

**Pre-feasibility Study** 

# MANUFACTURING UNIT FOR HOUSEHOLD VACUUM CLEANER

August 2021

The figures and financial projections are approximate due to fluctuations in exchange rates, energy costs, and fuel prices etc. Users are advised to focus on understanding essential elements such as production processes and capacities, space, machinery, human resources, and raw material etc. requirements. Project investment, operating costs, andrevenues can change daily. For accurate financial calculations, utilize financial calculators on SMEDA's website and consult financial experts to stay current with market conditions.

Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority Ministry of Industries and Production Government of Pakistan

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# 1. DISCLAIMER

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# 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A vacuum cleaner is a household device, used for cleaning, by creating a partial vacuum to suck dust and dirt, from floors and other surfaces. The dirt/dust is collected in a dust bag for later disposal. Vacuum cleaners are manufactured in a variety of sizes and models which are used indoor in homes, offices, shops, etc.

The first attempt to provide a mechanical solution to floor cleaning was made in England in 1599. On June 8, 1869, Chicago inventor, Ives McGaffey patented a "sweeping machine". The early versions of vacuum cleaners were bulky, noisy, smelly, and unsuccessful. With the advancement of technology, during the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a widespread use of technological advancement was achieved which led to the development of the modern-day vacuum cleaners. Following are the benefit of vacuum cleaners.

- Vacuum cleaner saves time and energy.
- Vacuum cleaners are easy to use.
- Vacuum cleaners are equipped with HEPA or other type of filters which blocks, removes air borne disease causing germs, bacteria and viruses
- Vacuum cleaners are very useful in removing pet hair which are stuck in piles of carpet.

Rapid urbanization is expected to contribute to the growth of the vacuum cleaner in the coming times. Pakistan's current population is about one-third urban which is expected to rise to nearly 50% by 2025. In 2020, Pakistan imported vacuum cleaners of worth USD 1.39 million under the HS code 8508.<sup>1</sup>

This "Pre-feasibility Document" provides details for setting up a "Manufacturing unit for Household Vacuum Cleaner" (hereinafter referred to as the proposed unit/proposed business). The proposed unit is established to manufacture vacuum cleaners mainly for domestic use. The proposed business may be established in major cities such as Karachi, Lahore, Sargodha, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Sialkot, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Gujranwala, Multan, etc. These cities are suitable locations due to presence of good industrial infrastructure and easy availability of skilled labor and raw materials.

The proposed unit has an annual capacity of producing 50,960 household vacuum cleaners. The production includes four types of products; differentiated on the basis of their power consumption and method of usage. The proposed unit, at 100% capacity, will produce 15,120 vacuum cleaners of 1800 watts, 14,000 vacuum cleaners of 2000 watts, 8,400 vacuum cleaners of 2200 watts and 13,440 cordless handheld vacuum cleaners. During the first year of production the proposed unit will utilize 50% of its total capacity and will manufacture 7,560 vacuum cleaners of 1800-watt, 7,000 vacuum cleaners of 2000 watt, 4,200 vacuum cleaners of 2,200 watt and



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>https://comtrade.un.org/</u>

6,720 vacuum cleaners of cordless handheld vacuum cleaner vacuum cleaners. In the proposed model, the outer body of the vacuum cleaner is manufactured through injection molding machine. Electronic components and fasteners, etc. are purchased from the market. All the parts are assembled to form the final product.

The proposed project will be set up in a rented building having an area of 3,690 sq. ft. (16.40 Marla). The proposed business requires a total investment of PKR 35.26 million. This includes capital investment of PKR 25.55 million and working capital of PKR 9.71 million. This project is financed through 100% equity in which case the Net Present Value (NPV) is PKR 123.53 million with an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 45% and a Payback period of 3.40 years. Further, this project is expected to generate Gross Annual Revenues of PKR 209.90 million during 1<sup>st</sup> year of operations, Gross Profit (GP) ratio ranging from 15% to 21% and Net Profit (NP) ratio ranging from 3% to 10% during the projection period of 10 years. The proposed project will achieve its estimated breakeven point at capacity of 35% (17,869 units) with annual revenue of PKR 147.20 million.

The proposed project may also be established using leveraged financing. At 50% financing at a cost of KIBOR+3%, the proposed production unit for household vacuum cleaner provides Net Present Value (NPV) of PKR 139.84 million, Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 42% and Payback period of 3.61 years. Further, this project is expected to generate Net Profit (NP) ratio ranging from 3% to 10% during the projection period of ten years. The proposed project will achieve its estimated breakeven point at capacity of 36% (18,345 units) with annual revenue of PKR 151.13 million.

The proposed project will provide employment opportunities to 58 people. The legal business status of this project is proposed as "Sole Proprietorship or Partnership".

# 3. INTRODUCTION TO SMEDA

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) was established in October 1998 with the objective to provide fresh impetus to the economy through development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

With a mission "to assist in employment generation and value addition to the national income, through development of the SME sector, by helping increase the number, scale and competitiveness of SMEs", SMEDA has carried out 'sectorial research' to identify policy, access to finance, business development services, strategic initiatives and institutional collaboration and networking initiatives.

Preparation and dissemination of prefeasibility studies in key areas of investment has been a successful hallmark of SME facilitation by SMEDA.

Concurrent to the prefeasibility studies, a broad spectrum of business development services is also offered to the SMEs by SMEDA. These services include identification of experts and consultants and delivery of need-based capacity building



programs of different types in addition to business guidance through help desk services.

National Business Development Program for SMEs (NBDP) is a project of SMEDA, funded through Public Sector Development Program of Government of Pakistan.

The NBDP envisages provision of handholding support / business development services to SMEs to promote business startup, improvement of efficiencies in existing SME value chains to make them globally competitive and provide conducive business environment through evidence-based policy-assistance to the Government of Pakistan. The Project is objectively designed to support SMEDA's capacity of providing an effective handholding to SMEs. The proposed program aimed at facilitating around 314,000 SME beneficiaries over a period of five years.

# 4. PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The objective of the pre-feasibility study is primarily to facilitate potential entrepreneurs in project identification for investment. The project pre-feasibility may form the basis of an important investment decision and in order to serve this objective, the document/study covers various aspects of project concept development, start-up, and production, marketing, finance and business management.

The purpose of this document is to provide information to the potential investors about establishing a "Manufacturing Unit for Household Vacuum Cleaner". The document provides a general understanding of the business to facilitate potential investors in crucial and effective investment decisions.

The need to come up with pre-feasibility reports for undocumented or minimally documented sectors attain greater imminence as the research that precedes such reports reveal certain thumb rules; best practices developed by existing enterprises by trial and error, and certain industrial norms that become a guiding source regarding various aspects of business set up and its successful management.

Apart from carefully studying the whole document one must consider critical aspects provided later on, which form basis of any investment decision.

# 5. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT & PRODUCTS

This section provides details about the proposed project, proposed products, specifications of the proposed products, raw materials requirements, equipment and machinery requirements and the process of manufacturing household vacuum cleaners.

A vacuum cleaner is an electric appliance that uses suction to collect dust, dirt and other small particles from floors, carpets, upholstery and other surfaces. Vacuum cleaner is an essential appliance for homeowners due to its ease and efficiency in cleaning. A vacuum cleaner uses a fan to create the suction to effectively pick up dirt



and dust. Conceptually, the fan works as a reversed blower which creates a negative pressure (vacuum). The fan blows air towards the outlet, which forces air to enter the vacuum from the inlet. This can be thought of as air from the inlet "replacing" the air blown away by the fan. Since the fan spins at a constant speed, it creates a constant stream of air that travels from the inlet, through the vacuum's internal piping, and eventually to the outlet. The airstream is powerful enough to pick up and carry any dust or dirt near the vacuum's inlet. This dusty air eventually reaches the vacuum's bag where the dust is trapped (collected) for later disposal. The air leaves through the porous bag.

Vacuum cleaner is operated by electricity. It reduces the time of cleaning and increases the quality of cleanliness; when compared with the option of simple sweeping/ mopping. Vacuum cleaners, which are used in residential or commercial buildings, are manufactured in a variety of sizes and models. The available vacuum cleaners include small battery-powered hand-held devices, wheeled Sledge models for home use, domestic central vacuum cleaners, huge stationary industrial appliances that can handle several hundred liters of dust before being emptied. In addition to these, self-propelled vacuum trucks are also used for recovery of large spills or removal of contaminated soil.

Main types of vacuum cleaners are listed below:

- Mains-operated vacuum cleaners
- Commercial vacuum cleaners
- Cordless vacuum cleaners
- Robot vacuum cleaners

#### Mains-operated Vacuum Cleaners

Mains powered means a vacuum cleaner connected to a mains voltage electrical supply during its operation. This category includes mains-operated cylinder and mains-operated upright vacuum cleaners.

Upright vacuum cleaners are also called Beat and Brush vacuum cleaners, because the roller brush in the head assists dirt removal from the surface, which makes it especially suited for carpet flooring. In upright vacuum cleaners, the head forms an integral part of the housing and the integrated handle above the housing, which means the entire cleaner is moved over the surface to be cleaned.

The two most distinctive types of subcategories within the cylinder vacuum cleaner category are the sledge and barrel as shown in Figure 1. Barrel vacuum cleaners are also known as "tub" vacuum cleaners and are the most popular for non-domestic purposes.





#### Figure 1 Barrel and Sledge Vacuum Cleaners

# Barrel Vacuun Cleaner

# **Sledge Vacuum Cleaner**

#### **Commercial Vacuum Cleaners**

Commercial dry vacuum cleaners are generally not very different from domestic vacuum cleaners, except that they generally have a stronger construction and larger container; allowing them to operate for longer hours, around 5-6 times more than the domestic vacuum cleaners.

#### **Cordless Vacuum Cleaners**

Cordless means a vacuum cleaner with integrated electrical supply (usually low voltage DC) using rechargeable battery storage of electricity for operational use. It is only connected to the mains electrical supply for the purpose of recharging the batteries. Cordless vacuum cleaners are assumed to follow the same use pattern as mains-operated vacuums. However, most cordless vacuums often do not have sufficient run time, as cordless vacuum cleaners have a battery life of 15-40 minutes while only a few can run for up to 60 minutes.

#### **Robot Vacuum Cleaners**

Robot vacuum cleaners perform cleaning autonomously, i.e., without human intervention. The robot vacuum cleaner is a battery-operated vacuum cleaner with a "self-drive" system. The system is using a sensory feedback control to clean surfaces automatically. Some vacuum cleaners include both a camera and Wi-Fi allowing the end-user to remote control the unit while other models are simpler with a more random cleaning pattern. Many robot vacuum cleaners are equipped with a "dock" which makes the vacuum cleaner able to charge itself whenever it is needed.

#### **Capacity of Vacuum Cleaners**

The suction capacity indicates how powerful the vacuum cleaner is and the air volume indicates how much air the vacuum cleaner is able to move. The suction power adds up the suction capacity and the air volume and indicates how much power the vacuum cleaner has. This is an indication of how good the vacuum cleaner is to clean i.e., the effectiveness of cleaning. The suction power of vacuum cleaners is measured in Watt (W). The suction power is measured at the end of the



tube of a complete vacuum cleaner (i.e., with tube, hose and filters – but without nozzle).

A good cleaning result (dust collection capacity) is obtained when the suction power is high and the nozzle is of a good quality i.e., the suction power together with the nozzle gives good cleaning result.

The result is shown as a percentage and indicates the quantity of dust collected. The results obtained on hard surfaces are from 90 to 100% and on carpets from 50 to 85%.

#### Proposed Products

The proposed unit will manufacture vacuum cleaners for households use. Two types of vacuum cleaners will be manufactured: mains-operated Sledge vacuum cleaner and cordless handheld vacuum cleaner.

#### Sledge Vacuum Cleaner

Sledge vacuum cleaners are suitable for cleaning bare floors, stairs, floor under furniture and the attachments are handy for cleaning drapes and upholstery. Some Sledge vacuum cleaners are as good as uprights at cleaning carpets. Most Sledge vacuums are quieter, and the separate powerhead makes them seem lighter as well. They come equipped with a suction hose and a retractable cord for easy maneuvering. Sledge models have a separate unit for the motor and receptacle for ease of use. That makes these devices best for furniture and multi-surface use. Figure 2 shows Sledge vacuum cleaner.







#### **Cordless handheld Vacuum Cleaner**

These miniature models are cordless machines. These are handy for light, quick surface cleaning on short-pile carpets and bare floors and upholstery. These are also useful for cleaning car's interior. Cordless handheld vacuum cleaners can clean areas that are difficult to access by the upright and Sledge vacuum cleaner. Portable and cordless designs make these vacuum cleaners more ideal for cleaning small areas. Cordless handheld vacuums are lightweight, quiet and easy to use. They are typically battery powered, making them portable and handy for cleaning up small spills. Figure 3 shows cordless handheld vacuum cleaner.

#### Figure 3 Cordless Handheld Vacuum Cleaner



The proposed manufacturing unit will manufacture the body of vacuum cleaners and other parts will be purchased from local market or will be imported. Then these parts will be assembled to form the final product.

#### Specifications of the Proposed Products

The proposed project will manufacture sledge vacuum cleaner of 1800 watts, 2000 watts and 2200 watts. Key components in a mains-operated Sledge vacuum cleaner are shown in Figure 4.

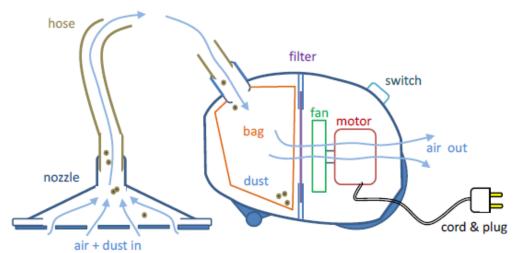


Figure 4: Key Components in a Mains Operated Vacuum

The outer shell holds two buttons, one for power and one for pushing in the cords, an adjuster for the suction power and two lids, one that opens the vacuum cleaners dust bag and one for the air-filter. Inside view of vacuum cleaner is shown in figure 5.





#### Figure 5: Inside View of Vacuum Cleaner

The cord is placed next to the motor on the inside of the vacuum cleaner. The cord has a connected break and spiral torsion spring, which drags the cord inside automatically when the button is pushed down and further makes it move in steps before slowing down before the end.

The motor is powered via the cord and regulated from the power-button, placed on the top of the machine, via cables. The power of the motor is regulated from a circuit board. The motor consists of a spinning turbine that cuts the air and creates an airflow that creates a spin and suction power in the nozzle. The motor is further silenced with rubber seals on the front and back to prevent the vibration created by the turbine. The dust bag is placed on the front of the vacuum cleaner and can easily be changed and checked on from an opening lid on the shell.

#### Proposed Markets

The proposed manufacturing unit sells its products in the wholesale market.

#### 5.1. Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment required for "Manufacturing Unit for Household Vacuum Cleaners" are briefly discussed below:

#### Injection Molding Machine 550-Ton

Injection molding machine will be used for manufacturing outer body of vacuum cleaners. For shaping the body of vacuum cleaners, molds will be used. Molds will be separately purchased or manufactured as per the required design from the market. The proposed project will use a 550-Ton injection molding machine with cycle time ranging between 80-150 seconds per mold.

Figure 6 shows the injection molding machine.

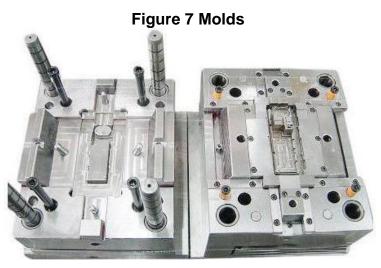




#### Figure 6 Injection Molding Machine

#### <u>Molds</u>

A mold is a hollow metal block (usually made of iron or steel) into which molten plastic is injected to form a certain fixed shape. The mold is opened after cooling process and the ejector rod of the injection molding machine pushes the ejector plate of the mold to further eject moldings. Different molds are used for manufacturing of different types of vacuum cleaners. These molds are manufactured according to customer's requirement and detailed design of the final product. Figure 7 shows molds.



#### Electric Chain Pulley

An electric chain pulley is used for lifting or moving heavy objects. An electric motor and controller are used to lift, lower and accelerate or decelerate the speed of the pulley. Electric chain pulleys are ideal for use in industrial production lines and small machine shops where more frequent and faster lifting is required. The electric chain pulley used in the proposed project is used to lift molds for injection molding machine and other heavy objects. Figure 8 shows electric chain pulley.



#### Figure 8 Electric Chain Pulley



#### **Granules Mixing Machine**

This machine is widely used for mixing granule materials of different colors. Mixing can be done in a short period of time, because of high performance of this machine. This mixing machine has a capacity of mixing 150 kg of granule material per hour has an electricity power of 4 KW. Figure 9 shows granules mixing machine.

#### Figure 9: Granules Mixing Machine



#### Hand Tools & Material Handling Equipment

#### Platform Trolley

Platform trolley is used for carrying load or to transport the materials from one point to another point. In the proposed project, trolley is used to carry the raw materials to raw material store and production department as well as to carry the final products to finished goods store room. Figure 10 shows platform trolley.



#### Figure 10 Platform Trolley



#### **Grinding Machine**

A grinding machine is used to make the edges of the plastic body smooth after the fabrication process. Figure 11 shows grinding machine.

#### Figure 11 Grinding Machine



#### Plastic Cutter Knife

Plastic cutter knife is used to cut the extra plastic from the body after the fabrication process. Figure 12 shows plastic cutter knife.

#### Figure 12: Plastic Cutter Knife



#### Hand Drill Machine with Accessories

A drill or drilling machine is a tool primarily used for making round holes or driving fasteners. It is fitted with a bit, either a drill or driver, depending on application,



secured by a chuck. Some powered drills also include a hammer function. Drilling machine requires electricity power of 0.55 KW. Figure 13 shows drill machine with accessories.



#### Figure 13: Drill Machine with Accessories

#### Digital Clamp Meter

A clamp meter is an electrical test tool that combines a basic digital multi-meter with an electric current sensor. Clamp measure current and probes measure voltage. Having a hinged jaw integrated into an electrical meter allows technicians to clamp the jaws around a wire, cable or other conductor at any point in an electrical system, then measure current in that circuit without disconnecting it from power source. Figure 14 shows digital clamp meter.

#### Figure 14: Digital Clamp Meter



#### T Shaped Nut/Screw Driver

A T shaped nut/screw driver is a tool for tightening nuts, screws and bolts. It consists of a socket attached to a shaft and T shaped handle and is similar in appearance and use to a screwdriver. It generally has a hollow shaft to accommodate a shank onto which a nut/screw is threaded. It is typically used for lower torque applications and is frequently used in the appliance repair and electronics industries. Figure 15 shows T shaped nut/screw driver.



#### Figure 15 T Shaped Nut/Screw Driver



#### Combination Tool Set (Total 142 Pieces)

Combination tool set includes hexagonal sockets, star sockets, flex handle, ratchet wrench, extension bar, universal joint, three-way adopter, spark plug socket, L-handle, spinner handle, nut spanner, hammer, combination pliers, curved jaw locked wrench, screw driver and flexible extension bar. Figure 16 shows combination tool set (142 Pieces).

#### Figure 16 Combination Tool Set (142 Pieces)



#### Soldering Iron (Kavya)

A soldering iron is a hand tool used in soldering. It supplies heat to melt solder so that it can flow into the joint between two work pieces. A soldering iron is composed of a heated metal tip and an insulated handle. Heating is often achieved electrically, by passing an electric current (supplied through an electrical cord or battery cables) through a resistive heating element. Figure 17 shows soldering iron.



Figure 17 Soldering Iron (Kavya)



#### Hole Saw Cutter Set (11 Pieces)

A hole saw (also styled hole saw), also known as a hole cutter is a saw blade of annular (ring) shape, whose annular kerf creates a hole in the work piece without having to cut up the core material. It is used in a drill. Hole saws typically have a pilot drill bit (arbor) at its center to keep the saw teeth from moving. Figure 18 shows hole saw cutter set.

#### Figure 18 Hole Saw Cutter Set



#### <u>Weigh Scale</u>

Weigh Scale is a device used to measure quantities of raw materials, which afterwards are mixed together in the mixer in specific ratios. Weigh scale used in the proposed project is shown in Figure 19.



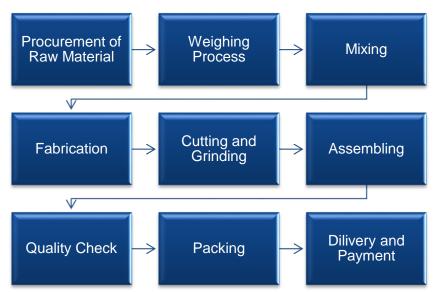
### 5.2. Process Flow of Production Unit for Household Vacuum Cleaner

The process flow of production unit for vacuum cleaner is shown in Figure 20.



### Figure 19 Weigh Scale

#### Figure 20: Process Flow of Manufacturing Unit for House hold Vacuum Cleaner



Brief description of the process flow is provided below:

#### Procurement of Raw Material

Main raw material used to manufacture plastic parts of vacuum cleaner are Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene /ABS (plastic granules). Other components to be procured for manufacturing vacuum cleaner are electric motor, fan, power cord, plastic bag, handle, filter, screws, cable re-winder, extension wand, crevice tool, floor brush, sofa brush, axial fan, on/off power button, rechargeable batteries, charging cable, HEPA filter, small rotatory motor and fan (for handheld vacuum cleaner). Other than ABS, all other items are purchased from local markets as they are easily available in all major cities in Pakistan. The proposed unit will maintain raw material inventory for ABS material equal to 2 months of production and for other items equals to 15 days of production.

#### Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)

ABS is an opaque thermoplastic and amorphous polymer. "Thermoplastic" (as opposed to "thermoset") refers to the way the material responds to heat. By contrast, thermoset plastics can only be heated once (typically during the injection molding process).

ABS offers a good balance of impact, heat, chemical and abrasion resistance, dimensional stability, tensile strength, surface hardness, rigidity and electrical characteristics. ABS plastic remains hard, rigid and tough even at low temperatures. It is available in fire-retardant, heat-resistant and palatable grades.

Generally, plastic granules are imported from international markets. Imported plastic granules are also available in local market, the granules are generally available in a packing of 25 kg bag. The proposed business maintains raw material inventory of two months. The payment to supplier is made on credit basis within 30 days of receipt of raw material.





#### Figure 21: Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)

Following items will be purchased for assembling:

#### Parts for Sledge Vacuum Cleaner

#### **Electric Motor**

An electric motor, with a fan, is the main component of the vacuum cleaner. Electric motor spins the fan, sucking the air and other particles and pushing it out to the other side into a dust bag to create vacuum. The proposed manufacturing unit will use motors of 1,800 watts, 2,000 watts and 2,200 watts. Figure 22 shows picture of electric motor, commonly used in vacuum cleaners.

#### Figure 22: Vacuum Cleaner Electric Motor



#### **Power Cable**

Power cable is the main cable that provides power to electric vacuum cleaner. The length of installed power cord in vacuum cleaner is approximately 8 meters. It is kept long to allow movement of the device in all parts of the room during cleaning operation. Figure 23 shows picture of power cable.



#### Figure 23 Wire Used in Vacuum Cleaner



#### Cable Re-winder

Cable re-winder operates on an automatic mechanism that allows the long cable of the vacuum cleaner to be collected inside the vacuum cleaner's case when it is not in use. Figure 24 shows picture of cable re-winder.

Figure 24 Cable Rewinder



#### Axial Fan

A vacuum cleaner's fan creates a pressure difference that generates suction. Directly after the fan, the air particles become denser, which leads to a high-pressure area. Since gases travel from areas of high pressure to low pressure, the air travels from the fan towards the exhaust port. Just as a high-pressure area is created after the fan, a low-pressure area is created before the fan. Therefore, an airstream travels from the relatively high-pressure inlet to the low-pressure area before the fan. Overall, this creates a stream of air that travels from the inlet to the exhaust. An axial fan has precise angles to optimize the amount of air it can displace. Figure 25 shows an axial fan.

#### Figure 25 Axial Fan





#### Hose (Plastic Pipe)

A vacuum cleaner hose is a long cylindrical object which connects to a port on a vacuum. Once the hose is attached, the suction is pulled through the hose to remove dirt, dust and debris from the areas that may be hard to reach using the main section of the cleaner. The length of hose is around 5 meters. Figure 26 shows picture of hose (plastic pipe).

#### Figure 26 Hose (Plastic Pipe)



#### Filter

The filter in vacuum cleaner separates the heavy, solid objects from the dust. Filter is important for regular functioning of vacuum cleaner. Filter helps to prevent large objects from either breaking the fan blades or punching holes in the dust bag.

Figure 27 shows filter.



#### Dust Bag

Dust bags are made of woven material, having tiny holes which are large enough to let air particles pass, but too small for dirt particles to pass through it. When the air current flows into the bag, all the air flows through the bag, but the dirt and debris is collected in the bag. Figure 28 shows picture of dust bag.

# Figure 28 Dust Particles Bag



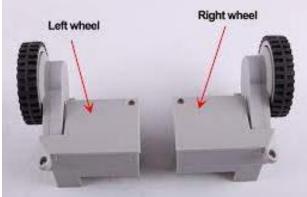
#### Handle

Handle is attached with the extension wand. On/off button is placed on the handle. Handle makes the vacuum easier to use. Figure 29 shows picture of Handle.



#### Wheels

Wheels are attached at the bottom of vacuum cleaners. These wheels allow an easy movement of vacuum cleaner from one place to another, otherwise it becomes quite difficult to hold it while cleaning. Figure 30 shows picture of wheels.



#### Figure 30 Wheels

#### **Speed Adjustment Button**

To control the function of vacuum cleaner, a button is fixed in its handle. This button allows to fix the sucking power and speed of the vacuum cleaner. Figure 31 shows picture of button.

#### Figure 31: Speed Adjustment Button





#### **Dust Level Indicator**

Dust bag is provided with an indicator, in the form of a small light installed in vacuum cleaner that indicates when the bag gets full. Figure 32 shows dust bag indicator.

#### Figure 32 Dust Bag Full Indicator



#### Printed Circuit Board

Printed circuit board is an electronic circuit consisting of thin strips of a conducting material such as copper, which have been etched from a layer fixed to a flat insulating sheet called a printed circuit. Printed circuit boards (PCBs) are used to mechanically support and electrically connect electronic components using conductive pathways. Figure 33 shows printed circuit board.



#### Figure 33 Printed Circuit Board

#### On/Off Button

On/Off button is connected with circuit board through wires and it controls the on and off function of a vacuum cleaner. This button is used in both types of vacuum cleaners. Figure 34 shows on/off button.

#### Figure 34 On/Off Button



#### Attachments

Most vacuum cleaners are supplied with numerous specialized attachments, such as tools, brushes and extension wands, which allow the vacuum cleaner to reach



otherwise inaccessible places or to be used for cleaning a variety of surfaces. The most common of these tools are:

- Floor brush
- Sofa brush
- Crevice tool

#### **Extension Wand**

Extension wand is an attachment of vacuum cleaner. One end of this can be connected to handle and other to the brush. Extension wands are used to increase the length of brush. Figure 35 shows picture of extension wand.



#### Floor Brush

Floor brush is attached to extension wand. It cleans the dust particles by sucking action and transferring it to dust bag through hose pipe. This is used for cleaning the surface of floors and carpets. Figure 36 shows picture of floor brush.

#### Figure 36 Floor Brush



#### Sofa Brush

Sofa brush is used to clean the dust of sofa sets. It is attached with the extension wand. It sucks the dust particles. Figure 37 shows picture of sofa brushes.





#### Crevice Tool

Crevice is also a type of brush, which is used for narrow spaces on surfaces. Figure 38 shows picture of crevice tool.



#### Parts for Cordless handheld Vacuum Cleaner

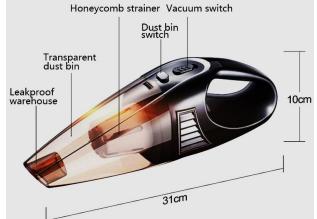
Parts for cordless handheld vacuum cleaner include charging cable, on and off switch, rechargeable battery, motor, fan, and HEPA filter Figure 39 and Figure 40 shows parts of cordless handheld vacuum cleaner.



#### Figure 39 Parts of Cordless handheld Vacuum Cleaner



#### Figure 40 Parts of Cordless Handheld Vacuum Cleaner



#### **HEPA Filter**

A HEPA filter is used to filter the dust in cordless handheld vacuum cleaner. Figure 41 shows HEPA filter.



#### **Charging Cable**

A charging cable is used to charge the cordless handheld vacuum cleaner. Figure 42 shows charging cable.



#### **Rechargeable Battery**

Another important component of the cordless handheld vacuum cleaner is the rechargeable battery. The power in the battery limits the amount of suction capacity of the vacuum. Most cordless handheld vacuums use battery packs of about 12



volts. Most cordless handheld vacuums can create powerful suction for about 20 minutes. Figure 43 shows rechargeable battery.

#### Figure 43 Rechargeable Battery



#### Rotatory Motor and Fan

The motor is essential to the suction of the vacuum. A fan that creates the suction is connected to the axial shaft. Therefore, the faster the shaft rotates, the more suction the vacuum will create. The power of motor is 24 watts. Figure 44 shows rotatory motor and fan.

#### Figure 44 Rotatory Motor and Fan



#### Selection and Weighing Process

ABS material-colored granules are selected according to the color of the final product. A weighing scale is used to measure the quantities of granules required for making the vacuum leaners' body parts in a batch.

#### <u>Mixing</u>

After weighing the granules, a mixing machine mixes the granules in the required proportion. Quantities are measured by a weighing scale. After uniform mixing, the mixed granules are ready to be filled into the feeding hopper of injection molding machine. The mixer used in the proposed project has a mixing capacity of 150 kg per hour. Mixing is done in batches as per need. Figure 45 shows granules mixing machine.



#### Figure 45 Granules Mixing Machine



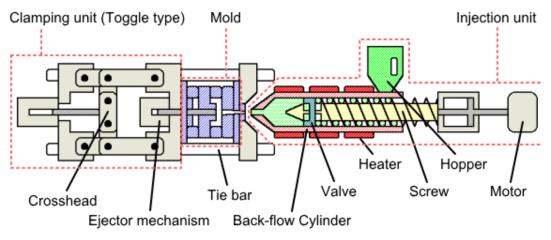
#### **Fabrication**

#### Injection Molding

Before starting the production process, a detailed computer-aided design (CAD) for each vacuum cleaner part is prepared by CAD engineers. Computer-aided design shows the details of product. Molds are custom designed according to the CAD diagram.

Injection molding is a method to make molded products by injecting plastic materials molten by heat into a mold and then cooling and solidifying them. Injection molding machine is divided into 2 units i.e., a clamping unit and an injection unit. The functions of the clamping unit are opening and closing a die and the ejection of products. The functions of the injection unit are to melt plastic granules by heat and then to inject molten plastic into a mold.

The screw of injection molding machine is rotated to melt plastic introduced from the hopper and to accumulate molten plastic in front of the screw. After the required amount of molten plastic is accumulated, injection process is stared. Figure 46 shows the sections of injection molding machine.



#### Figure 46: Injection Molding Machine



While molten plastic is flowing in a mold, the machine controls the moving speed of the screw or injection speed. On the other hand, the machine controls dwell pressure<sup>2</sup> after molten plastic fills out cavities. The cycle of plastic injection molding is defined as follows.

Molding cycle t (sec) = t1+t2+t3+t4, where, t1 is the injection time = injection time + dwelling time (sec), t2 is the cooling time (sec), t3 is the time (sec) needed to remove the molded product, and t4 is the time (sec) needed to open and close the mold. The cooling stage is normally the longest part of the molding cycle and can account for up to 80 percent of the total cycle time.

Table 1 shows parameters of injection molding machine.

#### **Table 1 Injection Molding Machine**

Description	
Cycle time per Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt (seconds)	80
Cycle time per Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt (seconds)	100
Cycle time per Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt (seconds)	120
Cycle time per Handheld Vacuum Cleaner (seconds)	60
Machine Setup Time per Mold (Hour)	1
Average No. of cavities per mold for Sledge Vacuum	1
Average No. of cavities per mold for Handheld Vacuum	2

#### Manufacturing of Outer Body

#### Sledge Vacuum Cleaner

The outer body of the vacuum cleaner in the proposed project is made by injection molding machine. Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) is used as the raw material. Figure 47 shows outer body of vacuum cleaner.

#### Figure 47: Outer Body of Vacuum Cleaner





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Dwell pressure is the pressure that is applied during the period after the entire cavity has been filled with molten plastic until the gate has been sealed.

#### **Cordless handheld Vacuum Cleaner**

Outer body and transparent plastic dustbin of cordless handheld vacuum cleaner is manufactured through injection molding. Figure 48 shows body of cordless handheld vacuum cleaner.

#### Figure 48 Body of Cordless handheld Vacuum Cleaner



#### **Cutting and Grinding**

In this step, the extra plastic attached with the molded parts is removed manually using a plastic cutter. After cutting the extra plastic, the edges of the molded parts are ground using grinding machine to make the rough edges smooth.

#### <u>Assembling</u>

Assembling process involves joining the molded parts with other parts of the vacuum cleaner. For assembling, workers are divided into 9 teams. Each team consists of two persons, 1 technician/ electrician and 1 helper. It takes 40 minutes to assemble a sledge vacuum cleaner and 15 minutes to assemble a cordless handheld vacuum cleaner.

#### **Quality Checking**

Production supervisor monitors the assembly process and can reject parts and/or sub-assemblies which do not conform to the required quality standards. Production Supervisor may periodically or randomly select parts or sub-assemblies of the vacuum cleaners for inspection. Motors are tested before installation by digital clamp meter. At the end of the assembly process, each machine is inspected by quality checkers before it is sent for packing. Selected vacuum cleaners are also tested for operation before packing. Figure 49 shows completed Sledge vacuum cleaner and Figure 50 shows completed cordless handheld vacuum cleaner.



#### Figure 49: Sledge Vacuum Cleaner



#### Figure 50 Cordless Handheld Vacuum Cleaner



#### Packing

After quality checks, the vacuum cleaners are ready to be packed. The packing of vacuum cleaner includes thermopol (covering all the outside body of the vacuum cleaner), plastic wrapper, carton, and tape wrapping around the carton.

#### **Delivery and Payment**

After packing, the products are transferred to finished goods store for dispatching to the customers. Usually, the payments are made in cash but credit facility of an average 20 days is provided to regular customers (wholesalers and retailers). The proposed project delivers products to the customers using loader rickshaw.

#### 5.3. Installed and Operational Capacities

The proposed unit has an annual capacity at 100% of producing 50,960 vacuum cleaners which includes 15,120 vacuum cleaners of 1,800-watt, 14,000 vacuum cleaners of 2000 watt, 8,400 vacuum cleaners of 2,200 watt and 13,440 cordless handheld vacuum cleaners in a year.

During the first year of operation, the project is assumed to attain 50% capacity utilization. It is assumed that the unit will manufacture total of 25,480 vacuum cleaners which include 7,560 vacuum cleaners of 1800-watt, 7,000 vacuum cleaners of 2000 watt, 4,200 vacuum cleaners of 2,200 watt and 6,720 vacuum cleaners of cordless handheld vacuum cleaner in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of operations. The production capacity utilization is assumed to increase at a rate of 5% per annum with a capacity at 90% of total capacity and it will achieve a maximum operational capacity of 90% in the 9<sup>th</sup> year. This project is financed through 100% equity. Table 2 and Table 3 shows details of maximum annual capacity and operational capacity utilization during 1<sup>st</sup> year of operations.





Description	Production Ratio	Total Machine Hours	Total Machine Setup Time Hours	Total Available Machine Time Per Day (Hours)	Machine Hours Per Day	Available Machine Time Per Day (Minutes)	Available Machine Time Per Day (Seconds)	Machine Capacity / day (Units)
Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt	30%				1.2	72	4,320	54
Vaccum Cleaner 2000 Watt	35%	8 4	4	4	1.4	84	5,040	50
Vaccum Cleaner 2200 Watt	25%				1.0	60	3,600	30
Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	10%				0.4	24	1,440	48
Total	100%							182

### Table 2 Injection Molding Machine Consolity

#### **Table 3: Product Wise Distribution**

Products	No. of Units Manufactured per day	No. of units Produces Per Year @ 100% Capacity	Intial Year Production @50% Capacity
Vaccum Cleaner 1800 Watt	54	15,120	7,560
Vaccum Cleaner 2000 Watt	50	14,000	7,000
Vaccum Cleaner 2200 Watt	30	8,400	4,200
Cordless Handhel Vacuum Cleaner	48	13,440	6,720
Total	182	50,960	25,480

# 6. CRITICAL FACTORS

Before making the decision to invest in "Manufacturing Unit for Household Vacuum Cleaner" business, one should carefully analyze the associated risk factors. The important considerations in this regard include:

- The parts/tools used for making the final product should meet the required quality standards
- Availability of trained and skilled staff is very critical for completing the assembling process
- Pricing and marketing strategy plays an important role in attracting the target customers
- The business must maintain consistent product quality for customer retention and attracting new customers.
- Timely response should be provided to meet market demand.

# 7. GEOGRAPHICAL POTENTIAL FOR INVESTMENT

Target customers for this proposed unit will be the wholesale market and retail market and household customers. The unit is proposed to be ideally located in any industrial areas of cities like Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Multan, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, etc. These areas are preferred for the proposed unit due to easy availability of skilled labor, raw materials and presence of industrial infrastructure. Locating the proposed unit in these cities provides the advantage of being close to buyers which will help in getting consistent orders.

# 8. POTENTIAL TARGET CUSTOMERS/MARKETS

Vacuum cleaner manufactured by proposed unit shall be sold to the customers through wholesalers. Rapid urbanization is expected to contribute to the growth of the vacuum cleaners in the forecast period. Pakistan's current population is about one-third urban. However, that figure is expected to rise to nearly 50% by 2025.<sup>3</sup> This growth in the urban population, coupled with the rise in disposable incomes, and affordability among residents of cities, is expected to drive the demand for vacuum cleaners.

The global household vacuum cleaners market size was valued at \$15,313.3 million in 2020 and is estimated to reach \$29,133.8 million by 2031, registering a CAGR of 6.1% from 2022 to 2031<sup>4</sup>. The high demand is attributed to shifting consumer



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> <u>https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/159296/4c5b5fa0ebc5684da2b9f244090593bc.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> <u>https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/household-vacuum-cleaners-market</u>

preferences toward advanced cleaning appliances over manual cleaning methods.

The cordless segment was the highest contributor to the market, with \$10,698.2 million in 2020 and is estimated to reach \$19,547.5 million by 2031, at a CAGR of 5.7% during the forecast period<sup>5</sup>.

According to sales type, the offline segment was the valued at \$10,735.3 million in 2020 and is estimated to reach \$19,414.5 million by 2031, at a CAGR of 5.6% during the forecast period. Offline mode of sale covers superstores, hypermarkets, retail shops, and door-to-door selling. The proposed manufacturing unit will adopt offline sale segment by selling the products to super stores, hypermarkets, and retail shops. According to the household vacuum cleaners market opportunities, region wise, Asia-Pacific had the major household vacuum cleaners market share in 2020, and is expected to maintain its market share throughout household vacuum cleaners market forecast period<sup>6</sup>.

In 2020, Pakistan imported vacuum cleaners of worth USD 1.39 million under the HS code 8508.<sup>7</sup> For meeting local demand of vacuum cleaner, the proposed unit will play an effective role in Pakistan.

The major key players in household vacuum cleaners include Bissell, Inc., Dyson Ltd., Electrolux AB, Haier, Electronics Group Co., Ltd., iRobot Corporation, Koninklijke Philips N.V., LG Electronics, Inc., Miele & Cie. KG, Panasonic Corporation, and Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Some notable vacuum cleaner brands in Pakistan include Dawlance, Haier, Dyson, Hoover, Anex, Westpoint and Panasonic. Among these brands, only Dawlance and Haier have their own manufacturing units in Pakistan.

# 9. PROJECT COST SUMMARY

A detailed financial model has been developed to analyze the commercial viability of the proposed project. Various costs and revenue related assumptions along with results of the analysis are outlined in this section.

The projected Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement and Balance Sheet are attached as annexure of this document.

All the figures in this financial model have been calculated after carefully taking into account the relevant assumptions and target market.

## 9.1. Initial Project Cost

Table 4 provides fixed and working capital requirements for establishment and operations of the manufacturing unit of household vacuum cleaners.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> <u>https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/household-vacuum-cleaners-market</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/household-vacuum-cleaners-market

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> <u>https://comtrade.un.org</u>

Description of Costs	Amount (PKR)	Reference
Land	-	9.1.1
Building / Infrastructure	1,676,180	9.1.2
Machinery & equipment	18,110,000	9.1.3
Tools & Material Handling Equipment	920,900	
Furniture & fixtures	1,205,000	9.1.4
Office vehicles	334,000	9.1.5
Office equipment	1,858,000	9.1.6
Security against Building	664,200	9.1.7
Pre-operating costs	785,283	9.1.8
Total Capital Cost	25,553,563	
Equipment spare part inventory	301,833	
Raw material inventory- Equipment and Pachking	6,230,051	
Raw material inventory- Plastic Granules	1,952,036	
Upfront building rent	221,400	
Cash	1,000,000	
Working Capital	9,705,319	
Total Project Cost	35,258,883	

#### Table 4: Project Cost

## 9.1.1. Land

The manufacturing unit of household vacuum cleaners will be established in a rented building to avoid the high cost of land. Suitable location for setting up a production unit for vacuum cleaner business can be easily found on rent. Therefore, no land cost has been added to the project cost. Total space requirement for the proposed unit has been estimated as 3,690 sq. feet. The breakup of the space requirement is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Breakup of Space Requirement						
Description	% Break-Up	Area (Sq. Ft.)				
Executive Office	4%	150				
Accountant Office	5%	180				
HR and Admin Office	5%	180				
Sales and Marketing Staff Office	5%	180				
Production Staff Office	5%	180				

Table 5: Breakup of Space Requirement



Quality Control Lab	4%	150
Reception	3%	100
Procrument Staff Office	2%	56
ProductionHall	43	1,600
Raw Material Store	11`%	300
Kitchen	8%	64
Washroom	2%	150
Executive Office	4%	150
Total	100%	3,690

## 9.1.2. Building

There will be no cost of building construction since the proposed business will be started in rented premises. However, there will be a renovation cost required to make the building usable for the business. The proposed project requires electricity load of 47-48 KW for which an electricity connection under the Industrial Supply Tariff three phase will be required. Building rent of PKR 221,400 per month has been included in the operating cost. Table 6 provides details of building renovation cost.

Cost Item	Unit of Measurement (UOM)	Total Units	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Paint Cost	Liter	112	500	56,160
Labour Cost- Paint	Sq. Feet	11,232	10	112,320
Tiles Cost	Sq. Feet	2,230	120	267,600
Labour Cost- Tiles	Sq. Feet	2,230	40	89,200
Ceiling Cost	Sq. Feet	3,690	60	221,400
Glass Partition	Sq. Feet	790	550	434,500
Wall Racks	No.	30	15000	450,000
Curtains	No.	15	3,000	45,000
Total				1,676,180

## Table 6: Building Renovation Cost

# 9.1.3. Machinery and Equipment Requirement

Table 7 provides details of machinery and equipment required for establishing a manufacturing unit for house hold vacuum cleaner.



Cost Item	No.	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Injection Molding Machine 550-ton (100-180 sec cycle time)	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
Molds 1800 watt Vacuum Cleaner	1	180,000	180,000
Molds 2000 Watt Vacuum Cleaner	1	230,000	230,000
Molds 2200 Watt Vacuum Cleaner	1	270,000	270,000
Molds handheld Vacuum Cleaner	1	180,000	180000
Electric (static) Chain Pulley 500 kg	1	150,000	150,000
Granules Mixture Machine (120 kg/hr)	1	600,000	600,000
Generator (50 KVA)	1	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total			18,110,000

## Table 7: Machinery and Equipment Requirement

Table 8 Hand Tools & Material Handling Equipment					
Cost Item	No.	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)		
Drill Machine with Accessories	13	11,000	143,000		
Platform Trolleys	13	5,000	65,000		
Grinding Machine	13	12,000	156,000		
Digital Clamp Meter	13	1,500	19,500		
T Shaped Nut/Screw Driver	13	2,000	26,000		
Combination Tool Set (142 pieces)	13	30,000	390,000		
Soldering Iron (Kavya) Set	13	1,500	19,500		
Hole Saw Cutter Set (11 Pieces)	13	4,000	52,000		
Plastic Cutter	13	700	9,100		
Weigh Scale	4	10,200	40,800		
Total			920,900		

## 9.1.4. Furniture & Fixtures Requirement

Table 9 provides details of the furniture and fixture requirement of the project.

Cost Item	No.	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Owner Tables	1	30,000	30,000
Owner Chairs	1	20,000	20,000

# Table 9: Furniture and Fixtures Requirement



Staff Work Station	13	25,000	325,000
Staff Tables	15	25,000	375,000
Staff Chairs	32	10,000	320,000
Sofa Sets	3	45,000	135,000
Total			1,205,000

## 9.1.5. Office Equipment Requirement

Details of office equipment required for the project is provided in Table 10.

Cost Item	No.	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
LED TV (32 inch)	1	40,000	40,000
Water Dispenser	2	20,000	40,000
Ceiling Fan	39	5,000	195,000
Laptop	5	80,000	400,000
Printer	2	40,000	80,000
Wi-Fi	1	5,000	5,000
Invertor Air Conditioner (1 ton)	7	90,000	630,000
Desktop Computer	11	30,000	330,000
LED/LCD (Survellience)	2	40,000	80,000
Security Cameras - 2MP	17	2,000	34,000
Digital Video Recorder (DVR)	2	12,000	24,000
Total (PKR)			1,858,000

# Table 10: Office Equipment Requirement

## 9.1.6. Office Vehicles Requirement

Details of office vehicles required for the project is provided in Table 11.

Cost Item	No.	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)	
Loader Rickshaw	1	250,000	250,000	
Motor Cycle (70 cc)	1	80,000	80,000	
Registration Charges of Rickshaw	1	1%	2,500	
Registration Charges of Motorcycle	1	1,500	1,500	
Total			334,000	

Table 11: Office Vehicle Requirement



## 9.1.7. Security against Building

Details of security against building for the project are provided in Table 12.

Cost Item	Months	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Security against Building	3	221,400	664,200
Total (PKR)			664,200

# Table 12: Security against Building

## 9.1.8. Pre-Operating Cost

Details of pre-operating cost for the project are provided in Table 13.

Cost Item	Number / Months	Hiring before Year 0	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
HR Manager	1	1	70,000	70,000
Production Manager	1	1	100,000	100,000
Procrument Manager	1	1	70,000	70,000
Accountant & Finance Manager	1	1	70,000	70,000
Quality Controller	1	1	60,000	60,000
Skilled Labor for IM Machine	1	1	40,000	40,000
Skilled Labor for Assembling	1	1	36,000	36,000
Mechanical Technicion	1	1	40,000	40,000
Sales & Marketing Manager	1	1	70,000	70,000
Store Keepers	1	1	40,000	40,000
Office Boys	1	1	22,000	22,000
Drivers	1	1	30,000	30,000
Utilities Expenses				115,283
Total				785,283

## Table 13: Pre-Operating Cost

## 9.2. Breakeven Analysis

Breakeven analysis is provided in Table 14.

#### Table 14: Breakeven Analysis

Particulars	Amount First Year (PKR)	Ratios
Sales	209,903,750	100%



Variable Cost	179,942,362	86%
Contribution	29,961,388	14%
Fixed Cost	21,011,787	10%
Breakeven		
Breakeven (Units)		17,869
Breakeven Revenue (PKR)		147,204,557
Breakeven Capacity		35%

## 9.3. Revenue Generation

Table 15 provides details for revenue generation of the proposed unit during the first year of operations, based on 50% capacity utilization.



	ivevenue Gei		acuum Cleane		
Products	Total Production @ 50% (A)	Closing Stock (B)	Unit Sold (A- B)	Price per Unit (PKR)	Total Revenue (PKR)
Vaccum Cleaner 1800 Watt	7,560	315	7,245	9,375	67,921,875
Vaccum Cleaner 2000 Watt	7,000	292	6,708	10,500	70,437,500
Vaccum Cleaner 2200 Watt	4,200	175	4,025	12,375	49,809,375
Cordless Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	6,720	280	6,440	3,375	21,735,000
Total	25,480	1,062	24,418		209,903,750

Wholesale prices have been calculated on the basis of assumption of 25% retailer margin. The assumed retail prices are shown in Table 16.

#### Table 16: Retail Prices of Vacuum Cleaners

Products	Retail Price (PKR per unit)
Vaccum Cleaner 1800 Watt	12,500
Vaccum Cleaner 2000 Watt	14,000
Vaccum Cleaner 2200 Watt	16,500
Cordless Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	4,500

## 9.4. Variable Cost Estimate

Variable costs of the project have been provided in detail in Table 17.

Description of Costs	Total Cost (PKR)
Body cost-Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt	3,477,600
Body cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt	4,293,333
Body cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt	3,220,000
Body cost-Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	721,280
Other Equipment Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt	50,174,644
Other Equipment Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt	48,470,503
Other Equipment Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt	31,577,802
Other Equipment Cost-Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	15,778,000
Packing Cost-vacuum cleaner	1,101,240
Packing Cost-vacuum cleaner	1,187,375
Packing Cost-vacuum cleaner	813,050
Packing Cost-Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	418,600
Utilities Cost	732,709
Direct Labor	13,680,000
Machinery Maintenance – Cost	1,811,000
Fuel Cost – Generator	89,620
Communications expense (internet, Telephone etc.)	627,840
Office vehicles running expense	198,165
Office expenses (stationery, entertainment, janitorial services)	1,569,600
Total Variable Cost (PKR)	179,942,361

#### Table 17: Variable Cost Estimate

 Table 18: Body Raw Material - Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt

Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	Kg	3	160	480

#### Table 19: Body Raw Material - Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt

Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	Kg.	4	160	640



Table 20: Body Raw Material - Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt						
Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)		
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	Kg	5	160	800		

#### . ۰. ~ 2200 Matt .

## Table 21 : Body Raw Material – Handheld Vacuum Cleaner

Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	Kg	0.7	160	112

#### Table 22: Total Raw Material Cost for Each Unit of 1800-Watt Vacuum Cleaner

Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Motor (1800 Watt)	No.	1	1,600	1,600
Power Cord Cable	No.	1	250	250
Plastic Pipe (Hose)	No.	1	200	200
Dust Bag	No.	1	200	200
Handle	No.	1	280	280
Floor Brush	No.	1	200	200
Sofa Brush	No.	1	400	400
Crevice Tool	No.	1	80	80
Filter	No.	1	500	500
Axial Fan	No.	1	250	250
Short Screws (1.5 inch)	No.	30	3	100
Long Screws (2.5 inch)	No.	8	6	47
Medium Screws (2 inch)	No.	15	5	69
Wheel (Pair)	No.	1	200	200
Control Button	No.	1	150	150
Speed Adjustment Button	No.	1	150	150
Dust bag full indicator	No.	1	50	50
Printed Circuit Board	No.	1	1,300	1,300
Cable Rewinder	No.	1	700	700



Extension Wand	No.	1	200	200
Total				6,925

#### Table 23: Total Raw Material Cost for Each Unit of 2000-Watt Vacuum Cleaner

Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Motor (2000 Watt)	No.	1	1800	1,800
Power Cord Cable	No.	1	250	250
Plastic Pipe (Hose)	No.	1	200	200
Dust Bag	No.	1	300	300
Handle	No.	1	280	280
Floor Brush	No.	1	200	200
Sofa Brush	No.	1	400	400
Crevice Tool	No.	1	80	80
Filter	No.	1	500	500
Axial Fan	No.	1	250	250
Short Screws (1.5 inch)	No.	30	3	100
Long Screws (2.5 inch)	No.	8	6	47
Medium Screws (2 inch)	No.	15	5	69
Wheel (Pair)	No.	1	200	200
Control Button	No.	1	150	150
Speed adjustment Button	No.	1	150	150
Dust bag full indicator	No.	1	50	50
Printed Circuit Board	No.	1	1300	1,300
Cable Rewinder	No.	1	700	700
Extension Wand	No.	1	200	200
Total				7,226



Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Motor (2200 Watt)	No.	1	2,000	2,000
Power Cord Cable	No.	1	250	250
Plastic Pipe (Hose)	No.	1	200	200
Dust Bag	No.	1	400	400
Handle	No.	1	280	280
Floor Brush	No.	1	200	200
Sofa Brush	No.	1	400	400
Crevice Tool	No.	1	80	80
Filter	No.	1	600	600
Axial Fan	No.	1	270	270
Short Screws (1.5 inch)	No.	30	3	100
Long Screws (2.5 inch)	No.	8	6	47
Medium Screws (2 inch)	No.	15	5	69
Wheel (Pair)	No.	1	200	200
Control Button	No.	1	150	150
Speed Adjustment Button	No.	1	150	150
Dust bag full indicator	No.	1	50	50
Printed Circuit Board	No.	1	1,500	1,500
Cable Rewinder	No.	1	700	700
Extension Wand	No.	1	200	200
Total				7,845

# Table 24: Total Raw Material Cost for Each Unit of 2200-Watt Vacuum Cleaner

## Table 25: Total Raw Material Cost for Each Unit of Handheld Vacuum Cleaner

Cost Item	Unit of Measurement	Quantity	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
On/Off Button	No.	1	100	100
Rechargable Battery (12 volt Pack)	No.	1	1,200	1,200
Charging Cable	No.	1	250	250



HEPA Filter <sup>8</sup>	No.	1	250	250
Motor 24 Watt	No.	1	500	500
Axial Fan	No.	1	150	150
Total				2,450

#### Table 26: Direct Labor

Post	No.of Employees	Monthly Salary (PKR)	Annual Salary (PKR)
Production Manager	1	100,000	1,200,000
Production Supervisor	1	70,000	840,000
Quality Controller	2	60,000	1,440,000
Skilled Labor for IM Machine	1	40,000	480,000
Unskilled Labor for IM Machine	1	30,000	360,000
Skilled Labor for Assembling	13	30,000	4,680,000
Unskilled Labor for Assembling	13	25,000	3,900,000
Mechanical Technicion	1	40,000	480,000
Mechanical Helper	1	25,000	300,000
Total			13,680,000

#### Table 27: Machinery Maintenance Cost

Cost Item	Machinery Cost (PKR)	Rate	Total Cost (PKR)
Maintenance Cost	18,110,000	10%	1,811,000
Total (PKR)			1,811,000

#### Table 28: Packing Cost

Cost Item	Packing cost per Unit (PKR)
Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt	152
Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt	177
Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt	202

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> HEPA filter, also known as high-efficiency particulate absorbing filter and high-efficiency particulate arrestee filter, is an efficiency standard of air filter.



#### Handheld Vacuum Cleaner

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Table 29: Vehicle Maintenance Cost					
Particulars	Loader Rickshaw KM Per Year	Motorcycle km Per Year	Motorcy cle	Loader Rickshaw	Total Cost (PKR)
Fuel cost			41,440	116,032	157,472
Mileage (KM)			40	25	
Oil & Tuning Cost (PKR)	19,600	11,200	9,333	31,360	40,693
Oil & Tuning KM			1,200	2,500	
No of Vehicles			1	1	2
Yearly Cost (PKR)			50,773	147,392	198,165

#### Table 30: Variable cost Assumptions

Description of Costs	Rate	Rationale
Communications expense (phone,mail, internet, etc.)	6%	of management expense
Office expenses (stationery, entertainment, janitorial services, etc.)	15%	of management expense

## 9.5. Fixed Cost Estimate

Details of fixed cost for the project are provided in Table 31.

Table 31: Fixed Cost Estimate

Description of Costs	Amount (PKR)
Management Staff	10,464,000
Administration benefits expense	724,320
Building rental expense	2,656,800
Utilities	163,489
Promotional expense	3,148,556
Depreciation expense	3,697,565
Amortization of pre-operating costs	157,057
Total Fixed Cost	21,011,787



Description of Costs	Rate	Rationale
Promotional expense	1.5%	of revenue
Administration benefits expense	3%	of HR Salaries
Depreciation		
Building	10%	of Building Renovation Cost
Machinery and Equipment	15%	of Cost
Production Tools	33%	of Cost
Office Equipment/Office Vehicle/Furniture and Fixture	15%	of Cost

### Table 32: Fixed Cost Assumption

## 9.6. Financial Feasibility Analysis

The financial feasibility analysis provides the information regarding projected Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Net Present Value (NPV) and Payback period of the study, which is shown in Table 33.

#### Table 33: Financial Feasibility Analysis

Description	Project
IRR	45%
NPV (PKR)	123,528,417
Payback Period (years)	3.40
Projection Years	10
Discount Rate used for NPV	15%

## 9.7. Financial Feasibility with 50% Debt Financing

The financial feasibility analysis provides the information regarding projected IRR, NPV and payback period of the study on the basis of Debt: Equity Model (50:50), which is shown in Table 34.

Description	Project
IRR	43%
NPV (PKR)	139,839,150
Payback Period (years)	3.61
Projection Years	10
Discount Rate used for NPV	13%

## Table 34: Financial Feasibility Debt Financing



## 9.8. Human Resource Requirement

For the 1<sup>st</sup> year of operations, the human resource requirements are projected in Table 35.

Table 35: Human Resource Requirement							
Post	No.of Employees	Monthly Salary (PKR)	Annual Salary (PKR)				
HR Manager	1	70,000	840,000				
Production Manager	1	100,000	1,200,000				
Production Supervisor	1	70,000	840,000				
HR and Admin officer	1	40,000	480,000				
Procrument Manager	1	70,000	840,000				
Procrument Officer	1	40,000	480,000				
Accountant and Finance Manager	1	70,000	840,000				
Accountant anf Finance Officer	2	40,000	960,000				
Quality Controller	2	60,000	1,440,000				
Skilled Labor for IM Machine	1	40,000	480,000				
Unskilled Labor for IM Machine	1	30,000	360,000				
Skilled Labor for Assembling	13	30,000	4,680,000				
Unskilled Labor for Assembling	13	25,000	3,900,000				
Mechanical Technicion	1	40,000	480,000				
Mechanical Helper	1	25,000	300,000				
Sales and Marketing Manager	1	70,000	840,000				
Sales and Marketing Officer	2	40,000	960,000				
Store Keepers	2	40,000	960,000				
Helpers for Loading/Unloading	3	22,000	792,000				
Office Boys	2	22,000	528,000				
Drivers	1	30,000	360,000				
Security Guards (Day+Night)	6	22,000	1,584,000				
Total	58		24,144,000				

Table 35: Human	Resource	Requirement



# **10. CONTACT DETAILS**

Details of suppliers of machinery and equipment for the proposed business are provided in Table 36.

Table 36: Contact Details							
Name of Supplier / Manufacturer	Contacts Number	Email Address					
Engineering Pk (Gujranwala)	0300-1510014	-					
SAMA Engineering (Karachi)	0345-2266203	<u>www.samaengineering.c</u> om					
Abdullah Packing Machinery (Lahore)	0345-4635761	www.abdullahpackingm achinery.com					
Saleem & Sons Engineering (Lahore)	0321-9052399	www.saleemengineering .com					
V7 Packaging (Islamabad)	0313 1722899	www.v7packaging.com					
Alsaif Plastic Wholesaler(Quetta)	0315-2856456	-					
Shahzad Plastic Store (Peshawar)	0315-9888787	-					
Raja Shabeer Karyana Store (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)	0334-8613142	www.rahshiplog.com					
Yousaf Packing Machines (Rawalpindi)	0334 5859029						

#### Table 36: Contact Details

# 11. USEFUL LINKS

## Table 37: Useful Links

Name of Organization	E-mail Address
Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA)	www.smeda.org.pk
National Business Development Program (NBDP)	www.nbdp.org.pk
Government of Pakistan	www.pakistan.gov.pk
Pakistan Plastic Manufacturers Association	https://www.pakplas.com.pk/
Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination	www.nhsrc.gov.pk
Pakistan Electronics Manufacturers Association – PEMA	http://pema.org.pk/
Government of Punjab	www.punjab.gov.pk
Government of Sindh	sindh.gov.pk/



Government of Balochistan	balochistan.gov.pk/			
Government of KPK	kp.gov.pk/			
Government of Gilgit Baltistan	gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk/			
Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir	<u>ajk.gov.pk/</u>			
Trade Development Authority of Pakistan	www.tdap.gov.pk			
Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan	www.secp.gov.pk			
State Bank of Pakistan	www.sbp.gov.pk			
Federal Board of Revenue	www.fbr.gov.pk			
Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI)	www.fpcci.com.pk			
Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX)	www.psx.com.pk			
Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA)	http://www.psqca.com.pk			
Punjab Small Industries Corporation	https://www.psic.gop.pk/			
Sindh Small Industries Corporation	https://ssic.gos.pk/			
Government of KPK	https://small_industries_de.kp.g ov.pk/			
Government of Balochistan Industries & Commerce	https://balochistan.gov.pk/depart ments-download/industries-and- commerce/			



# 12. ANNEXURES

#### 12.1. Income Statement

Income Statement										SMEDA
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Revenue	209.903.750	1 ear 2 266.902.657	323,879,778	390,271,747	467,472,769	557,071,251	660,875,815	780,944,699	919,618,987	
Cost of sales	209,903,750	200,902,057	525,079,770	390,271,747	407,472,709	557,071,251	000,875,815	/80,944,099	919,010,907	1,024,900,974
Body cost-Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt	3,477,600	4,306,614	5,089,681	5,973,069	6,968,037	8,087,020	9,343,752	10,753,390	12,332,659	13,387,258
Body cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt	4,293,333	5,316,808	6,283,557	7,374,160	8,602,514	9,983,975	11,535,496	13,275,790	15,225,505	16,527,480
Body cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt	3.220.000	3,987,606	4,712,668	5,530,620	6,451,886	7,487,982	8,651,622	9,956,843	11,419,128	12,395,610
Body cost-Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	721,280	893,224	1,055,638	1,238,859	1,445,222	1,677,308	1,937,963	2,230,333	2,557,885	2,776,617
Other Equipment Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt	50,174,644	63,799,459	77,419,067	93,289,166	111,743,023	133,160,325	157,973,398	186,674,236	2,557,885	245,009,708
Other Equipment Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt	48,470,503	61,632,563	74,789,592	90,120,677	107,947,764	128,637,645	152,607,962	180,334,000	219,822,445	236,688,156
Other Equipment Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt	31,577,802	40,152,686	48,724,292	58,712,262	70,326,340	83,805,486	99,421,786	117,484,881	138,346,963	154,198,765
Other Equipment Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt										
Packing Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 1800 Watt	15,778,000	20,062,482	24,345,326	29,335,863	35,138,893	41,873,812	49,676,571	58,701,883	69,125,723	77,046,151 5,377,507
	1,101,240	1,400,279	1,699,204	2,047,523	2,452,551	2,922,621	3,467,222	4,097,152	4,824,693	
Packing Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2000 Watt	1,187,375	1,509,804	1,832,110	2,207,673	2,644,381	3,151,218	3,738,415	4,417,616	5,202,063	5,798,116
Packing Cost-Vacuum Cleaner 2200 Watt	813,050	1,033,832	1,254,530	1,511,695	1,810,729	2,157,783	2,559,864	3,024,944	3,562,091	3,970,235
Packing Cost-Handheld Vacuum Cleaner	418,600	532,270	645,896	778,298	932,256	1,110,938	1,317,950	1,557,397	1,833,948	2,044,082
Direct Utilities Cost	732,709	852,882	988,791	1,142,298	1,315,475	1,510,622	1,730,296	1,977,337	2,254,896	2,458,664
Direct Labor	13,680,000	15,006,960	16,462,635	18,059,511	19,811,283	21,732,978	23,841,077	26,153,661	28,690,566	31,473,551
Machinery Maintenance - Cost	1,811,000	1,961,313	2,124,102	2,300,402	2,491,336	2,698,117	2,922,060	3,164,591	3,427,253	3,711,714
Fuel Cost - Generator	89,620	114,820	146,517	186,303	236,145	298,474	376,294	473,308	594,081	712,974
Total cost of sales	177,546,757	222,563,602	267,573,606	319,808,380	380,317,835	450,296,303	531,101,729	624,277,361	731,576,251	813,576,588
Gross Profit	32,356,993	44,339,055	56,306,171	70,463,367	87,154,934	106,774,948	129,774,086	156,667,338	188,042,736	211,412,386
General administration & selling expenses										
Management Staff	10,464,000	11,479,008	12,592,472	13,813,942	15,153,894	16,623,822	18,236,332	20,005,256	21,945,766	24,074,506
Administration benefits expense	724,320	794,579	871,653	956,204	1,048,955	1,150,704	1,262,322	1,384,768	1,519,090	1,666,442
Building rental expense	2,656,800	2,922,480	3,214,728	3,536,201	3,889,821	4,278,803	4,706,683	5,177,352	5,695,087	6,264,595
Indirect Utilities	163,489	190,303	220,628	254,880	293,521	337,064	386,079	441,201	503,133	548,600
Communications expense (internet, Telephone etc.)	627,840	688,740	755,548	828,836	909,234	997,429	1,094,180	1,200,315	1,316,746	1,444,470
Office vehicles running expense	198,165	218,114	240,071	264,238	290,838	320,116	352,341	387,809	426,849	469,818
Office expenses (stationery, entertainment, janitorial services, etc	1,569,600	1,721,851	1,888,871	2,072,091	2,273,084	2,493,573	2,735,450	3,000,788	3,291,865	3,611,176
Promotional expense	3,148,556	4,003,540	4,858,197	5,854,076	7,012,092	8,356,069	9,913,137	11,714,170	13,794,285	15,374,835
Depreciation expense	3,697,565	3,697,565	3,697,565	3,802,602	3,793,393	3,793,393	2,856,202	6,790,087	6,790,087	6,971,812
Amortization of pre-operating costs	157,057	157,057	157,057	157,057	157,057	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	23,407,392	25,873,237	28,496,789	31,540,127	34,821,888	38,350,972	41,542,727	50,101,748	55,282,908	60,426,253
Operating Income	8,949,601	18,465,817	27,809,382	38,923,240	52,333,046	68,423,975	88,231,358	106,565,590	132,759,829	150,986,132
Gain / (loss) on sale of machinery & equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,527,500	-	-	
Gain / (loss) on sale of office equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	464,500	-	-	
Gain / (loss) on sale of office vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,500	-	-	
Earnings Before Interest & Taxes	8,949,601	18,465,817	27,809,382	38,923,240	52,333,046	68,423,975	93,306,858	106,565,590	132,759,829	150,986,132
Earnings Before Tax	8,949,601	18,465,817	27,809,382	38,923,240	52,333,046	68,423,975	93,306,858	106,565,590	132,759,829	150,986,13
Tax	2,623,797	5,583,036	8,853,284	12,743,134	17,436,566	23,068,391	31,777,400	36,417,957	45,585,940	51,965,14
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX	6,325,804	12,882,781	18,956,098	26,180,106	34,896,480	45,355,584	61,529,458	70,147,634	87,173,889	99,020,98



#### 12.2. Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet											
Balance Sheet											
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Assets											
Current assets											
Cash & Bank	1,000,000	654,659	2,343,259	3,369,685	5,559,868	7,382,506	43,351,350	52,910,397	112,498,318	186,845,814	189,193,222
Accounts receivable		18,741,406	23,830,594	28,917,837	34,845,692	41,738,640	49,738,505	59,006,769	69,727,205	82,108,838	66,596,163
Equipment spare part inventory	301,833	358,158	424,992	504,299	598,404	710,071	842,575	999,806	1,186,376	1,407,762	
Raw material inventory- other equipment and pa	6,230,051	8,579,317	11,274,885	14,713,766	19,087,169	24,633,403	31,649,144	40,503,342	51,654,357	62,351,467	-
Raw material inventory- Plastic Granules	1,952,036	2,618,018	3,350,855	4,258,837	5,380,620	6,762,992	8,462,528	10,547,577	13,100,639	15,401,246	-
Finished Goods		7,397,782	9,273,483	11,148,900	13,325,349	15,846,576	18,762,346	22,129,239	26,011,557	30,482,344	33,899,024
Pre-paid building rent	221,400	243,540	267,894	294,683	324,152	356,567	392,224	431,446	474,591	522,050	-
Total Current Assets	9,705,319	38,592,880	50,765,963	63,208,009	79,121,255	97,430,755	153,198,672	186,528,575	274,653,043	379,119,522	289,688,410
Fixed assets											
Building/Infrastructure Renovation	1,676,180	1,508,562	1.340.944	1,173,326	1,005,708	838,090	670,472	502.854	335,236	167,618	
Machinery & equipment	18,110,000	15,393,500	12,677,000	9,960,500	7,244,000	4,527,500	1,811,000	34,329,509	29,180,083	24,030,657	18,881,230
Tools & Material Handling Equipment	920,900	617,003	313,106	1,220,498	811,564	4,527,500	1,605,360	1,067,476	29,180,083 541,704	2,111,581	1,404,085
Furniture & fixtures	1,205,000	1,024,250	843,500	662,750	482,000	301,250	120,500	2,284,211	1,941,579	1,598,948	1,404,085
Office vehicles	334,000	283,900	233,800	183,700	133,600	83,500	33,400	508,883	432,551	356,218	279,886
Office equipment	1,858,000	1,579,300	1,300,600	1,021,900	743,200	464,500	185,800	3,522,045	2,993,738	2,465,431	1,937,125
Security against building	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200	664,200
Total Fixed Assets	24,768,280	21,070,715	17,373,150	14,886,874	11,084,272	7,290,878	5,090,732	42,879,178	36,089,091	31,394,653	24,422,841
Total Fixed Assets	24,700,200	21,070,715	17,575,150	14,000,074	11,004,272	7,290,070	5,090,752	42,079,170	50,005,051	51,594,055	24,422,041
Intangible assets											
Pre-operation costs	785,283	628,227	471,170	314,113	157,057	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal, licensing, & training costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Intangible Assets	785,283	628,227	471,170	314,113	157,057	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	35,258,883	60,291,821	68,610,283	78,408,996	90,362,583	104,721,634	158,289,404	229,407,753	310,742,134	410,514,175	314,111,251
Linking & Charachaldana' Fastin											
Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity Current liabilities											
Accounts payable		18,707,134	23,747,108	28,869,918	34,873,550	41,899,436	50,111,623	59,700,513	70,887,260	83,485,413	83,456,936
Total Current Liabilities	-	18,707,134	23,747,108	28,869,918	34,873,550	41,899,436	50,111,623	59,700,513	70,887,260	83,485,413	83,456,936
	-	18,707,134	23,747,108	20,009,910	54,875,550	41,899,430	50,111,025	39,700,513	/0,88/,200	65,465,415	85,450,950
Other liabilities											
Total Long Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity											
Paid-up capital	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883	35,258,883
Retained earnings	22,00,005		9,604,293	14,280,196	20,230,151	27,563,315	72,918,899	134,448,357	204,595,991	291,769,879	195,395,433
Total Equity	35,258,883	6,325,804 41,584,687	44,863,175	49,539,078	55,489,034	62,822,198	108,177,782	169,707,240	239,854,873	327,028,762	230,654,315



### 12.3. Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement											
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Operating activities											
Net profit		6,325,804	12,882,781	18,956,098	26,180,106	34,896,480	45,355,584	61,529,458	70,147,634	87,173,889	99,020,986
Add: depreciation expense		3,697,565	3,697,565	3,697,565	3,802,602	3,793,393	3,793,393	2,856,202	6,790,087	6,790,087	6,971,812
amortization of pre-operating costs	-	157,057	157,057	157,057	157,057	157,057	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable		(18,741,406)	(5,089,188)	(5,087,243)	(5,927,854)	(6,892,948)	(7,999,864)	(9,268,265)	(10,720,436)	(12,381,633)	15,512,675
Equipment Spare parts inventory	(301,833)	(56,324)	(66,835)	(79,307)	(94,106)	(111,666)	(132,504)	(157,230)	(186,571)	(221,386)	1,407,762
Raw Material Iventory	(6,230,051)	(2,349,267)	(2,695,568)	(3,438,881)	(4,373,403)	(5,546,234)	(7,015,742)	(8,854,197)	(11,151,015)	(10,697,111)	62,351,467
Raw material inventory- Plastic Granules	(1,952,036)	(665,982)	(732,837)	(907,982)	(1,121,783)	(1,382,372)	(1,699,536)	(2,085,048)	(2,553,062)	(2,300,607)	15,401,246
Finished goods inventory	-	(7,397,782)	(1,875,702)	(1,875,417)	(2,176,449)	(2,521,227)	(2,915,770)	(3,366,893)	(3,882,318)	(4,470,787)	(3,416,681)
Pre-paid building rent	(221,400)	(22,140)	(24,354)	(26,789)	(29,468)	(32,415)	(35,657)	(39,222)	(43,145)	(47,459)	522,050
Accounts payable	-	18,707,134	5,039,973	5,122,810	6,003,632	7,025,886	8,212,187	9,588,890	11,186,747	12,598,152	(28,477)
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Cash provided by operations	(8,705,319)	(345,341)	11,292,893	16,517,911	22,420,334	29,385,953	37,562,092	50,203,695	59,587,921	76,443,145	197,742,841
Financing activities											
Issuance of shares	35,258,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of (treasury) shares	,,										
Cash provided by / (used for) financing activities	35,258,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investing activities											
Capital expenditure	(25,553,563)	-	-	(1,211,289)	-	-	(1,593,247)	(40,644,648)	-	(2,095,649)	-
Acquisitions	/									N	
Cash (used for) / provided by investing activities	(25,553,563)	-	-	(1,211,289)	-	-	(1,593,247)	(40,644,648)	-	(2,095,649)	-
NET CASH	1,000,000	(345,341)	11,292,893	15,306,622	22,420,334	29,385,953	35,968,844	9,559,047	59,587,921	74,347,496	197,742,841



# 13. KEY ASSUMPTIONS

## 13.1. Operating Cost Assumptions

## **Table 38: Operating Cost Assumptions**

Description	Details
Furniture and fixture depreciation	15%
Vehicle depreciation	15%
Office equipment depreciation	15%
Inflation rate	10.1%
Wage growth rate	9.7%
Electricity price growth rate	9.0%
Office equipment price growth rate	9.6%
Office vehicle price growth rate	6.2%

## 13.2. Revenue Assumptions

## Table 39: Revenue Assumptions

Description	Details
Sale price growth rate	11.2%
Initial capacity utilization	50%
Capacity growth rate	5%
Maximum capacity utilization	90%

## 13.3. Financial Assumptions

## Table 40: Financial Assumptions

Description	Details
Project life (Years)	10
Debt: Equity	0:100
Discount Rate used for NPV (100% Equity)	15%

## 13.4. Debt-Related Assumption

## Table 41: Debt-Related Assumption

Description of Cost	Details
Project Life (Years)	10
Debt: Equity	50:50



Discount Rate	13%
Debt Tenure	5 years
Grace Period	1 Year
Interest Rate (KIBOR+3%)	11.3%

## 13.5. Cash Flow Assumption

## Table 42: Cash Flow Assumption

Description	Days
Accounts receivable cycle	25
Accounts payable cycle	30



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