93%
3	10% increase in project cost	2.30	59.03%	15.83%	30.01%
4	5% increase in selling & distribution expenses	2.00	64.28%	11.93%	22.62%
5	10% increase in fixed cost	2.21	62.12%	14.60%	27.69%
6	10% decrease in selling prices	1.62	74.58%	7.70%	13.14%
7	5% increase in variable cost + 5% increase in fixed cost	2.08	63.86%	12.83%	24.32%
8	15% increase in cost of raw material	1.92	66.33%	10.81%	20.50%
9	15% decrease in selling price	1.23	88.82%	2.27%	3.66%
10	10% increase in selling & distribution exp.	1.62	74.58%	6.93%	13.14%

Table 10.21: Parameters for Sensitivity Analysis

In order to determine operating flexibility, the sensitivity of project break-even to variations in certain key operating parameters has been tested and given in table 10.22 given below:

S. No.	Particulars	Normal	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9	Case10
1	Installed Capacity (Nu. in Lacs) 100%	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80	616.80
2	Capacity Utilization	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
3	Actual Sales in Lacs Nu.	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08
4	COST OF PRODUCTION											
4.1	Raw Material Consumed	143.79	158.17	143.79	143.79	143.79	143.79	143.79	150.98	165.36	143.79	143.79
4.2	Consumables @5%	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.55	8.27	7.19	7.19
4.3	Power, Fuel & Water	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.83	6.50	6.50	6.50
4.4	Salary & Wages	36.78	36.78	40.46	36.78	36.78	40.46	36.78	38.62	36.78	36.78	36.78
4.5	Fringe Benefits @15%	5.52	5.52	6.07	5.52	5.52	6.07	5.52	5.79	5.52	5.52	5.52
4.6	Insurance	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.53	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.48	0.48
4.7	Repair & Maintenance @4%	4.67	4.67	4.67	5.13	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.90	4.67	4.67	4.67
4.8	Land Lease Rent	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.17	1.07	1.12	1.07	1.07	1.07
4.9	Other Administration Expenses	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.30	3.00	3.15	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Total	208.99	223.37	213.22	209.46	208.99	213.67	208.99	219.44	231.64	208.99	208.99
5	Selling & Distribution Expenses @15% on Sales	55.51	55.51	55.51	55.51	74.02	55.51	55.51	58.29	55.51	55.51	92.52
6	COST OF SALES	264.50	278.88	268.73	264.97	283.01	269.19	264.50	277.73	287.15	264.50	301.51
7	SALES	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	370.08	333.07	370.08	370.08	314.57	370.08
8	PROFIT BEFORE INTT. AND DEPR	105.58	91.20	101.35	105.11	87.07	100.89	68.57	92.35	82.93	50.07	68.57
9	Interest on Term Loan @12%	16.40	16.40	16.40	18.04	16.40	18.04	16.40	17.22	16.40	16.40	16.40
10	On Working Capital @13 %	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.33	3.03	3.18	3.03	3.03	3.03
11	Total Interest	19.42	19.42	19.42	21.06	19.42	21.37	19.42	20.40	19.42	19.42	19.42
12	Profit before Depreciation.	86.15	71.77	81.92	84.05	67.65	79.53	49.15	71.96	63.51	30.64	49.15
13	DEPRECIATION	19.81	19.81	19.81	21.79	19.81	21.79	19.81	20.80	19.81	19.81	19.81
14	Profit after Depreciation	66.34	51.97	62.12	62.26	47.84	57.74	29.34	51.16	43.70	10.83	29.34
15	Pre-operative Expenses Written off	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59
16	Preliminary Expenses Written off	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

S. No.	Particulars	Normal	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9	Case10
17	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	62.66	48.28	58.43	58.57	44.15	54.05	25.65	47.47	40.01	7.15	25.65
18	Taxation @30% of Net Profit	18.80	14.48	17.53	17.57	13.25	16.22	7.69	14.24	12.00	2.14	7.69
19	PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	43.86	33.80	40.90	41.00	30.91	37.84	17.95	33.23	28.01	5.00	17.95
20	Add : Depreciation	19.81	19.81	19.81	21.79	19.81	21.79	19.81	20.80	19.81	19.81	19.81
21	Add: Interest on Term Loan	16.40	16.40	16.40	18.04	16.40	18.04	16.40	17.22	16.40	16.40	16.40
	Total (A)	80.07	70.00	77.11	80.83	67.11	77.66	54.16	71.25	64.21	41.21	54.16
22	Interest on Term Loan	16.40	16.40	16.40	18.04	16.40	18.04	16.40	17.22	16.40	16.40	16.40
23	Repayment on Term Loan	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08
	Total (B)	33.48	33.48	33.48	35.12	33.48	35.12	33.48	34.30	33.48	33.48	33.48
	SURPLUS (A) - (B)	46.59	36.52	43.63	45.71	33.64	42.55	20.68	36.95	30.74	7.73	20.68
	DSCR (A/B)	2.39	2.09	2.30	2.30	2.00	2.21	1.62	2.08	1.92	1.23	1.62

Table 10.22: Sensitivity Analysis

c. Calculations of B.E.P., NPR and RI with Parameters for Sensitivity Analysis given in table 10.23 are as follows:

Case	Base	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Variable Cost	217.66	232.04	217.66	218.12	236.16	217.66	217.66	228.54	240.30	217.66	254.67
Fixed Cost	86.08	86.08	90.31	89.70	86.08	94.68	86.08	90.38	86.08	86.08	86.08
Break Even Point (B.E.P.)	56.47%	62.36%	59.25%	59.03%	64.28%	62.12%	74.58%	63.86%	66.33%	88.82%	74.58%
Net Profit Ratio (NPR)	16.93%	13.05%	15.79%	15.83%	11.93%	14.60%	7.70%	12.83%	10.81%	2.27%	6.93%
Return on Investment (RI)	32.10%	24.73%	29.93%	30.01%	22.62%	27.69%	13.14%	24.32%	20.50%	3.66%	13.14%

Table 10.23: Calculations of B.E.P., NPR and RI with Parameters for Sensitivity Analysis

- Indicative only considering 2 shifts of 8 hours each.

10.3.1 Risk and Sensitivity Case Analysis

Case 1: 10% increase in raw material cost will affect the project financial parameters in following heads:

- Total cost of production will rise by 6.88%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu.43.86 lacs to Nu.33.80 lacs.
- DSCR will also decrease to 2.09 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 62.36%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 13.05% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 3.88%. Return on investment will decrease by 7.37% from 32.10% to 24.73%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 2: 10 % Increase in Salary & Wages

- Total cost of production will rise by 2.02%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu.43.86 lacs to Nu. 40.90lacs.
- DSCR will also decrease to 2.30 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 59.25%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 15.79% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 1.14%. Return on investment will decrease by 2.17% from 32.10% to 29.93%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 3: 10 % Increase in Project Cost

- Total cost of production will rise by 0.22%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu.43.86 lacs to Nu.41.00 lacs. The interest (cost of finance) will increase from Nu.19.42 lacs to Nu.21.06 lacs
- DSCR will also decrease to 2.30 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 59.03%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 15.83% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 1.10%. Return on investment will decrease by 2.09% from 32.10% to 30.01%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 4: 5% increase in Selling & Distribution Exp.

- Cost of sales will increase by 7.00%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu.43.86 lacs to Nu. 30.91 lacs.
- DSCR will also decrease to 2.00 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.

- The B.E.P., which is 56.47% will rise to 64.28%, It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 11.93% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 5.00%. Return on investment will decrease by 9.48% from 32.10% to 22.62%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 5: 10 % Increase in Fixed Cost

- Total cost of production will rise by 2.24%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu.43.86 lacs to Nu.37.84 lacs. The interest (cost of finance) will increase from Nu.19.42 lacs to Nu.21.37 lacs
- DSCR will also decrease to 2.21 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 62.12%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 14.60% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 2.33%. Return on investment will decrease by 4.41% from 32.10% to 27.69%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 6: 10 % Decrease in Selling Prices

- The profit before interests and depreciation will decrease by 35.05%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu. 43.86 lacs to Nu.17.95 lacs.
- DSCR will also decrease to 1.62 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 74.58%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 7.70% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 9.23%. Return on investment will decrease by 18.96% from 32.10% to 13.14%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 7: 5 % Increase in Variable Cost + 5 % Increase In Fixed Cost

- Total cost of production will increase by 5%, reducing the profit after taxation by 24.24 % from Nu.43.86 lacs to Nu. 33.23 lacs. The interest (cost of finance) will increase from Nu.19.42 lacs to Nu.20.40 lacs.
- DSCR will also decrease to 2.08 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 63.86%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 12.83% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 4.10%. Return on investment will decrease by 8.68% from 50.89% to 42.21%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 8: 15 % Increase in Raw Material Cost

- Total cost of production will rise by 10.84%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu. 43.86 lacs to Nu. 28.01 lacs.
- DSCR will also decrease to 1.92 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 66.33%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 10.81% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 6.12%. Return on investment will decrease by 11.60% from 32.10% to 20.50%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 9: 15 % Decrease in Selling Prices

- The profit before interests and depreciation will decrease by 52.58%, reducing the profit after taxation from 43.86% to 5.00%.
- DSCR will also decrease to 1.23 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.
- The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 88.82%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.
- Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 2.27% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 14.66%. Return on investment will decrease by 28.44% from 32.10% to 3.66%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

Case 10: 10% increase in Selling & Distribution Exp.

Total cost of sales will rise from Nu. 264.50 lacs to Nu. 301.51 lacs by 13.99%, reducing the profit after taxation from Nu.43.86 lacs to Nu.17.95 lacs.

DSCR will also decrease to 1.62 from 2.39 in this case, which is still more than one and shows the loan servicing capability comfortably.

The B.E.P., which is 56.47%, will rise to 74.58%. It will only create minor effect on the financial viability of the project.

Net Profit Ratio will decrease to 6.93% from 16.93% affecting the profit margin by 10%. Return on investment will decrease by 18.96% from 32.10% to 13.14%, which is still higher.

All other important financial parameters are in the safe limit and the project will be financially viable in this case.

10.4 Cost Benefit Analysis

The proposed Mineral water project at Paro will not only contribute to the national exchequer but will also bring local economic development in the vicinity.

Mineral water is the natural resource, which without disturbing the local environment will be put to use for significant gain in the local economic development of the area.

There is no significant industrial activity in Paro Dzongkhag. The local population has a significant percentage in search of employment. The setting up of the project will generate local employment, boost to local business and revenues for the state.

The local demand for bottled water is partly served by the existing company, Bhutan Agro Industries Limited, Thimphu, with its flagship brand “Mountain Spring Water”. At present the consumer is paying Nu.20/- for one litre bottle. The Paro brand Mineral water will create the competition and bring the cost down, making packaged Mineral Water affordable to more and more people in the country.

The total project cost estimate for the proposed project works out to Nu. 273.27 lacs. This project will generate direct employment offered for 62 persons and the local economy will get a boost by way of transportation services for input raw material for PET bottles, consumables and packed cartons as finished goods for distribution in Bhutan and rest of the world through India, development of local support services to the plant. The general business environment will substantially improve as the export of the mineral water increases. The project offers many important advantages to Bhutan, viz.:

The project offers many important advantages to Bhutan, viz.:

- The cost of the main raw material, which is water from aquifer near the Paro-Thimphu highway road is free and is presently wasted, will be put to economic use without and detrimental impact on the local ecology and environment.
- Availability of drinking water in most of the countries including neighboring India and Bangladesh is a serious problem. The pure water from Bhutan will cater to these markets and the country will join the elite group of countries, which produce the top end pristine Mineral water directly from source.
- International Branding for Mineral water will make the area Paro known internationally.
- Paro is already a known tourist destination in Bhutan as the tourist arrives first in Paro as the only international airport of the country is situated here. It will be now famous as source of pure mineral water also.
- Development of other small agro based industries for export to cash on the established name of the area in the Mineral Water segment.
- Revenues generation for the state in terms of the taxes.

The unit will contribute to the national exchequer by way of income tax, land lease charges, power consumption charges. Product export will earn Indian currency as well as foreign currencies as the export markets in Thailand, Bangladesh, Japan, Middle East and Europe are tapped progressively. At the national level it will help in solving the unemployment problem to some extent.

Direct impact on economy will be through following direct revenue generations:

- Land lease charges
- Interest payments
- Insurance charges
- Employee salaries including the employee fringe benefits
- Income Tax payment to Government
- Misc. local purchasing

The unit will contribute to the national exchequer by way of income tax, land lease charges, power consumption charges. Product export will earn in Indian currency as well as hard currencies as the Japanese, Middle Eastern and European markets are tapped progressively. At the national level it will help in solving the unemployment problem to some extent.

This project has no polluting processes thus will not make any adverse impact on the environment. The NPV of the project is positive (Nu. 318.65 lacs) at the discount factor of 12% (i.e. the WACC) during the first 10 years of operation considered. This also indicates that the project will continue making profits even after 10 years, thus creating the sustainability of the increased economic activities in the area.

Paro Dzongkhag will benefit in the following other ways also:

- At present the industrial environment is non-existent for non-metallurgical industry and this unit will provide the nucleus for agro industries growth in the Dzongkhag.
- This will spur the growth of agri-processing support technical institutions in the Dzongkhag.
- An impetus will be provided for generation of services to support the increasing economic activities in the region.

Based on the risk and sensitive case analysis , it is seen that the project will remain profitable in most circumstances, whether it may be increase in variable cost like raw material, power, selling & distribution expenses etc. or there may be increase in fixed cost like salary, interest rate, insurance, lease rental etc.

As such, the present prospective is good. This project is viable and designed to face most of uncertainties of future and able to pay its financial and legal obligation forever. There will be no risk to the investor who is establishing this project. The investment of the entrepreneur as well as the banker is safe and secured in this project.