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PROFORMA FINANCIAL ANALYSIS PROGRAM FOR USE

ON MS-DOS MICROCOMPUTERS

RELEASE 2



**KANSAS
STATE
UNIVERSITY**

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PROFORMA FINANCIAL ANALYSIS PROGRAM FOR USE
ON MS-DOS MICROCOMPUTERS

RELEASE 2

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for the

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The Fortran computer programs for Proforma Financial Analysis contained herein represent direct adaptation of the corresponding Fortran IV program for mainframe computer previously published by the Kansas State University Food and Feed Grains Institute under predecessor agreements with the U. S. Agency for International Development. The three separately compiled programs in the microcomputer version, Proform1, Proform2 and Proform3, incorporate all features of the latest version of the mainframe program while providing additional flexibility to the microcomputer user.

Differences between the mainframe version and the current microcomputer version include the following:

1. Three separate programs are used in the microcomputer version in order to accommodate compiler capacity limitations. Proform1 reads the commands and data, completes the proforma analysis, and produces an output file to be read by the subsequent programs to generate the proforma financial statements for the case. Proform2 develops depreciation schedules, operating statements, source and use of fund statements, loan balance and repayment schedule, and table of financial ratios. Proform3 develops the proforma balance sheets.
2. The program commands are read by Proform1 from menus which indicate instructions on the monitor screen, and the user enters the control commands and information for his problem through the keyboard. Default values for the entries are presented on the screen to serve as pattern to the user. Those default values which are applicable for the run can be accepted by keying <return> at the appropriate point.
3. Input steps for command instructions and data input are modified to better suit microcomputer users, especially those familiar with popular electronic spreadsheet software such as LOTUS 1-2-3.
4. Results of computational routines can be stored in disk files for access by subsequent runs and/or programs, so that user options are enhanced.
5. The Decimal Math library and DECMATH Metacommand used to link the current programs display numbers more accurately for accounting purposes than do other math libraries, so that fewer rounding routines are needed in the programs to convert from floating point to integer numbers and maintain the balancing accuracy for the Proforma accounts.
6. The microcomputer version is dimensioned for 96 accounting periods (e.g., 24 years by quarter) rather than the 240 periods in the mainframe version because of compiler capacity limitations. Rarely will the user find the reduced dimensions to be a serious limitation.

7. Accumulated cash balances and total dividends paid through time are reported as separate line items below the standard balance sheet accounts. They are internally reconciled with the related asset, liability and net worth accounts.

Each program in the microcomputer version of the family of computer programs for feasible agribusiness development is being published as a separate manual, replacing Volume II, Computer Programs, for mainframe computers. At this writing, five other manuals are available in this form. They are "IRR Feasibility Analysis Program for Use on MS-DOS Microcomputers, Release 2", "Information for Using Fortran Programs with MS-DOS Microcomputers", "Transportation Linear Program for Use on MS-DOS Microcomputers, Release 2", "Regression Projection Programs with Multiple Options for Use on MS-Dos Microcomputers, A. Master Projections", and "Regression Projection Programs with Multiple Options for Use on MS-DOS Microcomputers, B. Proration Projections". The manuals are available with or without the corresponding program and instructional diskettes. Volume I containing text and charts of Special Report No. 2, "User's Guide to Computerized System for Feasible Agribusiness Development", is equally appropriate for microcomputer and mainframe application.

The Proforma financial analysis programs operate on any MS-DOS microcomputer with at least 164 K bytes of memory. The programs were compiled with the Heath Fortran 77 Compiler without 8087 Coprocessor and with DECMATH.LIB. They can handle up to a total of 96 projected time periods, with annual summaries of monthly or quarterly projections. Output is formatted for 132 columns so that wide paper or condensed print is needed for the hard copy output. A sample BASIC program file, 17PITCH.OKI, is included on the PROF Master diskette for converting Okidata printers to typesize of 17 characters per inch. Similar BASIC programs can be written for making this kind of conversion on other printers which do not have direct font control.

The user data input for the PROFORMA programs is read from the logged drive as file PROFDATA.RUN on the same disk with the linked program file, PROFORM1.EXE. As provided, the program disk contains two sample data files, PROFData.One and PROFData.Fsh, either of which can be used as pattern in preparing your user data file. Use the PROFData.One pattern if you plan to make annual projections, and the PROFData.Fsh pattern for proforma statements on a quarterly basis. The desired pattern file can be copied to your work disk with COPY, renamed with RENAME to PROFDATA.RUN, and by editing with EDLIN, changed to the data file for your user problem. Then it can be copied to the program disk with COPY as MPJDATA.RUN for running your problem. Alternatively, electronic spreadsheet software such as LOTUS 123 can be used to create input data files for the projection programs, as explained in Section IV of the Manual. In many cases the IRR feasibility analysis will have been completed prior to making the financial analysis, so that the data file used for the IRR program can be used for the proforma financial analysis.

When you are ready to make the proforma financial analysis run, simply log onto the drive containing the program and data files and type PROFORM1. The program menu then will be displayed, and you will be prompted for the information and commands for your run. Default values are provided as patterns for your entries. When the commands have been entered ready for program execution, you will be reminded that the program will now proceed to execution and creation of the

PROFORM1.OUT file. Upon completion of this step, the program will prompt you to call PROFORM2 for the proforma statement output.

To make a trial run, RENAME one set of the files, say DEFAULT.ONE and PROFDATA.ONE, to DEFAULT.VAL and PROFDATA.RUN, respectively, and then type PROFORM1 and <return>. A series of explanatory screens will appear on the monitor, but the requested input can be bypassed by entering <return> at each request until Proform1 proceeds to execution. Upon completion of the Proform1 run, follow instructions and type PROFORM2 <return> for the financial statements, and then PROFORM3 for the proforma balance sheets. After you have made the run, don't forget to rename the files back to DEFAULT.ONE and PROFDATA.ONE. Otherwise when you copy back the data file for your own problem from the work disk to the program disk, the original will be lost as it is replaced by your DEFAULT.VAL and PROFDATA.RUN files. This same procedure should be followed to retain input data files for problems you have run in the past, retaining them as DEFAULT.III and PROFDATA.III, DEFAULT.IV and PROFDATA.IV, etc., for example, so that DEFAULT.VAL and PROFDATA.RUN always are open for the current run, and no data file will be lost by over copying.

The sequential steps for the Proforma Financial Analysis program input are as follows:

1. Prepare your projected cash flow data file in tabular format with rows from 1 to n for the n accounting periods and columns for the period sequence, period identification, and up to eight data columns in the first data set. If there are more data columns in the projected cash flow for the case, follow with 1 to n additional rows, repeating the period sequence and period identification and then the remaining up to five more columns of data in the projected cash flow.
2. As part of the same data input file, follow with the capital outlay schedule in the same kind of tabular format of 1 to n rows for the projected accounting periods, and columns for the period sequence and period identification plus eight columns of capital outlay data (one for land and site development, six for some combination of buildings and equipment which are to be depreciated, and one for other investments).
3. Select a default file to serve as pattern for your commands, e.g., DEFAULT.ONE, and rename the file to DEFAULT.VAL. Be sure this file is on the same disk as your PROFORM1.EXE and PROFDATA.RUN files, if necessary by copying it over with the DOS resident command, COPY.
4. Logged in the drive containing these files and enough empty capacity for the program to write the PROFORM1.OUT file, type PROFORM1 <return>.
5. Follow the screen menu prompts to enter the information and commands for your problem. You can follow the menu in any order, and can make changes any time up until the program execution command. You will be reminded to prepare your printer for 132 column output prior to keying <return> for program execution.

6. Upon completion of the PROFORM1 run, you will be prompted to call the PROFORM2 program to print the proforma statements. Before doing so be sure that the two disk files, PROFORM2.EXE, and PROFORM1.OUT (from Step 5) are both on the active disk drive.
7. Again you will need to prepare your printer or disk file to receive the program output before execution of the program. Remember that the output needs 132 columns, so plan for wide paper or small type size. Type Ctrl P to echo the output to your printer, or use the > key and drive and file identification to route the output to disk file for later printing.
8. Initiate the run for the proforma financial statements by typing PROFORM2 <return>.
9. Upon completion of PROFORM2, you will be prompted to call PROFORM3 to print the proforma balance sheets. Before doing so be sure that PROFORM3.EXE and PROFORM1.OUT are on the logged drive and that your printer is readied for 132 column output.
10. Initiate the run for proforma balance sheets by typing PROFORM3 <return>.
11. In addition to the printed proforma balance sheets for the case, the PROFORM3 run will generate the output file DATA.FRR if it was requested at Step 5, above. This file can be renamed to DATA.IRR and used as the data input file to the companion Feasibility Analysis program for computing the financial rate of return on equity capital (FRR).

SECTION II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROFORMA FINANCIAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMS

The set of compiled Fortran programs for proforma financial analysis includes PROFORM1, PROFORM2 and PROFORM3. In addition, the package includes a LOTUS 123 spreadsheet for developing and testing preliminary financing plans called LOTFORMA. The programs are designed to develop proforma financial statements by accounting period over the economic horizon of a proposed project. The needed input to the programs includes (1) the projected cash flow of capital outlay, income and expense used to determine the internal rate of return for the project, (2) the capital outlay schedule by component for depreciation purposes, and (3) the financial parameters for the case. Standard accounting and capital budgeting conventions are used to draw and balance the proforma statements.

Normally the LOTFORMA spreadsheet is used before running the PROFORMA programs in order to establish the kind of financing package which will meet the needs of the project and insure satisfactory loan repayment schedules. This provides the basis for the kinds and levels of loans, interest rates, grace periods, repayment periods, repayment plans and other financing parameters which serve as part of the input to the PROFORMA programs. These parameters as developed and tested with LOTFORMA are entered to PROFORM1 by keyboard in response to menu prompts with default values provided by the program.

The three PROFORMA programs operate in sequence. PROFORM1 reads the data input and financial parameters and develops an output file of the proforma accounts. PROFORM2 then reads this file and develops printed proforma financial statements. PROFORM3 reads the output file developed by PROFORM1 to produce the proforma balance sheets and create a file for computing the financial rate of return. Each of these programs is described below.

The PROFORMA programs offer flexibility to the user for testing alternative financing schemes and tailoring a plan to best meet the needs of the project. Proforma statements will be drawn by month, by quarter, or by other accounting period as well as by year, depending on the projected periods in the economic horizon for the internal rate of return analysis. Available depreciation methods in the programs include straight line, sum of years digit, declining balance, and equivalent present value as well as specified rates for income tax purposes. Level payment options are available for amortization of both long-term and medium-term loans. Bonds and other securities are an additional option where a corporate structure is used. Income tax brackets and rates can be varied in the programs to meet reality for the project. The distribution of earnings after tax among payments to owners, additions to capital reserves and additions to capital surplus can be varied to meet the needs of the case. Borrowing levels, interest rates, repayment plans and other factors for loans are specified separately for short-term loans, medium-term loans, long-term loans and bonds and securities. The projected schedule for determining the financial rate of return on equity capital as developed by the programs enables the user to compare alternative financing schemes, and select the one which is most profitable for the entrepreneurs of the proposed project.

Proform1 for Reading Data and Commands and Creating File

The PROFORM1 program does the bulk of the computations and analysis for the set of programs. It reads the projected cash flow data and the capital outlay schedule from disk file and the commands and financial parameters for the case from keyboard input, and creates the output file of proforma accounts called PROFORM1.OUT. It also prints a listing of the cash flow data, the capital outlay schedule and depreciation parameters, a formatted printout of the financial parameters, the depreciation rates and the rates for level payment plans.

To initiate a run with PROFORM1, the user needs three files on the active disk drive. They are (1) the compiled program file, PROFORM1.EXE, (2) the data input file, PROFDATA.RUN, and (3) the default file of keyboard entries, DEFAULT.VAL. When these are in place, the program is initiated by keying PROFORM1 <return>.

Screen Menus and Command Reads

The screen menus and command reads appear on the monitor when the PROROFM1 program is called. The program reads the commands and financial parameters for the problem from keyboard input in response to prompts displayed on the monitor. Default entries are read from the default input file, DEFAULT.VAL, and the user is requested by monitor display to key in the corresponding value of each entry for his problem.

The first screen to appear is that for program introduction. In addition to introducing the program, it provides for selection from three master menus, (1) the VALUES menu, (2) the OPTIONS menu, and (3) the DECIMAL menu. Sets of entries are contained on numbered screens which are accessed from these master menus. There are seven V screens, two O screens, and nine D screens. The various screens may be brought up in any sequence, but normally are called in numerical order. The default values will be retained for entries on any screen not called; however, once a screen is called, keyboard entry is required for all values displayed by that screen, including those for which the default value is to be retained.

The screens displayed by PROFORM1 are reproduced and explained one by one in Section VI of the manual. Following keyboard input in response to all of the numbered screens, the program moves to a title and headers screen, and then to a save option screen. The latter enables the user to retain the entries made in an additional default file, DEFAULT.NEW. For subsequent runs this file can be renamed to DEFAULT.VAL so that the keyboard entries just made will become the default values.

The last screen to be displayed by PROFORM1 is the execution screen as reproduced the end of Section VI. It cautions the user to prepare his printer for 132 column output and direct the output to print in order to obtain hard copy output. When this has been done the program is executed by keying <return>.

Reading of Data Input Files

The PROFORM1 program next proceeds to read the data input files for the case. This done by a subroutine in the program called CASHFLOW. The subroutine opens the data file, PROFDATA.RUN, and reads the input data in three steps. The first

data set to be read is that containing the first eight columns of data in the projected cash flow, CASH (I,J), J = 1,8. The second to be read is that containing part or all of the remaining 13 columns in the projected cash flow, CASH (I,J), J = 9,13. The third data set to be read from the PROFDATA.RUN file is the schedule of capital outlay for facilities, FAC (I,J), J = 1,8. Each of the three data sets should contain one line entry for each of the projected accounting periods (I) in the economic horizon for the project.

The program may make adjustments in the input data before proceeding, depending upon the inflation rates entered at Screen D1. If a nonzero value is entered at RATEFT as past annual inflation for updating the cash flow, the entire CASH (I,J) and FAC (I,J) files will be updated by multiplying them by 1.0 plus RATEFT/AP, where AP represents the number of accounting periods per year. If a nonzero value is entered at RATEIT as anticipated future annual inflation, the data files will be adjusted by applying the value $1.0 + \text{RATEIT}/\text{AP}$ to the inflated value for the previous accounting period. If zero values are entered at both RATEFT and RATEIT (the usual case), the data input files will not be adjusted, but instead will be left in the same real values as used in the projected cash flow to compute the internal rate of return for the case.

Printing of Tabular Output

The PROFORM1 program next proceeds to the production and printing of tabular output generated by this program. This output includes the following:

1. Listing of the cash flow input data in the CASH (I,J) matrix, printed with project title, column headers and footnotes.
2. Listing of the capital outlay data in the FAC (I,J) matrix, printed with project title, column headers, listing of asset life, salvage value, depreciation method code, and delay period for depreciation, and footnotes to the schedule.
3. Formatted listing of the financial factors used in the run, printed with project title and installments for level payment plans.
4. When they have been requested at IPLT and/or IPIT in response to Screen O2 prompts, listings of the period-by-period amortization factors for level payment plans in loan repayments.
5. Listing of the depreciation rates by period as calculated by the program, printed with project title and column headers.

Creation of Financial Output File

The last major step of the PROFORM1 program is to compute and print to the output file, PROFORM1.OUT, the data for the complete set of proforma financial statements for the case. The computations include (1) depreciation schedules and depreciated values, (2) interest charges and loan balances, (3) income tax liabilities, (4) net income and income distribution, (5) changes in assets, (6) changes in liabilities, (7) needed paid-in equity capital (the conforming account), (8)

changes in net worth, and (9) financial ratios of operating performance, capital structure and asset utilization. The depreciation schedules are computed in a separate subroutine, DEPREC. All other computations are made by the main PROFORM1 program.

The PROFORM1.OUT file to which the proforma financial data are written is an "OLD" User file, so that if a previous run has been made the file will updated (written over) automatically. If there is no previous PROFORM1.OUT file on the active disk drive, you will be prompted to designate a destination output file so that the program can proceed. If you are logged in Drive A, for example, the proper response to such prompt would be A:PROFORM1.OUT <return>. When created, the PROFORM1.OUT file contains the following for reading by PROFORM2 and PROFORM3:

1. Financial parameters and factors transferred from the input to PROFORM1 by keyboard entry.
2. Loop "6000" containing loan balance and related data by period.
3. Loop "6001" containing asset and interest data by period.
4. Loop "6002" containing income and loan repayment data by period.
5. Loop "6003" containing depreciation expense and interest on notes.
6. Loop "6004" containing source of funds data by period.
7. Loop "6005" containing use of funds data by period.
8. Loop "6006" containing balance sheet accounts by period.

The entire PROFORM1.OUT file or any parts of it can be listed, edited or otherwise handled like any other DOS or ASCII file, but it doesn't contain titles, headings or other identification for reading by people because it is intended for reading by PROFORM2 and PROFORM3. At the completion of the PROFORM1 run the following message will appear on the monitor screen:

PROFORM1 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM2 TO GET OUTPUT.

Proform2 for Developing and Printing Financial Statements

The PROFORM2 run needs no data nor command input in addition to that generated by PROFORM1. One simply copies the output file, PROFORM1.OUT, generated by the PROFORM1 run to the same disk containing the PROFORM2.EXE program file, prepares the printer for 132-column output, turns on the Echo toggle, and types PROFORM2 <return>. PROFORM2 will do the rest.

The program will first generate a series of short messages indicating that the PROFORM1.OUT file has been read and the results brought to computer memory. They include the following:

LOOP 6000 SUCCESSFULLY READ
LOOP 6001 SUCCESSFULLY READ
LOOP 6002 SUCCESSFULLY READ
LOOP 6003 SUCCESSFULLY READ
LOOP 6004 SUCCESSFULLY READ
LOOP 6005 SUCCESSFULLY READ
LOOP 6006 SUCCESSFULLY READ.

Following this the program will move to a new output page and begin printing the proforma financial statements for the project. They include (1) depreciation schedules, (2) operating statements, (3) source and application of fund statements, (4) loan balance and repayment schedules, and (5) financial ratios. One or more of these five schedules will be omitted from the printed output if so ordered in response to the prompts at Screen 01 in the PROFORM1 run.

Depreciation Schedules

The depreciation schedules are printed by accounting period, with annual totals for depreciation to date at the end of each fiscal year. The categories of buildings and equipment depreciated are listed by column on the schedules, with the useful life and salvage value identified at the top of the respective columns. Both current depreciation and accumulated depreciation are given for each category of depreciable asset. Current depreciation totals are given for all buildings, for all equipment, and for combined current depreciation expense by period over the economic horizon of the project. See pages 138-139, for example.

The columnar format of the depreciation schedules is adjusted automatically to the number of columns of buildings and number of columns of equipment specified at NBLDG and NEQUIP in response to the Screen V5 prompt in the PROFORM1 run. The mix of the two can vary from 6-0 to 3-3 and 0-6 in any combination, so that the location of the column for total building depreciation varies from one case to another. In the limiting case of 0 columns of buildings and 6 columns of equipment, no column is included for total building depreciation. Likewise, in the case of 6 columns of buildings and 0 columns of equipment, no column is included for total equipment depreciation.

The line format of the depreciation schedules is determined by the total number of years and the number of accounting periods per fiscal year in the cash flow data as specified at YRS and AP in response to the Screen V1 prompt in the PROFORM1 run. Accounting periods are listed sequentially on consecutive lines until the end of each fiscal year where they are summarized to annual totals. The process is repeated until the last fiscal year in the economic horizon is completed, using as many pages as needed to complete all periods.

Operating Statements

The projected operating statements are printed by accounting period, with annual totals for each account at the end of each fiscal year. The categories of income, expense and net income are listed by column on the schedules, with the account name for each identified at the top of the respective column. Summary columns are included for total income (column 5) and total expense (column 12). Net income before income tax is listed in column 13, income tax liability in column 14, and

net income after income tax in column 15. The columnar format of the projected operating statements remains fixed regardless of the case. Not all columns in the statements are used by all projects, of course. For example, a case with no sales income from other than main products would have no entries in column 2 for other sales; a project with no equipment to be depreciated would have no entries in column 10 for equipment depreciation. See pages 140-141, for example.

Income tax liability for each accounting period is calculated from the net income before tax, the income brackets as given at MIN, MED and MAX in response to the prompt at Screen O2 and the income tax rates as specified at R1, R2 and R3 in response to the prompt at Screen D1 in PROFORML. The income tax liabilities by period are calculated from projected annual net income before tax, and prorated to the accounting periods within that year. Operating losses in one or more accounting periods of the year which are offset by earnings the remaining periods the same year thus are taken care of automatically. Operating losses for one or more fiscal years are carried forward to reduce calculated tax liability in subsequent fiscal years of operating profit.

The line format and number of output pages for the projected operating statements are determined by the same factors and in the same manner as those for the depreciation schedules as outlined above.

Source and Application of Funds Statements

The proforma source and application of fund statements are printed by accounting period, with annual totals for each account at the end of each fiscal year. The categories of sources of funds and uses of funds are listed by column on the schedules, with the account name for each identified at the top of the respective column. Summary columns are included for total funds (column 8) and total uses (column 15). The columnar format of the source and use of funds statements remains fixed regardless of the case. Added accounts payable represent a source of funds (column 2) and lower accounts payable a use of funds (column 11). Other accounts subject to both increase and decrease are handled by minus values in the respective source or use column. For example, a reduction in notes payable is shown as negative added notes in column 3 for the fiscal period. Likewise, a reduction in working capital requirement in a fiscal period is shown as a negative value under working capital in column 10. See pages 142-143, for example.

The added cash shown under uses of funds in column 14 represents the conforming account in the source and use statements, and insures a balance of total funds available from all sources and total funds allocated to all uses in each accounting period of the economic horizon. Presumably amounts in this category are available to increase the net worth of the enterprise, say by additions to capital reserves or capital surplus in the period. On the asset side of the balance sheet, they represent additions to cash in current assets if they are left in the business.

The line format and number of output pages for the proforma source and application of funds statements are determined by the same factors and in the same manner as those for the depreciation schedules as outlined above.

Loan Balance and Repayment Schedule

The loan balance and repayment schedule is printed by accounting period, with annual totals for each account at the end of each fiscal year. The beginning loan balances, current principal payments and current interest payments for each category of loan are shown by column in the schedule. Each account is identified at the top of the column. Summary columns are included for total loan balance (column 5), total loan payments (column 10), and total interest payments (column 15). The columnar format of the source and use of funds statements remains fixed regardless of the case. The categories of loans included in the schedule are (1) mortgage (long-term) loans, (2) equipment (medium-term) loans, (3) bonds and stocks outstanding, and (4) short-term loans. For cases which do not include all four categories, the entries will be zero for types of loans not used.

The line format and number of output pages for the loan balance and repayment schedule are determined by the same factors and in the same manner as those for the depreciation schedules as outlined above. See pages 144-145, for example.

Financial Ratios

The financial ratios of operational performance, financial structure and asset utilization are listed by accounting period, with ratios based on corresponding annual totals for relevant items at the end of each fiscal year. The ratios of individual accounts for sales, income and expense, those for financial structure and leverage, and those for income to asset relationships are shown by column in the schedule. Each account is identified at the top of the column. The columnar format of the schedule of financial ratios remains fixed regardless of the case. The key proforma accounts upon which the ratios are based include (1) total income from sales for the sales, income and expense section, (2) total assets for the financial structure and leverage section, and (3) total assets for the income to asset relationships section. See pages 146-147, for example.

The line format and number of output pages for the schedule of financial ratios are determined by the same factors and in the same manner as those for the depreciation schedules as outlined above.

Proform3 for Printing Balance Sheets and File for FRR

The PROFORM3 run needs no data nor command input in addition to that generated by PROFORM1. One simply copies the output file, PROFORM1.OUT, generated by the PROFORM1 run to the same disk containing the PROFORM3.EXE program file, prepares the printer for 132-column output, turns on the Echo toggle, and types PROFORM3 <return>.

Following this the program will read the PROFORM1.OUT file and then move to a new output page and begin printing the proforma balance sheets for the project. The balance sheets are printed in "flipped" format, with asset accounts in the upper section of the page and liability and net worth accounts on the lower half of the page. This permits the full proforma balance sheet for the ending day of a given accounting period to be printed in a single column. The proforma balance sheets for the ending day of successive periods can be printed in the adjoining columns,

for a total of twelve per page. The total number of pages needed to print the balance sheets is given by the total number of accounting periods in the economic horizon divided by twelve. It should be noted that the proforma balance sheets will not be printed by PROFORM3 if so ordered by a command of 1 at NOBS in response to the prompt at Screen 01 in the PROFORM1 run.

The PROFORM3 program in the same run will generate a file for computing the financial rate of return on equity capital if it has been ordered by a command of 1 for IFRR in response to the prompt at Screen 01 in the PROFORM1 run.

Proforma Balance Sheets

The proforma balance sheets printed by PROFORM3 are drawn for the last day of each accounting period in the economic horizon for the project. Normally the opening balance sheet represents the time when all assets have been acquired, but operations have not started and no depreciation expense has been taken (see the subsection on LOTFORMA, below). Those that follow cover the remaining periods in sequence. See pages 149-152, for example.

The proforma balance sheets are semi-detailed in nature, including the usual sections for (1) current assets, (2) fixed assets, (3) total assets, (4) current liabilities, (5) deferred liabilities, (6) total liabilities, (7) net worth, and (8) total liabilities and net worth. Two additional accounts are included at the end of the statements. They are (9) accumulated cash and (10) total dividends paid.

Current assets encompass nine separate accounts, including working cash, four inventory accounts, three kinds of accounts receivable and one prepaid expense.

Fixed Assets include separate accounts for land and site, buildings, equipment and other assets. Those for buildings and equipment include acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value.

Total Assets represent the arithmetic sum of current assets and fixed assets.

Current Liabilities include separate accounts payable for raw materials and for production supplies as well as short-term notes payable. Installments due on long-term loans during the current accounting period are retained in deferred liabilities rather than incorporated in short-term notes payable.

Deferred Liabilities include three accounts, intermediate-term loans, long-term loans and bonds and other securities.

Total Liabilities represent the sum of current liabilities and deferred liabilities.

Net Worth includes three accounts, paid-in capital, capital reserves and earned surplus.

Total Liabilities and Net Worth represents the sum of total liabilities and net worth.

Accumulated Cash is the calculated cumulative cash balance at the end of each period which is not committed to specific uses. Normally, amounts in this account would be available to withdraw from the operation, or for expansion into additional economic activity. Values in this account need to be added to the total assets account for the proforma balance sheets to balance as they are drawn.

Total Dividends Paid represent the calculated total distributions to the owners from the start of operations through the end of each accounting period in the economic horizon for the project. These last two accounts are "bottom lines" for judging the relative profitability of alternative financing schemes for the owners of the enterprise.

Output File for Computing Financial Rate of Return

If this file is requested by response of 1 at IFRR at Screen 01 in the PROFORM1 run, PROFORM3 will create the output file DATA.FRR for use in calculating the Financial Rate of Return on equity capital for the project. It will be created as a "NEW" user file on the logged drive (unless you have routed it elsewhere at the start of the PROFORM3 run). It is created in the format to be read by the companion Feasibility Analysis (IRR) program.

The projected financial cash flow data in the DATA.FRR file is organized as follows:

Periods are placed in the first two columns in the same manner as for the original run to determine the IRR for the project.

Paid-In Equity capital goes into the first data column, replacing the facilities outlay data in the IRR cash flow.

Zeros are inserted in the second data column where investment data were included in the IRR cash flow.

Additions of Earned Equity to Capital Reserves are placed in the third data column, replacing working capital data in the IRR cash flow.

Additions of Earned Equity to Capital Surplus are placed in the fourth data column, replacing additional working capital if included in the IRR cash flow.

No changes are made to the IRR cash flow in data columns five through nine containing the number of revenue and operating cost columns specified in the IRR and PROFORMA runs.

Summation of costs included in columns 10 through 13 in the IRR cash flow is placed in column ten.

Depreciation expense as calculated for each period by PROFORM1 is placed in column eleven.

Total interest expense as calculated for each period is placed in column twelve.

Income tax liability for each period's operation as calculated by PROFORM1 is placed in column thirteen.

Income tax liability for each period's operation as calculated by PROFORM1 is placed in column thirteen.

The program computes the residual values for each of the capital equity columns and places these values in their respective columns for period n+1. Zeros are inserted in each of the income and operating cost columns for this period.

The above thirteen columns are not identified as such in the DATA.FRR file, but always are included in the order indicated so that the column headers for the IRR input can be edited to make them appropriate for the data listings and printed output for the FRR analysis with the Feasibility Analysis program.

One needs to refer to the Feasibility Analysis manual or to the README file on the feasibility analysis master diskette for information and guidelines on preparing the total input, setting up and running the Financial Rate of Return with the IRR(ENG).EXE program. Essentially one uses the default values for a sample problem (such as HEADERS.ONE) as the HEADERS file for the FRR run, and enters the correct values via keyboard in response to the monitor prompts provided by the IRR(ENG) program. The DATA.FRR file created by PROFORM3 is renamed to DATA.IRR and used in place of the original Data.IRR file to make the run. After the run the file is renamed back to DATA.FRR or some other name to identify it with the Financial Rate of Return for the project for the archive files.

Whereas the IRR measures the economic feasibility of total capital investment in the project, and thus excludes depreciation expense, interest expense and income tax liability, the FRR measures the profitability of equity capital in the enterprise after paying all costs and taxes. Assuming a project which is economically feasible (IRR which is equal to or greater than the opportunity cost of capital), one should expect the FRR to be of the same general magnitude as the IRR. The leverage effect on borrowed capital tends to make the FRR greater than the IRR. On the other hand, the taxation effect tends to reduce the FRR. Legal income tax options such as accelerated depreciation in early periods, level payment plans for loan amortization and valuation of inventories at the lower of cost or market can be used to minimize the impact of the taxation effect. In general, one can assume that if the FRR falls short of the IRR, the financial structure and financial plan for the project are not as effective as they can be made to be.

Lotforma for Developing and Testing Preliminary Financing Plan

Lotforma is an electronic spreadsheet template to accompany the Fortran Proforma programs. It was created with LOTUS 123, Release 2, and will operate with this or later releases of LOTUS, or with any electronic spreadsheet software which is compatible with LOTUS. It requires that the user have such software in order to recall and use the spreadsheet; in contrast to the Proforma programs, it is not structured to operate independently.

Key sections of Lotforma include Data 1, Data 2, Factors, Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Index.

Data 2 contains the IRR cash flow data for the first eight columns, including two for facilities, two for working capital, three for income and one for expense; the location is A1..J100.

Data 2 contains the IRR cash flow data for the remaining five columns, all for operating expenses, and is located at A101..G200.

Factors include the coefficients and interest rates for computing Tables 1, 2 and 3. They are located at 05..W6.

Table 1 serves for computing the financial requirements by period, and is located at M11..W119.

Table 2 computes the preliminary financial structure for testing, and is located at M121..W229.

Table 3 represents the preliminary Proforma Balance Sheet for the specified beginning period in the projected cash flow. It is located at AA11..AH42.

Index is an alphabetical listing of the named ranges for the data, the output tables, and the individual factors. It is located at Y1..Z25.

The Data 1 and Data 2 files from the Data.Irr file used to compute the IRR for the final project configuration are brought in by Lotus as Imported print files. Although the data in these files are used as source cells in the formulas for Tables 1, 2, and 3, they can be imported with F[ile] I[mport], copied to the proper location with C[opy], and unneeded parts can be removed with R[ange] E[rase]. The Lotus command MOVE should not be used for this purpose, as doing so will cause "ERR" to appear in the formulas based on the cells containing the imported data.

The columnar organization of the Data 1 and Data 2 files of the IRR cash flow as read and used by LOTFORMA is summarized below. The abbreviations are Fac. for Facilities, W/C for working capital and Rev. for revenue.

Columnar Organization of Data 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Row	Period	Fac. 1	Fac. 2	W/C 1	W/C 2	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Cost 1

Columnar Organization of Data 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Row	Period	Cost 2	Cost 3	Cost 4	Cost 5	Cost 6

Determination of Financing Requirements

Determination of the financing requirements for the project is computed by the formula-driven Table 1 of LOTFORMA after the Data 1 and Data 2 files have been imported and aligned to the proper location in the spreadsheet. The computations are made without further data input by recalculation of the spreadsheet.

The organization of Table 1 for determining financing requirements is illustrated by the partial listing of this table for the 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Case in Panama as shown below. The first three columns of data are transferred directly from the relevant columns of the IRR cash flow. Estimated income tax due and needed cash takeout are computed from coefficients supplied in the FACTORS section. Gross cash income is taken from the IRR cash flow. The current and cumulative capital needs are computed by the worksheet.

Table 1. Determination of Financing Requirements
BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION

Period	Fixed Asset Outlay	Working Capital Outlay	Cash Operating Cost	Income Tax Due	Needed Cash Takeout	Total Capital Needs	Gross Cash Income	Net Capital Need ----- Current	To Date
0 1982	219,000	0	0	0	0	219,000	0	219,000	219,000
1 1983	0	114,300	91,200	30,312	10,000	245,812	167,940	77,872	296,872
2 1984	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	258,630
3 1985	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	220,387
...

Testing of Preliminary Financing Plan

Testing of the preliminary financing plan for the project is done by the formula-driven Table 2 of LOTFORMA based on the net capital needs from Table 1 and the relevant coefficients from the FACTORS section of the spreadsheet. The computations are made without further data input by recalculation of the spreadsheet.

The organization of Table 2 for testing the preliminary financing plan is illustrated by the partial listing of this table for the Panama Rice Milling Case. The first column of data is transferred directly from Table 1. Short and long term loans are computed from the borrowing rates in the FACTORS section. Unpaid interest is based on outstanding loans the previous period, and applies only when no operating revenue is available. Paid-in equity is obtained by subtraction. Debt retirement is based on outstanding loan balances at the start of the period and repayment rates from the FACTORS section. Current and cumulative cash balances are computed by the worksheet. The latter serve to test the financing plan, for if the plan is sound, the cumulative cash balance can never be negative and the current cash balance can be negative only in periods following accumulated cash balance, and then not to exceed the accumulated positive balance. On the other hand, if the cumulative cash balance reaches an excessive positive value, excessive capital is being retained in the enterprise.

Table 2. Testing of Preliminary Financing Plan
 BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION

Period	Net Capital Needs	Short Term Loans	Long Term Loans	Unpaid Interest Borrowed	Paid-In Equity Capital	Debt Retirement		Cash Balance	
						S Term	L Term	Current	To Date
0 1982	219,000	0	142,350	0	76,650	0	0	0	0
1 1983	77,872	68,580	0	13,523	22,816	0	0	0	0
2 1984	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	6,858	11,388	19,997	19,997
3 1985	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	6,172	10,477	21,594	41,590
...

Drawing of Opening Balance Sheet

Drawing of the opening balance sheet is done by the formula-driven Table 3 of LOTFORMA based on the preliminary financing plan from Table 2 for the last day of the period specified in the FACTORS section of the spreadsheet. The computations are made without further data input by recalculation of the spreadsheet.

The organization of Table 3 representing the opening balance sheet is illustrated by the listing of this table for the Panama Rice Milling Case. The current assets are shown as two separate accounts, following the breakdown in the Data 1 input. Amortized interest comes directly from Table 2. Facilities and equipment investment come from the Data 1 input. The total asset figure is obtained by addition. Current liabilities come from Table 2, as do deferred liabilities and paid-in equity capital. Earned equity is computed as gross cash income minus the sum of cash operating cost, income tax due, needed cash takeout and calculated interest expense. All but the latter of these come from Table 1. Interest expense is calculated from the loan balances in Table 2 and the interest rates in the FACTORS section of the worksheet. The total liabilities and equity figure is obtained by addition.

Table 3. Proforma Balance Sheet for Period 2
 BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION

Last Day of: 1983

ASSETS		LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Current Assets:		Current Liabilities:	
Working Capital	81,600	Accounts Payable	0
Working Capital	32,700	Short Term Loans	68,580
	-----		-----
	114,300	TOTAL CURRENT	68,580
Amort. Interest	13,523		
	-----	Deferred Liabilities:	
TOTAL CURRENT	127,823	Medium Term	0
		Long Term Loans	142,350
Fixed Assets:			-----
Facilities	147,000	TOTAL DEFERRED	142,350
Depreciation	0		
	-----	TOTAL LIABILITIES	210,930
Net Facilities	147,000		
		Owner Equity:	
Equipment	72,000	Paid-In Capital	99,466
Depreciation	0	Earned Equity	36,428
	-----		-----
Net Equipment	72,000	TOTAL OWNER EQUITY	135,893

TOTAL FIXED	219,000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	
		AND EQUITY	346,823
TOTAL ASSETS	346,823		

SECTION III

CONCEPT OF PROFORMA FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Proforma financial statements for agribusiness projects and development programs are worked out after the program is finalized and its economic feasibility established. Proforma statements follow the principles, standards and formats of accounting statements, including (1) operating statements, (2) source and application of funds statements, and (3) balance sheets, including distribution of funds. The operating statement includes the "flow" accounts of income, expenses, and net income over a series of specific periods of time, e.g., fiscal years, into the future. The balance sheet includes the "fund" accounts of assets, liabilities and net worth at discrete points of time, e.g., fiscal year-end, in the future. Source and application of fund statements show the flow of cash funds by period matching the periods in the operating statement, and indicate the net change in the balance sheet accounts from the end of one period to the end of the next.

The proforma financial statements are used to work out and test a sound and practical financing plan for the agribusiness development program, and to indicate the outcome of the plan to potential lending institutions as well as to equity investors and development planners responsible for implementing the plan. The economic cash flow schedules from the feasibility analysis provide the basic data for developing the proforma statements. Additional information to be reflected in these statements includes (1) depreciation schedules for buildings, equipment and machinery, (2) available equity capital, (3) probable periodic withdrawals of earnings by owners of the operation, (4) income tax schedules, (5) probable interest rates, repayment schedules and other terms of financing for long-term and short-term loans, (6) summary sources and applications of funds by period, and (7) complete proforma balance sheets.

Results of the proforma financial analysis provide to the financial analyst and banker the information needed to make sound "GO, NO-GO" recommendations. Outputs from the Proforma programs tell such persons as much about the proposed project as the results of the Feasibility Analysis Program tell the economist--and they tell a great deal more. Essentially they provide a set of targeted operating budgets period by period over the projected economic life of the project. These budgets are most useful, not only for planning and funding the project, but also as tools for financial and managerial control, once the project is implemented.

Illustration of the Concept of Capital Budgeting and Financial Planning

The projected cash flow by accounting period over the economic horizon for a project used to determine the IRR includes the projected schedule of asset acquisitions, replacements and liquidations for the enterprise, but not the proposed sources of funding for such assets. In other words, the IRR cash flow contains the information for the asset side, but not that for the liabilities and net worth side of the proforma balance sheets. It defines the total capital needs by period, but not the capital structure for financing the project. Thus, the economic feasibility analysis provides the starting point for capital budgeting and financial planning for the project; it does not substitute for them. The economic feasibility analysis is the first step; capital budgeting and financial

planning for a project found to be economically feasible represent follow-up steps in over-all project development.

There are different ways of conceptualizing the total process of capital budgeting and financial planning for an enterprise. So long as they follow standard accounting principles and conventions, and permit testing of financial soundness and loan retirement goals, any set of procedures and sequence of steps is satisfactory. In terms of the routines in LOTFORMA and the PROFORMA programs, major considerations in the process include (1) projecting financial requirements, (2) establishing basis for medium and long term loans, (3) establishing basis for short term loans, (4) use of bonds and securities in a corporate structure, and (5) determining requirements for paid-in equity. Each of these is discussed briefly in turn.

Projecting Financial Requirements

The net financing requirements for a project are determined by the total needs for cash to mount the project less the amount of cash to be generated by operations. The total needs for cash include the outlay to acquire land, buildings and equipment plus needed working capital for operations. The need for cash also includes projected cash operating costs, including interest payments on capital loans, as well as needed withdrawals of dividends and/or salaries by the owners. Cash needs also include the projected income tax liability. Projected cash generated by the project includes the income from sales of products and services to be provided. The difference between projected total cash needed and projected cash income for each projected accounting period represents the financial requirement in that period. Differences which are negative indicate amounts which can be applied to retirement of outstanding debt. Cumulative positive values over the early periods in the economic horizon indicate increasing financing needs. The peak in such cumulative values defines the total financing requirement for the project.

The projected capital assets for facilities and working capital needed in each accounting period are included in the projected cash flow used to determine the IRR and economic feasibility of the enterprise. They can be transferred directly to the worksheet for determining financing requirements. The same is true for the projected operating costs for raw materials, supplies, energy, labor, other production expense, marketing expense and other expense for the project. Interest expense depends upon outstanding loan balances the previous period and the relevant interest rates. Such costs can be estimated only after a preliminary financing plan has been developed. However, rough estimates of interest and depreciation expense can be used for estimating income tax liabilities to be included in total cash needs. The remaining item, that of cash withdrawals by the owners, can be defined by family living expenses of the owners, dividend rates needed to insure adequate market price for capital stock, and similar considerations.

On the cash income side, total income from sales and services in each period can be transferred directly from the projected cash flow schedule for the project. Net financing requirements then can be determined by subtracting this figure from the combined needs for cash. The cumulative values in this schedule define total financing needs. Negative values in net financing requirements define the rates of repayment that can be applied to capital loans.

The process of determining financing requirements using Table 1 of the LOTFORMA electronic spreadsheet is illustrated in Section II, and examples of doing so are included in Section V of the manual.

Basis for Medium and Long Term Loans

The basis for potential medium and long term loans in the capital structure for the enterprise is established by the capital assets to be financed and the useful life of these assets. The outlay for capital assets is defined by the projected cash flow used in economic feasibility analysis. The useful life of depreciable facilities included in the capital asset figures is available or can be determined from the detailed list of facilities used to establish the capital cost estimate for the project. Long term loans with duration of say 10 years or longer can be used to help finance land and buildings with useful life of 20 years or more. Medium term loans with duration of say 3 to 7 years are appropriate for machinery and equipment with useful life of 15 years or less.

The percentage of the total capital cost for facilities acquisition which can be borrowed on favorable financing terms varies by industry and location, and through time, as well as by the credit worthiness of the owners of the enterprise. Certainly it is less than 100 per cent for a new venture, or for capital expansion which must stand on its own. Typically, the borrowing base for land and buildings is in the range of 60 to 80 per cent, and that for industrial machines and equipment ranges from 50 to 75 per cent of the capital outlay for acquisition and installation. Facilities which are to be leased by the project, or which are to be purchased on an installment basis would not be counted as assets in computing the base for medium and long term loans to the enterprise.

Basis for Short Term Loans

The basis for potential short term loans in the capital structure for the enterprise is established by the total working capital requirement and the mix of cash, inventory, accounts receivable and prepaid expense accounts included in total working capital. The needed outlay for working capital is defined by the projected cash flow for the project. The amounts in the individual working capital accounts are available from the detailed list used to establish the estimate of total working capital.

The percentage of the total working capital requirement which can be borrowed on favorable financing terms varies from case to case, and through time. Typically, the borrowing base for working capital loans is in the range of 50 to 60 per cent of the total working capital balance, but it may range up to 90 or 95 per cent on inventories of properly-hedged durable commodities such as grain stocks which are in market position near ultimate users. In case of projects with varying working capital by season and from year to year, the most suitable short term loans are "drawing-accounts" which can be increased or decreased as the need arises, with interest payable only on actual loan balances.

Use of Bonds and Securities in Corporate Structure

In the case of enterprises which have a corporate structure and publicly-held capital stock, the use of preferred stock, bonds and other securities represents another mechanism for obtaining borrowed capital. Once the securities are duly

authorized and approved by the appropriate authorities, they can be sold to the general public as means of obtaining loans from many individual lenders. Maturity dates as well as interest or dividend rates vary with the type of security and financial rating of the issuing corporation.

Bonds and other securities sometimes are issued against specific assets such as a new building or major expansion program, so that the specific assets become the issuing or borrowing base. In other cases, the securities are based on the total fixed assets or total assets of the enterprise. Normally, the total amount of securities outstanding represents less than 25 per cent of the asset value which serves as base for them. Exceptions include some kinds of specific building notes or bonds which may total as much as 75 per cent of the total capital outlay for the facility.

Determining Paid-In Equity Requirements

The requirements for paid-in equity capital by the owners of the enterprise in order to mount the project and bring it to the point of self-sustainment usually are determined by subtraction. The amounts of capital which can be obtained through borrowing in long-term loans, medium-term loans, short-term loans and securities, if under a corporate structure, are determined by applying appropriate factors to the related asset values, as noted above. The remaining portion of financing must come in the form of net worth. After operations have continued profitably for at least one fiscal period, a part of the net worth capital can be created from past net earnings which are retained as capital reserves or surplus. Until that time the entire balance between total capital requirements (total assets) and total borrowed capital (total liabilities) must be made up by paid-in equity capital. Thereafter additional contributions of paid-in equity will be needed to the extent that retained earnings are not sufficient to meet the total gap between added total assets and added total liabilities. In the computation of proforma source and application of funds statements by the Proforma programs, paid-in equity is the conforming account--that is, the one obtained by subtraction to insure that total financing from all sources is equal to the total financing requirement in all uses.

Sequential Steps in Developing the Financial Plan

Starting with the cash flow information available from the economic feasibility analysis, the most convenient order for developing the financial plan and completing the Proforma financial statements is as follows:

- Step 1. Determine the financing requirements
- Step 2. Develop and test a preliminary financing plan
- Step 3. Develop an opening balance sheet
- Step 4. Develop depreciation schedules for the facilities
- Step 5. Develop projected operating statements by period
- Step 6. Develop source and application of funds statements by period
- Step 7. Complete Proforma balance sheets for remaining periods.

To complete these seven procedural steps, the user provides input data, financial parameters and guidelines, and the Proforma programs develop the financial statements. Starting with the projected cash flow used to determine the economic

feasibility of the project, simple worksheets can be quite helpful to the user in completing the first three steps to provide the basis for drawing the proforma financial statements. Under normal procedure the LOTFORMA spreadsheet is used for these first three steps and the Proforma programs are used to complete the remaining four.

Establishing Financial Needs and Parameters

The following little worksheet outlines the basis for determining the financing needs during each projected operating period in the economic horizon, and for specifying the financial parameters for a project.

1. Capital outlay for fixed assets	_____
2. Added outlay for working capital	_____
3. Cash operating costs	_____
4. Approximate income tax liability	_____
5. Withdrawals of net earnings	_____
6. GROSS CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	_____
7. Cash Revenue	_____
8. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	_____
9. CUMULATIVE CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	_____.

Items 1, 2 and 3 are taken directly from the economic cash flow data. Item 4 is estimated from the net income before interest, depreciation and income tax, from probable deductible costs for interest and depreciation expense, and from the applicable income tax rates. During the crucial early periods for determining the financing requirements, this item usually is zero.

Item 5 is estimated from established practice in the area, and the estimated needs of the owners for net earnings withdrawals. Item 6 is the summation of the first 5. Item 7 is taken from the economic cash flow input, and Item 8 is obtained by subtraction. Item 9 represents the cumulative values over time of the net requirements in each period, Item 8.

Financing requirements are budgeted through at least 10 or 15 operating periods to test the ability of the project to make interest and principal payment on loans as well as to determine the magnitude of the capital loans required. From the period for which Item 8 becomes negative onward, interest and principal payments can be started. The total financing requirement is defined by the maximum value of Item 9.

Developing and Testing Preliminary Financing Plan

The second step, development and testing of a preliminary financing plan is done period by period following procedures illustrated by the following worksheet outline.

1. Net capital requirement	_____
2. Probable equity investment	_____
3. LOAN CAPITAL REQUIREMENT.	_____
4. Current borrowing:	
a. Short-term loans	_____
b. Medium-term loans	_____
c. Long-term loans	_____
TOTAL CURRENT BORROWING	_____
5. Current repayments:	
a. Short-term loans	_____
b. Medium-term loans	_____
c. Long-term loans	_____
TOTAL CURRENT REPAYMENTS	_____
6. CURRENT CASH BALANCE	_____
7. CUMULATIVE CASH BALANCE	_____

Item 1 in this outline is transferred from the previous worksheet. Item 2 is based upon development plans and availability of equity capital in the area. Item 3 is obtained by subtraction; this value plus any unpaid interest from previous periods determines the total requirement for Item 4. As noted above, the alternative procedure is to compute Items 4a, 4b and 4c by applying appropriate borrowing rates to the related assets, and obtaining Item 2 by subtraction. As Item 1 becomes negative, non-zero entries can be made for Item 5. Item 6 is Item 3 minus Item 4 plus Item 5.

The values for Items 6 and 7 test the preliminary financing plan. Item 7 cannot be negative for any period; it normally will be zero over the build-up period, and then increase as earnings from past periods are allowed to accumulate. Item 6 cannot be negative so long as Item 7 is zero, and thereafter it cannot be a larger negative value than the positive value of Item 7 for the previous period. Item 6 normally will be zero or small positive values for the first several periods, and thereafter be positive, reflecting the positive cash flow expected of feasible projects. If Item 7 reaches excessive positive values in periods after operations are started, extra cash should be withdrawn from the enterprise to prevent over capitalization.

Developing Opening Balance Sheet

The third step, developing an opening balance sheet, is straight forward, and in standard balance sheet format (see Drawing of Opening Balance Sheet in Section II). Normally, the opening balance sheet represents the time when all assets have been put into place, but operations have not started and no depreciation has been taken. Asset values come from the cash flow for feasibility analysis; liabilities and net worth come from the financing plan as developed above.

Development of the opening balance sheet as Step 3 in the sequence of steps in proforma financial analysis rather than as part of the last step serves several purposes. It provides a self-balancing check point from which to proceed. It provides opportunity to review the starting financial structure, and make any modifications necessary before proceeding to the remaining steps. It permits development of source and application of fund statements and proforma balance sheets for the remaining periods in the economic horizon sequentially. Each

proforma balance sheet is created by starting with that for the previous period and applying the values from the source and application of funds statement for the current period.

Developing Depreciation Schedules

The fourth step is development of the depreciation schedules for each class of asset. The computer program will do this and print the result neatly, using asset life, residual values, depreciation methods and lags to start up specified by the user. Capacity is provided for six categories of buildings and equipment, each of which may have different factors for one or all four of these items. Options are provided for using depreciation factors specified for tax purposes by the U. S. Internal Revenue Service.

The methods of depreciation which can be computed by the Proforma programs and the corresponding code number for each method are as follows:

- 1 Straight Line
- 2 Sum of Years Digit
- 3 Declining Balance at 2.00
- 4 Declining Balance at 1.75
- 5 Declining Balance at 1.50

- 6 Present Value at 8 Per Cent per Year
- 7 Present Value at 10 Per Cent per Year
- 8 Present Value at 12 Per Cent per Year
- 9 Present Value at 15 Per Cent per Year

-1 Specified Rates per Year for Income Tax Purposes.

In the latter case the rates for each year for the specified facilities are supplied by the user.

Developing Projected Operating Statements

The fifth step is development of the projected operating statements, including distribution of earnings, for each period in the economic horizon. The step requires adding to the cash flow operating data (1) interest expense (from the financing plan), (2) depreciation expense (from the depreciation schedules), (3) income tax liabilities (from tax schedules supplied by the user), and (4) the distribution of net earnings after taxes (from formulae supplied by the user).

These statements follow the usual pattern for profit and loss or operating statements, with sections for (1) sales and income, including changes in inventory, (2) operating costs, and (3) calculation of net income both before and after income tax. The statement for each period extends across the page by column rather than down the page by row in order to accommodate statements for a sequence of operating periods on the same page. If the statements are prepared for more than one accounting period per year, annual summaries of the accounts in the operating statement are made for each year in the projected cash flow.

Developing Source and Use of Funds Statements

The sixth step, development of the source and application statements, utilizes the information from the opening balance sheet, from the financing plan, and from the projected operating statements. Line entries in such statements include for each projected period as many as may be needed of the items in the following worksheet:

SOURCES OF FUNDS:

1. Additional Paid-In Capital	_____
2. Added Short-Term Borrowing	_____
3. Added Long-Term Borrowing	_____
4. Borrowing of Interest Due	_____
5. Increase in Accounts Payable	_____
6. Decrease in Current Assets	_____
7. Current Net Income (After Tax)	_____
8. Current Depreciation Expense	_____
9. Sale of Assets (Book Value)	_____
10. Sale of Assets (Capital Gain)	_____
11. Other _____	_____
12. TOTAL FUNDS, ALL SOURCES	_____

APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS:

1. Acquisition of Fixed Assets	_____
2. Increase in Current Assets	_____
3. Decrease in Accounts Payable	_____
4. Loan Repayments, Short Term	_____
5. Loan Repayments, Long Term	_____
6. Other Repayments	_____
7. Net Operating Loss	_____
8. Withdrawals of Net Income	_____
9. Write-Off of Assets	_____
10. Capital Loss on Assets Sold	_____
11. Other _____	_____
12. TOTAL FUNDS, ALL APPLICATIONS	_____

Note that the source and application statement is like an operating statement in that it includes only flow accounts showing inflows and outflows during each projected accounting period, but like a balance sheet in that it balances the sum of funds from all sources with those into all uses. Such statements reflect changes in the balance sheet (fund) accounts from one period to the next.

The listing and location of most of the accounts in the source and application of funds statement are self explanatory. At first it may not seem logical for depreciation expense to be included as a source rather than as a use of funds. The reason is that current depreciation is charged to operating expense and deducted from current income, but is not a cash expenditure. The cash outlay came when the asset was purchased as indicated in Item 1 under Application of Funds. The amounts in current depreciation expense thus represent cash which can be applied to alternate uses such as repayments on outstanding loans.

Developing Proforma Balance Sheets

Step 7, completion of the Proforma balance sheets over the projected economic horizon, can now be completed from the information at hand. Starting from the opening balance sheet, most of the information needed comes directly from the source and application of funds statements. The computer program contains routines which calculate the balance sheet accounts simultaneously with the source and application accounts, balancing each as it goes. It behoves the user to understand the process, even to the point of being able to draw and reconcile Proforma balance sheets by hand, but it certainly is not necessary to complete the process by hand for the base case nor for any of the financial alternatives which may be considered.

Proforma balance sheets follow the same format and conventions as accounting balance sheets, except that they are drawn at the end of each projected period in the economic horizon for the project. Those developed and printed by the Proforma programs show the asset accounts on the top half of the page and the liabilities and net worth accounts on the bottom half, rather than across a horizontal fulcrum as is the usual case. Doing so permits display of proforma balance sheets for up to 12 successive accounting periods on the same page.

As pointed out in Section II, the proforma balance sheets created by the programs contain two "bottom-line" accounts not typically included on the balance sheet. They are accumulated cash in the operation and total dividends paid from the start of projected operations. The relative magnitudes of the values in these two accounts under alternative accounting and financing schemes provide direct indication of the financial attractiveness of each alternative.

Measuring Financial Rate of Return on Equity Capital

One final test of the effectiveness of the financial plan developed by the user for a project previously found to be economically feasible is computation of the Financial Rate of Return on equity capital. As a general rule of thumb, the FRR for feasible projects should be approximately equal to the IRR for the same project. Of course, income tax payments to local, state and national governments drain off some of the net earnings before taxes, acting to reduce the FRR compared to the IRR. On the other hand, leveraging by borrowing money at interest rates lower than the IRR and imputing the balance to earnings on equity capital works in the opposite direction. Efficient financial and tax accounting plans can minimize the former effect and take advantage of leverage to bring the targeted FRR close to the corresponding IRR.

To compute the Financial Rate of Return, the user instructs the Financial Analysis Program to create a disc file, DATA.FRR, for his project to use as the input file to the Feasibility Analysis Program for determining the Financial Rate of Return corresponding to the proforma financial statements he has just completed. The user is referred to the companion manual for feasibility analysis IRR Feasibility Analysis Program for Use on MS DOS Microcomputers, Release 2, Special Report No. 20, Food and Feed Grains Institute, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, January 1989, for information on setting up and running the Financial Rate of Return.

SECTION IV

BUILDING DATA INPUT FILES FOR THE PROFORMA PROGRAMS

The projected cash flow data files which serve as basis for the proforma financial statements and analysis need to be constructed in tabular form, with one line for each period, starting with the first (current) period and extending to the last period in the economic horizon for the project. The first two left-most columns of the data input are for the sequential designation of the periods and the period identification, respectively. In addition to these two columns, each input file can contain up to eight columns of data for the components making up the table. Tabular input requiring more than eight columns is continued to another section, following the same format as the first.

There are two sets of projected cash flow data in the input file read by the Proforma programs. The first is the projected cash flow data used to compute the Internal Rate of Return for the project. It is identical to that used for running the Feasibility Analysis program except that the line entry for period $n+1$ is excluded from the Proforma program input. The second set of input to the Proforma programs is the schedule of capital asset acquisitions, separated by column into asset groupings for depreciation purposes.

The cash flow data used in the feasibility analysis can contain up to thirteen columns of data in addition to those used for period designation. If there are more than eight columns, then those beyond eight are continued to a second set of data. In such case the period designations are repeated for the second set in manner identical to those in the first set. The columnar order of cash flow data in the input file is (1) capital outlay for facilities, (2) working capital, (3) income, and (4) operating cost. There can be any number of columns for each of the four so long as the total does not exceed thirteen. The number of columns for each is specified by the user through keyboard entry (see Section VI). In cases where there are more than eight columns of cash flow data, the columns continued to the second set of input usually are those containing operating expenses, although it is possible that one or two may be a continuation of those for revenue.

The schedule of capital asset acquisitions in the input to the Proforma programs contains only eight columns of data so that only one set of input is required regardless of the number of columns (and data sets) in the feasibility analysis cash flow data. The first of these columns following those for period identification is for land, site development, etc., which are not depreciated. The next six are for depreciable facilities, including buildings and equipment in that order. The number of columns for buildings and the number for equipment is specified by keyboard entry (see Section VI). The last (eighth) column of data in the capital asset acquisition schedule is for other assets such as government securities and investments in other companies. As with the land column, amounts included in the last column are not depreciated by the Proforma program.

To summarize, the input data file for reading by the Proforma programs includes either two or three sets of data, depending upon whether the projected cash flow for feasibility analysis contains more than eight columns of data. If not, the input file contains only the one set of up to eight columns followed by the set

for the fixed asset acquisition schedule which contains eight columns of data in addition to the two for period identification. If there are more than eight data columns in the cash flow file, then a second set of input for the remaining columns is inserted between the first set and the set containing the fixed asset acquisition schedule.

Construction of the Input Data File

Each of the two or three sets of projected data in the input file called PROF-DATA.RUN which is used by the Proforma programs (specifically PROFORML.EXE) for developing the proforma financial statements follows the same tabular format of two columns for period identification followed by up to eight columns of data. Only numbers are included in each of the data sets, numbers which are tabulated in a predetermined format and specified order. Titles, headings, footnotes, program commands and related information are provided by keyboard entry as illustrated in Section VI of the manual.

Each set of data in the PROFDATA.RUN input file may be thought of as table of n periods by m components, with the periods forming the rows and the components the columns in the table. The tabulation is up to 80 spaces wide and extends for as many lines as needed. The spaces are divided into 3 for the period sequence (e.g., 001), followed by 1 blank space and 4 spaces for the period identification (e.g., 1990), and then eight data fields each of which is 9 spaces wide. Such tabular format is described as I3, 1X, I4, 8 F 9.0, where I represents integer numbers, F represents floating point or real numbers, X represents spacer, numbers preceding the letters indicate the number of fields, and numbers following the letters indicate the number of spaces in each field. The .0 in the floating point field indicates that the decimal point is understood to be at the right edge of the field (0 spaces back to the left of the right edge) unless the decimal point is entered with the data.

To set this kind of format into a spreadsheet software program such as LOTUS 123, one sets the column width of Column 1 to 3, that of Column 2 to 5, and leaves that of the remaining columns at the default value of 9. The type of numbers would be set to integers for the first two columns and to decimal numbers with 0 decimal places for the remaining columns.

This format is illustrated by the following sample table of two parts. The first section has eight components, and the second has five, each with eleven periods. The format represents that followed for the cash flow input data for both the Feasibility Analysis program and Proforma Financial Analysis programs. The period numbers appear in sequence, and continue from the first period to the last one. The period identification may be years as in the example shown, or may be quarters, months or other identification. Quarters would be identified as 0188, etc. and months as 0690, etc., for example. The data by component of the table are entered in as many of the eight fields as needed, each of which is nine spaces wide.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Ident</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>	<u>Fifth</u>	<u>Sixth</u>	<u>Seventh</u>	<u>Eighth</u>
1	1980	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.	70.	80.	90.
2	1981	17.	32.	38.	55.	59.	67.	81.	90.
3	1982	18.	31.	38.	54.	61.	69.	79.	92.

4 1983	19.	33.	40.	53.	59.	71.	82.	93.
5 1984	21.	31.	42.	54.	66.	73.	82.	92.
6 1985	23.	33.	44.	54.	65.	75.	84.	95.
7 1986	24.	32.	43.	56.	65.	76.	83.	96.
8 1987	25.	34.	44.	55.	66.	77.	88.	95.
9 1988	24.	34.	45.	56.	66.	78.	87.	97.
10 1989	25.	35.	46.	57.	65.	79.	88.	98.
11 1990	26.	35.	47.	58.	67.	79.	89.	101.
1 1980	52.	58.	71.	82.	91.			
2 1981	55.	59.	67.	81.	90.			
3 1982	54.	61.	69.	79.	92.			
4 1983	53.	59.	71.	82.	93.			
5 1984	54.	66.	73.	82.	92.			
6 1985	54.	65.	75.	84.	95.			
7 1986	56.	65.	76.	83.	96.			
8 1987	55.	66.	77.	88.	95.			
9 1988	56.	66.	78.	87.	97.			
10 1989	57.	65.	79.	88.	98.			
11 1990	56.	68.	78.	90.	99.			

The decimal points need not be entered with the data in the F9.0 format. If they were omitted, then the numbers would be shifted one space to the right so as to be right justified in their respective fields.

Projected Cash Flow Data

In the format indicated above, the projected cash flow for the case is that used as input to the Feasibility Analysis program to determine the Internal Rate of Return for the project. The input file was created with the DOS editor, EDLIN, or as a print file with an electronic software package such as LOTUS; or the file may have been created by the Feasibility Analysis program if one of the scaler options was chosen as the preferred alternative and the input file was requested in the IRR run. In any case it is a DOS or ASCII file in the format illustrated above. For the feasibility analysis run, the file was named DATA.IRR, but it may have been renamed to something more descriptive such as MILldata.IRR for archive purposes.

After the correct cash flow data file used for the feasibility analysis of the same case as now ready for proforma financial analysis has been located, it can be used as the first part of the PROFDATA.RUN file for the case after editing to remove the line entries for period n+1. Such entries need to be excluded from the proforma analysis because residual asset values at the end of the economic horizon are computed internally as part of the proforma analysis. These entries can be removed from the cash flow used in the feasibility analysis easily with EDLIN by calling the file with EDLIN, listing a group of lines to locate the n+1 entry for the first data set (e.g., 25,35 L <return>), deleting the unnecessary line (e.g., 31 D <return>), repeating the same steps for the second data set, if any, and then saving the file with the EDLIN save (e.g., E <return>).

If for some reason a DATA.IRR input file to the Feasibility Analysis program does not exist for the case, then one will have to be created from budgets of projected capital requirements, operating income and operating expenses by

accounting period over the economic horizon of the project. The development of budgets of this sort requires some time and effort to insure accurate and meaningful projections under relevant conditions for the case. Persons needing guidance in this regard will find the related publication, Economic Analysis for Investment Decision-Making: Procedural Guide I for Internal Rate of Return Analysis, Special Report No 21, Food and Feed Grains Institute, Kansas State University of February 1989 very helpful. The publication and its accompanying microcomputer diskettes include LOTUS spreadsheet templates for the capital and operating budgets, and for transferring the results to the format needed for the Feasibility Analysis and Financial Analysis programs. For those who prefer to enter summary input data manually to the correct format, the illustration below for entering data for the capital asset acquisition schedule with LOTUS 123 is directly relevant.

Capital Asset Acquisition Schedule

As indicated above, the second part of the PROFDATA.RUN data input file to the Financial Analysis programs consists of set of data representing the capital asset acquisition schedule for the case. The value of the assets to be acquired are separated into eight different columns, extending from land and site preparation to buildings by class to equipment by class, and finally in the last column to other assets. The appropriate entries are made period by period over the economic horizon for the project, following the format of I3, 1X, I4, 8 F 9.0 illustrated above.

The period by period line entries in the schedule for acquisition of fixed assets should sum exactly to the summary entry or entries for that period in the projected cash flow for feasibility analysis. For example, if there are two columns in the projected cash flow which contain capital outlays for facilities, then the sum of the eight column entries in the acquisition schedule should equal the sum of the entries in the two columns in the cash flow schedule. The PROFORM1 program contains an internal check to insure that this is the case; if for any period the two do not match, program interrupt will be encountered and a message given on the screen indicating the period where the problem is encountered and the summary values in the two schedules which do not match.

Depreciation schedules will be developed for all facilities in the asset acquisition schedule except the land and site in the first data column and the other assets in the last data column. The columns in between these two can contain six columns for buildings and none for equipment, no columns for buildings and six for equipment, or any combination between the two extremes. Separate depreciation schedules will be established for the facilities in each of the six columns on basis of the useful life, salvage value, depreciation method and periods of lag from acquisition to start of depreciation expense specified by keyboard entry for such facilities (see Section VI). Separate summaries will be made for total current depreciation for buildings and total current depreciation on equipment. Replacement entries in the capital asset schedule will be set up on new depreciation schedules, starting when the replacement is brought into service. Only the difference in original capital outlay and residual value is depreciated. Residual values on replaced facilities are treated as sales of capital assets, and the full capital outlay for the new facility is entered to the asset acquisition schedule.

Combined PROFDATA.RUN File

When the two files for the project, the edited DATA.IRR file and the capital asset acquisition schedule, have been completed for the n projected periods in the economic horizon, they need to be combined into a single input file called PROFDATA.RUN as input to the PROFORM1.EXE program. This can be done conveniently with the DOS command COPY.

Suppose the two component files you have created are located on Drive A, and are named DATA.IRR and ASSETS.RUN, respectively. If you want the combined file to be on the A drive as well, then when logged in A, the DOS command is simply COPY DATA.IRR+ASSETS.RUN PROFDATA.RUN <return>. All three files then will be on Drive A. If you want the final run file to be on Drive B, the command would be COPY DATA.IRR+ASSETS.RUN B:PROFDATA.RUN <return>. In this case, the two component files will remain on A, but the combined file will be on B. In either case, if you have no more need for the component files after combining them, they can be deleted with the DOS command DELete, e.g., DEL DATA.IRR <return> and DEL ASSETS.RUN <return>.

Using LOTUS 123 to Create Input Data Files

Introduction

As with other commercial spreadsheet packages, the LOTUS systems disc contains the Software package for creating and manipulating electronic spreadsheets, or LOTUS Worksheets (WKS, WK1, etc.). LOTUS Worksheets can be copied into unformatted print files (LOTUS.PRN) so that they are recognized as standard ASCII files for reading as formatted data files by the Financial Analysis programs and other Fortran programs.

LOTUS is widely used and recognized, and has many uses in its own right, including file management and graphics as well as electronic spreadsheets. Easy to follow references and manuals have been developed by users and are readily available at local book stores. No one will regret investing the time and energy necessary to become familiar with LOTUS. Now using LOTUS to create data files for other programs adds further to the usefulness of this software.

LOTUS Worksheets are keyed by lettered columns and numbered rows like a road map. Data appearing in cells are stored as formulas, even though they appear as numbers in the displayed worksheet, making it easy to up-date the data files by changing a few base numbers in the formulas. Copy, move, erase, insert, change format, adjust column width, and other worksheet manipulations are relatively easy with LOTUS, so that the user is in no way bound to the standard or default spreadsheet pattern. However, because the standard column width in LOTUS Worksheets is nine spaces, it is convenient to use this pattern as basis for input formatting to the Proforma programs.

Creating File Using PROFORMA.ONE Example

The following example of preparation of the second part of the PROFDATA.ONE input data file, ASSETS.ONE, for the Proforma Programs with LOTUS 1-2-3 is

designed to give the user an introduction to this software and how to use it. The steps are listed in numbered sequence for reference and use in self instruction.

1. Bring up LOTUS 1-2-3:
 - a. Type LOTUS <return>
 - b. When the LOTUS options appear in the screen window, place the cursor on 1-2-3 and Key <return>
 - c. Key <return> again in response to the prompt Press any Key
 - *. An alternative short-cut procedure is to type 123 and key <return> at Step a.
2. Set up LOTUS Worksheet (Column A at 3 spaces wide and Column B at 5 spaces wide, leaving Columns C..J at the standard 9 spaces):
 - a. Put Cursor on Column A with arrow key and type / W C S 3 <return>
 - b. Put Cursor on Column B with arrow key and type / W C S 5 <return>
3. Enter Input Data for Step 1 on Row 1:
 - a. Put Cursor on A1 cell and type 1 <right arrow> 1982 <right arrow> 10000 <right arrow> 75000 <right arrow> 50000 <right arrow> 10000 <right arrow> 40000 <right arrow> 25000 <right arrow> 7000 <right arrow> 2000 <return>
4. Use Data Fill to fill in the rest of the period designations:
 - a. Put Cursor on A1 cell and type / D F A1..A24 <return> 1 <return> 1 <return> 24 <return>
 - b. Put Cursor on B1 cell and type / D F B1..B24 <return> 1982 <return> 1 <return> 2005 <return>
5. Copy zeros to the remaining body of the table:
 - a. Put Cursor on C2 cell and enter 0 <return>
 - b. Type / C <return> . <right arrow to cell J2> <down arrow to cell J24> <return>
6. Insert replacement values in the asset acquisition schedule:
 - a. Put Cursor on cell F11 and enter 10000 <return>; on cell F21 and repeat
 - b. Put Cursor on cell G6 and enter 40000 <return>; on cell G11 and repeat
 - c. Put Cursor on cell G16 and enter 40000 <return>; on cell G21 and repeat
 - d. Put Cursor on cell H11 and enter 25000 <return>; on cell H21 and repeat
 - e. Put Cursor on cell I5 and enter 7000 <return>; on cell I9 and repeat
 - f. Put Cursor on cell I13 and enter 7000 <return>; on cell I17 and repeat
 - g. Put Cursor on cell I21 and enter 7000 <return>; on cell I24 and repeat
7. Save the Worksheet File
 - a. Type / F S ASSETS <return> and wait for save to complete
8. Make and Save the LOTUS Print File
 - a. Type / P[rint] F[file] ASSETS <return>
 - b. Type O[ptions] M[argin] L[eft] 0 <return>
 - c. Type M[argin] R[ight] 96 <return>
 - d. Type M[argin] T[op] 0 <return>
 - e. Type M[argin] B[ottom] 0 <return>

- f. Type O[ther] U[nformatted] Q[uit]
- g. Type R[ange] Al..J24 <return>
- h. Type G[o] and wait for file to be created
- i. Type Q[uit] and wait for file to be copied to your disc
- j. If you want to preserve the print (file) settings on your diskette with the worksheet file, you may do so by resaving the worksheet file at this point (/ F S <return> R)

You should now have two new files on your disk, ASSETS.WKS (or WK1) and ASSETS.PRN. The first is a Lotus worksheet which can be used with LOTUS as any other such file. The second is an ASCII data file corresponding to ASSETS.ONE. After backing out of LOTUS, this ASSETS.PRN file can be RENamed ASSETS.ONE for combining with DATA.ONE to build the input file for running the PROFORM1.EXE program.

9. Quit LOTUS

Back out of LOTUS by successive Quit and End commands by typing first letters or by Cursor and <return>; for example, type / Q Y E

The A> or B> signal at the left side of the screen indicates that you are back under DOS control.

Combining the Data Files and Running Proforma

In the usual case for which feasibility analysis will have been completed before coming to the proforma financial analysis, the first part of the data file for running PROFORM1 will already have been completed as input to the IRR Feasibility Analysis program. As outlined above, only two short steps remain to prepare the complete PROFDATA.RUN input file. The first is to remove the entry in the DATA.IRR file for period n+1. The second is to combine this file as edited with the ASSETS.RUN file. The two are illustrated below, using the PROFORMA.ONE Case contained in the manual.

Editing the DATA.IRR File

Assuming that the DATA.IRR file used to determine the internal rate of return for the Panama Rice Mill Case One already has been renamed to DATA.ONE for archive purposes, the editing of that file can be completed by the following steps.

1. Retrieve the DATA.ONE File with EDLIN:
 - a. Logged in the drive containing the DOS editor, EDLIN, and with the disk containing DATA.ONE in A, type EDLIN A:DATA.ONE <return>
2. List a series of lines to locate the n+1 entry:
 - a. Type 20,30 L <return>
3. Delete the n+1 entry:
 - a. Type 25 D <return>

4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for the second n+1 entry:
 - a. Type 40,50 L <return>
 - b. Type 45 D <return>

5. Save the edited file:
 - a. Type End <return>

Combining the DATA.ONE and ASSETS.PRN Files

The next step is to combine the two components of the input file for the Proforma Financial Analysis programs into one file, PROFDATA.RUN, for use in the run with the PROFORM1.EXE program. The edited cash flow input used to run the Internal Rate of Return comes first and the asset acquisition schedule (created with LOTUS) comes second in the combined file. The combining is done with the DOS command COPY.

If all the files are on the same disk, say in Drive A, the command for the files as named above is COPY DATA.ONE+ASSETS.PRN PROFDATA.RUN <return>. This will create the needed input data file to run the PROFDATA.ONE example, leaving the two component files in tact. As indicated above, if these two are no longer needed, they can be eliminated from the disk by the DOS command DElete.

Running the Sample Proforma Problem

In addition to the PROFDATA.RUN file just created, two additional files are needed on the same disk in the active drive to run the sample Proforma problem. They are PROFORM1.EXE and DEFAULT.VAL. The first is the compiled Fortran program for making the proforma financial analysis. The second is the default file of commands and headers used in screen prompts for keyboard input for the problem. Both files are included on the proforma master diskette supplied with the manual. The default file matching the PROFORMA.ONE case is DEFAULT.ONE. To clear the way for using this file for the run, the existing DEFAULT.VAL file on the disk, if any, should first be renamed to something else (say DEFAULT.OLD), and then the DEFAULT.ONE file renamed to DEFAULT.VAL. This provides matching input files for the PROFORMA.ONE Case, PROFDATA.RUN and DEFAULT.VAL.

When ready, the run is initiated by keying PROFORM1 <return>. In a few moments the introductory screen shown in Section VI will appear on the monitor. Since the default values are to be used in the sample run, one can bypass the three master menus by keying <return> without entering a numeric code. This will move the program directly to the title and headers screen, which as the screen indicates, can be bypassed by keying 0 <return>. Next comes the save screen, which also is bypassed by entry of 0 <return>. Finally, the program execution screen illustrated at the end of Section VI will appear on the monitor. As indicated by this screen, the user should now enter <Ctrl> P to echo the typed output to the printer, and then proceed to program execution by keying 0 <return> of just <return>.

The output one should expect from this run is shown Section VIII of the manual for the Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation in Panama. The normal printed output from PROFORM1 in the order in which it appears is as follows:

1. Listing of the cash flow data for the case, complete with problem title, headings for the different columns of data, and footnotes for the table.
2. Listing of the assets acquisition schedule, also complete with problem title, column headings, and footnotes. For the depreciable assets the listing includes asset life, salvage percentage, depreciation method code and periods of lag from asset acquisition to start of depreciation expense.
3. Listing of the financial factors and parameters used for the case.
4. Listing of the amortization factors for level payments in loan repayment plan, if requested.
5. Listing of the period-by-period depreciation rates for each class of asset specified according to the depreciation method requested for each class.

The printed output is followed by the message:

PROFORM1 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM2 TO GET OUTPUT.

This message indicates the successful completion of the computer output file, PROFORM1.OUT, in the run. That file is read by PROFORM2 to generate the printed proforma financial statements. After insuring that the PROFORM1.OUT and PROFORM2.EXE files both are on the run disk, the followup run is initiated by keying PROFORM2 <return>. The financial statements for the PROFORMA.ONE Case are shown Section VIII. As summarized in Section II, they include the following in the order shown:

1. Depreciation schedules.
2. Projected operating statements.
3. Proforma source and application of fund statements.
4. Projected loan balance and repayment schedule.
5. Projected financial ratios for the case.

The printed output by PROFORM2 is followed by the message:

PROFORM2 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM3 FOR BALANCE SHEETS.

After being sure that the PROFORM1.OUT and PROFORM3.EXE files both are on the run disk, the PROFORM3 program is executed by keying PROFORM3 <return>. The printed output for the PROFORMA.ONE Case is shown in the latter part of Section VIII.

In addition to the printed output, PROFORM3 will generate the file for computing the Financial Rate of Return on equity capital for the case if so request-

ed by the keyboard input to PROFORM1. That file for PROFORMA.ONE is included in Section VIII as well.

When the results obtained by your run have been checked with those shown in Section VIII, and everything matches, it is important to rename the run files, DEFAULT.VAL and PROFDATA.RUN, to appropriate archive titles such as DEFAULT.-ONE and PROFDATA.ONE, respectively. This will avoid possible loss of these files by over copying when files are prepared for new cases and subsequent runs and renamed to the run files for those cases.

SECTION V

USING LOTFORMA TO DEVELOP AND TEST PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL PLAN

The LOTFORMA spreadsheet is designed for use before running the PROFORMA programs in order to establish the kind of financing package which will meet the needs of the project and insure satisfactory loan repayment schedules. This provides the basis for the kinds and levels of loans, interest rates, grace periods, repayment periods, repayment plans and other financing parameters which serve as part of the input to the PROFORMA programs. These parameters as developed and tested with LOTFORMA are entered to PROFORM1 by keyboard in response to menu prompts with default values provided by the program.

As outlined in Section II, Lotforma is quite useful for conducting the first three steps in financial planning for a project which appears to be economically feasible from the IRR analysis. Lotforma is used to determine the financing requirements, develop and test a preliminary financing plan and draw the opening balance sheet. Once these three steps are completed, all needed information is available for keyboard input to the Proforma programs for completing the financial analysis for the project.

Nature and Purpose of Lotforma

Lotforma is an electronic spreadsheet template to accompany the Fortran Proforma programs. It was created with LOTUS 123, Release 2, and will operate with this or later releases of LOTUS, or with any electronic spreadsheet software which is compatible with LOTUS. It requires that the user have such software installed to recall and use the spreadsheet; in contrast to the Proforma programs, it is structured to operate independently.

As summarized in Section II, key components of Lotforma include Data 1, Data 2, Factors, Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3.

Data 1 contains the IRR cash flow data for the first eight columns, including two for facilities, two for working capital, three for income and one for expense; the location is A1..J100.

Data 2 contains the IRR cash flow data for the remaining five columns, all for operating expenses, and is located at A101..G200.

Factors include the coefficients and interest rates for computing Tables 1, 2 and 3. They are located at O5..W6.

Table 1 serves for computing the financial requirements by period, and is located at M11..W119.

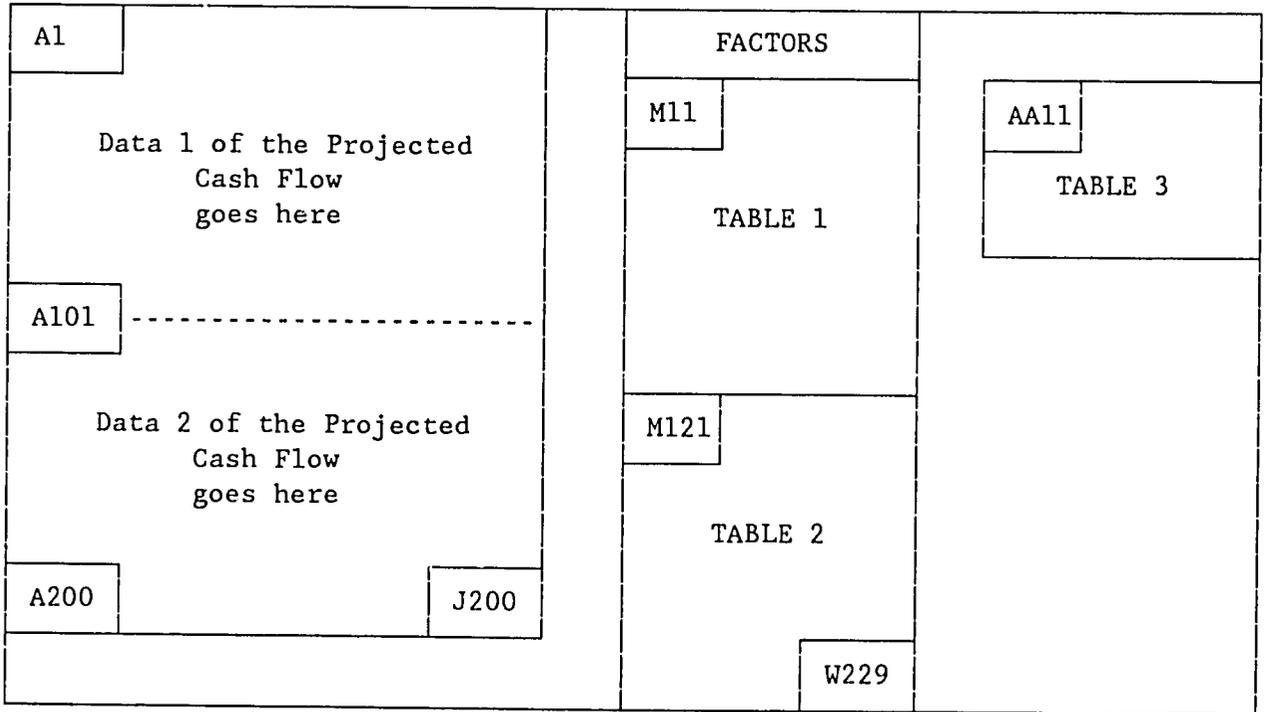
Table 2 computes the preliminary financial structure for testing, and is located at M121..W229.

Table 3 represents the preliminary Proforma Balance Sheet for the specified beginning period in the projected cash flow. It is located at AA11..AH42.

The layout of the Lotforma spreadsheet is summarized in the upper part of the accompanying Figure 1. The cash flow data used in the IRR feasibility analysis go in the left section and the three output tables are located to the right in the spreadsheet. The Factors section is located just above Table 1.

Fig. 1. Layout of Lotforma and Columnar Organization of Data Files

A. Lotforma Layout



B. Columnar Organization of Data Files

Data 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Row	Period	Fac. 1	Fac. 2	W/C 1	W/C 2	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Cost 1

Data 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Row	Period	Cost 2	Cost 3	Cost 4	Cost 5	Cost 6

The columnar organization of the Data 1 and Data 2 files of the IRR cash flow as read and used by Lotforma is summarized in the lower part of Figure 1. The abbreviations are Fac. for Facilities, W/C for working capital and Rev. for revenue. Note that there are two columns for facilities outlay, two for working capital, three for revenue and six for operating cost. Some of these columns may contain nothing but zeros, but all must be included.

If the original cash flow used to determine the IRR for the project follows a different columnar organization than that shown, then it will be necessary to do some combining and/or spreading out of the columns in the original cash flow before importing it to Lotforma. There are several ways that this can be done. If the original cash flow was developed with electronic spreadsheet software such as LOTUS so that a worksheet file exists for it, such worksheet can be recalled and reorganized with the spreadsheet commands, and a new print file saved for importing to Lotforma. Those that have the Fortran Master Projection program described in the companion publication Regression Projection Programs with Multiple Options for Use on MS DOS Microcomputers, A. Master Projections. Special Report No. 24, Kansas State University Food and Feed Grains Institute, Manhattan, Kansas, of October 1989 can use that program for columnar reorganization of the files. Alternatively, the original file can be imported to Lotforma, and this spreadsheet used to reorganize the file. The latter must be done with care, however, since the columns in the Data 1 and Data 2 files are used in formulas in the computation of Tables 1, 2 and 3. Moving the columns will cause the formulas to abort. The columnar shifting in Lotforma needs to be done with the worksheet commands of Copy, Range Erase, or by cell formulas, and not with the command Move.

Entering Data for the Project to Lotforma

There are two kinds data for the case that need to be entered to the Lotforma spreadsheet. The first is the cash flow file used to compute the Internal Rate of Return for the project. This file is transferred to the worksheet as Data 1 and Data 2, as shown in Figure 1. The second is the set of financial factors and parameters to be used for the financial analysis. These are entered by keyboard to the Factors section to replace those in the template (see Figure 1).

Entering Projected Cash Flow Data

The Data 1 and Data 2 files from the DATA.IRR file used to compute the IRR for the final project configuration are brought in by Lotus as Imported print files. Although the data in these files are used as source cells in the formulas for Tables 1, 2, and 3, they can be imported with F[ile] I[mport], copied to the proper location with C[opy], and unneeded parts can be removed with R[ange] E[rase]. The Lotus command MOVE should not be used for this purpose, as doing so will cause "ERR" to appear in the formulas based on the cells containing the imported data.

The steps to import the Cash Flow data into the Lotforma worksheet are as follows:

1. Copy and rename the DATA.IRR file to the LOTFORMA disk as follows:
Logged in A> with LOTFORMA disk in A> and the disk containing the DATA.IRR file in B>, COPY B:DATA.IRR LOTDATA.NEW <return>.

2. Bring up LOTUS, retrieve the LOTFORMA worksheet, and set RECALCULATION to Manual (e.g., / W G R M <return>).
3. Erase the existing data set which relates to an example project. The erasing is done by typing the following commands:
/ R E A1..J200 <return>.
4. Put cursor on Cell A1 and type the following to import the data:
/ F I N A:LOTDATA.NEW <return>.

Next, the data which has just been imported must be separated to conform to the setup of LOTFORMA. The data compartment is composed of 100 rows and $2 + 13 = 15$ columns. The first two of these 15 columns are for the row number and period designation. The next 13 columns include two for facilities outlay, two for working capital, three for revenue and income, and six for operating expenses. Because the normal 8.5 inch page of paper is not wide enough to display all 15 columns across the page, the data are broken into two sections and displayed or typed one below the other on the page and in the data file. The first section contains the row and period designation columns and the first eight columns of the cash flow data. The second section contains a repeat of the row and period designation columns and the last five columns of the cash flow data. See the columnar organization diagrams in Figure 1, above.

When the data are imported into the LOTFORMA worksheet, these two sections must be separated and placed into the proper positions in the worksheet. The first section of the data is placed in the worksheet beginning at cell A1. The second section of the data is placed in the worksheet beginning at cell A101. See the diagram of the LOTFORMA worksheet in Figure 1. This must be done because the worksheet has been set up with enough room to accept a data set containing 100 periods. If the data set being imported has less than 100 periods, the two sections of data must be separated. Otherwise, the worksheet would treat the second section of data as additional periods and would not find the last five columns of data.

The two sections of the data set are separated by copying the second section to cell A101 and then erasing the original section two, leaving section one of the data set in the worksheet space beginning at cell A1 and the second section of the data in the worksheet space beginning at cell A101. Please do not use the LOTUS command, MOVE, to accomplish this process, as this will disturb the formulas set into the worksheet. To accomplish the separating process, use the following two steps:

5. Copy the second section of the data set to Cell A101, using the following: / C R [highlight the second section of the data]
<return> A101 <return>.
6. Erase the original second section of the imported data, using the following commands:
/ R E [highlight again the second section of the data] <return>.

Entering Financial Factors for the Project

The financial factors for the case are entered to Lotforma in the Factors section (see Figure 1). The financial factors which need to be entered include the following:

- TAXRATE = The anticipated average income tax rate for national, state and local income taxes on the operation, entered as decimal value
- TAKEOUT = Anticipated withdrawals per period by the owners, entered in the same units and denomination as that of the cash flow
- FACTORWC = Portion of total current asset value for the case to be borrowed, entered as decimal fraction
- FACTORFA = Portion of total fixed assets value to be borrowed, entered as decimal fraction
- IRATEST = Annual interest rate on short-term notes, entered as decimal value
- IRATELT = Annual interest rate on long-term loans, entered as decimal value
- REPAYST = Fraction of outstanding balance on short-term notes to be repaid each period, entered as decimal fraction
- REPAYLT = Fraction of outstanding balance on long-term notes to be repaid each period, entered as decimal fraction
- Y = Period in the cash flow for which to draw the opening balance sheet, entered as integer number.

The values for these factors for the case are to be inserted in the place of those for the template example. Both the Factors section and the individual factors are named ranges, so that they can be used with the F5 Goto key in lieu of the worksheet coordinates to locate the cells to be changed.

The Lotforma Factors for the PROFORMA.ONE case as example are shown below, together with the worksheet coordinates and name for each factor. The cells where the factor names appear are protected, but those where the factors to be inserted are unprotected for ease in entering the new values over those on the template.

	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1									
2									
3	BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION								
4									
5	0.395	10000	0.6	0.65	0.085	0.095	0.1	0.08	2
6	TAXRATE	TAKEOUT	FACTORWC	FACTORFA	IRATEST	IRATELT	REPAYST	REPAYLT	Y

Interpreting Lotforma Output

After the cash flow data and the factors for the case have been entered to Lotforma, the computations of the tables for determining total financing requirements, developing and testing a preliminary financing plan and drawing the opening balance sheet are done by recalculation of the spreadsheet, i.e., striking the F9 key once for each iteration needed (usually three). The computation of Tables 1, 2 and 3 for the case is accomplished simultaneously.

Discussion of the three output tables of Lotforma is given below, using the PROFORMA.ONE case as example.

Table 1, Determination of Financing Requirements

The organization of Table 1 for determining financing requirements is illustrated by the listing of this table for the 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Case in Panama as shown below. The first three columns of data are transferred directly from the relevant columns of the IRR cash flow. Estimated income tax due and needed cash takeout are computed from coefficients supplied in the FACTORS section, as shown above. Gross cash income is taken from the IRR cash flow. The current and cumulative capital needs as shown by the last two columns of Table 1 are computed by the worksheet.

The example indicates major capital outlay for fixed assets in period 0, with periodic needs for mill and other equipment replacement thereafter. Working capital comes in period 1 when the operation is started, with no additional contributions thereafter. The total capital needs include the sum of these two items plus cash operating costs, computed income tax liability and needed cash takeout. The projected gross income for this case is adequate to cover the total capital needs except in periods 0 and 1 when major assets are acquired, and in periods 5, 10, 15 and 20 when major replacements are needed. The n+1 period, period 24 in this case, shows estimated recovery value for fixed assets and liquidation of current assets.

The negative values in the current capital need column of Table 1 starting in period 2 indicate potentials for repayment of principal on the capital loans proposed in the preliminary financial structure. For this case installments on loan repayment can be started in period 2 and continued thereafter. Additional borrowings will be needed every five years when machinery replacements are made, but the negative values in the current capital need column following such years indicate that the loan installments can be continued following such additional borrowing.

The negative values in the cumulative capital requirement for the Rice Mill Case as shown by the last column of Table 1 indicate the point at which the project can be self sustaining. According to these figures, from period 13 onward earnings from the project are sufficient to maintain operations without borrowed capital. By the end of period 23 a projected total of capital surplus of \$272,467 would be accumulated. Such amounts do not need to be left in the enterprise, of course, but can be used for capital expansion, to start other ventures, or for some other purpose.

Table 1. Determination of Financing Requirements

BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION

Period	Fixed Asset Outlay	Working Capital Outlay	Cash Operating Cost	Income Tax Due	Needed Cash Takeout	Total Capital Needs	Gross Cash Income	Net Capital Need	Current	To Date
0 1982	219,000	0	0	0	0	219,000	0	219,000	219,000	
1 1983	0	114,300	91,200	30,312	10,000	245,812	167,940	77,872	296,872	
2 1984	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	258,630	
3 1985	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	220,387	
4 1986	7,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	136,697	167,940	(31,243)	189,144	
5 1987	40,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	169,697	167,940	1,757	190,902	
6 1988	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	152,659	
7 1989	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	114,416	
8 1990	7,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	136,697	167,940	(31,243)	83,173	
9 1991	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	44,931	
10 1992	75,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	204,697	167,940	36,757	81,688	
11 1993	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	43,445	
12 1994	7,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	136,697	167,940	(31,243)	12,203	
13 1995	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	(26,040)	
14 1996	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	(64,283)	
15 1997	40,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	169,697	167,940	1,757	(62,525)	
16 1998	7,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	136,697	167,940	(31,243)	(93,768)	
17 1999	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	(132,011)	
18 2000	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	(170,254)	
19 2001	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	(208,496)	
20 2002	82,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	211,697	167,940	43,757	(164,739)	
21 2003	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	(202,982)	
22 2004	0	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	129,697	167,940	(38,243)	(241,224)	
23 2005	7,000	0	88,200	31,497	10,000	136,697	167,940	(31,243)	(272,467)	
24 2006	(130,350)	(114,300)	0	0	0	(244,650)	0	(244,650)	(517,117)	

Table 2, Testing of Preliminary Financing Plan

The organization of Table 2 for testing the preliminary financing plan is illustrated by the listing of this table for the Panama Rice Milling Case. The first column of data is transferred directly from Table 1. Short and long term loans are computed from the borrowing rates in the FACTORS section, shown above. Unpaid interest is based on outstanding loans the previous period, and applies only when no operating revenue is available. Paid-in equity is obtained by subtraction. Debt retirement is based on outstanding loan balances at the start of the period and the repayment rates from the FACTORS section. Current and cumulative cash balances are computed by the worksheet. The latter serve to test the financing plan, for if the plan is sound, the cumulative cash balance can never be negative and the current cash balance can be negative only in periods following accumulated cash balance, and then not to exceed the accumulated positive balance. On the other hand, if the cumulative cash balance reaches an excessive positive value, excessive capital is being retained in the enterprise.

The entries for the first several periods in Table 1 illustrate a fairly typical case for a feasible venture with potential earning power which is greater than prevailing interest rates. Paid-in equity capital contributions to the enterprise are needed only at the start in periods 0 and 1; thereafter the operation is able to generate sufficient funds to pay its own way.

The positive cash balances in the last two columns of Table 2 from period 2 onward indicate that the preliminary plan would result in substantial over financing of the project if it were implemented. Extra funds are being retained in the operation which could be put to productive use elsewhere rather than remaining idle in the assets of the enterprise. They might be used to accelerate loan repayments, but the debt retirement schedules in Table 2 appear to be reasonable. A more acceptable plan would be to withdraw the extra cash from the enterprise starting with period 2 so that the capital can be put to use elsewhere. This can be accomplished by a command keyboard entry to the PROFORM1 program as illustrated in Section VI.

Table 2. Testing of Preliminary Financing Plan

BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION

Period	Net Capital Needs	Short Term Loans	Long Term Loans	Unpaid Interest Borrowed	Paid-In Equity Capital	Debt Retirement		Cash Balance	
						S Term	L Term	Current	To Date
0 1982	219,000	0	142,350	0	76,650	0	0	0	0
1 1983	77,872	68,580	0	13,523	22,816	0	0	0	0
2 1984	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	6,858	11,388	19,997	19,997
3 1985	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	6,172	10,477	21,594	41,590
4 1986	(31,243)	0	4,550	0	0	5,555	10,003	20,235	61,825
5 1987	1,757	0	26,000	432	0	0	0	23,810	85,636
6 1988	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	4,999	11,283	21,961	107,596
7 1989	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	4,500	10,380	23,363	130,959
8 1990	(31,243)	0	4,550	0	0	4,050	9,914	21,830	152,789
9 1991	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	3,645	9,120	25,478	178,267
10 1992	36,757	0	48,750	0	0	0	0	11,993	190,259
11 1993	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	3,280	12,291	22,672	212,931
12 1994	(31,243)	0	4,550	0	0	2,952	11,672	21,169	234,100
13 1995	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	2,657	10,738	24,848	258,948
14 1996	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	2,391	9,879	25,973	284,920
15 1997	1,757	0	26,000	0	0	0	0	24,243	309,163
16 1998	(31,243)	0	4,550	0	0	2,152	11,533	22,108	331,271
17 1999	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	1,937	10,610	25,696	356,967
18 2000	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	1,743	9,761	26,738	383,705
19 2001	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	1,569	8,980	27,694	411,399
20 2002	43,757	0	53,300	0	0	0	0	9,543	420,942
21 2003	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	1,412	12,526	24,305	445,247
22 2004	(38,243)	0	0	0	0	1,271	11,524	25,448	470,695
23 2005	(31,243)	0	4,550	0	0	1,144	10,966	23,683	494,378
24 2006	(244,650)	(68,580)	(84,728)	0	0	(5,829)	3,310	93,861	588,239

Table 3, Proforma Balance Sheet for Opening Period

The organization of Table 3 representing the opening balance sheet is illustrated by the listing of this table for the Panama Rice Milling Case. The current assets are shown as two separate accounts, following the breakdown in the Data 1 input. Amortized interest comes directly from Table 2. Facilities and equipment investment come from the Data 1 input. The total asset figure is obtained by addition. Current liabilities come from Table 2, as do deferred liabilities and paid-in equity capital. Earned equity is computed as gross cash income minus the sum of cash operating cost, income tax due, needed cash takeout and calculated interest expense. All but the latter of these come from Table 1. Interest expense is calculated from the loan balances in Table 2 and the interest rates in the FACTORS section of the worksheet. The total liabilities and equity figure is obtained by addition.

Normally the opening balance sheet is drawn after the assets have been acquired but before operations have been started. However, in this case the current

Table 3. Proforma Balance Sheet for Period 2

BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION

Last Day of: 1983

ASSETS		LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Current Assets:		Current Liabilities:	
Working Capital	81,600	Accounts Payable	0
Working Capital	32,700	Short Term Loans	68,580
	-----		-----
	114,300	TOTAL CURRENT	68,580
Amort. Interest	13,523		
	-----	Deferred Liabilities:	
TOTAL CURRENT	127,823	Medium Term	0
		Long Term Loans	142,350
Fixed Assets:			-----
Facilities	147,000	TOTAL DEFERRED	142,350
Depreciation	0		
	-----	TOTAL LIABILITIES	210,930
Net Facilities	147,000		
		Owner Equity:	
Equipment	72,000	Paid-In Capital	99,466
Depreciation	0	Earned Equity	36,428
	-----		-----
Net Equipment	72,000	TOTAL OWNER EQUITY	135,893

TOTAL FIXED	219,000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	
		AND EQUITY	346,823
TOTAL ASSETS	346,823		

assets are acquired the same period that operations are started. Thus if the balance sheet is drawn for the end of 1982, not all assets and liabilities are included. When it is drawn at the end of 1983 as in the case illustrated, all assets and liabilities are included, but the first year's depreciation is omitted, causing total fixed assets (and earned equity from operations) to be overstated. This is no problem so long as one interprets the opening balance sheet drawn by Lotforma correctly. Depreciation is computed by the Proforma programs, and reflected in all proforma balance sheets after operations are started. Those for the PROFORMA.ONE Case are shown in the latter part of Section VIII.

SECTION VI

USING PROFORM1 TO PREPARE THE COMMANDS FOR THE PROFORMA RUN

Once the data file for the Proforma financial statements (PROFDATA.RUN) has been completed as described in Section IV, and a preliminary financial plan tested as outlined in Section V, the Proforma run is made by calling the PROFORM1 program. In order to complete the run the three active disk files, PROFORM1.EXE, PROFDATA.RUN, and DEFAULT.VAL, need to be on the logged disk drive. In addition you need to be sure that there is sufficient space on this disk for the PROFORM1.OUT file which is created automatically by the successful PROFORM1 run. When the files are in order and the needed disk space insured, the Proforma analysis for your problem is initiated by preparing your printer and then keying PROFORM1 <return>.

Although PROFORM1 does not generate the printed proforma financial statements (this is done by PROFORM2 and PROFORM3), it is the "work horse" program for developing (1) depreciation schedules, (2) projected operating statements, (3) proforma source and use of fund statements, (4) projected loan balance and repayment schedule, (5) projected financial ratios, and (6) proforma balance sheets over the complete economic horizon specified for the project.

The PROFORM1 program reads the program commands and financial parameters from keyboard input. It reads the projected cash flow data and capital investment schedule from the data input file, PROFDATA.RUN. It develops and prints a summary schedule of the full set of financial parameters specified for the problem. It computes the period-by-period depreciation expense, interest expense, and income tax liability. It develops earnings distribution statements, depreciated values, debt retirement and loan balances, and computes balances in paid-in equity, capital reserves and capital surplus. It computes financial ratios relating to projected operations, capital structure and asset utilization. Finally PROFORM1 develops the computer output file, PROFORM1.OUT, containing all of the proforma values computed. This file then is read in subsequent runs by PROFORM2 and PROFORM3 to develop the printed proforma financial statements for the project.

Nature of Menu-Driven Commands of PROFORM1

The PROFORM1 program reads the commands and financial parameters for the problem from keyboard input in response to prompts displayed on the monitor by the program. A set of default entries is read from the default input file, DEFAULT.VAL, and the user is requested by monitor display to key in the corresponding value of each entry for his problem. The sets of entries are contained on numbered screens which are accessed from master menus for values input (the V screens), for options selection (the O input), and for decimal entries (the D screens). The various screens may be brought up in any sequence, but normally are called in numerical order. The default values will be retained for entries on any screen not called; however, once a screen is called, keyboard entry is required for all values displayed by that screen, including those for which the default value is to be retained.

Introductory Screen and VALUES Menu of Project Input

Introduction to Screen Menus

The first screen to appear on the monitor after calling PROFORML is that reproduced on the opposite page. It represents the explanatory introduction to the program and its use.

As indicated by the instruction at the bottom of the screen, when ready to proceed the user selects one of the three master menus by entering its corresponding code number (1, 2 or 3) and keying <return>.

When operating from any of the three master menus, the program will return to this introduction screen when an entry is made of 0 <return> (or simply <return>).

VALUES Menu of Project Input

Seven sets or categories of information are to be entered via the VALUES menu. They are (1) number of periods and data columns, (2) columnar location of sales and income data, (3) location of raw material and supply expense, (4) location of variable and fixed expense, (5) columnar organization of facilities and depreciation methods, (6) useful life and salvage value of facilities, and (7) periods of lag for depreciation expense. Default values for each of the categories are displayed on the monitor screen in sequence. Responding keyboard entries are made for the items in each category in turn.

The seven screens providing instructions for entering the commands in each of these areas are accessed from the VALUES screen shown on the opposite page by entering the screen number and keying <return>. Normally, one proceeds from the master screen in sequence, starting with No. 1, but it is not necessary to do so. The individual command screens may be accessed in any order. One or more of them may be accessed for a second or third time to "clean up" the entries as needed.

It is not necessary to call all seven VALUES screens; those not called will retain the default commands from the DEFAULT.VAL file. However, once a numbered screen has been called, all commands at that screen must be re-entered, even those which are not to be changed.

Monitor Display of Program Introduction

PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Professor Richard Phillips
Department of Agricultural Economics
Kansas State University

- * This program reads computational instructions from the screen menu and the projected cash flow and facilities outlay schedules for N periods from the users disk file in LOTUS 123 print file format.
- * The program develops depreciation schedules, loan balance statements and projected operating statements, source and use of funds and balance sheets by period over the projected time horizon.
- * Default options to the menu instructions are read from a disk file; they can be replaced in any order by the user any time prior to execution.
- * The size and complexity of the program requires three passes. PROFORM1 reads the commands and data, and creates computer output files. PROFORM2 reads these output files and prints output schedules. PROFORM3 reads the same files and prints proforma balance sheets.

To proceed, select one of the following by entering its code and <return>:

- 1 Enter Integer Values for the Run
- 2 Enter Integer Commands for Selected Options
- 3 Enter Rates and other Decimal Values for the Run

SELECTION:

1 <return>

Monitor Display of VALUES Menu

INTEGER VALUES TO BE SPECIFIED FOR THE RUN:

Enter Code Number of Menu Selection and Key <return>.

- 1 Number of Periods and Data Columns
- 2 Columnar Location of Sales and Income Data
- 3 Columnar Location of Raw Material and Supply Expense
- 4 Columnar Location of Variable and Fixed Expenses
- 5 Columnar Organization of Facilities and Depreciation Methods
- 6 Useful Life and Salvage Value of Facilities
- 7 Periods of Lag for Depreciation Expense

SELECTION:

1 <return>

Problem Size and Location of Income Data

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for making the command inputs specifying the number of periods and data columns, and for entering the columnar location of the sales and income data in the cash flow.

Number of Periods and Data Columns

READ (0,489) YRS,AP,IYEAR,LMTP,FIRST,NFAC,NWC,NREV,NEXP
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each variable in sequence).

- YRS = Total number of years in the cash flow for the project;
- AP = Number of accounting periods per year;
- IYEAR = Calendar year of first accounting period in cash flow;
- LMTP = First period to start withdrawing extra cash;
- IFIRST = First period in cash flow subject to income tax;
- NFAC = Number of columns in cash flow for facilities outlay;
- NWC = Number of columns in cash flow for working capital;
- NREV = Number of columns in cash flow for revenue and income;
- NEXP = Number of columns in cash flow for operating expenses.

Location of Sales and Income Data

READ (0,1) IPROD1,IPROD2,IPROD3,IBYP1,IBYP2,IBYP3,INC1,INC2,INC3
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in sequence).

- IPROD1 = Number of first column containing product sales data;
- IPROD2 = Number of second column containing product sales data;
- IPROD3 = Number of third column containing product sales data;
- IBYP1 = Number of first column containing byproduct sales data;
- IBYP2 = Number of second column containing byproduct sales data;
- IBYP3 = Number of third column containing byproduct sales data;
- INC1 = Number of first column containing other income data;
- INC2 = Number of second column containing other income data;
- INC3 = Number of third column containing other income data.

Monitor Display of Screen V1 for Periods and Data Columns

READ NUMBER OF PERIODS AND ORGANIZATION OF DATA COLUMNS IN THE CASH FLOW

Enter appropriate substitute values for each variable in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS IN CASH FLOW: 24.0 (Enter as 09.0, 14.0, 15.2, etc.).
NUMBER OF ACCOUNTING PERIODS PER YEAR: 1.0 (Enter as 01.0, 04.0, 12.0, etc.).
FIRST CALENDAR YEAR IN CASH FLOW: 1988 (Enter four-digit number).
FIRST PERIOD TO START WITHDRAWING EXTRA CASH: 4 (Enter as 1, 8, etc.).
FIRST YEAR IN CASH FLOW SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX: 0 (Enter as 0, 4, etc.).
NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF FACILITIES OUTLAY: 2 (Enter as 2, 3, etc.).
NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF WORKING CAPITAL: 2 (Enter as 1, 2, etc.).
NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF REVENUE AND INCOME: 3 (Enter as 2, 3, etc.).
NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF EXPENSES: 6 (Enter as 3, 5, etc.).

SELECTIONS:

24.0 01.0 1988 4 0 2 2 3 6 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen V2 for Income Data

COLUMNAR LOCATION OF SALES AND INCOME IN CASH FLOW:

Enter appropriate substitute integer values for each variable in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING PRODUCT SALES: 5 (Enter as 06, 08, etc.).
SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING PRODUCT SALES: 0 (Enter as above).
THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING PRODUCT SALES: 0 (Enter as above).
FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING BYPRODUCT SALES: 6 (Enter as above).
SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING BYPRODUCT SALES: 0 (Enter as above).
THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING BYPRODUCT SALES: 0 (Enter as above).
FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING OTHER INCOME: 7 (Enter as above).
SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING OTHER INCOME: 0 (Enter as above).
THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING OTHER INCOME: 0 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

05 00 00 06 00 00 07 00 00 <return>

Location of Expense Data in Cash Flow

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for making the command inputs specifying the columnar location of raw material and supply expenses, and the location of variable and fixed operating expenses in the cash flow.

Location of Raw Material and Supply Expenses

READ (0,1) IPURC1,IPURC2,IPURC3,ISUPY1,ISUPY2,ISUPY3,IVAR1,IVAR2
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).

- IPURC1 = Number of first column containing raw material purchases data;
- IPURC2 = Number of second column containing raw material purchases data;
- IPURC3 = Number of third column containing raw material purchases data;
- ISUPY1 = Number of first column containing supply purchases data;
- ISUPY2 = Number of second column containing supply purchases data;
- ISUPY3 = Number of third column containing supply purchases data;
- IVAR1 = Number of first column containing variable cost data;
- IVAR2 = Number of second column containing variable cost data.

Location of Variable and Fixed Expenses

READ (0,1) IVAR3,IVAR4,IVAR5,IFIX1,IFIX2,IFIX3,IFIX4,IFIX5
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).

- IVAR3 = Number of third column containing variable cost data;
- IVAR4 = Number of fourth column containing variable cost data;
- IVAR5 = Number of fifth column containing variable cost data;
- IFIX1 = Number of first column containing fixed cost data;
- IFIX2 = Number of second column containing fixed cost data;
- IFIX3 = Number of third column containing fixed cost data;
- IFIX4 = Number of fourth column containing fixed cost data;
- IFIX5 = Number of fifth column containing fixed cost data.

Monitor Display of Screen V3 for Materials and Supplies

COLUMNAR LOCATION OF RAW MATERIAL, SUPPLY AND VARIABLE EXPENSE:

Enter appropriate substitute integer values for each variable in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING RAW MATERIAL PURCHASES: 8 (Enter as 06, 10, etc.).
SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING RAW MATERIAL PURCHASES: 0 (Enter as above).
THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING RAW MATERIAL PURCHASES: 0 (Enter as above).
FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING SUPPLY PURCHASES: 0 (Enter as above).
SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING SUPPLY PURCHASES: 0 (Enter as above).
THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING SUPPLY PURCHASES: 0 (Enter as above).
FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE EXPENSE: 10 (Enter as above).
SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

08 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen V4 for Operating Expense

COLUMNAR LOCATION OF VARIABLE AND FIXED EXPENSES:

Enter appropriate substitute integer values for each variable in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as 08, 11, etc.).
FOURTH COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as above).
FIFTH COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as above).
FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE: 9 (Enter as above).
SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as above).
THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as above).
FOURTH COLUMN CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as above).
FIFTH COLUMN CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE: 0 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

00 00 00 09 00 00 00 00 <return>

Parameters for Developing Depreciation Schedules

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for making the command inputs specifying the columnar location of facilities and depreciation methods, and the useful life and salvage value of depreciable facilities.

Facilities Location and Depreciation Methods

```
READ (0,1) NBLDG,NEQUIP,METH1,METH2,METH3,METH4,METH5,METH6
      (Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).
```

- NBLDG = Number of columns containing buildings outlay data;
- NEQUIP = Number of columns containing equipment outlay data;
- METH1 = Depreciation method code for facilities in first column;
- METH2 = Depreciation method code for facilities in second column;
- METH3 = Depreciation method code for facilities in third column;
- METH4 = Depreciation method code for facilities in fourth column;
- METH5 = Depreciation method code for facilities in fifth column;
- METH6 = Depreciation method code for facilities in sixth column.

Useful Life and Salvage Value

```
READ (0,1) LIFE1,LIFE2,LIFE3,LIFE4,LIFE5,LIFE6,ISAL1,ISAL2,ISAL3
      (Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).
```

- LIFE1 = Years of useful life for facilities in first column;
- LIFE2 = Years of useful life for facilities in second column;
- LIFE3 = Years of useful life for facilities in third column;
- LIFE4 = Years of useful life for facilities in fourth column;
- LIFE5 = Years of useful life for facilities in fifth column;
- LIFE6 = Years of useful life for facilities in sixth column;
- ISAL1 = Salvage percentage for facilities in first column;
- ISAL2 = Salvage percentage for facilities in second column;
- ISAL3 = Salvage percentage for facilities in third column.

Monitor Display of Screen V5 for Depreciation Methods

COLUMNAR ORGANIZATION OF FACILITIES AND DEPRECIATION METHODS CODES:

Enter as two-digit integer numbers in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF BUILDINGS OUTLAY: 3 (Enter as 02, 03, etc.).

NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF EQUIPMENT OUTLAY: 3 (Enter as above).

DEPRECIATION METHOD CODES IN SEQUENCE BY COLUMN (1 through 6):

Col. 1: 1 Col. 2: 2 Col. 3: 5 Col.4: -1 Col. 5: 7 Col. 6: 9

Depreciation Codes are as follows:

- 01 Straight Line
- 02 Sum of Years Digit
- 03 Declining Balance at 2.00
- 04 Declining Balance at 1.75
- 05 Declining Balance at 1.50
- 06 Present Value at 8 Percent
- 07 Present Value at 10 Percent
- 08 Present Value at 12 Percent
- 09 Present Value at 15 Percent
- 1 Specified Rates by Year for Income Tax Purposes
(Rates Supplied by User).

SELECTIONS:

03 03 01 02 05 -1 07 09 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen V6 for Life and Salvage

USEFUL LIFE AND SALVAGE VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE FACILITIES:

Enter appropriate years and percentages as whole numbers in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN FIRST COLUMN: 30 (Enter years as 05, etc.).

USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN SECOND COLUMN: 20 (Enter as above).

USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN THIRD COLUMN: 10 (Enter as above).

USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN FOURTH COLUMN: 5 (Enter as above).

USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN FIFTH COLUMN: 10 (Enter as above).

USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN SIXTH COLUMN: 4 (Enter as above).

SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN FIRST COLUMN: 3 (Enter as 05, etc.).

SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN SECOND COLUMN: 2 (Enter as above).

SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN THIRD COLUMN: 5 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

30 20 10 05 10 04 03 02 05 <return>

Lag Periods and OPTIONS Menu

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for the command inputs specifying the salvage values and lag periods for depreciation of facilities, and the OPTIONS menu for designating the options to be included in the run.

Periods of Lag for Depreciation Expense

READ (0,1) ISAL4,ISAL5,ISAL6,LG1,LG2,LG3,LG4,LG5,LG6

(Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).

ISAL4 = Salvage percentage for facilities in fourth column;

ISAL5 = Salvage percentage for facilities in fifth column;

ISAL6 = Salvage percentage for facilities in sixth column;

LG1 = Number of years to lag depreciation in first column;

LG2 = Number of years to lag depreciation in second column;

LG3 = Number of years to lag depreciation in third column;

LG4 = Number of years to lag depreciation in fourth column;

LG5 = Number of years to lag depreciation in fifth column;

LG6 = Number of years to lag depreciation in sixth column.

OPTIONS Menu for Designation of Selections

Two sets or categories of information are to be entered via the OPTIONS menu. They are (1) selection of desired output schedules, and (2) specification of level payment plans and income tax brackets. Default values for each of the categories are displayed on the monitor screen in sequence. Responding keyboard entries are made for the items in each category in turn.

The two screens providing instructions for entering the commands in each of these areas are accessed from the OPTIONS screen shown on the opposite page by entering the screen number and keying <return>. Normally, one proceeds from the master screen in sequence, starting with No. 1, but it is not necessary to do so. The individual command screens may be accessed in any order. Either of them may be accessed for a second or third time to "clean up" the entries as needed.

It is not necessary to call both command screens; one not called will retain the default commands from the DEFAULT.VAL file. However, once a numbered screen has been called, all commands at that screen must be re-entered, even those which are not to be changed.

Monitor Display of Screen V7 for Lag Periods

SALVAGE VALUE AND PERIODS OF DEPRECIATION LAG BY COLUMN OF FACILITIES:

Enter as whole two-digit numbers in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN 4TH COLUMN: 0 (Enter Percent as 06, etc.).
SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN FIFTH COLUMN: 8 (Enter as above).
SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN SIXTH COLUMN: 6 (Enter as above).

NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN FIRST COLUMN: 1 (Enter as 05, etc.).
NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN SECOND COLUMN: 1 (Enter as above).

NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN THIRD COLUMN: 1 (Enter as above).
NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN FOURTH COLUMN: 1 (Enter as above).

NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN FIFTH COLUMN: 1 (Enter as above).
NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN SIXTH COLUMN: 1 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

00 08 06 01 01 01 01 01 01 <return>

Monitor Display of OPTIONS Menu

INTEGER COMMANDS TO BE SELECTED FOR THE RUN

Enter Code Number Corresponding to Selection, and Key <Return>

- 1 Selection of Desired Output Schedules
- 2 Specification of Level Payment Plans and Income Tax Brackets

SELECTION:

1 <return>

Desired Output, Repayment Plans and Income Tax Brackets

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for the command inputs specifying the desired calculations and output schedules, and the repayment plans and income tax brackets applicable for the case.

Desired Calculations and Output Schedules

READ (0,482) IFR,NODS,NOOS,NOSA,NOLB,NOBS,IFRR,NBOND,LMTS
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each command in succession).

- IFR = Compute and print financial ratios; yes = 1, no = 0;
- NODS = Omit printing depreciation schedules; yes = 1, no = 0;
- NOOS = Omit printing operating statements; yes = 1, no = 0;
- NOSA = Omit printing source and use statements; yes = 1, no = 0;
- NOLB = Omit printing loan balance schedule; yes = 1, no = 0;
- NOBS = Omit printing proforma balance sheets; yes = 1, no = 0;
- IFRR = Create file for computing financial rate of return; yes = 1, no = 0;
- NBOND = Bonds and securities used in financing; yes = 1, no = 0;
- LMTS = Withdraw extra cash from capital surplus; yes = 1, no = 0.

Repayment Plans and Income Tax Brackets

READ (0,22) LPLT,LPIT,IPLT,IPIT,MIN,MED,MAX
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each command in succession).

- LPLT = Use level payment plan for long-term loans; yes = 1, no = 0;
- LPIT = Use level payment plan for medium-term loans; yes = 1, no = 0;
- IPLT = Print amortization factors for long-term loans; yes = 1, no = 0;
- IPIT = Print amortization factors for medium-term loans; yes = 1, no = 0;
- MIN = Starting income level of first income tax bracket;
- MED = Starting income level of middle income tax bracket;
- MAX = Starting income level of highest income tax bracket.

Monitor Display of Screen 01 for Desired Output

COMMANDS FOR DESIRED CALCULATIONS AND OUTPUT SCHEDULES:

Enter Code Commands, 0 = No, 1 = Yes, for each one in sequence, with one space between entries, and then <return>.

COMPUTE FINANCIAL RATIOS: 1 (Enter 1 or 0).
OMIT PRINTING DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES: 0 (Enter 0 or 1).
OMIT PRINTING OPERATING STATEMENT: 0 (Enter 0 or 1).
OMIT PRINTING SOURCE AND USE STATEMENT: 0 (Enter 0 or 1).
OMIT PRINTING LOAN BALANCE SCHEDULE: 0 (Enter 0 or 1).
OMIT PRINTING BALANCE SHEETS: 0 (Enter as 0 or 1).
CREATE FILE FOR COMPUTING FINANCIAL RATE OF RETURN (FRR): 1 (Enter as 0 or 1).
BONDS AND SECURITIES USED IN FINANCING: 0 (Enter as 0 or 1).
WITHDRAW EXTRA CASH FROM CAPITAL SURPLUS: 1 (Enter 0 or 1).

SELECTIONS:

1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen 02 for Repayment Plans and Tax Brackets

LEVEL PAYMENT SCHEDULES AND INCOME TAX BRACKETS:

Enter Commands and Values as integer numbers in sequence, with one blank space between entries.

LEVEL PAYMENT PLAN FOR LONG-TERM LOANS: 1 (Enter as 0 (No) or 1 (Yes)).
LEVEL PAYMENT PLAN FOR MEDIUM-TERM LOANS: 1 (Enter as 0 or 1).

PRINT AMORTIZATION FACTORS FOR LONG-TERM LOANS: 1 (Enter as 0 or 1).
PRINT AMORTIZATION FACTORS FOR MEDIUM-TERM LOANS: 1 (Enter as 0 or 1).

STARTING INCOME LEVEL OF FIRST TAX BRACKET: 1000
(Enter as five-digit integer, e.g., 01000, 13000, etc.)
STARTING INCOME LEVEL OF MIDDLE TAX BRACKET: 5000 (Enter as above).
STARTING INCOME LEVEL OF HIGHEST TAX BRACKET: 10000 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

1 1 1 1 01000 05000 10000 <return>

DECIMAL Input Menu and Financial Rates

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are the DECIMAL Input menu and the screen for entering the financial rates applicable to the case.

DECIMAL Input Menu for the Case

Nine sets or categories of information are to be entered via the DECIMAL Input menu. They are (1) financial rates applicable to the case, (2) loan grace and repayment periods, (3) factors for computing working capital, (4) factors for computing accounts and loans payable, (5) distribution of long-term loan repayments by period, (6) distribution of medium-term loan repayments by period, (7) distribution of bond and security retirements by period, (8) depreciation rates for income taxes (years 1-10), and (9) depreciation rates for income taxes (years 11-20). Default values for each of the categories are displayed on the monitor screen in sequence. Responding keyboard entries are made for the items in each category in turn.

The nine screens providing instructions for entering the commands in each of these areas are accessed from the DECIMAL input screen shown on the opposite page by entering the screen number and keying <return>. Normally, one proceeds from the master screen in sequence, starting with No. 1, but it is not necessary to do so. The individual command screens may be accessed in any order. One or more of them may be accessed for a second or third time to "clean up" the entries as needed.

It is not necessary to call all nine DECIMAL screens; those not called will retain the default commands from the DEFAULT.VAL file. However, once a numbered screen has been called, all commands at that screen must be re-entered, even those which are not to be changed.

Tax, Inflation and Interest Rates

READ (0,13) R1,R2,R3,RATEFT,RATEIF,RATEBS,RATELT,RATEIT,RATENP
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each rate in succession).

R1	=	Income tax rate for lowest income bracket;
R2	=	Income tax rate for middle income bracket;
R3	=	Income tax rate for highest income bracket;
RATEFT	=	Average annual past inflation rate for updating cash flow;
RATEIF	=	Anticipated future average annual inflation rate;
RATEBS	=	Annual rate of interest on bonds and securities;
RATELT	=	Annual rate of interest on long-term loans;
RATEIT	=	Annual rate of interest on medium-term loans;
RATENP	=	Annual rate of interest on short-term notes payable;

Monitor Display of DECIMAL Input Menu

RATES AND OTHER DECIMAL VALUES FOR THE RUN

Enter Code Number Corresponding to Selection, and Key <Return>

- 1 Income Tax Rates, Inflation Rates and Interest Rates
- 2 Loan Grace Periods, Repayment Periods and Operating Margins
- 3 Factors for Computing Working Capital Requirements
- 4 Factors for Computing Accounts Payable and Borrowings
- 5 Distribution of Long-Term Loan Repayments by Period
- 6 Distribution of Medium-Term Loan Repayments by Period
- 7 Distribution of Bond and Security Retirements by Period
- 8 Specified Depreciation Rates for Income Tax Purposes (Years 1-10)
- 9 Specified Depreciation Rates for Income Tax Purposes (Years 11-20)

SELECTION: 1 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen D1 for Financial Rates

INCOME TAX RATES, INFLATION RATES, AND INTEREST RATES:

Enter as decimal fractions with four digits in sequence,
with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

INCOME TAX RATE OF FIRST BRACKET: .200 (Enter as 0.125, etc.)
INCOME TAX RATE OF MIDDLE BRACKET: .300 (Enter as above).
INCOME TAX RATE OF HIGHEST BRACKET: .350 (Enter as above).

AVERAGE PAST INFLATION RATE PER YEAR FOR UPDATING CASH FLOW: .000
(Enter as 0.035, 0.080, 0.113, etc.).

ANTICIPATED FUTURE INFLATION RATE PER YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).

ANNUAL INTEREST RATE ON BONDS AND SECURITIES: .105 (Enter as above).
ANNUAL INTEREST RATE ON LONG-TERM LOANS: .095 (Enter as above).

ANNUAL INTEREST RATE ON MEDIUM-TERM LOANS: .090 (Enter as above).
ANNUAL INTEREST RATE ON SHORT-TERM NOTES PAYABLE: .085 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

0.200 0.300 0.350 0.000 0.000 0.105 0.095 0.090 0.085 <return>

Periods of Grace and Loan Repayment; Working Capital

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for the command inputs specifying the periods of grace and loan repayment, and the factors for computation of working capital requirements for the case.

Periods of Grace and Loan Repayment

READ (0,13) DEYBS,DEYLT,DEYIT,PAYBS,PAYLT,PAYIT,PROMAR,BYPMAR,PREPAY
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).

- DEYBS = Number of accounting periods of grace before retiring bonds;
- DEYLT = Number of periods of grace before repaying long-term loans;
- DEYIT = Number of periods of grace before repaying medium-term loans;
- PAYBS = Number of accounting periods for redemption of bonds;
- PAYLT = Number of accounting periods for repaying long-term loans;
- PAYIT = Number of accounting periods for repaying medium-term loans;
- PROMAR = Average handling margin on main products;
- BYPMAR = Average handling margin on byproducts;
- PREPAY = Fraction of operating expense per period in prepaid expense.

Factors for Computation of Working Capital

READ (0,13) CASH1,CASH2,RAWINV,PROINV,BYPINV,SUPINV,PROAR,BYPAR,OTHAR
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).

- CASH1 = Fraction of period loss kept in cash balance account;
- CASH2 = Fraction of period operating cost kept in cash balance account;
- RAWINV = Fraction of period raw material purchases kept in inventory;
- PROINV = Fraction of period sales of main products kept in inventory;
- BYPINV = Fraction of period sales of byproducts kept in inventory;
- SUPINV = Fraction of period purchases of supplies kept in inventory;
- PROAR = Fraction of period sales of main products in accounts receivable;
- BYPAR = Fraction of period sales of byproducts in accounts receivable;
- OTHAR = Fraction of period receipts of other income in accounts receivable.

Monitor Display of Screen D2 for Periods of Grace and Repayment

GRACE PERIODS AND REPAYMENT PERIODS ON LOANS, AND GROSS HANDLING MARGINS:

Enter as 5-space decimal numbers in sequence, and then <return>.

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTING PERIODS OF GRACE BEFORE RETIRING BONDS: 3.0
(Enter as three-digit number plus one decimal point, as 005.0, 011.2, etc.).
NUMBER OF GRACE PERIODS BEFORE LONG-TERM LOAN REPAYMENT: 1.0 (Enter as above).
NUMBER OF GRACE PERIODS BEFORE MEDIUM LOAN REPAYMENT: .0 (Enter as above).
NUMBER OF PERIODS FOR RETIREMENT OF BONDS: 10.0 (Enter as above).
NUMBER OF PERIODS FOR REPAYMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS: 15.0 (Enter as above).
NUMBER OF PERIODS OF REPAYMENT OF MEDIUM LOANS: 4.0 (Enter as above).
AVERAGE HANDLING MARGIN ON MAIN PRODUCTS: .150 (Enter as 0.084, 0.135, etc.).
AVERAGE HANDLING MARGIN ON BYPRODUCTS: .120 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF OPERATING EXPENSE IN PREPAID EXPENSE: .050 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

003.0 001.0 000.0 010.0 015.0 004.0 0.150 0.120 0.050 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen D3 for Working Capital

FACTORS FOR COMPUTING TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS:

Enter four-digit decimal fractions for each item in sequence
with one space between entries, and then <return>.

FRACTION OF LOSS KEPT IN CASH BALANCE: .600 (Enter as 0.250, etc.).
FRACTION OF OPERATING COSTS IN CASH BALANCE: .060 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF RAW MATERIALS PURCHASES IN INVENTORY: .150 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF FINISHED PRODUCTS IN INVENTORY: .080 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF BYPRODUCTS IN INVENTORY: .100 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF SUPPLY PURCHASES IN INVENTORY: .150 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF PRODUCT SALES IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE: .400 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF BYPRODUCT SALES IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE: .300 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF OTHER INCOME IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE: .200 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

0.600 0.060 0.150 0.080 0.100 0.150 0.400 0.300 0.200 <return>

Factors for Liabilities and Long-Term Loan Repayments

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for factors needed to compute current and deferred liabilities for the project, and the distribution of payments on long-term loans by accounting period.

Factors for Computing Current and Deferred Liabilities

READ (0,13) RAWAP,SUPAP,RATIO,ALLOC,EQLOAN,FALOAN,BOND,RES1,RES2
(Enter appropriate substitute value for each item in succession).

- RAWAP = Fraction of period raw material purchases in accounts payable;
- SUPAP = Fraction of period supplies purchases in accounts payable;
- RATIO = Ratio of current liabilities to current assets;
- ALLOC = Fraction of period net earnings allocated to capital surplus;
- EQLOAN = Fraction of equipment outlay in medium-term loans;
- FALOAN = Fraction of land and facilities outlay in long-term loans;
- BOND = Fraction of total fixed assets in bonds and securities;
- RES1 = Fraction of period earnings added to capital reserves;
- RES2 = Level-off in reserves as fraction of total assets.

Distribution of Long-Term Loan Repayments

READ (0,413) AMORTL1,AMORTL2,AMORTL3,AMORTL4,AMORTL5,AMORTL6,AMORTL7,AMORTL8,
AMORTL9,AMORTL10,AMORTL11,AMORTL12
(Enter appropriate substitute decimal fraction for each period).

- AMORTL1 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in first period;
- AMORTL2 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in second period;
- AMORTL3 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in third period;
- AMORTL4 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in fourth period;
- AMORTL5 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in fifth period;
- AMORTL6 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in sixth period;
- AMORTL7 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in seventh period;
- AMORTL8 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in eighth period;
- AMORTL9 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in ninth period;
- AMORTL10 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in tenth period;
- AMORTL11 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in eleventh period;
- AMORTL12 = Fraction of annual repayment on long-term loans in twelfth period.

Monitor Display of Screen D4 for Computing Liabilities

FACTORS FOR COMPUTING ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND BORROWINGS:

Enter four-digit decimal fractions for each item in sequence with one space between entries, and then <return>.

FACTOR FOR RAW MATERIAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE: .070 (Enter as 0.025, etc.).
FACTOR FOR SUPPLIES ACCOUNTS PAYABLE: .100 (Enter as 0.144, etc.).
RATIO OF CURRENT LIABILITIES TO CURRENT ASSETS: .500 (Enter as 0.500, etc.).
FRACTION OF NET EARNINGS ALLOCATED TO SURPLUS: .720 (Enter as 0.250, etc.).
FRACTION OF EQUIPMENT OUTLAY IN MEDIUM LOANS: .700 (Enter as 0.650, etc.).
FRACTION OF FACILITIES OUTLAY IN LONG-TERM LOANS: .600 (Enter as 0.600, etc.).
FRACTION OF FIXED ASSETS IN BONDS AND SECURITIES: .150 (Enter as 0.150, etc.).
FRACTION OF EARNINGS ADDED TO CAPITAL RESERVES: .150 (Enter as 0.050, etc.).
LEVEL OFF OF RESERVES AS FRACTION OF TOTAL ASSETS: .400 (Enter as 0.250, etc.).

SELECTIONS:

0.070 0.100 0.500 0.720 0.700 0.600 0.150 0.150 0.400 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen D5 for Long-Term Repayments

MONTHLY (QUARTERLY) DISTRIBUTION OF REPAYMENTS ON LONG-TERM LOANS:

Enter three-digit decimal fraction for each month in sequence with one space between entries, and then <return>. Use only as many entries as there are accounting periods per year.

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIRST PERIOD: 1.00 (Enter as .250, etc.).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SECOND PERIOD: .000 (Enter as .155, etc.).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN THIRD PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FOURTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIFTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SIXTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SEVENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN EIGHTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN NINTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN ELEVENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TWELFTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

1.00 <return>

Repayments of Medium-Term Loans and Redemption of Securities

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for the distribution of annual repayments on medium-term loans by accounting period, and the distribution of annual bond redemptions by accounting period.

Distribution of Medium-Term Loan Repayments

READ (0,413) AMORTD1,AMORTD2,AMORTD3,AMORTD4,AMORTD5,AMORTD6,AMORTD7,AMORTD8,
AMORTD9,AMORTD10,AMORTD11,AMORTD12

(Enter appropriate substitute decimal fraction for each period).

- AMORTD1 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in first period;
- AMORTD2 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in second period;
- AMORTD3 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in third period;

- AMORTD4 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in fourth period;
- AMORTD5 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in fifth period;
- AMORTD6 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in sixth period;

- AMORTD7 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in seventh period;
- AMORTD8 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in eighth period;
- AMORTD9 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in ninth period;

- AMORTD10 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in tenth period;
- AMORTD11 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in eleventh period;
- AMORTD12 = Fraction of annual payment on intermediate loans in twelfth period.

Distribution of Bond and Security Redemptions

READ (0,413) AMORTB1,AMORTB2,AMORTB3,AMORTB4,AMORTB5,AMORTB6,AMORTB7,AMORTB8,
AMORTB9,AMORTB10,AMORTB11,AMORTB12

(Enter appropriate substitute decimal fraction for each period).

- AMORTB1 = Fraction of annual redemptions of bonds in first period;
- AMORTB2 = Fraction of annual redemptions of bonds in second period;
- AMORTB3 = Fraction of annual redemptions of bonds in third period;

- AMORTB4 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in fourth period;
- AMORTB5 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in fifth period;
- AMORTB6 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in sixth period;

- AMORTB7 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in seventh period;
- AMORTB8 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in eighth period;
- AMORTB9 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in ninth period;

- AMORTB10 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in tenth period;
- AMORTB11 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in eleventh period;
- AMORTB12 = Fraction of annual redemption of bonds in twelfth period.

Monitor Display of Screen D6 for Medium-Term Repayments

MONTHLY (QUARTERLY) DISTRIBUTION OF REPAYMENTS ON MEDIUM-TERM LOANS:

Enter three-digit decimal fraction for each month in sequence with one space between entries, and then <return>. Use only as many entries as there are accounting periods per year.

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIRST PERIOD: 1.00 (Enter as .250, etc.).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SECOND PERIOD: .000 (Enter as .155, etc.).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN THIRD PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FOURTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIFTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SIXTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SEVENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN EIGHTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN NINTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN ELEVENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TWELFTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

1.00 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen D7 for Security Redemptions

MONTHLY (QUARTERLY) DISTRIBUTION OF BOND AND SECURITY RETIREMENTS:

Enter three-digit decimal fraction for each month in sequence with one space between entries, and then <return>. Use only as many entries as there are accounting periods per year.

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIRST PERIOD: 1.00 (Enter as .250, etc.).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SECOND PERIOD: .000 (Enter as .155, etc.).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN THIRD PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FOURTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIFTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SIXTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SEVENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN EIGHTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN NINTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN ELEVENTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).
FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TWELFTH PERIOD: .000 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

1.00 <return>

Specified Depreciation Rates for Income Tax Computations

The monitor displays reproduced on the opposite page are for the specified annual depreciation rates for income tax purposes for years 1 to 10, and for years 11 to 20 for those facilities indicated for depreciation method code of -1.

Specified Rates for Years 1 to 10

READ (0,414) RATX1,RATX2,RATX3,RATX4,RATX5,RATX6,RATX7,RATX8,RATX9,RATX10
(Enter appropriate substitute rate for the facilities in each year)

- RATX1 = Specified depreciation rate for first year;
- RATX2 = Specified depreciation rate for second year;

- RATX3 = Specified depreciation rate for third year;
- RATX4 = Specified depreciation rate for fourth year;

- RATX5 = Specified depreciation rate for fifth year;
- RATX6 = Specified depreciation rate for sixth year;

- RATX7 = Specified depreciation rate for seventh year;
- RATX8 = Specified depreciation rate for eighth year;

- RATX9 = Specified depreciation rate for ninth year;
- RATX10 = Specified depreciation rate for tenth year.

Specified Rates for Years 11 to 20

READ (0,414) RATX11,RATX12,RATX13,RATX14,RATX15,RATX16,RATX17,RATX18,
RATX19,RATX20
(Enter appropriate substitute rate for the facilities in each year)

- RATX11 = Specified depreciation rate for 11th year;
- RATX12 = Specified depreciation rate for 12th year;

- RATX13 = Specified depreciation rate for 13th year;
- RATX14 = Specified depreciation rate for 14th year;

- RATX15 = Specified depreciation rate for 15th year;
- RATX16 = Specified depreciation rate for 16th year;

- RATX17 = Specified depreciation rate for 17th year;
- RATX18 = Specified depreciation rate for 18th year;

- RATX19 = Specified depreciation rate for 19th year;
- RATX20 = Specified depreciation rate for 20th year.

Monitor Display of Screen D8 for Rates in Years 1-10

SPECIFIED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION RATES FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES (YEARS 1-10):

Include this data as three-digit decimal fraction for each column of facilities with depreciation method code of -1; enter for each period in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

DEPRECIATION RATE FOR FIRST YEAR: .250 (Enter as .085, etc.).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR SECOND YEAR: .380 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR THIRD YEAR: .370 (Enter as above).

DEPRECIATION RATE FOR FOURTH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR FIFTH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR SIXTH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).

DEPRECIATION RATE FOR SEVENTH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR EIGHTH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR NINTH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR TENTH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

.250 .380 .370 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 <return>

Monitor Display of Screen D9 for Rates in Years 11-20

SPECIFIED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION RATES FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES (YEARS 11-20):

Include this data as three-digit decimal fraction for each column of facilities with depreciation method code of -1; enter for each period in sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.

DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 11TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as .085, etc.).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 12TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 13TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).

DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 14TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 15TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 16TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).

DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 17TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 18TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 19TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR 20TH YEAR: .000 (Enter as above).

SELECTIONS:

.000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 <return>

Title and Headers Input, and Commands Save

The screens reproduced on the opposite page are those of PROFORM1 used for entering the project title, monetary unit, column headers and footnotes for the case, and for instituting a save order of the keyboard entries just made for the case for use in subsequent runs.

Project Title, Headers and Footnotes

The Title and Headers Screen displayed on the opposite page offers the choice of 0 to bypass the step and use the default headers from the DEFAULT.VAL file or 1 to not bypass the step and instead enter the information for the case by keyboard. When 1 is selected and <return> keyed, the program will read in sequence entries for each of the remaining seven steps outlined by the monitor display. Each line of entry is entered in turn by keying <return>.

The two title lines will be printed on the proforma statements as they are entered from the keyboard. If the title lines are centered in the 80 columns displayed on the screen, they will be centered on the 132-column output tables. The monetary unit is entered starting in Column 1 and can contain up to 8 characters including spaces. The column headers are entered on four lines in the format of 2(9(A7,2X)/5(A7,2X)), and will be printed on the cash flow output as two lines in the format of 2(13(A7,2X)). The footnotes for the cash flow input are entered on four lines in the format of 2(80A1/52A1), and will be printed at the bottom of the output schedule on two lines in 2(132A1) format. The column headers for the facilities outlay input schedule are entered on two lines in the format of 2(9(A7,2X)), and will be printed in the same format on the facilities outlay schedule. The footnotes for the facilities outlay schedule are entered as those for the cash flow input schedule, e.g., on four lines in format of 2(80A1/52A1), and will be printed at the bottom of the printed facilities outlay schedule on two lines of up to 132 characters each.

Commands Save Option

The commands save screen shown by the monitor display on the opposite page offers a choice of 1 saving the new commands and headers as just entered from the keyboard, or 0 retaining the default commands and titles as they were. When 1 is chosen, the program will create a new default file carrying all of the commands and headings just supplied by keyboard entry. The new file carries the name DEFAULT.NEW so that the original DEFAULT.VAL file will not be lost by over writing. If the new commands and headers are needed for subsequent runs, the user can RENAME or DELETE the existing DEFAULT.VAL file (with DOS), and then RENAME or COPY the file DEFAULT.NEW to DEFAULT.VAL so that it will be used for the default values in the subsequent runs.

Monitor Display of Title and Headers Screen

TO BYPASS TYPING IN TITLE, HEADERS, AND FOOTNOTES

1. Type 0 to bypass; type 1 to not bypass.

IF NOT BYPASSING THIS STEP:

2. Insert two-line title for your problem with <return> at the end of each line.
3. Insert Monetary Unit as "DOLLARS", etc. and <return>.
4. Insert four-line column header (printed as two-line decked headers), with <return> at the end of each line. Format is A8, 8A9 / 5A9.

SAMPLE HEADERS:

Variable	Site and Mkting Period Expense	Plant Current Equip. Deprec.	Average Intrest Invntry Expense	Other Income Wrk Cap Tax	Product Sales	Other Sales	Service Income	Fixed Expense
----------	---	---------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	------------------	----------------	-------------------	------------------

5. Insert four footnote lines (to be printed on two lines) with <return> at the end of each line).
6. Insert two-line facility headers (printed as 2-line decked headers), with <return> at the end of each line. Format is A8, 8A9.

SAMPLE FACILITIES HEADERS:

Period	Land and Site	Mill Building	Storage Buildings	Office Building	Rice Mill Facility	Grain Equip.	Bagging Equip.	Other Assets
--------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	--------------------	-----------------------	-----------------	-------------------	-----------------

7. Insert four footnote lines for facilities schedule (to be printed on two lines) with <return> at the end of each line.

0 <return>

Monitor Display of Commands Save Screen

COMMANDS FOR SUBSEQUENT RUNS: (Enter selection and <return>).

- 0 Retain default commands and titles for subsequent runs
- 1 Save the new commands and titles for subsequent runs

SELECTION:

1 <return>

Program Execution Screen

The last screen to be displayed on the monitor by PROFORM1 is the program execution screen shown on the opposite page. No more input is requested at this point, but as cautioned by the monitor display, the user needs to instruct his system for the printed output (e.g., by the echo command Ctrl P) before keying <return> to proceed.

Program Execution Step

It will be noted from the monitor display on the opposite page that the user has the option at this step of going back to the program introduction screen (by keying 1 <return>) or proceeding to program execution (by keying 0 <return> or <return>). This provides the option of reviewing any of the previous entries, and changing them if need be before proceeding. If changes are made at this stage, one should be reminded to save the new changes at the step of the save screen if they will be needed for future runs.

Until gaining experience with the keyboard entries to the program, the user may find it difficult to go all the way through the entries without making an entry error which causes the program to abort (and making it necessary to start all over again). This problem can be circumvented by going part way through the keyboard entries, accepting the default values for the remaining ones (by keying a series of <return>s) until the save screen appears, responding by 1 <return> at the save screen, and proceeding to program execution without printing the output. Then the DEFAULT.NEW file can be copied as DEFAULT.VAL (with the DOS command COPY), and revised entries made for additional commands in the subsequent run. Two or three "dummy" runs through the PROFORM1 program can build the full set of new commands to the DEFAULT file for continued use thereafter.

When the command 0 <return> or <return> is keyed at the step of the execution screen, PROFORM1 proceeds to program execution. A series of schedules are printed, including listings of (1) the cash flow input schedule (as used to compute the internal rate of return), (2) the capital outlay schedule used to develop the depreciation schedules, (3) the financial factors to be used to develop proforma statements for the case, (4) the amortization factors for each period under level payment plan, if requested, and (5) the period by period depreciation rates for up to six classes of depreciable assets under methods of depreciation chosen by the user. The main output of the program is the PROFORM1.OUT file to be used in follow-up runs with PROFORM2 and PROFORM3 to obtain the printed proforma financial statements for the case.

Monitor Display of Program Execution Screen

PROGRAM WILL NOW READ THE CASH FLOW DATA AND DEVELOP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The cash flow is read from the disk file, PROFDATA.RUN, in format of I3, 1X, A4, 8F9.0. If total data columns (NFAC+NWC+NREV+NEXP) exceeds 8, the remaining columns of cash flow input are read next in the format of I3, 1X, A4, 5F9.0.

Following this, the facilities investment schedule is read from the same disk file in the format of I3, 1X, A4, 8F9.0. Columnar order of data in the investment schedule is (1) Land and site, (2) Buildings 1 to n, (3) Equipment 1 to m, and (4) Other assets (Col. 8).

Type 1 and <return> to go back to the menu.

Type 0 <return> or <return> to proceed to program execution.

NOTE: Prepare your printer or disk drive to receive the output for the run before keying <return> here.

To direct the output to the printer, type CTRL P; to direct output to a disk file type > B:OUTPUT.ONE, etc.

SELECTION:

0 <return>

SECTION VII

USING THE PROFORMA PROGRAMS TO COMPUTE PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Once the data file for the Proforma financial analysis (PROFDATA.RUN) has been completed as described in Section IV, and the commands entered to modify the DEFAULT.VAL file as outlined in Section VI, the financial analysis is initiated in the PROFORM1 run by keying <return> or 0 <return> in response to the monitor prompt at the program execution screen. As indicated by that screen, don't forget to enter <Ctrl> P to echo the printed output to your printer before doing so. Also be sure that there is sufficient space on the disk in the active drive for the PROFORM1.OUT file that will be created in the run for subsequent reading by PROFORM2 and PROFORM3.

The Input Files Default.Val and PROFData.Run

The two program input files for the PROFORM1 run are DEFAULT.VAL and PROFDATA.RUN. The first of these, DEFAULT.VAL, is modified by keyboard input in response to screen prompts at the start of the run. When the changes need to be saved for subsequent runs, a command of 1 is given in response to the prompt at the Save screen. The program then will save the changed file as DEFAULT.NEW. This file can be renamed to DEFAULT.VAL with the DOS command RENAME when needed for the subsequent run.

The second is the data input file of the projected cash flow and asset acquisition schedule, PROFDATA.RUN. It must be prepared prior to the PROFORM1 run, following the guidelines shown in Section IV. The commands entered to modify the DEFAULT.VAL file must be consistent with the input data in PROFDATA.RUN, and vice versa, or program interrupt will be encountered.

The Default.Val File

The DEFAULT.VAL file for initiating the PROFORM1 run is obtained by renaming another DEFAULT file to this name. If a prior run has been made, and a DEFAULT.NEW file created, then it is the one to be renamed (by DOS command such as REN DEFAULT.NEW DEFAULT.VAL <return>). If a DEFAULT.NEW file has not been made, then one of the DEFAULT files provided on the PROFORMA master disk accompanying this manual can be used. There are two such files, DEFAULT.ONE containing the commands and headers for the Proforma.One Case and DEFAULT.FSH containing the commands and headers for the Proforma.Fsh Case. The first is more suitable for renaming to DEFAULT.VAL for cases with projected annual cash flow. The DEFAULT.FSH file is the more suitable one for renaming with cases with quarterly (or monthly) projected cash flow.

Before renaming another DEFAULT file to DEFAULT.VAL, one always should check the disk directory to be sure that a previously used DEFAULT.VAL file does not exist. If one does exist, perhaps it is suitable for use in the PROFORM1 run. If not, then it should first be renamed to something else (e.g., DEFAULT.1ST) before renaming another file to DEFAULT.VAL as indicated above. Otherwise, the prior file will be lost when the new file with the same name is over copied.

The content and organization of a DEFAULT.VAL file are illustrated by the following listing of the file for the Proforma. One example contained in Section VIII of the manual.

```

24. 1. 1988 4 0 2 2 3 6
5 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0
8 0 0 0 0 0 10 0
0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0
3 3 1 2 5 -1 7 9
30 20 10 5 10 4 3 2 5
0 8 6 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 5 10 1
.200 .300 .350 .000 .000 .105 .095 .090 .085
3.000 1.000 .000 10.000 15.000 4.000 .150 .120 .050
.600 .060 .150 .080 .100 .150 .400 .300 .200
.070 .100 .500 .720 .700 .600 .150 .150 .400
1.000
1.000
1.000
.250 .380 .370 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000
.000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000

```

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation

A. Total Operation

DOLLARS

Variable Period Expense	Site and Mkting Bldings Expense	Plant Current Equip. Deprec.	Average Intrest Invntry Expense	Other Income Wrk Cap Tax	Product Sales	Other Sales	Service Income	Fixed Expense
100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation in Panama.								

Base Case.

Period	Land and Site	Plant Bldings	Storage Bldings	Office Blding	Mill Machines	Grain Equip.	Other Equip.	Other Assets
100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation in Panama.								

Base Case with Medium Technology Milling Equipment.

When rerunning problems for which none of the commands or headings in the DEFAULT.VAL file need to be changed, <return> can be entered without numeric command at the first Information screen. Doing so moves the PROFORM1 program to the Headers screen which can be accepted with another <return>. The program goes next to the Save screen which will be bypassed with a third <return>. The program thus comes directly to the Execution screen with three successive <return> entries.

Even cases for which a few changes are needed in the DEFAULT commands can be handled in this manner without keyboard entry of commands and headers if the

appropriate changes are made to the DEFAULT.VAL file prior to initiating the PROFORM1 run. Changes of this sort can be made with the DOS editor program, EDLIN. For example, suppose one wanted to change IYEAR in the first command line above from 1988 to 1990, NBLDG and NEQUIP on the fifth command line from 3 and 3 to 2 and 4, respectively, and the decked heading Office Blding in the headings for the acquisition schedule to Drying Equip. Then when logged in the drive containing EDLIN and the disk containing the DEFAULT.VAL file in Drive A, the commands would be as follows:

```
EDLIN A:DEFAULT.VAL <return>
1 <return> <right arrow to 1988> 1990 F3 <return>
5 <return> <right arrow to 3> 2 <right arrow to 3) 4 F3 <return>
35 <return> <right arrow to Office> Drying F3 <return>
36 <return> <right arrow to Blding> Equip. F3 <return>
E[nd] <return>
```

The changes will be incorporated to the existing DEFAULT.VAL. The original file will still be on the disk as DEFAULT.BAK.

The PROFData.Run File

The PROFDATA.RUN file contains the listing of projected cash flow for the project together with that of the asset acquisition schedule period by period over the economic horizon for the case. As described in Section IV, the file can be developed by the user with EDLIN, with a commercial electronic spreadsheet package such as LOTUS, or with some other software such as DBase, or Word Perfect. The input data are listed in an I3, I5, F9.0 type of format. The file contains either two or three sets of data, depending upon the number of columns of data in the projected cash flow. The first set contains the cash flow for the first eight columns; it is followed by the set for the remaining five columns of data in the cash flow, if needed. The last set in the file consists of the eight columns of data in the asset acquisition schedule. All two (or three) sets of data include the period sequence and the period identification in the two left-most columns.

The content and organization of the PROFDATA.RUN file are illustrated by the following partial listing of the data file for the Proforma. One example contained in Section VIII of the manual. For each of the three sets of data included in this file, listings are shown for periods 0 to 5 and 20 to 23. Data for the intervening periods 6 through 19 are omitted from all three files in the illustration.

It will be noted that neither section of the projected cash flow data contains an entry for the n+1 period. These entries for period 24 (as shown in Table 1 of Section V, for example) are deleted because the PROFORM1 program reflects the residual asset values at the end of the economic horizon in the calculations

0	1982	147000	72000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1983	0	0	81600	32700	118359	39000	10581	58700
2	1984	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
3	1985	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
4	1986	0	7000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
5	1987	0	40000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
...
20	2002	10000	72000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
21	2003	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
22	2004	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
23	2005	0	7000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
0	1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1983	18500	14000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1984	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1985	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1986	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1987	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
...
20	2002	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	2003	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	2004	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	2005	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1982	10000	75000	50000	10000	40000	25000	7000	2000
1	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0
5	1987	0	0	0	0	40000	0	0	0
...
20	2002	0	0	0	10000	40000	25000	7000	0
21	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0

internal to the program. Otherwise these two sections are identical to the input data file used to compute the Internal Rate of Return for the case.

The third set of data in the PROFDATA.RUN file, that of the capital asset acquisition schedule, also has no entry for the n+1 period, and for the same reason. It contains the standard eight columns of data. The first of these is for land and site outlay. The next six are for capital outlay of various categories of buildings and equipment. The last is for other assets. Depreciation schedules will be set up by the program for the categories of assets included in the middle six of these columns, but not for the assets in the first and the last columns.

The sum of the values on any line of the asset acquisition schedule must equal the total of the facilities outlay for the corresponding line in the projected cash flow schedule. Using line 0 as example, 10,000 + 75,000 + 50,000 + 10,000

+ 40,000 + 25,000 + 7,000 + 2,000 = 147,000 + 72,000. Internal checks are made by the program to insure that the sums are identical; if they are not, a message will appear on the monitor identifying the trouble period and the calculated values for each of the two sums, and the run will be aborted.

Sequence of Steps Followed by the Proforma Programs

Proform1.Exe

The sequence of steps within the PROFORM1 program moves from reading of structural commands for the problem through to financial analysis, creation of the results file and presentation of printed output. The ten major steps performed in general sequential order by the program are as follows:

1. Read the instructions and commands for the problem from the DEFAULT.VAL file.
2. Create sequential monitor displays of the commands, and read the changes in these commands from keyboard entry.
3. Read the projected cash flow data and facility acquisition schedule from the PROFDATA.RUN file.
4. Combine the fixed asset values for analysis.
5. Compute interest charges and loan repayment schedules.
6. Compute depreciation schedules and depreciated asset values.
7. Compute projected operating statements.
8. Compute income tax liabilities.
9. Create the PROFORM1.OUT File for PROFORM2 and PROFORM3.
10. Develop the printed output schedules of the program.

Proform2.Exe

The sequence of steps within the PROFORM2 program moves from reading the PROFORM1.OUT file through to developing and printing the proforma analysis schedules and normal completion of the program. The nine major steps performed in general sequential order by the program are as follows:

1. Read Loops 6000 to 6006 included in the PROFORM1.OUT file.
2. Compute the required equity capital.
3. Compute proforma source and application of funds statement accounts.

4. When the ITAB setting equal 1, develop and print the depreciation schedules.
5. When the ITAB setting equal 2, develop and print the projected operating statements.
6. When the ITAB setting equal 3, develop and print the proforma source and use of funds statements.
7. When the ITAB setting equal 4, develop and print the loan balance and repayment schedule.
8. When the ITAB setting equal 5, develop and print the financial ratios for the case.
9. Move to normal completion of the program.

Proform3.Exe

The sequence of steps within the PROFORM3 program moves from reading the PROFORM1.OUT file through developing and printing the proforma balance sheets and creating the file for computing the Financial Rate of Return to normal completion of the program. The eight major steps performed in general sequential order by the program are as follows:

1. Read Loops 6000 to 6006 included in the PROFORM1.OUT file.
2. Compute the proforma balance sheet accounts.
3. Print the project title and format for the proforma balance sheets.
4. Print current, fixed and total assets for the balance sheets.
5. Print current, deferred and total liabilities and net worth accounts.
6. Print accumulated cash and total dividends paid to date.
7. Create the file for computing the Financial Rate of Return on equity capital, if requested.
8. Move to normal completion of the program.

Listing of the Proform1 Source Program

The complete listing of the Fortran source program for PROFORM1 is included in Appendix A of the Manual. It will be noted that following the explanatory section, the program lists a series of format statements which extend through line 111. Two subroutines are called by the program. Subroutine Deprec encompasses lines 1380 to 1459. Subroutine Cashflow extends from line 1461 to line 1488.

Major operations of the PROFORML.EXE Program as outlined above include (1) program commands read, (2) monitor display and keyboard input read, (3) reading of IRR cash flow and facility acquisition schedule, (4) combining of fixed assets for analysis, (5) computing interest and loan repayment schedules, (6) computing depreciation schedules, (7) computing operating statements, (8) computing income tax liabilities, (9) creating the PROFORML.OUT file, and (10) developing printed output schedules. Each is described briefly below.

Program Commands Read. This section extends from line 116 to line 188. It opens the DEFAULT.VAL file and reads the commands and information for the problem, including columnar organization of the data; location of sales and income data; location of raw materials and supply purchases; location of variable and fixed expenses; columnar organization of asset acquisition schedule; useful life and salvage value of facilities; periods of lag for depreciation expense; desired output schedules; level payment schedules; income tax brackets and rates; inflation and interest rates; grace and repayment periods for loans; operating margins; factors for computing working capital; factors for computing accounts payable and borrowing levels; distribution of repayments on long-term loans, medium-term loans and bonds; and specified depreciation rates for income tax purposes.

Monitor Display and Keyboard Input Read. This section extends from line 189 to line 698. The different master menus and screens complete with default listings and prompts are printed to the monitor in sequence. The keyboard entries are read and used to replace the original values in the DEFAULT.VAL file. By appropriate commands, the user may access the different screens in any order, and may return to any for further changes any time up until the program execution command (IMENU at lines 699 to 701).

When an entry of 1 is given in response to the Save screen, PROFORML will save the keyboard entries and headers as entered to the keyboard. The DEFAULT.NEW file is opened at line 733 and the commands are saved at lines 734 to 766.

Reading of IRR Cash Flow and Facility Acquisition Schedule: The projected cash flow and facilities acquisition schedule for the project are read in sequence by Subroutine Cashflow. The subroutine is called by the statement at line 706. It opens the PROFDATA.RUN file and reads the three sets of data in order, the first eight columns of data in the cash flow first, the remaining columns in the cash flow, if any, next, and the asset acquisition schedule last.

Immediately following the reading of input data for the project, the data are adjusted for inflation at lines 711 to 728 if this has been requested. Either or both of two inflationary adjustments are made to the input data. Firstly, the entire cash flow can be adjusted to current price levels by applying a constant to all entries in the input file. Secondly, the cash flow can be converted from real terms to money terms by applying a specified future inflation rate applicable over the economic horizon of the project.

Combining of Fixed Assets for Analysis. The section for combining the fixed assets columns in the cash flow input for analysis comes at lines 899 to 911 of PROFORML. The number of passes through the closed loop to complete this process depends upon the number of columns of fixed assets specified in the columnar organization for the cash flow input.

Computing Interest and Loan Repayment Schedules. The computations of interest expense and loan repayment schedules is done at lines 913 to 1023. Separate loops are included for short-term loans, medium-term loans, long-term loans and bonds and other securities. The separate routines for the computations under level payment plans of loan redemption occur at lines lines 959 to 1004 of the program listing in Appendix A.

Computing Depreciation Schedules. Depreciation schedules for the buildings and equipment included in the acquisition schedule for the project are computed by PROFORM1 at lines 1024 to 1060. The major computations in doing so are done by Subroutine Deprec, which is called by the main program at line 1028. Separate paths are used in the subroutine, depending upon the method of depreciation specified. The alternative paths are directed by the statement at line 1401 of the subroutine. The salvage values and lags for depreciation expense are incorporated to the depreciation schedules at lines 1041 to 1050 of the main program.

Computing Operating Statements. The various accounts in the projected operating statements for the case are computed in the PROFORM1 program at lines 1062 to 1303. The period by period loan balances and depreciated values for purposes of computing interest expense and depreciation expense are computed first at statements 1083 to 1137. The various income and expense columns are combined at lines 1174 to 1266. Adjusted interest expense is computed and converted to integer values at lines 1280 to 1300. Net income before tax is computed at lines 1301 to 1303.

Computing Income Tax Liabilities. Income tax liabilities by projected period are computed in PROFORM1 by the routines at lines 1305 to 1325 of the program listing in Appendix A. The statements first adjust the taxable income for any losses that can be carried forward, and then compute the tax liability at the different income tax brackets and the tax rates for each that have been specified by the user. The estimated income tax is computed on an annual basis and then prorated to accounting periods within the year at lines 1323 to 1325.

Creating the Proform1.Out File. The PROFORM1.OUT file is created by the PROFORM1 program at statements 1329 through 1357. The file is opened by the statement at line 1330, and the various accounts are written to the file starting with line 1331. All of the accounts are formatted, and the relevant format statements are listed on lines 1358 to 1364 of Appendix A. No titles, column headers or footnotes are included in the file. These are supplied by PROFORM2 and PROFORM3 when the proforma financial statements are printed.

Developing Printed Output Schedules. The output schedules printed by PROFORM1 include listings of the cash flow and asset acquisition schedules, financial coefficients, amortization factors for level payment plans, and depreciation rates for the case. The cash flow is printed by the statements at lines 767 to 773, and the asset acquisition schedule by those at lines 774 to 789 of the program as shown in Appendix A. The financial coefficients are printed by the statements at lines 790 to 884. The table(s) of amortization factors for level payment plans are printed at lines 885, 972, 974, 989-993, 1007-1009, and 1018. The depreciation rates are printed by the statements at lines 1029 to 1040 of the program.

Listing of the Proform2 Source Program

The complete listing of the Fortran source program for PROFORM2 is included in Appendix B of the Manual. It will be noted that following the explanatory section, the program lists a series of dimension statements which extend through line 61. No subroutines are called by the program.

Major operations of the PROFORM2.EXE program as outlined above include (1) reading of the PROFORM1.OUT file, (2) computing required equity capital, (3) computing source and application of fund accounts, (4) printing the depreciation schedules (when ITAB = 1), (5) printing the operating statements (when ITAB = 2), (6) printing source and use of funds statements (when ITAB = 3), (7) printing loan balance and repayment schedule (when ITAB = 4), (8) printing financial ratios (when ITAB = 5), and (9) coming to normal completion of the program.

Reading of Loops 6000 to 6006 of Proform1.Out File. This section extends from line 63 to line 109. It opens the PROFORM1.OUT file at statement 63, and reads the commands for the problem at statements 65 to 77. Loop 6000 is read at lines 78 to 83, loop 6001 at lines 84 to 88, loop 6002 at lines 89 to 93, loop 6003 at lines 94 to 97, loop 6004 at lines 98 to 102, loop 6005 at lines 103 to 107 and loop 6006 is read at lines 108 to 111. After each loop is read a message is printed to the monitor indicating that the loop has been successfully read.

Computing the Required Equity Capital. This section extends from line 148 to line 171 of the program listing shown in Appendix B. A number of IF statements are included to achieve alternative computations when (1) net income for the period is negative, (2) the calculation is for the first period, (3) total reserves equal the specified maximum, (4) extra cash is to be withdrawn, and (5) total surplus plus net income is negative.

Computing Source and Application of Funds Accounts. The source and application of funds accounts which have not been computed by PROFORM1 and included in the PROFORM1.OUT file are computed at lines 175 to 191 of the PROFORM2 program. Accounts by projected period which are computed in the section include loan repayments (line 175), dividend payments (lines 176-177, 187), additions to paid-in capital (lines 178-186), and preliminary value for funds available from all sources (lines 188-190).

When ITAB = 1, Printing Depreciation Schedules. The program proceeds through a major loop extending from statement 194 to statement 637 to print the requested proforma financial statements in sequence. The counter control ITAB is used to indicate which trip through the loop is currently being executed, as designated by statement 196. For the first trip through when ITAB = 1, the depreciation schedules are printed.

Specific statements for printing the depreciation schedules appear at line 216 to line 285, and selected statements appear in the section from line 418 to line 569 of the program listed in Appendix B. In the section at lines 216 to 285, alternative formats are used, depending upon the number of columns of buildings and the number of columns of equipment in the asset acquisition schedule.

When ITAB = 2, Printing Operating Statements. For the second trip through lines 194 to 637 of the program listing when ITAB = 2, the projected operating statements for the case are printed. Specific statements for printing the operating statements appear at line 287 to line 304, and selected statements appear in the section from line 419 to line 445 and that from line 560 to line 569 of the program listed in Appendix B.

When ITAB = 3, Printing Source and Use of Funds Statements. For the third trip through lines 194 to 637 of the program listing when ITAB = 3, the proforma source and use of fund statements for the case are printed. Specific statements for printing the source and use statements appear at line 306 to line 340, and selected statements appear in the section from line 419 to line 445 and that from line 560 to line 569 of the program.

When ITAB = 4, Printing Loan Balance and Repayment Schedule. For the fourth trip through lines 194 to 637 of the program listing when ITAB = 4, the schedules of loan balances and repayments for the case are printed. Specific statements for printing the loan balances and repayments appear at line 342 to line 373, and selected statements appear in the section from line 419 to line 445 and that from line 560 to line 569 of the program.

When ITAB = 5, Printing Projected Financial Ratios. For the fifth trip through lines 194 to 637 of the program listing when ITAB = 5, the schedules of projected financial ratios for the case are printed. Specific statements for printing the financial ratios appear at line 375 to line 417, and selected statements appear in the section from line 419 to line 445 and that from line 560 to line 569 of the program.

Coming to Normal Completion of the Program. As directed by the statement at line 569, after the five passes through the printing routines, PROFORM2 will proceed to normal completion of the program. The statements for doing so are shown at lines 637 to 640 of the program listing in Appendix B.

When reaching this point in the PROFORM2 run, the following message is displayed on the monitor screen:

PROFORM2 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM3 FOR BALANCE SHEETS.

Listing of the Proform3 Source Program

The complete listing of the Fortran source program for PROFORM3 is included in Appendix C of the Manual. It will be noted that following the explanatory section, the program lists a series of dimension statements which extend through line 62. No subroutines are called by the program.

Major operations of the PROFORM3.EXE Program as outlined above include (1) reading of the PROFORM1.OUT file, (2) computing balance sheet accounts, (3) printing title and balance sheet format, (4) printing current, fixed and total assets, (5) printing liabilities and net worth, (6) printing accumulated cash and dividends paid, (7) creating file for determining the financial rate of return, and (8) coming to normal completion of the program.

Reading of Loops 6000 to 6006 of Proform1.Out File. This section extends from line 64 to line 107. It opens the PROFORM1.OUT file at statement 64, and reads the commands for the problem at statements 66 to 80. Loop 6000 is read at lines 81 to 83, loop 6001 at lines 84 to 86, loop 6002 at lines 87 to 89, loop 6003 at lines 90 to 91, loop 6004 at lines 92 to 94, loop 6005 at lines 95 to 97 and loop 6006 is read at lines 98 to 99.

Computing Balance Sheet Accounts. This section extends from line 126 to line 137, line 187 to line 195, and line 253 to line 280 of the PROFORM3 listing shown in Appendix C. The first of these three blocks of statements computes proforma balance sheet accounts Nos. 11 through 20 (see proforma balance sheets at the end of Section VIII), all of which are fixed and total asset accounts. The second block computes the net worth accounts. The third block in the section computes the current and deferred liability accounts.

Printing Project Title and Balance Sheet Format. The next section of the PROFORM3 program sets up the format and prints the balance sheet headings and project title for the case. The section extends from line 304 to line 350. The statements at lines 304 to 315 set up the paging and the accounting period listings within pages. Statements 316 to 328 print the balance sheet headings and title for the case. Statements 329 to 350 print the columnar organization for the case, depending upon the number of accounting periods per year specified for the problem.

Printing Current, Fixed and Total Assets. The program proceeds through a sequence of statements extending from line 351 to line 388 to print the various proforma balance sheet accounts for the case. The various current, fixed and total asset accounts are printed at lines 351 to 371. The current assets are printed first at lines 351 to 360. The fixed asset accounts including accumulated depreciation are printed at lines 361 to 369. Total assets are printed at line 370.

Printing Liabilities and Net Worth. The various current, deferred and total liability and net worth accounts in the proforma balance sheets are printed at lines 371 to 385 of the PROFORM3 program as listed in Appendix C. The current liability accounts are printed by the statements at lines 371 to 375. Deferred and total liabilities are printed by the statements at lines 376 to 380. The net worth accounts are printed by the statements at lines 381 to 384. The total of liabilities and net worth is printed at line 385.

Printing Accumulated Cash and Dividends Paid. The last two accounts to be printed at the bottom of the page containing the proforma balance sheets for the case are the accounts for accumulated cash and cumulative dividends paid. The two accounts are printed at lines 387 and 388 of the listing in Appendix C. The unit of measure for these accounts (and the entire proforma balance sheet) is identified for the accounts, as illustrated by the printouts for the Proforma.One case in the latter part of Section VIII.

Creating File for Determining the Financial Rate of Return. When such file has been requested in the keyboard input to PROFORM1, the PROFORM3 program will create and print the projected financial cash flow file for use in computing the Financial Rate of Return on Equity Capital for the case. This is accomplished at lines 209 to 252 shown by the program listing in Appendix C. The output file DATA.FRR is opened at line 209. The main loop generating the output for the first eight

columns in each projected period in sequence is listed at lines 210 to 243. The loop for generating the cash flow output for the second set of data for columns 9 to 13 is listed at lines 249 to 252.

Coming to Normal Completion of the Program. As directed by the statement at line 437, after the complete proforma balance sheets have been printed, PROFORM3 will proceed to normal completion of the program. The statements for doing so are shown at lines 438 to 442 of the program listing in Appendix C.

When reaching this point in the PROFORM3 run, the following message is displayed on the monitor screen:

ALL OF PROFORMA RUN COMPLETED.

SECTION VIII

BUDGETED 100,000 QUINTAL RICE MILLING OPERATION IN PANAMA

This rice mill case, the budgeted 100,000-quintal rice milling operation in Panama, illustrates the use of the Proforma programs for financial planning and development of proforma financial statements for a representative example based on annual projections for 24 years into the future. The case is the same as Case One illustrated in the companion feasibility analysis manual, IRR Feasibility Analysis Program for Use on MS DOS Microcomputers, Release 2, Special Report No. 20, Kansas State University Food and Feed Grains Institute, Manhattan, Kansas, of January 1989, pp 57-63.

Both the input to the Proforma programs and the output from them are listed for the rice mill case. Following a brief review of the concept and use of proforma financial analysis, the key features of the case are described, and then the input to and output from the programs are listed. The order is (1) program input, including the command file and the data input file, (2) the printed output and the program output file from PROFORM1, (3) the printed output from PROFORM2, and (4) the printed output and listing of the output file, DATA.FRR, from PROFORM3. One usually would use the LOTUS-based LOTFORMA program to establish key financial parameters before running the Proforma programs for the case. The LOTFORMA output for the rice mill case is illustrated in Section V of the Manual; it is not repeated in the present section.

Concept of Proforma Financial Analysis

Proforma financial statements for agribusiness projects and development programs are worked out after the program is finalized and its economic feasibility established. Proforma statements follow the principles, standards and formats of accounting statements, including (1) operating statements, (2) source and application of funds statements and (3) balance sheets, including distribution of funds. The operating statement includes the "flow" accounts of income, expenses, and net income over a series of specific periods of time, e.g., fiscal years, into the future. The balance sheet includes the "fund" accounts of assets, liabilities and net worth at discrete points of time, e.g., fiscal year-end, in the future. Source and application of fund statements show the flow of cash funds by period matching the periods in the operating statement, and indicate the net change in the balance sheet accounts from the end of one period to the end of the next.

The proforma financial statements are used to work out and test a sound and practical financing plan for the agribusiness development program, and to indicate the outcome of the plan to potential lending institutions as well as to equity investors and development planners responsible for implementing the plan. The economic cash flow schedules from the feasibility analysis provide the basic data for developing the proforma statements. Additional information to be reflected in these statements includes (1) depreciation schedules for buildings, equipment and machinery, (2) available equity capital, (3) probable periodic withdrawals of earnings by owners of the operation, (4) income tax schedules, (5) probable interest rates, repayment schedules and other terms of financing for long-term and

short-term loans, (6) summary sources and applications of funds by period, and (7) complete proforma balance sheets.

The projected cash flow by accounting period over the economic horizon for a project used to determine the IRR includes the projected schedule of asset acquisitions, replacements and liquidations for the enterprise, but not the proposed sources of funding for such assets. In other words, the IRR cash flow contains the information for the asset side, but not that for the liabilities and net worth side of the proforma balance sheets. It defines the total capital needs by period, but not the capital structure for financing the project. Thus, the economic feasibility analysis provides the starting point for capital budgeting and financial planning for the project; it does not substitute for them. The economic feasibility analysis is the first step; capital budgeting and financial planning for a project found to be economically feasible represent follow-up steps in over-all project development.

Description of the Case

The Proforma. One rice mill feasibility analysis case was selected as the introductory example for proforma financial analysis because it is relatively simple and straight forward, and at the same time illustrates many of the features which the Proforma programs can address. Although hypothetical, the case is based on actual study of rice mill feasibility in Panama some years ago.

The case is a budgeted 100,000-quintal rice milling operation utilizing modern milling and polishing equipment. The cash flow input includes 10 columns of data projected for 24 annual periods into the future. The facility acquisition schedule includes one column for land and site development, three columns for buildings, three columns for milling and handling equipment and one column for other assets.

The projected financing in addition to paid-in and earned equity capital includes the following:

Long-term loan at 9.5 % interest per annum, with level-payment plan
Medium-term loan at 9.0 % interest per annum, with level-payment plan
Short-term loan at 8.5 % interest per annum, with annual repayment.

It is not the purpose in this manual to address directly the methodology for developing the estimates and projections upon which the input for financial analysis is based. Suffice to say that a series of worksheets for financial analysis as well as the projected cash flow and facility acquisition schedule for the prior economic feasibility analysis had to be completed prior to conducting the Proforma analysis. For purposes here this information is taken as given.

For purposes of the financial analysis, several features of the rice mill case need to be recognized.

1. Estimates are annual figures in U.S. Dollars, with projections in real terms over an economic horizon of 24 years.

2. The mill buildings will not need to be replaced over this period; the office building will be replaced every ten years. There will be remaining asset value at the end of the economic horizon.
3. The various equipment is expected to last four, five and ten years, respectively, so that replacements will be needed periodically in the projections.
4. Construction will take one year for completion, with operation starting the second year and remaining at a constant level thereafter.
5. Income is to be derived from three sources, (1) sales of milled rice, (2) sales of byproduct (rice bran), and (3) income from storing rough rice until it is to be milled.
6. Three categories of operating costs are entered, (1) fixed expense (other than depreciation and interest on facility loans), (2) variable expense (other than interest on working capital and income tax), and (3) marketing expense. Except for the latter, the expenses are expected to remain constant in real terms through time.
7. For illustrative purposes, various methods of depreciation are used for different classes of assets. For the rice mill itself, specified rates are used for income tax computations.
8. The annual loan amortization factors by period for interest, principal and unpaid balance under level payment plans are computed and printed to illustrate these features.
9. Specified borrowing rates (as percentages of acquisition costs) are as follows:

Land and buildings	60 per cent
Machinery and equipment	70 per cent
Current assets	50 per cent.
10. Allocation of annual net earnings after income tax provision is as follows:

Capital Reserves	15 per cent
Capital Surplus	72 per cent
Dividends to Stockholders	13 per cent.
11. Annual Income tax rates used are as follows:

First \$1,000	0 per cent
\$1,000 to \$5,000	30 per cent
\$5,000 to \$10,000	40 per cent
All over \$10,000	50 per cent.
12. Annual rate of inflation is held at 0.0 per cent, so that the proforma statements reflect real values to match those of the feasibility analysis for the Panama rice mill case.

Program Commands and Data Input for the Case

The program commands and headers for the case are contained in the DEFAULT.ONE file, which is renamed to DEFAULT.VAL for input to the PROFORM1 program. The input data are contained in the PROFDATA.ONE file, renamed to PROFDATA.RUN as input for the program run. This file includes two sections for the projected cash flow plus one section for the facilities acquisition schedule.

Default.One File

```

24.  1. 1988  4  0  2  2  3  6
5  0  0  6  0  0  7  0  0
8  0  0  0  0  0 10  0
0  0  0  9  0  0  0  0
3  3  1  2  5 -1  7  9
30 20 10  5 10  4  3  2  5
0  8  6  1  1  1  1  1  1
1  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  1
1  1  1  1  1  5 10  1
.200 .300 .350 .000 .000 .105 .095 .090 .085
3.000 1.000 .00010.00015.000 4.000 .150 .120 .050
.600 .060 .150 .080 .100 .150 .400 .300 .200
.070 .100 .500 .720 .700 .600 .150 .150 .400
1.000
1.000
1.000
.250 .380 .370 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000
.000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000

```

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

DOLLARS

Variable Period Expense	Site and Mkting Bldings Expense	Plant Current Equip. Deprec.	Average Intrest Invntry Expense	Other Income Wrk Cap Tax	Product Sales	Other Sales	Service Income	Fixed Expense
100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation in Panama.								

Base Case.

Period	Land and Site	Plant Bldings	Storage Bldings	Office Blding	Mill Machines	Grain Equip.	Other Equip.	Other Assets
100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation in Panama.								

Base Case with Medium Technology Milling Equipment.

PROFData.One File

0	1982	147000	72000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1983	0	0	81600	32700	118359	39000	10581	58700
2	1984	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
3	1985	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
4	1986	0	7000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
5	1987	0	40000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
6	1988	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
7	1989	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
8	1990	0	7000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
9	1991	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
10	1992	10000	65000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
11	1993	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
12	1994	0	7000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
13	1995	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
14	1996	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
15	1997	0	40000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
16	1998	0	7000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
17	1999	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
18	2000	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
19	2001	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
20	2002	10000	72000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
21	2003	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
22	2004	0	0	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
23	2005	0	7000	0	0	118359	39000	10581	58700
0	1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1983	18500	14000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1984	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1985	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1986	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1987	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1988	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1989	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1990	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1991	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	1992	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1993	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1994	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	1995	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1996	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1997	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1998	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	1999	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	2000	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	2001	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	2002	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	2003	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	2004	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	2005	18500	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0

10000	75000	50000	10000	40000	25000	7000	2000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0
0	0	0	0	40000	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	10000	40000	25000	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	40000	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	10000	40000	25000	7000	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0

Output from Proform1

The primary output from the PROFORM1 program run is the computer output file, PROFORM1.OUT, which contains the information needed in the runs with PROFORM2 and PROFORM3 for the case to produce the proforma financial statements and balance sheets. However, five printed output schedules also are produced in the PROFORM1 run. They are as follows:

- Listing of the cash flow data for the case
- Listing of the asset acquisition schedule
- Listing of the financial factors for the case
- Listing of amortization factors for level payment loans
- Listing of depreciation rates by period.

Each of these printouts as produced in the PROFORM1 run for the Panama rice mill case example is reproduced below.

Listing of the Cash Flow Data for the Case

A LISTING OF THE CASH FLOW DATA

DOLLARS

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

<u>Period</u>	<u>Site and Bldings</u>	<u>Plant Equip.</u>	<u>Average Invntry</u>	<u>Other Wrk Cap</u>	<u>Product Sales</u>	<u>Other Sales</u>	<u>Service Income</u>	<u>Fixed Expense</u>	<u>Varable Expense</u>	<u>Mkting Expense</u>
0	147000.	72000.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0.	81600.	32700.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	14000.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
4	0.	7000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
5	0.	40000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
7	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
8	0.	7000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
9	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
10	10000.	65000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
11	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
12	0.	7000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
13	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
14	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
15	0.	40000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
16	0.	7000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
17	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
18	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
19	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
20	10000.	72000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
21	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
22	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.
23	0.	7000.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.	18500.	11000.

100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation in Panama.
Base Case.

Listing of the Asset Acquisition Schedule

A LISTING OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT OUTLAY BY PERIOD

DOLLARS

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation

A. Total Operation

<u>Period</u>	<u>Land and Site</u>	<u>Plant Bldings</u>	<u>Storage Bldings</u>	<u>Office Blding</u>	<u>Mill Machines</u>	<u>Grain Equip.</u>	<u>Other Equip.</u>	<u>Other Assets</u>
0	10000.	75000.	50000.	10000.	40000.	25000.	7000.	2000.
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7000.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	40000.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7000.	0.
9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	0.	0.	0.	10000.	40000.	25000.	0.	0.
11	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7000.	0.
13	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	0.	0.	0.	0.	40000.	0.	0.	0.
16	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7000.	0.
17	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	0.	0.	0.	10000.	40000.	25000.	7000.	0.
21	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7000.	0.
ASSET LIFE		30	20	10	5	10	4	
PERCENT SALVAGE		3	2	5	0	8	6	
METHOD OF DEPREC.		1	2	5	-1	7	9	
PERIODS DEPR. LAG		1	1	1	1	1	1	

100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation in Panama.

Base Case with Medium Technology Milling Equipment.

Listing of Financial Factors for the Case

A LISTING OF THE FINANCIAL FACTORS

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

SALES MARGINS:

MAIN PRODUCTS .150
BYPRODUCTS .120

GRACE PERIOD ON LOANS (YRS):

MEDIUM-TERM LOANS .0
LONG-TERM LOANS 1.0
BONDS & SECURITIES 3.0

INCOME TAX RATE STARTING YEAR Q:

FROM 1000 TO 5000 .200
FROM 5000 TO 10000 .300
OVER 10000 .350

REPAYMENT PERIOD ON LOANS (YEARS):

MEDIUM-TERM LOANS 4.0
LONG-TERM LOANS 15.0
BONDS & SECURITIES 10.0

ANNUAL INTEREST RATES:

SHORT-TERM LOANS .085
MEDIUM-TERM LOANS .090
LONG-TERM LOANS .095
BONDS & SECURITIES .105

AVERAGE INVENTORIES BY PERIOD:

RAW MATERIALS (X PURCHASES) .150
SUPPLIES (X PURCHASES) .150
MAIN PRODUCTS (X SALES VOLUME) .080
BYPRODUCTS (X SALES VOLUME) .100

MEDIUM-TERM LOAN REPAYMENTS BY PERIOD:

PERIOD 1 1.000

LONG-TERM LOAN REPAYMENTS BY PERIOD:

PERIOD 1 1.000

PERCENTAGE OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

MAIN PRODUCTS (X SALES) .400
BYPRODUCTS (X SALES) .300
OTHER INCOME (X INCOME) .200

FRACTION OF ASSET COST BORROWED:

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT .700
LAND AND BUILDINGS .600
BONDS / TOTAL FIXED ASSETS .150

AVERAGE CASH BALANCE BY PERIOD:

FRACTION OF LOSS .600
FRACTION OF COSTS .060

FRACTIONAL ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS:

TO CAPITAL RESERVES .150
TO EQUITY IN SURPLUS .720

AVERAGE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:

RAW PRODUCTS (X PURCHASES) .070
SUPPLIES (X PURCHASES) .100

BALANCE SHEET RATIOS:

CURRENT LIAB. / CURRENT ASSETS .500
CAP. RESERVES / TOTAL ASSETS .400

PREPAID EXPENSES:

FRACTION OF CASH EXPENSE .050

PROJECTED ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION:

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION .000

LEVEL INSTALLMENT PAYMENT PLANS:

INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS: 4 INSTALLMENTS, EACH REPRESENTING .30866844 OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN.
LONG-TERM LOANS: 15 INSTALLMENTS, EACH REPRESENTING .12774363 OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN.

Listing of Amortization Factors for Loans

A LISTING OF THE AMORTIZATION FACTORS BY PERIOD AS CALCULATED

FOR LONG-TERM LOANS AT ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OF .09500,
EXTENDING FOR 15.0 YEARS WITH 1 PAYMENTS PER YEAR

<u>PERIOD OF PAYMENT</u>	<u>INTEREST PAYMENT</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL PAYMENT</u>	<u>ENDING BALANCE</u>
2	.09500000	.03274360	.96725640
3	.09188936	.03585430	.93140210
4	.08848320	.03926040	.89214170
5	.08475346	.04299020	.84915150
6	.08066939	.04707420	.80207730
7	.07619734	.05154630	.75053100
8	.07130045	.05644320	.69408780
9	.06593834	.06180530	.63228250
10	.06006684	.06767680	.56460570
11	.05363754	.07410610	.49049960
12	.04659746	.08114620	.40935340
13	.03888857	.08885510	.32049830
14	.03044734	.09729630	.22320200
15	.02120419	.10653900	.11666300
16	.01108299	.11666100	.00000200

A LISTING OF THE AMORTIZATION FACTORS BY PERIOD AS CALCULATED

FOR INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS AT ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OF .09000,
EXTENDING FOR 4.0 YEARS WITH 1 PAYMENTS PER YEAR

<u>PERIOD OF PAYMENT</u>	<u>INTEREST PAYMENT</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL PAYMENT</u>	<u>ENDING BALANCE</u>
1	.09000000	.21866800	.78133200
2	.07031988	.23834900	.54298300
3	.04886847	.25980000	.28318300
4	.02548647	.28318200	.00000100

A LISTING OF THE DEPRECIATION RATES BY PERIOD AS CALCULATED

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation

A. Total Operation

<u>Period</u>	<u>Land and Site</u>	<u>Plant Bldings</u>	<u>Storage Bldings</u>	<u>Office Blding</u>	<u>Mill Machines</u>	<u>Grain Equip.</u>	<u>Other Equip.</u>	<u>Other Assets</u>
1		.03333	.09524	.15000	.25000	.14795	.30458	
2		.03333	.09048	.12750	.38000	.13450	.26485	
3		.03333	.08571	.10838	.37000	.12227	.23031	
4		.03333	.08095	.09212	.00000	.11116	.20027	
5		.03333	.07619	.07830	.00000	.10105	.00000	
6		.03333	.07143	.06656	.00000	.09187	.00000	
7		.03333	.06667	.05657	.00000	.08351	.00000	
8		.03333	.06190	.04809	.00000	.07592	.00000	
9		.03333	.05714	.04087	.00000	.06902	.00000	
10		.03333	.05238	.03474	.00000	.06275	.00000	
11		.03333	.04762	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
12		.03333	.04286	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
13		.03333	.03810	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
14		.03333	.03333	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
15		.03333	.02857	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
16		.03333	.02381	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
17		.03333	.01905	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
18		.03333	.01429	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
19		.03333	.00952	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
20		.03333	.00476	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
21		.03333	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
22		.03333	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
23		.03333	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	
24		.03333	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	

PROFORM1 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM2 TO GET OUTPUT.

Listing of the Proform.Out File

Listing of the Proforml.Out File

3 2 5 0 8 6 30 20 10 5 10 4 1 88 4 3 0 0 0 0 024.000 1.000
 .300 .080 .100 .200 .050 .400 .500 .070 .150 .000 .100 .150 .880 .850
 .720 .150 .400 1 4 3 3 13 1

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
 A. Total Operation

DOLLARS							
1	.00	50400.00	87000.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.00	39379.10	87000.00	.00	39000.00	8048.41	3432.00
3	.00	27366.30	84151.30	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
4	.00	14272.40	81032.00	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
5	.00	4606.00	77616.40	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
6	.00	31598.80	73876.30	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
7	.00	24378.30	69780.80	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
8	.00	16507.90	65296.30	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
9	.00	12535.20	60385.70	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
10	.00	3598.92	55008.60	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
11	.00	46601.10	54820.70	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
12	.00	35761.20	48373.50	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
13	.00	28551.70	41127.10	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
14	.00	16087.30	33192.30	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
15	.00	2501.20	24503.70	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
16	.00	29304.60	14989.80	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
17	.00	26483.60	4572.00	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
18	.00	18802.70	4278.19	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
19	.00	10430.50	3956.46	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
20	.00	1304.76	3604.17	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
21	.00	48706.40	8918.41	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
22	.00	38056.00	8496.01	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
23	.00	26447.00	7846.84	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
24	.00	18399.20	7136.00	.00	39000.00	.00	.00
1	.00	50400.00	87000.00	.00	.00	.00	219000.00
2	8805.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4536.00	.00
3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3544.12	.00
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2462.97	.00
5	.00	4606.00	.00	.00	.00	1284.52	7000.00
6	.00	28000.00	.00	.00	.00	414.54	40000.00
7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2843.89	.00
8	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2194.05	.00
9	.00	4606.00	.00	.00	.00	1485.71	7000.00
10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1128.17	.00
11	.00	44100.00	5700.00	.00	.00	323.90	75000.00
12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4194.10	.00
13	.00	4606.00	.00	.00	.00	3218.51	7000.00
14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2569.65	.00
15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1447.86	.00
16	.00	28000.00	.00	.00	.00	225.11	40000.00
17	.00	4606.00	.00	.00	.00	2637.41	7000.00
18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2383.52	.00
19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1692.24	.00
20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	938.75	.00

21	.00	48706.00	5700.00	.00	.00	117.43	82000.00
22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4383.58	.00
23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3425.04	.00
24	.00	4606.00	.00	.00	.00	2380.23	7000.00
1	.00	.00	.00	.00	11020.90	.00	.00
2	8265.00	118359.00	58700.00	.00	12012.80	2848.69	.00
3	8265.00	118359.00	58700.00	.00	13093.90	3119.32	.00
4	7994.37	118359.00	58700.00	.00	14272.40	3415.65	.00
5	7698.04	118359.00	58700.00	.00	1007.18	3740.15	420.00
6	7373.56	118359.00	58700.00	.00	7220.54	4095.46	.00
7	7018.25	118359.00	58700.00	.00	7870.41	4484.53	.00
8	6629.18	118359.00	58700.00	.00	8578.74	4910.56	.00
9	6203.15	118359.00	58700.00	.00	8936.28	5377.06	420.00
10	5736.64	118359.00	58700.00	.00	1097.84	5887.88	.00
11	5225.82	118359.00	58700.00	.00	10839.90	6447.23	2500.00
12	5207.97	118359.00	58700.00	.00	11815.50	7246.36	.00
13	4595.48	118359.00	58700.00	.00	12464.40	7934.76	420.00
14	3907.07	118359.00	58700.00	.00	13586.10	8688.56	.00
15	3153.27	118359.00	58700.00	.00	1196.64	9513.93	.00
16	2327.85	118359.00	58700.00	.00	7427.04	10417.80	.00
17	1424.03	118359.00	58700.00	.00	7680.95	293.81	420.00
18	434.34	118359.00	58700.00	.00	8372.24	321.73	.00
19	406.43	118359.00	58700.00	.00	9125.74	352.29	.00
20	375.86	118359.00	58700.00	.00	1304.34	385.76	.00
21	342.40	118359.00	58700.00	.00	10650.40	422.41	2920.00
22	847.25	118359.00	58700.00	.00	11609.00	649.17	.00
23	807.12	118359.00	58700.00	.00	12653.80	710.84	.00
24	745.45	118359.00	58700.00	.00	14799.90	778.37	420.00
1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	2425.00	4666.67	1425.00	10000.00	3402.85	2004.12	.00
3	2425.00	4433.33	1211.25	15200.00	3093.50	1742.71	3413.77
4	2425.00	4200.00	1029.56	14800.00	2812.28	1515.41	3399.75
5	2425.00	3966.67	875.13	.00	2556.61	1317.74	3399.75
6	2425.00	3733.33	743.86	.00	2324.20	2004.12	3399.75
7	2425.00	3500.00	632.28	10000.00	2112.91	1742.71	3399.75
8	2425.00	3266.67	537.44	15200.00	1920.82	1515.41	3399.75
9	2425.00	3033.34	456.82	14800.00	1746.20	1317.74	3399.75
10	2425.00	2800.00	388.30	.00	1587.46	2004.12	3399.75
11	2425.00	2566.67	330.06	.00	1443.14	1742.71	3399.75
12	2425.00	2333.33	1425.00	10000.00	3402.85	1515.41	3399.75
13	2425.00	2100.00	1211.25	15200.00	3093.50	1317.74	3399.75
14	2425.00	1866.66	1029.56	14800.00	2812.28	2004.12	3399.75
15	2425.00	1633.33	875.13	.00	2556.61	1742.71	3399.75
16	2425.00	1400.00	743.86	.00	2324.20	1515.41	3399.75
17	2425.00	1166.67	632.28	10000.00	2112.91	1317.74	3399.75
18	2425.00	933.33	537.44	15200.00	1920.82	2004.12	3399.75
19	2425.00	700.00	456.82	14800.00	1746.20	1742.71	3399.75
20	2425.00	466.67	388.30	.00	1587.46	1515.41	3399.75
21	2425.00	233.33	330.06	.00	1443.14	1317.74	3399.75
22	2425.00	.00	1425.00	10000.00	3402.85	2004.12	3399.75
23	2425.00	.00	1211.25	15200.00	3093.50	1742.71	3399.75
24	2425.00	.00	1029.56	14800.00	2812.28	1515.41	3399.75

1	.00	.00	10000.00	2000.00	0	0	0
2	.00	19905.00	.00	.00	8517	15407	44271
3	.00	11543.90	.00	.00	8069	20037	44106
4	.00	12485.40	.00	.00	7655	19127	44106
5	.00	18475.30	.00	.00	7267	3875	44106
6	.00	18862.70	.00	.00	6902	4328	44106
7	.00	14922.80	.00	.00	6557	13856	44106
8	.00	13728.20	.00	.00	6229	18636	44106
9	.00	14505.20	.00	.00	5915	17864	44106
10	.00	19894.90	.00	.00	5613	3591	44106
11	.00	20598.70	.00	.00	5322	3186	44106
12	.00	14843.00	.00	.00	6183	14918	44106
13	.00	13912.30	.00	.00	5736	19612	44106
14	.00	14523.80	.00	.00	5322	19616	44106
15	.00	20677.10	.00	.00	4933	4300	44106
16	.00	21682.70	.00	.00	4569	3839	44106
17	.00	17918.40	.00	.00	4224	13431	44106
18	.00	16475.70	.00	.00	3895	19125	44106
19	.00	17129.50	.00	.00	3582	18289	44106
20	.00	22825.10	.00	.00	3280	3102	44106
21	.00	23345.90	.00	.00	2988	2761	44106
22	.00	16948.20	.00	.00	3850	15407	44106
23	.00	15752.30	.00	.00	3636	20037	44106
24	.00	16521.20	.00	.00	3455	19127	44106
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	18500	14000	188225	12801	10581	88542	60300
3	18500	11000	167940	15223	10581	-330	36411
4	18500	11000	167940	13857	10581	0	39101
5	18500	11000	167940	12383	10581	0	56215
6	18500	11000	167940	11188	10581	0	57322
7	18500	11000	167940	13262	10581	0	46065
8	18500	11000	167940	12223	10581	0	42652
9	18500	11000	167940	11089	10581	0	44872
10	18500	11000	167940	10265	10581	0	60271
11	18500	11000	167940	8950	10581	0	62282
12	18500	11000	167940	12802	10581	0	45837
13	18500	11000	167940	11214	10581	0	43178
14	18500	11000	167940	9877	10581	0	44925
15	18500	11000	167940	8001	10581	0	62506
16	18500	11000	167940	5953	10581	0	65379
17	18500	11000	167940	7461	10581	0	54624
18	18500	11000	167940	6218	10581	0	50502
19	18500	11000	167940	5499	10581	0	52370
20	18500	11000	167940	4715	10581	0	68643
21	18500	11000	167940	3860	10581	0	70131
22	18500	11000	167940	8631	10581	0	51852
23	18500	11000	167940	7632	10581	0	48435
24	18500	11000	167940	6526	10581	0	50632
1	0	0	0	135000	0	72000	0
2	5472	88542	4109	135000	0	72000	44271
3	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	72000	44106
4	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	72000	44106

5	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	78580	44106
6	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	118580	44106
7	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	118580	44106
8	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	118580	44106
9	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	125160	44106
10	5292	88212	4109	135000	0	125160	44106
11	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	188160	44106
12	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	188160	44106
13	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	194740	44106
14	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	194740	44106
15	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	194740	44106
16	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	234740	44106
17	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	241320	44106
18	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	241320	44106
19	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	241320	44106
20	5292	88212	4109	144500	0	241320	44106
21	5292	88212	4109	154000	0	310900	44106
22	5292	88212	4109	154000	0	310900	44106
23	5292	88212	4109	154000	0	310900	44106
24	5292	88212	4109	154000	0	317480	44106

END OF PROFORM1.OUT FILE

Output from Proform2

The primary output from the PROFORM2 program run includes the printed proforma financial statements for the project. If all five were requested by the keyboard input for the project as is the case for the rice mill example, then five separate financial statements will be computed and printed by the program. In the order that they appear the five proforma statements are as follows:

- Depreciation schedules for buildings and equipment
- Projected operating statements
- Proforma source and application of funds statements
- Loan balance and repayment schedule
- Financial ratios by period for the case.

Each of these printouts as produced in the PROFORM2 run for the Panama rice mill case example is reproduced below.

Depreciation Schedules

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

DEPRECIATION BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BUILDINGS BY CLASS								EQUIPMENT BY CLASS						TOTAL CURRENT	COMBINING CURRENT
		30 YRS 3 %		20 YRS 2 %		10 YRS 5 %		CURRENT	5 YRS 0 %		10 YRS 8 %		4 YRS 6 %				
		CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE		CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
1988:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1989:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>4667</u>	<u>4667</u>	<u>1425</u>	<u>1425</u>	<u>8517</u>	<u>10000</u>	<u>10000</u>	<u>3403</u>	<u>3403</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>15407</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	2425	4667	4667	1425	1425	8517	10000	10000	3403	3403	2004	2004	15407		
1990:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>4850</u>	<u>4433</u>	<u>9100</u>	<u>1211</u>	<u>2636</u>	<u>8069</u>	<u>15200</u>	<u>25200</u>	<u>3094</u>	<u>6497</u>	<u>1743</u>	<u>3747</u>	<u>20037</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	4850	4433	9100	1211	2636	8069	15200	25200	3094	6497	1743	3747	20037		
1991:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>7275</u>	<u>4200</u>	<u>13300</u>	<u>1030</u>	<u>3666</u>	<u>7655</u>	<u>14800</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>2812</u>	<u>9309</u>	<u>1515</u>	<u>5262</u>	<u>19127</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	7275	4200	13300	1030	3666	7655	14800	40000	2812	9309	1515	5262	19127		
1992:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>9700</u>	<u>3967</u>	<u>17267</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>4541</u>	<u>7267</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>2557</u>	<u>11866</u>	<u>1318</u>	<u>6580</u>	<u>3875</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	9700	3967	17267	875	4541	7267	0	40000	2557	11866	1318	6580	3875		
1993:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>12125</u>	<u>3733</u>	<u>21000</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>5285</u>	<u>6902</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>2324</u>	<u>14190</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>8584</u>	<u>4328</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	12125	3733	21000	744	5285	6902	0	40000	2324	14190	2004	8584	4328		
1994:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>14550</u>	<u>3500</u>	<u>24500</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>5917</u>	<u>6557</u>	<u>10000</u>	<u>50000</u>	<u>2113</u>	<u>16303</u>	<u>1743</u>	<u>10327</u>	<u>13856</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	14550	3500	24500	632	5917	6557	10000	50000	2113	16303	1743	10327	13856		
1995:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>16975</u>	<u>3267</u>	<u>27767</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>6454</u>	<u>6229</u>	<u>15200</u>	<u>65200</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>18224</u>	<u>1515</u>	<u>11842</u>	<u>18636</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	16975	3267	27767	537	6454	6229	15200	65200	1921	18224	1515	11842	18636		
1996:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>19400</u>	<u>3033</u>	<u>30800</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>6911</u>	<u>5915</u>	<u>14800</u>	<u>80000</u>	<u>1746</u>	<u>19970</u>	<u>1318</u>	<u>13160</u>	<u>17864</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	19400	3033	30800	457	6911	5915	14800	80000	1746	19970	1318	13160	17864		
1997:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>21825</u>	<u>2880</u>	<u>33600</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>7299</u>	<u>5613</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>80000</u>	<u>1587</u>	<u>21557</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>15164</u>	<u>3591</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	21825	2880	33600	388	7299	5613	0	80000	1587	21557	2004	15164	3591		
1998:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>24250</u>	<u>2567</u>	<u>36167</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>7629</u>	<u>5322</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>80000</u>	<u>1443</u>	<u>23000</u>	<u>1743</u>	<u>16907</u>	<u>3186</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	24250	2567	36167	330	7629	5322	0	80000	1443	23000	1743	16907	3186		
1999:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>26675</u>	<u>2333</u>	<u>38500</u>	<u>1425</u>	<u>9054</u>	<u>6183</u>	<u>10000</u>	<u>90000</u>	<u>3403</u>	<u>26403</u>	<u>1515</u>	<u>18422</u>	<u>14918</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	26675	2333	38500	1425	9054	6183	10000	90000	3403	26403	1515	18422	14918		
2000:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>29100</u>	<u>2100</u>	<u>40600</u>	<u>1211</u>	<u>10265</u>	<u>5736</u>	<u>15200</u>	<u>105200</u>	<u>3094</u>	<u>29497</u>	<u>1318</u>	<u>19740</u>	<u>19612</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	29100	2100	40600	1211	10265	5736	15200	105200	3094	29497	1318	19740	19612		
2001:	<u>1</u>	<u>2425</u>	<u>31525</u>	<u>1867</u>	<u>42467</u>	<u>1030</u>	<u>11295</u>	<u>5322</u>	<u>15200</u>	<u>120000</u>	<u>2812</u>	<u>32309</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>21744</u>	<u>19616</u>		
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425	31525	1867	42467	1030	11295	5322	15200	120000	2812	32309	2004	21744	19616		

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

DEPRECIATION BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BUILDINGS BY CLASS						EQUIPMENT BY CLASS						TOTAL COMBINED		
		30 YRS CURRENT (1)	3 % TO-DATE (2)	20 YRS CURRENT (3)	2 % TO-DATE (4)	10 YRS CURRENT (5)	5 % TO-DATE (6)	5 YRS CURRENT (7)	0 % TO-DATE (8)	10 YRS CURRENT (9)	8 % TO-DATE (10)	4 YRS CURRENT (11)	6 % TO-DATE (12)	CURRENT (13)	CURRENT (14)	CURRENT (15)
2002:	<u>1</u>	2425	33950	1633	44100	875	12170	4933	0	120000	2557	34866	1743	23487	4300	9233
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		1633		875		4933	0		2557	34866	1743	23487	4300	9233
2003:	<u>1</u>	2425	36375	1400	45500	744	12914	4569	0	120000	2324	37190	1515	25002	3839	8408
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		1400		744		4569	0		2324	37190	1515	25002	3839	8408
2004:	<u>1</u>	2425	38800	1167	46667	632	13546	4224	10000	130000	2113	39303	1318	26320	13431	17655
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		1167		632		4224	10000		2113	39303	1318	26320	13431	17655
2005:	<u>1</u>	2425	41225	933	47600	537	14083	3895	15200	145200	1921	41224	2004	28324	19125	23020
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		933		537		3895	15200		1921	41224	2004	28324	19125	23020
2006:	<u>1</u>	2425	43650	700	48300	457	14540	3582	14800	160000	1746	42970	1743	30067	18289	21871
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		700		457		3582	14800		1746	42970	1743	30067	18289	21871
2007:	<u>1</u>	2425	46075	467	48767	388	14928	3280	0	160000	1587	44557	1515	31582	3102	6382
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		467		388		3280	0		1587	44557	1515	31582	3102	6382
2008:	<u>1</u>	2425	48500	233	49000	330	15258	2988	0	160000	1443	46000	1318	32900	2761	5749
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		233		330		2988	0		1443	46000	1318	32900	2761	5749
2009:	<u>1</u>	2425	50925	0	49000	1425	16683	3850	10000	170000	3403	49403	2004	34904	15407	19257
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		0		1425		3850	10000		3403	49403	2004	34904	15407	19257
2010:	<u>1</u>	2425	53350	0	49000	1211	17894	3636	15200	185200	3094	52497	1743	36647	20037	23673
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		0		1211		3636	15200		3094	52497	1743	36647	20037	23673
2011:	<u>1</u>	2425	55775	0	49000	1030	18924	3455	14800	200000	2812	55309	1515	38162	19127	22582
YEARLY	TOTAL	2425		0		1030		3455	14800		2812	55309	1515	38162	19127	22582

Operating Statements

PROJECTED OPERATING STATEMENT

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

INCOME AND EXPENSE BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES AND INCOME				OPERATING EXPENSE							OPERATING INCOME			
		PRODUCT SALES (1)	OTHER SALES (2)	CHANGE IN INVENTORY (3)	OTHER INCOME (4)	TOTAL INCOME (5)	DIRECT EXPENSE PURCH. (6)	VARIABLE (7)	FIXED (8)	DEPRECIATION BUILD. (9)	EQUIP. (10)	INTEREST PAYMENTS (11)	TOTAL EXPENSE (12)	NET B/F TAX (13)	INCOME TAX (14)	NET INCOME (15)
1988:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989:	1	118359	39000	20285	10581	188225	58700	14000	18500	8517	15407	12801	127925	60300	19905	40395
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	20285	10581	188225	58700	14000	18500	8517	15407	12801	127925	60300	19905	40395
1990:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	8069	20037	15223	131529	36411	11544	24867
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	8069	20037	15223	131529	36411	11544	24867
1991:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	7655	19127	13857	128839	39101	12485	26616
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	7655	19127	13857	128839	39101	12485	26616
1992:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	7267	3875	12383	111725	56215	18475	37740
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	7267	3875	12383	111725	56215	18475	37740
1993:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6902	4328	11188	110618	57322	18863	38459
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6902	4328	11188	110618	57322	18863	38459
1994:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6557	13856	13262	121875	46065	14923	31142
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6557	13856	13262	121875	46065	14923	31142
1995:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6229	18636	12223	125288	42652	13728	28924
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6229	18636	12223	125288	42652	13728	28924
1996:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5915	17864	11089	123068	44872	14505	30367
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5915	17864	11089	123068	44872	14505	30367
1997:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5613	3591	10265	107669	60271	19895	40376
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5613	3591	10265	107669	60271	19895	40376
1998:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5322	3186	8950	105658	62282	20599	41683
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5322	3186	8950	105658	62282	20599	41683
1999:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6183	14918	12802	122103	45837	14843	30994
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	6183	14918	12802	122103	45837	14843	30994
2000:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5736	19612	11214	124762	43178	13912	29266
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5736	19612	11214	124762	43178	13912	29266
2001:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5322	19616	9877	123015	44925	14524	30401
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	5322	19616	9877	123015	44925	14524	30401

PROJECTED OPERATING STATEMENT

CONTINUED

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

INCOME AND EXPENSE BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES AND INCOME					OPERATING EXPENSE					OPERATING INCOME				
		PRODUCT SALES	OTHER SALES	CHANGE IN INVENTORY	OTHER INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	DIRECT PURCH.	VARIABLE	FIXED	DEPRECIATION BUILD.	FOUIP.	INTEREST PAYMENTS	TOTAL EXPENSE	NET B/F TAX	INCOME TAX	NET INCOME
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2002:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	4933	4300	8001	105434	62506	20677	41829
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	4933	4300	8001	105434	62506	20677	41829
2003:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	4569	3839	5953	102561	65379	21683	43696
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	4569	3839	5953	102561	65379	21683	43696
2004:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	4224	13431	7461	113316	54624	17918	36706
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	4224	13431	7461	113316	54624	17918	36706
2005:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3895	19125	6218	117438	50502	16476	34026
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3895	19125	6218	117438	50502	16476	34026
2006:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3582	18289	5499	115570	52370	17130	35240
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3582	18289	5499	115570	52370	17130	35240
2007:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3280	3102	4715	99297	68643	22825	45818
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3280	3102	4715	99297	68643	22825	45818
2008:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	2988	2761	3860	97809	70131	23346	46785
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	2988	2761	3860	97809	70131	23346	46785
2009:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3850	15407	8631	116088	51852	16948	34904
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3850	15407	8631	116088	51852	16948	34904
2010:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3636	20037	7632	119505	48435	15752	32683
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3636	20037	7632	119505	48435	15752	32683
2011:	1	118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3455	19127	6526	117308	50632	16521	34111
YEAR TOTAL		118359	39000	0	10581	167940	58700	11000	18500	3455	19127	6526	117308	50632	16521	34111

Source and Application of Funds

PROFORMA SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

FLOWS BY SOURCE AND USE BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SOURCES OF FUNDS							APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS							
		PAID-IN CAPITAL (1)	ADDED A/P (2)	ADDED NOTES (3)	ADDED LOANS (4)	NET INCOME (5)	SALE OF ASSETS (6)	DEPRECIATION (7)	TOTAL FUNDS (8)	FIXED ASSETS (9)	WORKING CAPITAL (10)	LOWER A/P (11)	REPAYMENTS (12)	DIVIDENDS (13)	ADDED CASH (14)	TOTAL USES (15)
1988:	1	81600	0	0	137400	0	0	0	219000	219000	0	0	0	0	0	219000
YEAR TOTAL		81600	0	0	137400	0	0	0	219000	219000	0	0	0	0	0	219000
1989:	1	0	4109	40162	0	40394	0	23924	108589	0	88542	0	11021	5251	3775	108589
YEAR TOTAL		0	4109	40162	0	40394	0	23924	108589	0	88542	0	11021	5251	3775	108589
1990:	1	0	0	-165	0	24866	0	28106	52807	0	-330	0	14861	3233	35043	52807
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	-165	0	24866	0	28106	52807	0	-330	0	14861	3233	35043	52807
1991:	1	0	0	0	0	26615	0	26782	53397	0	0	0	16213	22623	14561	53397
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	26615	0	26782	53397	0	0	0	16213	22623	14561	53397
1992:	1	2859	0	0	4606	37739	420	11142	56766	7000	0	0	17688	32078	0	56766
YEAR TOTAL		2859	0	0	4606	37739	420	11142	56766	7000	0	0	17688	32078	0	56766
1993:	1	0	0	0	28000	38458	0	11230	77688	40000	0	0	4747	32689	252	77688
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	28000	38458	0	11230	77688	40000	0	0	4747	32689	252	77688
1994:	1	0	0	0	0	31141	0	20413	51554	0	0	0	11316	26470	13768	51554
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	31141	0	20413	51554	0	0	0	11316	26470	13768	51554
1995:	1	0	0	0	0	28923	0	24865	53788	0	0	0	12355	24585	16848	53788
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	28923	0	24865	53788	0	0	0	12355	24585	16848	53788
1996:	1	0	0	0	4606	30366	420	23779	59171	7000	0	0	13489	25811	12871	59171
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	4606	30366	420	23779	59171	7000	0	0	13489	25811	12871	59171
1997:	1	0	0	0	0	40375	0	9204	49579	0	0	0	14313	34319	947	49579
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	40375	0	9204	49579	0	0	0	14313	34319	947	49579
1998:	1	14926	0	0	49800	41682	2500	8508	117416	75000	0	0	6986	35430	0	117416
YEAR TOTAL		14926	0	0	49800	41682	2500	8508	117416	75000	0	0	6986	35430	0	117416
1999:	1	0	0	0	0	30993	0	21101	52094	0	0	0	17287	26344	8463	52094
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	30993	0	21101	52094	0	0	0	17287	26344	8463	52094
2000:	1	0	0	0	4606	29265	420	25348	59639	7000	0	0	19062	24875	8702	59639
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	4606	29265	420	25348	59639	7000	0	0	19062	24875	8702	59639
2001:	1	0	0	0	0	30400	0	24938	55338	0	0	0	20399	25840	9099	55338
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	30400	0	24938	55338	0	0	0	20399	25840	9099	55338

PROFORMA SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT CONTINUED

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

FLOWS BY SOURCE AND USE BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SOURCES OF FUNDS							APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS							
		PAID-IN CAPITAL (1)	ADDED A/P (2)	ADDED NOTES (3)	ADDED LOANS (4)	NET INCOME (5)	SALE OF ASSETS (6)	DEPREC- IATION (7)	TOTAL FUNDS (8)	FIXED ASSETS (9)	WORKING CAPITAL (10)	LOWER A/P (11)	REPAY- MENTS (12)	DIVI- DENDS (13)	ADDED CASH (14)	TOTAL USES (15)
2002:	<u>1</u>	<u>13042</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>41828</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9233</u>	<u>64103</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22275</u>	<u>41828</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>64103</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	13042	0	0	0	41828	0	9233	64103	0	0	0	22275	41828	0	64103
2003:	<u>1</u>	<u>7749</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>28000</u>	<u>43695</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8408</u>	<u>87852</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10711</u>	<u>37141</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>87852</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	7749	0	0	28000	43695	0	8408	87852	40000	0	0	10711	37141	0	87852
2004:	<u>1</u>	<u>2164</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4606</u>	<u>36705</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>17655</u>	<u>61550</u>	<u>7000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17845</u>	<u>36705</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>61550</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	2164	0	0	4606	36705	420	17655	61550	7000	0	0	17845	36705	0	61550
2005:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>34025</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>23020</u>	<u>57045</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7975</u>	<u>34025</u>	<u>15045</u>	<u>57045</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	34025	0	23020	57045	0	0	0	7975	34025	15045	57045
2006:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35240</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21871</u>	<u>57111</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8694</u>	<u>35240</u>	<u>13177</u>	<u>57111</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	35240	0	21871	57111	0	0	0	8694	35240	13177	57111
2007:	<u>1</u>	<u>3096</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>45817</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6382</u>	<u>55295</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9478</u>	<u>45817</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>55295</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	3096	0	0	0	45817	0	6382	55295	0	0	0	9478	45817	0	55295
2008:	<u>1</u>	<u>13597</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>54406</u>	<u>46784</u>	<u>2920</u>	<u>5749</u>	<u>123456</u>	<u>82000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1690</u>	<u>39766</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>123456</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	13597	0	0	54406	46784	2920	5749	123456	82000	0	0	1690	39766	0	123456
2009:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>34903</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19257</u>	<u>54160</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11073</u>	<u>33903</u>	<u>8184</u>	<u>54160</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	34903	0	19257	54160	0	0	0	11073	33903	8184	54160
2010:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32682</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>23673</u>	<u>56355</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12258</u>	<u>32682</u>	<u>11415</u>	<u>56355</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	32682	0	23673	56355	0	0	0	12258	32682	11415	56355
2011:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4606</u>	<u>34110</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>22582</u>	<u>61718</u>	<u>7000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13365</u>	<u>34110</u>	<u>7243</u>	<u>61718</u>
YEAR	TOTAL	0	0	0	4606	34110	420	22582	61718	7000	0	0	13365	34110	7243	61718

Loan Balances and Repayments

LOAN BALANCE AND REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

BEGINNING BALANCES, PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS AND INTEREST CHARGES BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BEGINNING LOAN BALANCES					CURRENT PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS					CURRENT INTEREST PAYMENTS				
		MORTGAGE LOANS (1)	EQUIP. LOANS (2)	BONDS & STOCKS (3)	SHORT TERM (4)	TOTAL LOANS (5)	MORTGAGE LOANS (6)	EQUIP. LOANS (7)	BONDS & STOCKS (8)	SHORT TERM (9)	TOTAL LOANS (10)	MORTGAGE LOANS (11)	EQUIP. LOANS (12)	BONDS & STOCKS (13)	SHORT TERM (14)	TOTAL LOANS (15)
1988:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FOR YEAR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989:	<u>1</u>	<u>87000</u>	<u>50400</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>137400</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11021</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11021</u>	<u>8265</u>	<u>4536</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1280</u>
FOR YEAR		87000	50400	0	0	137400	0	11021	0	0	11021	8265	4536	0	0	1280
1990:	<u>1</u>	<u>87000</u>	<u>39379</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40162</u>	<u>166541</u>	<u>2849</u>	<u>12013</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>15027</u>	<u>8265</u>	<u>3544</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3414</u>	<u>1522</u>
FOR YEAR		87000	39379	0	40162	166541	2849	12013	0	165	15027	8265	3544	0	3414	1522
1991:	<u>1</u>	<u>84151</u>	<u>27366</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>151514</u>	<u>3119</u>	<u>13094</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16213</u>	<u>7994</u>	<u>2463</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1385</u>
FOR YEAR		84151	27366	0	39997	151514	3119	13094	0	0	16213	7994	2463	0	3400	1385
1992:	<u>1</u>	<u>81032</u>	<u>14272</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>135301</u>	<u>3416</u>	<u>14272</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17688</u>	<u>7698</u>	<u>1285</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1238</u>
FOR YEAR		81032	14272	0	39997	135301	3416	14272	0	0	17688	7698	1285	0	3400	1238
1993:	<u>1</u>	<u>77616</u>	<u>4606</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>122219</u>	<u>3740</u>	<u>1007</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4747</u>	<u>7374</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3399</u>	<u>1118</u>
FOR YEAR		77616	4606	0	39997	122219	3740	1007	0	0	4747	7374	415	0	3399	1118
1994:	<u>1</u>	<u>73876</u>	<u>31599</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>145472</u>	<u>4095</u>	<u>7221</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11316</u>	<u>7018</u>	<u>2844</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1326</u>
FOR YEAR		73876	31599	0	39997	145472	4095	7221	0	0	11316	7018	2844	0	3400	1326
1995:	<u>1</u>	<u>69781</u>	<u>24378</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>134156</u>	<u>4485</u>	<u>7870</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12355</u>	<u>6629</u>	<u>2194</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1222</u>
FOR YEAR		69781	24378	0	39997	134156	4485	7870	0	0	12355	6629	2194	0	3400	1222
1996:	<u>1</u>	<u>65296</u>	<u>16508</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>121801</u>	<u>4911</u>	<u>8579</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13490</u>	<u>6203</u>	<u>1486</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1108</u>
FOR YEAR		65296	16508	0	39997	121801	4911	8579	0	0	13490	6203	1486	0	3400	1108
1997:	<u>1</u>	<u>60386</u>	<u>12535</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>112918</u>	<u>5377</u>	<u>8936</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14313</u>	<u>5737</u>	<u>1128</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1026</u>
FOR YEAR		60386	12535	0	39997	112918	5377	8936	0	0	14313	5737	1128	0	3400	1026
1998:	<u>1</u>	<u>55009</u>	<u>3599</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>98605</u>	<u>5888</u>	<u>1098</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6986</u>	<u>5226</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>895</u>
FOR YEAR		55009	3599	0	39997	98605	5888	1098	0	0	6986	5226	324	0	3400	895
1999:	<u>1</u>	<u>54821</u>	<u>46601</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>141419</u>	<u>6447</u>	<u>10840</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17287</u>	<u>5208</u>	<u>4194</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1280</u>
FOR YEAR		54821	46601	0	39997	141419	6447	10840	0	0	17287	5208	4194	0	3400	1280
2000:	<u>1</u>	<u>48374</u>	<u>35761</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>124132</u>	<u>7246</u>	<u>11816</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19062</u>	<u>4595</u>	<u>3219</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>1121</u>
FOR YEAR		48374	35761	0	39997	124132	7246	11816	0	0	19062	4595	3219	0	3400	1121
2001:	<u>1</u>	<u>41127</u>	<u>28552</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>109676</u>	<u>7935</u>	<u>12464</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20399</u>	<u>3907</u>	<u>2570</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>987</u>
FOR YEAR		41127	28552	0	39997	109676	7935	12464	0	0	20399	3907	2570	0	3400	987

LOAN BALANCE AND REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

CONTINUED

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

BEGINNING BALANCES, PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS AND INTEREST CHARGES BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BEGINNING LOAN BALANCES					CURRENT PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS					CURRENT INTEREST PAYMENTS				
		MORTGAGE LOANS (1)	EQUIP. LOANS (2)	BONDS & STOCKS (3)	SHORT TERM (4)	TOTAL LOANS (5)	MORTGAGE LOANS (6)	EQUIP. LOANS (7)	BONDS & STOCKS (8)	SHORT TERM (9)	TOTAL LOANS (10)	MORTGAGE LOANS (11)	EQUIP. LOANS (12)	BONDS & STOCKS (13)	SHORT TERM (14)	TOTAL LOANS (15)
2002:	<u>1</u>	<u>33192</u>	<u>16087</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>89276</u>	<u>8689</u>	<u>13586</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22275</u>	<u>3153</u>	<u>1448</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>8001</u>
FOR YEAR		33192	16087	0	39997	89276	8689	13586	0	0	22275	3153	1448	0	3400	8001
2003:	<u>1</u>	<u>24504</u>	<u>2501</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>67002</u>	<u>9514</u>	<u>1197</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10711</u>	<u>2328</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>5953</u>
FOR YEAR		24504	2501	0	39997	67002	9514	1197	0	0	10711	2328	225	0	3400	5953
2004:	<u>1</u>	<u>14990</u>	<u>29305</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>84292</u>	<u>10418</u>	<u>7427</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17845</u>	<u>1424</u>	<u>2637</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>7461</u>
FOR YEAR		14990	29305	0	39997	84292	10418	7427	0	0	17845	1424	2637	0	3400	7461
2005:	<u>1</u>	<u>4572</u>	<u>26484</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>71053</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>7681</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7975</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>2384</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>6218</u>
FOR YEAR		4572	26484	0	39997	71053	294	7681	0	0	7975	434	2384	0	3400	6218
2006:	<u>1</u>	<u>4278</u>	<u>18803</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>63078</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>8372</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8694</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>1692</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3401</u>	<u>5499</u>
FOR YEAR		4278	18803	0	39997	63078	322	8372	0	0	8694	406	1692	0	3401	5499
2007:	<u>1</u>	<u>3956</u>	<u>10431</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>54384</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>9126</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8694</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>939</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>4715</u>
FOR YEAR		3956	10431	0	39997	54384	352	9126	0	0	8694	376	939	0	3400	4715
2008:	<u>1</u>	<u>3604</u>	<u>1305</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>44906</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>1304</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1690</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3401</u>	<u>3860</u>
FOR YEAR		3604	1305	0	39997	44906	386	1304	0	0	1690	342	117	0	3401	3860
2009:	<u>1</u>	<u>8918</u>	<u>48706</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>97621</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>10650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11072</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>4384</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>8631</u>
FOR YEAR		8918	48706	0	39997	97621	422	10650	0	0	11072	847	4384	0	3400	8631
2010:	<u>1</u>	<u>8496</u>	<u>38056</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>86549</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>11609</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12258</u>	<u>807</u>	<u>3425</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>7632</u>
FOR YEAR		8496	38056	0	39997	86549	649	11609	0	0	12258	807	3425	0	3400	7632
2011:	<u>1</u>	<u>7847</u>	<u>26447</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39997</u>	<u>74291</u>	<u>711</u>	<u>12654</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13365</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>2380</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3401</u>	<u>6526</u>
FOR YEAR		7847	26447	0	39997	74291	711	12654	0	0	13365	745	2380	0	3401	6526

Financial Ratios

FINANCIAL RATIOS

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

RATIOS BY PERIOD AND YEAR IN PROJECTED CASH FLOW

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES, INCOME AND EXPENSES					FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND LEVERAGE					INCOME TO ASSET RELATIONSHIPS				
		COST OF GOODS/ SALES	DIRECT EXP./ SALES	DEPR. EXP./ SALES	INTEREST EXP./ SALES	NET PROFIT/ SALES	TOTAL ASSETS/ T.T.	CURRENT ASSETS/ C.L.	CURRENT LIAB./ T.A.	DEFERRED LIAB./ T.A.	NET WORTH/ T.A.	TOTAL SALES/ ASSETS	CASH INCOME/ ASSETS	NET INCOME/ ASSETS	TOTAL DEPR./ ASSETS	INCOM TAX/ ASSET
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1988:	<u>1</u>	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.594	.000	.000	.627	.373	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
FOR YEAR		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000						.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
1989:	<u>1</u>	.485	.173	.127	.068	.215	1.662	2.000	.156	.446	.398	.664	.297	.213	.109	.070
FOR YEAR		.485	.173	.127	.068	.215						.664	.297	.213	.109	.070
1990:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.167	.091	.148	1.640	2.000	.173	.437	.390	.658	.253	.143	.238	.040
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.167	.091	.148						.658	.253	.143	.238	.040
1991:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.159	.083	.158	1.638	2.000	.193	.417	.390	.735	.288	.171	.360	.050
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.159	.083	.158						.735	.288	.171	.360	.050
1992:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.066	.074	.225	1.772	2.000	.197	.367	.436	.750	.301	.251	.398	.080
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.066	.074	.225						.750	.301	.251	.398	.080
1993:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.067	.067	.229	1.689	2.000	.175	.418	.408	.665	.271	.227	.380	.070
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.067	.067	.229						.665	.271	.227	.380	.070
1994:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.122	.079	.185	1.679	2.000	.190	.406	.405	.723	.286	.198	.457	.060
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.122	.079	.185						.723	.286	.198	.457	.060
1995:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.148	.073	.172	1.647	2.000	.213	.395	.393	.810	.326	.206	.551	.060
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.148	.073	.172						.810	.326	.206	.551	.060
1996:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.142	.066	.181	1.625	2.000	.232	.384	.384	.883	.361	.236	.624	.070
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.142	.066	.181						.883	.361	.236	.624	.070
1997:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.055	.061	.240	1.761	2.000	.244	.324	.432	.928	.384	.333	.657	.110
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.055	.061	.240						.928	.384	.333	.657	.110
1998:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.051	.053	.248	1.683	2.000	.180	.414	.406	.686	.289	.254	.540	.080
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.051	.053	.248						.686	.289	.254	.540	.080
1999:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.126	.076	.185	1.745	2.000	.197	.376	.427	.750	.299	.205	.601	.060
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.126	.076	.185						.750	.299	.205	.601	.060
2000:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.151	.067	.174	1.802	2.000	.215	.340	.445	.819	.334	.211	.660	.060
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.151	.067	.174						.819	.334	.211	.660	.060
2001:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.148	.059	.181	1.929	2.000	.245	.274	.482	.932	.388	.249	.731	.080
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.148	.059	.181						.932	.388	.249	.731	.080

FINANCIAL RATIOS

CONTINUED

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

RATIOS BY PERIOD AND YEAR IN PROJECTED CASH FLOW

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES, INCOME AND EXPENSES					FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND LEVERAGE					INCOME TO ASSET RELATIONSHIPS				
		COST OF GOODS/ SALES (1)	DIRECT EXP./ SALES (2)	DEPR. EXP./ SALES (3)	INTEREST EXP./ SALES (4)	NET PROFIT/ SALES (5)	TOTAL ASSETS/ T.T. (6)	CURRENT ASSETS/ C.L. (7)	CURRENT LIAB./ T.A. (8)	DEFERRED LIAB./ T.A. (9)	NET WORTH/ T.A. (10)	TOTAL SALES/ ASSETS (11)	CASH INCOME/ ASSETS (12)	NET INCOME/ ASSETS (13)	TOTAL DEPR./ ASSETS (14)	INCOME TAX/ ASSETS (15)
2002:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.055	.048	.249	2.403	2.000	.258	.158	.584	.983	.420	.366	.757	.121
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.055	.048	.249					.983	.420	.366	.757	.121	
2003:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.050	.035	.260	2.290	2.000	.218	.219	.563	.829	.364	.323	.701	.107
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.050	.035	.260					.829	.364	.323	.701	.107	
2004:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.105	.044	.219	2.546	2.000	.230	.162	.607	.877	.378	.285	.733	.094
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.105	.044	.219					.877	.378	.285	.733	.094	
2005:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.137	.037	.203	2.506	2.000	.262	.137	.601	.997	.437	.300	.790	.099
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.137	.037	.203					.997	.437	.300	.790	.099	
2006:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.130	.030	.210	2.505	2.000	.301	.098	.601	1.146	.507	.357	.845	.117
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.130	.033	.210					1.146	.507	.357	.845	.117	
2007:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.038	.028	.273	2.859	2.000	.315	.035	.650	1.199	.535	.490	.860	.163
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.038	.028	.273					1.199	.535	.490	.860	.163	
2008:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.034	.023	.279	2.098	2.000	.207	.270	.523	.787	.355	.329	.727	.109
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.034	.023	.279					.787	.355	.329	.727	.109	
2009:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.115	.051	.208	2.142	2.000	.227	.240	.533	.865	.366	.267	.766	.087
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.115	.051	.208					.865	.366	.267	.766	.087	
2010:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.141	.045	.195	2.175	2.000	.253	.201	.533	.985	.423	.284	.815	.092
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.141	.045	.195					.985	.423	.284	.815	.092	
2011:	<u>1</u>	.525	.176	.134	.039	.203	2.219	2.000	.285	.165	.549	1.087	.474	.328	.850	.107
FOR YEAR		.525	.176	.134	.039	.203					1.087	.474	.328	.850	.107	

PROFORM2 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM3 FOR BALANCE SHEETS

Output from Proform3

The output from the PROFORM3 program run includes the printed proforma balance sheets by accounting period over the economic horizon of the project, and, if requested by keyboard input to PROFORM1, the computer file for running the Financial Rate of Return on Equity Capital for the project. The latter is used with the companion IRR Feasibility Analysis program for making the FRR run. The output of that program for the Panama rice mill case is included in this section for reference.

In the order presented, the PROFORM3 output for the rice mill case is (1) proforma balance sheets at the close of 1988 through 1999, (2) proforma balance sheets at the close of 2000 through 2011, and (3) listing of the DATA.FRR file for computing the FRR for the case. This is followed by the FRR output of the Feasibility Analysis program for the rice mill case.

Proforma Balance Sheets for 1988 to 1999

PROFORMA BALANCE SHEET

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

BALANCES BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

	LAST DAY OF EACH PERIOD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN THE PLANNING HORIZON:											
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CURRENT ASSETS:												
1. WORKING CASH ACCOUNT	0	5472	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292
2. RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY	0	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805
3. FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY	0	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048
4. BYPRODUCTS INVENTORY	0	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432
5. SUPPLIES INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PRODUCTS	0	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344
7. ACCTS. RECEIVABLE, BYPRODUCTS	0	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700
8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OTHER	0	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116
9. PREPAID ACCOUNTS	0	1625	1475	1475	1475	1475	1475	1475	1475	1475	1475	1475
10. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	0	88542	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212
FIXED ASSETS:												
11. LAND AND SITE	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
12. BUILDINGS	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	144500	144500
13. LESS DEPRECIATION	0	8517	16586	24241	31508	38410	44967	51196	57111	62724	68046	74229
14. NET BUILDINGS	135000	126483	118414	110759	103492	96590	90033	83804	77889	72276	76454	70271
15. EQUIPMENT	72000	72000	72000	72000	78580	118580	118580	118580	125160	125160	188160	188160
16. LESS DEPRECIATION	0	15407	35444	74571	58446	62774	76630	95266	113130	116721	119907	134825
17. NET EQUIPMENT	72000	56593	36556	17429	20134	55806	41950	23314	12030	8439	68253	53335
18. OTHER INVESTMENTS	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
19. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	219000	195076	166970	140188	135626	164396	143983	119118	101919	92715	156707	135606
20. TOTAL ASSETS	219000	283618	255182	228400	223838	252608	232195	207330	190131	180927	244919	223818
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:												
21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, RAW MATERIAL	0	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109
22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. NOTES PAYABLE, SHORT-TERM	0	40162	39997	39997	39997	39997	39997	39997	39997	39997	39997	39997
24. TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	0	44271	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:												
25. INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS	50400	39379	27366	14272	4606	31599	24378	16508	12535	3599	46601	35761
26. LONG-TERM LOANS	87000	87000	84151	81032	77616	73876	69781	65296	60386	55009	54821	48374
27. BONDS AND SECURITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. TOTAL DEFERRED LIABILITIES	137400	126379	111517	95394	82222	105475	94159	81304	72921	58608	101422	84135
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	137400	170650	155623	139410	126328	149581	138765	125910	117027	102714	145528	128241
NET WORTH:												
30. PAID-IN CAPITAL	81600	81600	81600	81600	84459	84459	84459	84459	84459	84459	99385	99385
31. CAPITAL RESERVE	0	6059	9789	13781	19442	25211	29882	34221	38776	44832	51084	57333
32. EARNED SURPLUS	0	29084	46987	46988	46988	46988	46988	46987	46987	46987	46987	46987
33. TOTAL NET WORTH	81600	116743	138376	142369	150889	156658	161329	165667	170222	176278	197456	202105
34. TOTAL LIAB. AND NET WORTH	219000	283618	294000	281779	277217	306239	299594	291577	287249	278992	342984	330346
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ACCUMULATED CASH (DOLLARS)	0	3775	38818	53379	53379	53631	67399	84247	97118	98065	98065	106528
TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID (DOLLARS)	0	5251	8484	31107	63185	95874	122344	146929	172740	207059	242489	268833

Proforma Balance Sheets for 2000 to 2011

PROFORMA BALANCE SHEET

CONTINUED

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

BALANCES BY PERIOD IN DOLLARS

LAST DAY OF EACH PERIOD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN THE PLANNING HORIZON:

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
CURRENT ASSETS:												
1. WORKING CASH ACCOUNT	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292	5292
2. RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805	8805
3. FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY	8048	8048	8048	3048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048	8048
4. BYPRODUCTS INVENTORY	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432	3432
5. SUPPLIES INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PRODUCTS	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344	47344
7. ACCTS. RECEIVABLE, BYPRODUCTS	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700	11700
8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OTHER	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116	2116
9. PREPAID ACCOUNTS	<u>1475</u>											
10. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212	88212
FIXED ASSETS:												
11. LAND AND SITE	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
12. BUILDINGS	144500	144500	144500	144500	144500	144500	144500	144500	154000	154000	154000	154000
13. LESS DEPRECIATION	<u>79965</u>	<u>85287</u>	<u>90220</u>	<u>94789</u>	<u>99013</u>	<u>102908</u>	<u>106490</u>	<u>109770</u>	<u>112758</u>	<u>116608</u>	<u>120244</u>	<u>123699</u>
14. NET BUILDINGS	64535	59213	54280	49711	45487	41592	38010	34730	41242	37392	33756	30301
15. EQUIPMENT	194740	194740	194740	234740	241320	241320	241320	241320	310900	310900	310900	317480
16. LESS DEPRECIATION	<u>154437</u>	<u>174053</u>	<u>178353</u>	<u>182192</u>	<u>195623</u>	<u>214748</u>	<u>233037</u>	<u>236139</u>	<u>238900</u>	<u>254307</u>	<u>274344</u>	<u>293471</u>
17. NET EQUIPMENT	40303	20687	16387	52548	45697	26572	8283	5181	72000	56593	36556	24009
18. OTHER INVESTMENTS	<u>2000</u>											
19. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	<u>116838</u>	<u>91900</u>	<u>82667</u>	<u>114259</u>	<u>103184</u>	<u>80164</u>	<u>58293</u>	<u>51911</u>	<u>125242</u>	<u>105985</u>	<u>82312</u>	<u>66310</u>
20. TOTAL ASSETS	205050	180112	170879	202471	191396	169376	146505	140123	213454	194157	170524	154522
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:												
21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, RAW MATERIAL	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109	4109
22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. NOTES PAYABLE, SHORT-TERM	<u>39997</u>											
24. TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106	44106
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:												
25. INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS	28552	16687	2501	29305	26484	18803	10431	1305	48706	38056	26447	18399
26. LONG-TERM LOANS	41127	33192	24504	14990	4572	4278	3956	3604	8918	8496	7847	7136
27. BONDS AND SECURITIES	<u>0</u>											
28. TOTAL DEFERRED LIABILITIES	<u>69679</u>	<u>49279</u>	<u>27005</u>	<u>44295</u>	<u>31056</u>	<u>23081</u>	<u>14387</u>	<u>4909</u>	<u>57624</u>	<u>46552</u>	<u>34294</u>	<u>25535</u>
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	113785	93385	71111	88401	75162	67187	58493	49015	101730	90658	78400	69641
NET WORTH:												
30. PAID-IN CAPITAL	99385	99385	112427	120176	122340	122340	122340	125436	139033	139033	139033	139033
31. CAPITAL RESERVE	60123	64683	64683	71237	71237	71237	71237	71238	78255	78255	78255	78255
32. EARNED SURPLUS	<u>46987</u>	<u>46987</u>	<u>46987</u>	<u>46987</u>	<u>46986</u>	<u>46986</u>	<u>46986</u>	<u>46985</u>	<u>46986</u>	<u>46986</u>	<u>46986</u>	<u>46986</u>
33. TOTAL NET WORTH	<u>206495</u>	<u>211055</u>	<u>22097</u>	<u>238400</u>	<u>240563</u>	<u>240563</u>	<u>240563</u>	<u>243659</u>	<u>364274</u>	<u>264274</u>	<u>264274</u>	<u>264274</u>
34. TOTAL LIAB. AND NET WORTH	320280	304441	295208	326800	315725	307750	299056	292674	366005	354932	342674	333915
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ACCUMULATED CASH (DOLLARS)	<u>115230</u>	<u>124329</u>	<u>124329</u>	<u>124329</u>	<u>124329</u>	<u>139374</u>	<u>152551</u>	<u>152551</u>	<u>152551</u>	<u>160735</u>	<u>172150</u>	<u>179393</u>
TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID (DOLLARS)	293708	319548	361376	398517	435222	469247	504487	550304	590070	624973	657655	691765

ALL OF PROFORMA RUN COMPLETED.

Listing of Data.Frr for the Case (FRRData.One)

1	81600.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	6059.	29084.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
3	0.	0.	3730.	17903.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
4	0.	0.	3992.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
5	2859.	0.	5661.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
6	0.	0.	5769.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
7	0.	0.	4671.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
8	0.	0.	4339.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
9	0.	0.	4555.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
10	0.	0.	6056.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
11	14926.	0.	6252.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
12	0.	0.	4649.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
13	0.	0.	4390.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
14	0.	0.	4560.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
15	13042.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
16	7749.	0.	6554.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
17	2164.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
18	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
19	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
20	3096.	0.	1.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
21	13597.	0.	7017.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
22	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
23	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
24	0.	0.	0.	0.	118359.	39000.	10581.	58700.
25	-139033.	0.	-78255.	-46987.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	18500.	14000.	23924.	12801.	19905.			
3	18500.	11000.	28106.	15223.	11544.			
4	18500.	11000.	26782.	13857.	12485.			
5	18500.	11000.	11142.	12383.	18475.			
6	18500.	11000.	11230.	11188.	18863.			
7	18500.	11000.	20413.	13262.	14923.			
8	18500.	11000.	24865.	12223.	13728.			
9	18500.	11000.	23779.	11089.	14505.			
10	18500.	11000.	9204.	10265.	19895.			
11	18500.	11000.	8508.	8950.	20599.			
12	18500.	11000.	21161.	12802.	14843.			
13	18500.	11000.	25348.	11214.	13912.			
14	18500.	11000.	24938.	9877.	14524.			
15	18500.	11000.	9233.	8001.	20677.			
16	18500.	11000.	8408.	5953.	21683.			
17	18500.	11000.	17655.	7461.	17918.			
18	18500.	11000.	23020.	6218.	16476.			
19	18500.	11000.	21871.	5499.	17130.			
20	18500.	11000.	6382.	4715.	22825.			
21	18500.	11000.	5749.	3860.	23346.			
22	18500.	11000.	19257.	8631.	16948.			
23	18500.	11000.	23673.	7632.	15752.			
24	18500.	11000.	22582.	6526.	16521.			
25	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			

FRR Output for the Case (from IRR(ENG) Program)

INVESTMENT FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Budgeted 100,000 Quintal Rice Milling Operation
A. Total Operation

FINANCIAL RETURN ON EQUITY CAPITAL 20.778 PERCENT

PERIOD		EQUITY CAPITAL (DOLLARS)			PROFIT AND LOSS (DOLLARS)			PRESENT	PRESENT VALUES	
NO.	IDENT.	PAID IN	FROM EARNINGS	TOTAL	TOTAL INCOME	OPERATING COST	NET PROFIT	VALUE FACTOR	TOTAL EQUITY	NET PROFIT
1		81600.	0.	81600.	0.	0.	0.	1.0000	81600.	0.
2		0.	35143.	35143.	167940.	147830.	20110.	.8280	29097.	16650.
3		0.	21633.	21633.	167940.	143073.	24867.	.6855	14830.	17047.
4		0.	3992.	3992.	167940.	141324.	26616.	.5676	2266.	15107.
5		2859.	5661.	8520.	167940.	130200.	37740.	.4699	4004.	17736.
6		0.	5769.	5769.	167940.	129481.	38459.	.3891	2245.	14964.
7		0.	4671.	4671.	167940.	136798.	31142.	.3222	1505.	10033.
8		0.	4339.	4339.	167940.	139016.	28924.	.2667	1157.	7715.
9		0.	4555.	4555.	167940.	137573.	30367.	.2209	1006.	6707.
10		0.	6056.	6056.	167940.	127564.	40376.	.1829	1107.	7383.
11		14926.	6252.	21178.	167940.	126257.	41683.	.1514	3206.	6311.
12		0.	4649.	4649.	167940.	136946.	30994.	.1254	583.	3885.
13		0.	4390.	4390.	167940.	138674.	29266.	.1038	456.	3037.
14		0.	4560.	4560.	167940.	137539.	30401.	.0859	392.	2612.
15		13042.	0.	13042.	167940.	126111.	41829.	.0711	928.	2976.
16		7749.	6554.	14303.	167940.	124244.	43696.	.0589	843.	2574.
17		2164.	0.	2164.	167940.	131234.	36706.	.0488	106.	1790.
18		0.	0.	0.	167940.	133914.	34026.	.0404	0.	1374.
19		0.	0.	0.	167940.	132700.	35240.	.0334	0.	1178.
20		3096.	1.	3097.	167940.	122122.	45818.	.0277	86.	1268.
21		13597.	7017.	20614.	167940.	121155.	46785.	.0229	473.	1072.
22		0.	0.	0.	167940.	133036.	34904.	.0190	0.	662.
23		0.	0.	0.	167940.	135257.	32683.	.0157	0.	514.
24		0.	0.	0.	167940.	133829.	34111.	.0130	0.	444.
25		-139033.	-125242.	-264275.	0.	0.	0.	.0108	-2847.	0.
TOTAL		0.	0.	0.	3862620.	3065877.	796743.		143041.	143041.

INTEREST PER CENT
15.000
20.000
25.000
30.000
35.000
40.000

PROFITABILITY RATIO
1.334
1.035
.847
.718
.623
.550

PRESENT VALUE IN DOLLARS		
NET PROFIT	EQUITY	BALANCE
199634.	149615.	50019.
148959.	143991.	4968.
117030.	138093.	-21063.
95533.	132997.	-37464.
80263.	128771.	-48508.
68941.	125267.	-56326.

ALTERNATIVE:

Base case for 100,000 rice milling operation
Proforma analysis based on income tax rate of 35 percent

SECTION IX

PROJECTED LEAN BEEF CATFISH OPERATION IN TEXAS

This catfish case, the projected lean beef catfish operation in Texas, illustrates the use of the Proforma programs for financial planning and development of proforma financial statements for an illustrative example based on quarterly projections for 11 years into the future. The case is the same as Case Fsh illustrated in the companion feasibility analysis manual, IRR Feasibility Analysis Program for Use on MS DOS Microcomputers, Release 2, Special Report No. 20, Kansas State University Food and Feed Grains Institute, Manhattan, Kansas, of January 1989, pp 65-69.

Both the input to the Proforma programs and the output from them are listed for the case. Following a brief description of the key features of the case, the input to and output from the programs are listed in the following order: (1) program input, including the command file and the data input file, (2) the printed output and the program output file from PROFORM1, (3) the printed output from PROFORM2, and (4) the printed output and listing of the output file, DATA.FRR, from PROFORM3. One usually would use the LOTUS-based LOTFORMA program to establish key financial parameters before running the Proforma programs for the case. The LOTFORMA output for the catfish case is not shown in the manual, but parallels that illustrated for the Panama rice mill case included in Section V.

Description of the Case

The Proforma.Fsh lean beef catfish operation case is an interesting one for computerized proforma financial analysis because it is based on projected quarterly cash flow, and can be carried completely through proforma financial analysis and financial rate of return calculations. It is based on an actual study of integrated production, processing and marketing of catfish on a large scale.

Because the case evaluation is based on the catfish operation as a division of a total integrated agribusiness enterprise including lean beef for fast food outlets, community development, and other operations, the result may not be representative of catfish production and processing only. The case serves well the purpose here, namely to become more familiar with the financial analysis programs in their application to a more complex case than that represented by the Panama rice mill.

The projected financing in addition to paid-in and earned equity capital includes the following:

- Long-term loan at 9.0 % interest per annum, with level-payment plan consisting of two payments per year
- Medium-term loan at 8.8 % interest per annum, with quarterly payments
- Short-term loan at 8.5 % interest per annum, with quarterly payments
- Bonds and securities at 10.5 % interest per annum maturing at the end of ten years.

It is not the purpose in this manual to address directly the methodology for developing the estimates and projections upon which the input for financial

analysis is based. Suffice to say that a series of worksheets for financial analysis as well as the projected cash flow and facility acquisition schedule for the prior economic feasibility analysis had to be completed prior to conducting the proforma analysis. For purposes here this information is taken as given.

For purposes of the financial analysis, several features of the catfish case need to be recognized.

1. Estimates are quarterly figures in units of 1,000 U.S. Dollars, with projections in real terms over an economic horizon of 11 years.
2. The main plant facilities will not need to be replaced over this period; there will be remaining asset value at the end of the economic horizon.
3. The various equipment is expected to last five, seven and eight years, respectively, so that replacements will be needed periodically in the projections.
4. Construction will take two years for completion, with operation starting the 11th quarter and thereafter increasing each year until reaching a constant level-off volume starting with the 28th period.
5. Income is to be derived from a single source, sales of dressed frozen catfish for distribution to fast food restaurants. Note that nothing is budgeted for the Other Income column, but it is recognized that another source of income might be added later.
6. Three categories of operating costs are entered in the projected cash flow used for feasibility analysis, (1) raw material costs, (2) labor costs, and (3) other expense (not including depreciation, interest and income tax). Expenses increase each year as volume of output increases, reaching level-off the 28th quarter.
7. Different methods of depreciation are used for the various classes of assets to reflect the unique characteristics of the case. For the main production facility and feeding equipment, specified rates are used for income tax computations.
8. The semi-annual loan amortization factors by period for interest, principal and unpaid balance under the level payment plan are computed and printed for the long-term loan.
9. Specified borrowing rates (as percentages of acquisition costs) are as follows:

Land and buildings	60 per cent
Machinery and equipment	80 per cent
Current assets	60 per cent.
10. Allocation of annual net earnings after income tax provision is as follows:

Capital reserves 15 per cent
 Capital surplus 68 per cent
 Dividends to stockholders 17 per cent.

11. Annual income tax rates used are as follows:
 - First \$10,000 0 per cent
 - \$10,000 to \$50,000 30 per cent
 - \$30,000 to \$100,000 38 per cent
 - All over \$100,000 45 per cent.

12. Annual rate of inflation is held at 0.0 per cent, so that the proforma statements reflect real values to match those of the feasibility analysis for the Texas catfish case.

Program Commands and Data Input for the Case

The program commands and headers for the case are contained in the DEFAULT.FSH file, which is renamed to DEFAULT.VAL for input to the PROFORM1 program. The input data are contained in the PROFDATA.FSH file, renamed to PROFDATA.RUN as input for the program run. This file includes two sections for the projected cash flow plus one section for the facilities acquisition schedule.

Default.Fsh File

```

11.0 04.0 1985 32 01 03 01 02 03
05 00 00 00 00 00 06 00 00
07 00 00 09 00 00 08 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
02 04 -1 02 07 -1 04 09 00
25 20 12 08 07 05 00 05 03
00 05 06 08 04 04 04 04 04
01 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 01
01 00 01 00 10 30 99 00 00
  0.20  0.28  0.35  0.00  0.00  .105  .090  .088  .085
   5.0   2.0   2.0  05.0  10.0  4.0   .237  .237  .020
  0.00  0.05  0.07  0.04  0.05  0.24  0.08  0.08  0.05
  0.02  0.24  0.60  0.68  0.80  0.60  0.11  0.15  0.30
0.0   .50  .00  .50
.25  .25  .20  .30
.50  .00  .50  .00
0.12 0.18 0.15 .115 .085 .070 .070 .070 .070 0.00
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
0.25 0.38 0.37 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

```

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

\$1,000

	Org., Site Other Period & Startup Expense	Mkting Expense	Plant Current Bldings Deprec.	Plant Intrest Equip. Expense	Working Income Capital Tax	Product Sales	Other Sales	Material Cost	Labor Cost
Lean beef plant and other operations in Texas.									

Separate projections for the catfish program.

	Land and Period Facilities	Site Facility	Slaughter House	Sluice Gates	Feeding Equip.	Control Facility	Slaughter Equip.	Other Assets
Facilities and equipment for catfish production and slaughter.								

Base case from feasibility analysis.

PROFData.Fsh File

0	0185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0385	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0186	0	1196	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0286	0	1196	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0386	0	1196	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0486	0	358	403	0	0	0	0	0
8	0187	0	359	404	0	0	0	0	0
9	0287	0	359	404	0	0	0	0	0
10	0387	0	0	404	0	0	0	0	0
11	0487	0	0	0	266	1493	0	254	183
12	0188	0	0	0	3	1493	0	254	244
13	0288	0	0	0	196	2985	0	463	244
14	0388	0	0	0	0	2985	0	463	244
15	0488	0	0	0	0	2985	0	463	244
16	0189	0	0	0	41	3284	0	509	268
17	0289	0	0	0	0	3284	0	509	268
18	0389	0	0	0	0	3284	0	509	268
19	0489	0	0	0	0	3284	0	509	268
20	0190	0	0	0	43	3612	0	556	295
21	0290	0	0	0	0	3612	0	556	295
22	0390	0	0	0	0	3612	0	556	295
23	0490	0	0	0	0	3612	0	556	295
24	0191	0	0	0	50	3973	0	616	325
25	0291	0	0	0	0	3973	0	616	325
26	0391	0	0	0	0	3973	0	616	325
27	0491	0	0	58	0	3973	0	616	325
28	0192	0	0	59	53	4371	0	677	357
29	0292	0	0	59	0	4371	0	677	357
30	0392	0	0	59	0	4371	0	677	357

31	0492	0	0	0	0	4371	0	677	357
32	0193	0	0	0	0	4371	0	677	357
33	0293	0	0	0	0	4371	0	677	357
34	0393	0	0	0	0	4371	0	677	357
35	0493	0	0	170	0	4371	0	677	357
36	0194	0	0	170	0	4371	0	677	357
37	0294	0	0	170	0	4371	0	677	357
38	0394	0	0	170	0	4371	0	677	357
39	0494	0	0	75	0	4371	0	677	357
40	0195	0	0	125	0	4371	0	677	357
41	0295	0	0	125	0	4371	0	677	357
42	0395	0	0	125	0	4371	0	677	357
43	0495	0	0	0	-5	4321	0	677	357
0		0							
1		0							
2		0							
3		0							
4		0							
5		0							
6		0							
7		0							
8		0							
9		0							
10		0							
11		243							
12		243							
13		276							
14		276							
15		276							
16		276							
17		276							
18		276							
19		276							
20		276							
21		276							
22		276							
23		276							
24		276							
25		276							
26		276							
27		276							
28		276							
29		276							
30		276							
31		276							
32		276							
33		276							
34		276							
35		276							
36		276							

37	276								
38	276								
39	276								
40	276								
41	276								
42	276								
43	276								
0 0185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 0285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 0385	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 0485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 0186	0	1196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 0286	0	1196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 0386	0	1196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 0486	0	0	358	100	75	170	58	0	0
8 0187	0	0	359	50	125	170	59	0	0
9 0287	0	0	359	50	125	170	59	0	0
10 0387	0	0	0	50	125	170	59	0	0
11 0487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 0188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 0288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 0388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 0488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 0189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 0289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 0389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 0489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 0190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 0290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 0390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 0490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 0191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 0291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 0391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 0491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 0192	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0
29 0292	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0
30 0392	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0
31 0492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 0193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 0293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 0393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 0493	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	0
36 0194	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	0
37 0294	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	0
38 0394	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	0
39 0494	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
40 0195	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0
41 0295	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0
42 0395	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0
43 0497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Output from Proform1

The output from the PROFORM1 program run includes five printed output schedules plus the computer output file, PROFORM1.OUT, which contains the information needed in the runs with PROFORM2 and PROFORM3 for the case to produce the proforma financial statements and balance sheets. The five schedules in the order presented are as follows:

- Listing of the cash flow data for the case
- Listing of the asset acquisition schedule
- Listing of the financial factors for the case
- Listing of amortization factors for level payment plans
- Listing of depreciation rates by period.

The listings of the cash flow projections and the asset acquisition schedule by PROFORM1 serve as a check to insure all data are correct and entered properly for the case. The schedules are formatted with headings and footnotes so that they can be read at a glance, but otherwise they should match exactly the listing of the ProfData.Fsh file shown above.

The listing of the financial factors for the case is formatted in a manner which facilitates review of the full set of financial coefficients and parameters for the case in a single schedule. All of the information is contained in the Default.Fsh file, but not in a form which facilitates review and presentation.

Listing of amortization factors for level payment plans when used for repayment of long-term and intermediate-term loans is optional under the program (see the IPLT and IPIT commands at Screen 01 in Section VI). It summarizes the factors which are computed by the program using compound interest formulas for use in determining the interest and capital retirement components by period of the level payments.

The listing of the depreciation rates by period reflects the decimal fraction of the original cost for each category of asset minus its residual value to be charged as depreciation expense in each period. Because the case involves quarterly projections, the rates shown follow a pattern of fours. The over-all pattern for each category reflects the method used to compute depreciation expense. As is always the case for the Proforma programs, no depreciation rates are computed for the land and site in the first column nor for the other investment in the last column of this schedule.

Listing of the Cash Flow Data for the Case

Lean Beef Catfish Operation (Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Org, Site Startup</u>	<u>Plant Bldgs.</u>	<u>Plant Equip.</u>	<u>Working Capital</u>	<u>Product Sales</u>	<u>Other Income</u>	<u>Material Cost</u>	<u>Labor Cost</u>	<u>Other Expense</u>
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	209.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	1196.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	1196.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	1196.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	0.	358.	403.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8	0.	359.	404.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	0.	359.	404.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	0.	0.	404.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	0.	0.	0.	266.	1493.	0.	254.	183.	243.
12	0.	0.	0.	3.	1493.	0.	254.	244.	243.
13	0.	0.	0.	196.	2985.	0.	463.	244.	276.
14	0.	0.	0.	0.	2985.	0.	463.	244.	276.
15	0.	0.	0.	0.	2985.	0.	463.	244.	276.
16	0.	0.	0.	41.	3284.	0.	509.	268.	276.
17	0.	0.	0.	0.	3284.	0.	509.	268.	276.
18	0.	0.	0.	0.	3284.	0.	509.	268.	276.
19	0.	0.	0.	0.	3284.	0.	509.	268.	276.
20	0.	0.	0.	43.	3612.	0.	556.	295.	276.
21	0.	0.	0.	0.	3612.	0.	556.	295.	276.
22	0.	0.	0.	0.	3612.	0.	556.	295.	276.
23	0.	0.	0.	0.	3612.	0.	556.	295.	276.
24	0.	0.	0.	50.	3973.	0.	616.	325.	276.
25	0.	0.	0.	0.	3973.	0.	616.	325.	276.
26	0.	0.	0.	0.	3973.	0.	616.	325.	276.
27	0.	0.	58.	0.	3973.	0.	616.	325.	276.
28	0.	0.	59.	53.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
29	0.	0.	59.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
30	0.	0.	59.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
31	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
32	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
33	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
34	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
35	0.	0.	170.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
36	0.	0.	170.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
37	0.	0.	170.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
38	0.	0.	170.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
39	0.	0.	75.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
40	0.	0.	125.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
41	0.	0.	125.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
42	0.	0.	125.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.	276.
43	0.	0.	0.	-5.	4321.	0.	677.	357.	276.

Lean beef plant and other operations in Texas.
Separate projections for the catfish program.

Listing of the Asset Acquisition Schedule

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
 (Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Land and Site</u>	<u>Main Facility</u>	<u>Slaughter House</u>	<u>Sluice Gates</u>	<u>Feeding Equipment</u>	<u>Control Facility</u>	<u>Slaughter Equipment</u>	<u>Other Invest.</u>
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	209.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	1196.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	1196.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	1196.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	0.	0.	358.	100.	75.	170.	58.	0.
8	0.	0.	359.	50.	125.	170.	59.	0.
9	0.	0.	359.	50.	125.	170.	59.	0.
10	0.	0.	0.	50.	125.	170.	59.	0.
11	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
16	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
17	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
21	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
27	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	58.	0.
29	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	59.	0.
30	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	59.	0.
31	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	59.	0.
32	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
34	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	170.	0.	0.
36	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	170.	0.	0.
37	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	170.	0.	0.
38	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	170.	0.	0.
39	0.	0.	0.	0.	75.	0.	0.	0.
40	0.	0.	0.	0.	125.	0.	0.	0.
41	0.	0.	0.	0.	125.	0.	0.	0.
42	0.	0.	0.	0.	125.	0.	0.	0.
43	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

ASSET LIFE	25	20	12	8	7	5
PERCENT SALVAGE	0	5	3	0	5	6
METHOD OF DEPREC.	-1	2	7	-1	4	9
PERIODS DEPR. LAG	8	4	4	4	4	4

 Facilities and equipment for catfish production and slaughter.
 Base case from feasibility analysis.

Listing of Financial Factors for the Case

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
 (Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

<u>SALES MARGINS:</u>		<u>GRACE PERIOD ON LOANS (YRS):</u>	
MAIN PRODUCTS	.237	MEDIUM-TERM LOANS	2.0
BYPRODUCTS	.237	LONG-TERM LOANS	2.0
<u>INCOME TAX RATE STARTING YEAR 0:</u>		<u>BONDS & SECURITIES</u>	
FROM 10 TO 30	.300		5.0
FROM 30 TO 100	.380	<u>REPAYMENT PERIOD ON LOANS (YEARS):</u>	
OVER 100	.450	MEDIUM-TERM LOANS	4.0
		LONG-TERM LOANS	10.0
		BONDS & SECURITIES	5.0
<u>ANNUAL INTEREST RATES:</u>		<u>AVERAGE INVENTORIES BY PERIOD:</u>	
SHORT-TERM LOANS	.085	RAW MATERIALS (X PURCHASES)	.070
MEDIUM-TERM LOANS	.088	SUPPLIES (X PURCHASES)	.240
LONG-TERM LOANS	.090	MAIN PRODUCTS (X SALES VOLUME)	.040
BONDS & SECURITIES	.105	BYPRODUCTS (X SALES VOLUME)	.050
<u>MEDIUM-TERM LOAN REPAYMENTS BY PERIOD:</u>		<u>LONG-TERM LOAN REPAYMENTS BY PERIOD:</u>	
PERIOD 1	.250	PERIOD 1	.000
PERIOD 2	.250	PERIOD 2	.500
PERIOD 3	.200	PERIOD 3	.000
PERIOD 4	.300	PERIOD 4	.500
<u>BOND & SECURITY REPAYMENTS BY PERIOD:</u>		<u>PERIOD 2</u>	
PERIOD 1	.500		.000
PERIOD 3	.500	PERIOD 4	.000
<u>AVERAGE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:</u>		<u>FRACTION OF ASSET COST BORROWED:</u>	
MAIN PRODUCTS (X SALES)	.080	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	.800
BYPRODUCTS (X SALES)	.080	LAND AND BUILDINGS	.600
OTHER INCOME (X INCOME)	.050	BONDS / TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	.110
<u>AVERAGE CASH BALANCE BY PERIOD:</u>		<u>FRACTIONAL ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS:</u>	
FRACTION OF LOSS	.000	TO CAPITAL RESERVES	.150
FRACTION OF COSTS	.050	TO EQUITY IN SURPLUS	.680
<u>AVERAGE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:</u>		<u>BALANCE SHEET RATIOS:</u>	
RAW PRODUCTS (X PURCHASES)	.020	CURRENT LIAB. / CURRENT ASSETS	.600
SUPPLIES (X PURCHASES)	.240	CAP. RESERVES / TOTAL ASSETS	.300

PREPAID EXPENSES:
 FRACTION OF CASH EXPENSE .020

PROJECTED ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION:
 ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION .000

LEVEL INSTALLMENT PAYMENT PLANS:
 INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS: NOT USED

LONG-TERM LOANS: 20 INSTALLMENTS, EACH REPRESENTING .07687643 OF THE ORIGINAL
 LOAN.

Listing of Amortization Factors for Loans

A LISTING OF THE AMORTIZATION FACTORS BY PERIOD AS CALCULATED

FOR LONG-TERM LOANS AT ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OF .09000,
 EXTENDING FOR 10.0 YEARS WITH 2 PAYMENTS PER YEAR

<u>PERIOD OF PAYMENT</u>	<u>INTEREST PAYMENT</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL PAYMENT</u>	<u>ENDING BALANCE</u>
10	.04500000	.03187640	.96812360
12	.04356556	.03331090	.93481270
14	.04206657	.03480990	.90000280
16	.04050013	.03637630	.86362650
18	.03886319	.03801320	.82561330
20	.03715260	.03972380	.78588950
22	.03536503	.04151140	.74437810
24	.03349701	.04337940	.70099870
26	.03154494	.04533150	.65566720
28	.02950502	.04737140	.60829580
30	.02737331	.04950310	.55879270
32	.02514567	.05173080	.50706190
34	.02281779	.05405860	.45300330
36	.02038515	.05649130	.39651200
38	.01784304	.05903340	.33747860
40	.01518654	.06168990	.27578870
42	.01241049	.06446590	.21132280
44	.00950953	.06736690	.14395590

Listing of Depreciation Rates by Period

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Land and Site</u>	<u>Main Facility</u>	<u>Slaughter House</u>	<u>Sluice Gates</u>	<u>Feeding Equipment</u>	<u>Control Facility</u>	<u>Slaughter Equipment</u>	<u>Other Invest.</u>
1		.03000	.02381	.03499	.06250	.06250	.06485	
2		.03000	.02381	.03499	.06250	.06250	.06485	
3		.03000	.02381	.03499	.06250	.06250	.06485	
4		.03000	.02381	.03499	.06250	.06250	.06485	
5		.04500	.02262	.03181	.09500	.04688	.05639	
6		.04500	.02262	.03181	.09500	.04688	.05639	
7		.04500	.02262	.03181	.09500	.04688	.05639	
8		.04500	.02262	.03181	.09500	.04688	.05639	
9		.03750	.02143	.02892	.09250	.03516	.04904	
10		.03750	.02143	.02892	.09250	.03516	.04904	
11		.03750	.02143	.02892	.09250	.03516	.04904	
12		.03750	.02143	.02892	.09250	.03516	.04904	
13		.02875	.02024	.02629	.00000	.02637	.04264	
14		.02875	.02024	.02629	.00000	.02637	.04264	
15		.02875	.02024	.02629	.00000	.02637	.04264	
16		.02875	.02024	.02629	.00000	.02637	.04264	
17		.02125	.01905	.02390	.00000	.01978	.03708	
18		.02125	.01905	.02390	.00000	.01978	.03708	
19		.02125	.01905	.02390	.00000	.01978	.03708	
20		.02125	.01905	.02390	.00000	.01978	.03708	
21		.01750	.01786	.02173	.00000	.01483	.00000	
22		.01750	.01786	.02173	.00000	.01483	.00000	
23		.01750	.01786	.02173	.00000	.01483	.00000	
24		.01750	.01786	.02173	.00000	.01483	.00000	
25		.01750	.01667	.01975	.00000	.01112	.00000	
26		.01750	.01667	.01975	.00000	.01112	.00000	
27		.01750	.01667	.01975	.00000	.01112	.00000	
28		.01750	.01667	.01975	.00000	.01112	.00000	
29		.01750	.01548	.01796	.00000	.00000	.00000	
30		.01750	.01548	.01796	.00000	.00000	.00000	
31		.01750	.01548	.01796	.00000	.00000	.00000	
32		.01750	.01548	.01796	.00000	.00000	.00000	
33		.01750	.01429	.01632	.00000	.00000	.00000	
34		.01750	.01429	.01632	.00000	.00000	.00000	
35		.01750	.01429	.01632	.00000	.00000	.00000	
36		.01750	.01429	.01632	.00000	.00000	.00000	
37		.00000	.01310	.01484	.00000	.00000	.00000	
38		.00000	.01310	.01484	.00000	.00000	.00000	
39		.00000	.01310	.01484	.00000	.00000	.00000	
40		.00000	.01310	.01484	.00000	.00000	.00000	
41		.00000	.01190	.01349	.00000	.00000	.00000	
42		.00000	.01190	.01349	.00000	.00000	.00000	
43		.00000	.01190	.01349	.00000	.00000	.00000	
44		.00000	.01190	.01349	.00000	.00000	.00000	

PROFORM1 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM2 TO GET OUTPUT.

Listing of the Proforml.Out File

0 5 3 0 5 6 25 20 12 8 7 5 1 85 3 2 0 0 0 0 011.000 4.000
 .080 .040 .050 .050 .020 .080 .600 .020 .070 .000 .240 .240 .763 .763
 .680 .150 .300 1 32 3 0 9 1

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
 (Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

	\$1,000						
1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	22.99	.00	125.40	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	22.99	.00	125.40	.60	.00	.00	.00
5	154.55	.00	843.00	.60	.00	.00	.00
6	286.11	.00	1560.60	4.00	.00	.00	.00
7	417.67	.00	2278.20	7.51	.00	.00	.00
8	501.38	322.40	2493.00	10.96	.00	.00	.00
9	585.31	645.60	2708.40	13.16	.00	.00	.00
10	669.24	968.80	2919.80	15.36	.00	.00	.00
11	713.68	1292.00	2919.80	17.57	.00	.00	.00
12	713.68	1292.00	2915.62	18.73	.00	45.57	.00
13	713.68	1271.85	2915.62	18.73	.00	.00	.00
14	713.68	1251.70	2835.78	18.73	.00	45.54	.00
15	713.68	1235.58	2835.78	18.73	.00	.00	.00
16	713.68	1211.40	2752.35	18.73	.00	.00	.00
17	713.68	1130.65	2752.35	18.73	.00	9.13	.00
18	713.68	1049.90	2651.44	18.73	.00	.00	.00
19	713.68	985.30	2651.44	18.73	.00	.00	.00
20	713.68	888.40	2545.98	18.73	.00	.00	.00
21	711.38	807.65	2545.98	18.73	.00	10.01	.00
22	711.38	726.90	2435.78	18.67	.00	.00	.00
23	709.08	662.30	2435.78	18.67	.00	.00	.00
24	709.08	565.40	2320.62	18.61	.00	.00	.00
25	658.94	484.65	2320.62	18.61	.00	11.02	.00
26	658.94	403.90	2200.28	17.30	.00	.00	.00
27	608.81	339.30	2200.28	17.30	.00	.00	.00
28	615.19	286.02	2074.52	15.98	.00	.00	.00
29	550.31	249.63	2074.52	16.15	.00	12.15	.00
30	556.80	213.25	1943.10	14.45	.00	.00	.00
31	491.92	193.02	1943.10	14.62	.00	.00	.00
32	491.92	96.12	1805.77	12.91	.00	.00	.00
33	420.55	12.64	1805.77	12.91	.00	.00	.00
34	420.55	.00	1662.26	11.04	.00	.00	.00
35	349.18	.00	1662.26	11.04	.00	.00	.00
36	367.88	101.69	1512.29	9.17	.00	.00	.00
37	315.22	219.84	1512.29	9.66	.00	.00	.00
38	333.92	338.00	1355.57	8.27	.00	.00	.00
39	281.25	458.36	1355.57	8.77	.00	.00	.00
40	289.50	505.11	1191.80	7.38	.00	.00	.00

41	231.88	585.99	1191.80	7.60	.00	.00	.00
42	245.63	666.87	1020.66	6.09	.00	.00	.00
43	188.01	751.57	1020.66	6.45	.00	.00	.00
44	188.01	728.63	841.82	4.94	.00	-1.53	.00
1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	.00	.00	125.40	22.99	.00	.00	209.00
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.00	.00	717.60	131.56	.00	.00	1196.00
6	.00	.00	717.60	131.56	.00	.00	1196.00
7	.00	.00	717.60	131.56	.00	.00	1196.00
8	.00	322.40	214.80	83.71	.00	.00	761.00
9	.00	323.20	215.40	83.93	.00	7.09	763.00
10	.00	323.20	215.40	83.93	.00	14.20	763.00
11	.00	323.20	.00	44.44	.00	21.31	404.00
12	17.78	.00	.00	.00	58.32	28.42	.00
13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	28.42	.00
14	14.63	.00	.00	.00	7.92	27.98	.00
15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	27.54	.00
16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	27.18	.00
17	3.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	26.65	.00
18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	24.87	.00
19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	23.10	.00
20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	21.68	.00
21	3.29	.00	.00	.00	.00	19.54	.00
22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	17.77	.00
23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	15.99	.00
24	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	14.57	.00
25	4.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.44	.00
26	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.66	.00
27	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.89	.00
28	.00	43.62	.00	6.38	.00	7.46	58.00
29	4.27	44.37	.00	6.49	.00	6.29	59.00
30	.00	44.37	.00	6.49	.00	5.49	59.00
31	.00	44.37	.00	6.49	.00	4.69	59.00
32	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.25	.00
33	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.11	.00
34	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.28	.00
35	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
36	.00	129.20	.00	18.70	.00	.00	170.00
37	.00	129.20	.00	18.70	.00	2.24	170.00
38	.00	129.20	.00	18.70	.00	4.84	170.00
39	.00	129.20	.00	18.70	.00	7.44	170.00
40	.00	60.00	.00	8.25	.00	10.08	75.00
41	.00	100.00	.00	13.75	.00	11.11	125.00
42	.00	100.00	.00	13.75	.00	12.89	125.00
43	.00	100.00	.00	13.75	.00	14.67	125.00
44	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	16.53	.00

1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	5.64	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
6	37.94	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
8	102.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
9	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.00	.00
10	121.88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.18	.00
12	131.39	1493.00	254.00	.00	20.15	.00	.00
13	.00	1493.00	254.00	.00	20.15	79.84	.00
14	131.20	2985.00	463.00	.00	16.12	.00	.00
15	.00	2985.00	463.00	.00	24.18	83.43	.00
16	127.61	2985.00	463.00	.00	80.75	.00	.00
17	.00	3284.00	509.00	.00	80.75	100.92	.00
18	123.86	3284.00	509.00	.00	64.60	.00	.00
19	.00	3284.00	509.00	.00	96.90	105.46	.00
20	119.32	3284.00	509.00	2.30	80.75	.00	.00
21	.00	3612.00	556.00	.00	80.75	110.20	.00
22	114.57	3612.00	556.00	2.30	64.60	.00	.00
23	.00	3612.00	556.00	.00	96.90	115.16	.00
24	109.61	3612.00	556.00	50.14	80.75	.00	.00
25	.00	3973.00	616.00	.00	80.75	120.34	.00
26	104.43	3973.00	616.00	50.14	64.60	.00	.00
27	.00	3973.00	616.00	.00	96.90	125.76	.00
28	99.01	3973.00	616.00	71.37	80.75	.00	3.48
29	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	80.75	131.42	3.54
30	93.35	4371.00	677.00	71.37	64.60	.00	3.54
31	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	96.90	137.33	3.54
32	87.44	4371.00	677.00	71.37	83.48	.00	.00
33	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	12.64	143.51	.00
34	81.26	4371.00	677.00	71.37	.00	.00	.00
35	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	27.51	149.97	.00
36	74.80	4371.00	677.00	71.37	11.05	.00	8.50
37	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	11.05	156.72	8.50
38	68.05	4371.00	677.00	71.37	8.84	.00	8.50
39	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	13.25	163.77	8.50
40	61.00	4371.00	677.00	71.37	19.12	.00	.00
41	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	19.12	171.14	.00
42	53.63	4371.00	677.00	71.37	15.30	.00	.00
43	.00	4371.00	677.00	.00	22.94	178.84	.00
44	45.93	4321.00	677.00	69.71	47.10	.00	.00

1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
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6	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
8	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
9	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
12	.00	8.10	3.39	4.69	10.09	3.54	.00
13	35.88	16.22	5.09	12.50	20.19	7.13	2.04
14	71.76	24.34	6.79	20.31	30.28	10.73	2.10
15	107.64	24.34	8.49	28.13	40.38	14.33	4.34
16	107.64	23.93	8.18	30.56	37.85	13.86	4.34
17	125.58	23.53	8.02	34.63	35.35	13.40	4.34
18	143.52	23.12	7.87	38.69	32.80	12.93	4.87
19	161.46	23.12	7.71	42.75	30.28	12.46	4.87
20	161.46	22.72	7.43	42.56	28.39	12.06	4.87
21	152.49	22.31	7.29	42.25	26.50	11.65	4.87
22	143.52	21.90	7.15	41.94	24.60	11.24	5.40
23	134.55	21.90	7.01	41.63	22.71	10.83	5.40
24	134.55	21.50	6.76	34.69	21.29	10.48	5.40
25	124.09	21.09	6.63	23.13	19.87	10.13	5.40
26	113.62	20.69	6.50	11.56	18.45	9.77	5.97
27	103.16	20.69	6.38	.00	17.03	9.42	5.97
28	103.16	20.28	6.14	.00	15.97	9.12	5.97
29	94.19	19.88	6.03	.00	14.90	8.81	5.97
30	85.22	19.47	5.91	.00	13.84	8.50	6.65
31	76.25	19.47	5.80	.00	12.78	8.19	6.65
32	76.25	19.07	5.58	.00	11.98	9.70	6.65
33	71.76	18.66	5.48	.00	11.18	11.25	6.65
34	67.28	18.25	5.37	.00	10.38	12.79	6.65
35	62.79	18.25	5.27	.00	9.58	14.33	6.65
36	62.79	17.85	5.08	.00	8.98	13.86	6.65
37	62.79	17.44	4.98	.00	8.38	13.40	6.65
38	62.79	17.04	4.89	.00	7.78	12.93	6.65
39	62.79	17.04	4.79	.00	7.19	12.46	6.65
40	62.79	16.63	4.62	.00	15.48	12.06	6.65
41	62.79	16.23	4.53	.00	23.78	11.65	6.65
42	62.79	15.82	4.44	.00	32.08	11.24	6.65
43	62.79	15.82	4.35	.00	40.38	10.83	6.65
44	62.79	15.41	4.20	4.69	37.85	10.48	6.65

1	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0
3	.00	.00	209.00	.00	0	0	0
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0
5	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0
6	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0
7	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0
8	.00	.00	.00	.00	0	0	0
9	.00	48.53	.00	.00	0	0	0
10	.00	48.53	.00	.00	0	0	0
11	.00	48.53	.00	.00	0	0	0
12	243.00	48.53	.00	.00	8	22	159
13	243.00	586.31	.00	.00	52	45	162
14	276.00	586.31	.00	.00	96	68	280
15	276.00	586.31	.00	.00	132	90	280
16	276.00	586.31	.00	.00	132	91	280
17	276.00	745.56	.00	.00	150	91	305
18	276.00	745.56	.00	.00	167	93	305
19	276.00	745.56	.00	.00	184	93	305
20	276.00	745.56	.00	.00	184	90	305
21	276.00	844.87	.00	.00	174	87	331
22	276.00	844.87	.00	.00	166	85	331
23	276.00	844.87	.00	.00	157	83	331
24	276.00	844.87	.00	.00	156	73	331
25	276.00	969.21	.00	.00	145	60	360
26	276.00	969.21	.00	.00	135	47	360
27	276.00	969.21	.00	.00	124	32	360
28	276.00	969.21	.00	.00	123	31	360
29	276.00	1095.82	.00	.00	114	30	393
30	276.00	1095.82	.00	.00	104	28	393
31	276.00	1095.82	.00	.00	95	27	393
32	276.00	1095.82	.00	.00	95	28	393
33	276.00	1105.53	.00	.00	91	27	393
34	276.00	1105.53	.00	.00	85	28	393
35	276.00	1105.53	.00	.00	81	29	393
36	276.00	1105.53	.00	.00	81	28	393
37	276.00	1108.86	.00	.00	80	26	393
38	276.00	1108.86	.00	.00	80	26	393
39	276.00	1108.86	.00	.00	80	24	393
40	276.00	1108.86	.00	.00	80	32	393
41	276.00	1097.31	.00	.00	79	41	393
42	276.00	1097.31	.00	.00	79	47	393
43	276.00	1097.31	.00	.00	79	55	393
44	276.00	1097.31	.00	.00	78	57	390
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	6	0	-6	
5	0	0	0	1	0	-1	

6	0	0	0	42	0	0	-42
7	0	0	0	8	0	0	-8
8	0	0	0	114	0	0	-114
9	0	0	0	20	0	0	-20
10	0	0	0	152	0	0	-152
11	0	0	0	39	0	0	-39
12	0	183	1615	179	0	266	969
13	0	244	1493	49	0	4	849
14	0	244	3053	180	0	198	2002
15	0	244	2985	51	0	0	2005
16	0	244	2985	178	0	0	1877
17	0	268	3296	50	0	41	2228
18	0	268	3284	173	0	0	2074
19	0	268	3284	47	0	0	2183
20	0	268	3284	165	0	0	2068
21	0	295	3625	43	0	44	2470
22	0	295	3612	157	0	0	2353
23	0	295	3612	40	0	0	2481
24	0	295	3612	148	0	0	2384
25	0	325	3988	37	0	48	2805
26	0	325	3973	139	0	0	2711
27	0	325	3973	32	0	0	2844
28	0	325	3973	129	0	0	2749
29	0	357	4387	29	0	54	3180
30	0	357	4371	120	0	0	3085
31	0	357	4371	26	0	0	3189
32	0	357	4371	112	0	0	3102
33	0	357	4371	22	0	0	3197
34	0	357	4371	100	0	0	3124
35	0	357	4371	18	0	0	3209
36	0	357	4371	91	0	0	3137
37	0	357	4371	19	0	0	3212
38	0	357	4371	88	0	0	3143
39	0	357	4371	23	0	0	3210
40	0	357	4371	85	0	0	3140
41	0	357	4371	26	0	0	3191
42	0	357	4371	80	0	0	3131
43	0	357	4371	28	0	0	3175
44	0	357	4319	74	0	-5	3076
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1196	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	2392	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	3588	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	3946	0	403	0
9	0	0	0	4305	0	807	0
10	0	0	0	4664	0	1211	0
11	0	0	0	4664	0	1615	0
12	22	266	63	4664	0	1615	159

13	25	270	63	4664	0	1615	162
14	35	468	76	4664	0	1615	280
15	35	468	76	4664	0	1615	280
16	35	468	76	4664	0	1615	280
17	39	509	76	4664	0	1615	305
18	39	509	76	4664	0	1615	305
19	39	509	76	4664	0	1615	305
20	39	509	76	4664	0	1615	305
21	43	553	77	4664	0	1615	331
22	43	553	77	4664	0	1615	331
23	43	553	77	4664	0	1615	331
24	43	553	77	4664	0	1615	331
25	47	601	79	4664	0	1615	360
26	47	601	79	4664	0	1615	360
27	47	601	79	4664	0	1615	360
28	47	601	79	4664	0	1670	360
29	52	655	80	4664	0	1725	393
30	52	655	80	4664	0	1780	393
31	52	655	80	4664	0	1836	393
32	52	655	80	4664	0	1836	393
33	52	655	80	4664	0	1836	393
34	52	655	80	4664	0	1836	393
35	52	655	80	4664	0	1836	393
36	52	655	80	4664	0	1997	393
37	52	655	80	4664	0	2159	393
38	52	655	80	4664	0	2320	393
39	52	655	80	4664	0	2482	393
40	52	655	80	4664	0	2557	393
41	52	655	80	4664	0	2682	393
42	52	655	80	4664	0	2807	393
43	52	655	80	4664	0	2932	393
44	52	650	80	4664	0	2932	390

END OF PROFORM1.OUT FILE

Output from Proform2

The primary output from the PROFORM2 program run includes the printed proforma financial statements for the project. If all five were requested by the keyboard input for the project as is the case for the catfish example, then five separate financial statements will be computed and printed by the program. In the order that they appear the five proforma statements are as follows:

- Depreciation schedules for buildings and equipment
- Projected operating statements
- Proforma source and application of funds statements
- Loan balance and repayment schedule
- Financial ratios by period for the case.

Each of these printouts as generated in the PROFORM2 run for the Texas catfish case example is reproduced below.

Depreciation Schedules

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

DEPRECIATION BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BUILDINGS BY CLASS					EQUIPMENT BY CLASS										TOTAL CURRENT	COMBINE CURRENT
		25 YRS	0 %	20 YRS	5 %	TOTAL	12 YRS	3 %	8 YRS	0 %	7 YRS	5 %	5 YRS	6 %	TOTAL			
		CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	CURRENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
1985:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
YEARLY	TOTAL	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1986:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
YEARLY	TOTAL	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1987:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	4	0	0	8	8	8	3	3	5	5	10	10	4	4	22	3		
YEARLY	TOTAL	0		8		8	3	3	5	5	10	10	4	4	22	3		
1988:	1	36	36	16	24	52	5	8	13	18	20	30	7	11	45	9		
	2	72	108	24	48	96	7	15	20	38	30	60	11	22	68	16		
	3	108	216	24	72	132	8	23	28	66	40	100	14	36	90	22		
	4	108	324	24	96	132	8	31	31	97	38	138	14	50	91	22		
YEARLY	TOTAL	324		88		412	28	31	92	128	46	294	70	294	70	70		
1989:	1	126	450	24	120	150	8	39	35	132	35	173	13	63	91	24		
	2	144	594	23	143	167	8	47	39	171	33	206	13	76	93	26		
	3	161	755	23	166	184	8	55	43	214	30	236	12	88	93	27		
	4	161	916	23	189	184	7	62	43	257	28	264	12	100	90	27		
YEARLY	TOTAL	592		93		685	31	62	160	126	50	367	105	367	105	105		
1990:	1	152	1068	22	211	174	7	69	42	299	27	291	12	112	87	26		
	2	144	1212	22	233	166	7	76	42	341	25	316	11	123	85	25		
	3	135	1347	22	255	157	7	83	42	383	23	339	11	134	83	24		
	4	135	1482	22	277	156	7	90	35	418	21	360	10	144	73	22		
YEARLY	TOTAL	566		88		653	28	90	161	96	44	328	98	328	98	98		

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

DEPRECIATION BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BUILDINGS BY CLASS					EQUIPMENT BY CLASS										TOTAL CURRENT	COMBINED CURRENT
		25 YRS	0 %	20 YRS	5 %	TOTAL	12 YRS	3 %	8 YRS	0 %	7 YRS	5 %	5 YRS	6 %	TOTAL			
		CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	TO-DATE	CURRENT	CURRENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
1991:	1	124	1606	21	298	145	7	97	23	441	20	380	10	154	60	205		
	2	114	1720	21	319	135	7	104	12	453	18	398	10	164	47	182		
	3	103	1823	21	340	124	6	110	0	453	17	415	9	173	32	156		
	4	103	1926	20	360	123	6	116	0	453	16	431	9	182	31	154		
YEARLY	TOTAL	444		83		527	26		35		71		38	170	697			
1992:	1	94	2020	20	380	114	6	122	0	453	15	446	9	191	30	144		
	2	85	2105	19	399	104	6	128	0	453	14	460	9	200	28	132		
	3	76	2181	19	418	95	6	134	0	453	13	473	8	208	27	122		
	4	76	2257	19	437	95	6	140	0	453	12	485	10	218	28	123		
YEARLY	TOTAL	331		77		408	24		0		54		36	113	521			
1993:	1	72	2329	19	456	91	5	145	0	453	11	496	11	229	27	118		
	2	67	2396	18	474	85	5	150	0	453	10	506	13	242	28	113		
	3	63	2459	18	492	81	5	155	0	453	10	516	14	256	29	110		
	4	63	2533	18	510	81	5	160	0	453	9	525	14	270	28	109		
YEARLY	TOTAL	265		73		338	20		0		40		52	112	450			
1994:	1	63	2585	17	527	80	5	165	0	453	8	533	13	283	26	106		
	2	63	2648	17	544	80	5	170	0	453	8	541	13	296	26	106		
	3	63	2711	17	561	80	5	175	0	453	7	548	12	308	24	104		
	4	63	2774	17	578	80	5	180	0	453	15	563	12	320	32	112		
YEARLY	TOTAL	252		68		320	20		0		38		50	108	428			
1995:	1	63	2837	16	594	79	5	185	0	453	24	587	12	2	41	120		
	2	63	2900	16	610	79	4	189	0	453	32	619	11		47	126		
	3	63	2963	16	626	79	4	193	0	453	40	659	11		55	134		
	4	63	3026	15	641	78	4	197	5	458	38	697			57	135		
YEARLY	TOTAL	252		63		315	17		5		134			200	515			

Operating Statements

PROJECTED OPERATING STATEMENT

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

INCOME AND EXPENSE BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES AND INCOME				OPERATING EXPENSE							OPERATING INCOME			
		PRODUCT SALES (1)	OTHER SALES (2)	CHANGE IN INVENTORY (3)	OTHER INCOME (4)	TOTAL INCOME (5)	DIRECT EXPENSE PURCH. (6)	VARIABLE (7)	FIXED (8)	DEPRECIATION BUILD. (9)	EQUIP. (10)	INTEREST PAYMENTS (11)	TOTAL EXPENSE (12)	NET B/F TAX (13)	INCOME TAX (14)	NET INCOME (15)
1985:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	-6	0	-6	-6
1986:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	-1	
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	-42	0	-42	
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-8	0	-8	
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	114	-114	0	-114	
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	-165	0	-165	
1987:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	-20	49	-69	
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	-152	49	-201	
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	-39	49	-88	
	4	1493	0	122	0	1615	254	183	0	8	22	179	646	969	49	920
YEAR TOTAL		1493	0	122	0	1615	254	183	0	8	22	390	857	758	196	562
1988:	1	1493	0	0	0	1493	254	244	0	52	45	49	644	849	586	263
	2	2985	0	68	0	3053	463	244	0	96	68	180	1051	2002	586	1416
	3	2985	0	0	0	2985	463	244	0	132	90	51	980	2005	586	1419
	4	2985	0	0	0	2985	463	244	0	132	91	178	1108	1877	586	1291
YEAR TOTAL		10448	0	68	0	10516	1643	976	0	412	284	458	3783	6733	2344	4389
1989:	1	3284	0	12	0	3296	509	268	0	150	91	50	1068	2228	746	1482
	2	3284	0	0	0	3284	509	268	0	167	93	173	1210	2074	746	1328
	3	3284	0	0	0	3284	509	268	0	184	93	47	1101	2183	746	1437
	4	3284	0	0	0	3284	509	268	0	184	90	165	1216	2068	586	1322
YEAR TOTAL		13136	0	12	0	13148	2036	1072	0	685	367	435	4595	8553	2984	5569
1990:	1	3612	0	13	0	3625	556	295	0	174	87	43	1155	2470	845	1625
	2	3612	0	0	0	3612	556	295	0	166	85	157	1259	2353	845	1508
	3	3612	0	0	0	3612	556	295	0	157	83	40	1131	2481	845	1636
	4	3612	0	0	0	3612	556	295	0	156	73	148	1228	2384	845	1539
YEAR TOTAL		14448	0	13	0	14461	2224	1180	0	653	328	388	4773	9688	3380	6308

PROJECTED OPERATING STATEMENT

CONTINUED

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

INCOME AND EXPENSE BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES AND INCOME					OPERATING EXPENSE					OPERATING INCOME				
		PRODUCT	OTHER	CHANGE IN	OTHER	TOTAL	DIRECT EXPENSE			DEPRECIATION		INTEREST	TOTAL	NET B/F	INCOME	NET
		SALES	SALES	INVENTORY	INCOME	INCOME	PURCH.	VARIABLE	FIXED	BUILD.	EQUIP.	PAYMENTS	EXPENSE	TAX	TAX	INCOME
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1991:	1	3973	0	15	0	3988	616	325	0	145	60	37	1183	2805	969	1836
	2	3973	0	0	0	3973	616	325	0	135	47	139	1262	2711	969	1742
	3	3973	0	0	0	3973	616	325	0	124	32	32	1129	2844	969	1875
	4	3973	0	0	0	3973	616	325	0	123	31	129	1224	2749	969	1780
YEAR TOTAL		15892	0	15	0	15907	2464	1300	0	527	170	337	4798	11109	3876	7233
1992:	1	4371	0	16	0	4387	677	357	0	114	30	29	1207	3180	1096	2084
	2	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	104	28	120	1286	3085	1096	1989
	3	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	95	27	26	1182	3189	1096	2093
	4	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	95	28	112	1268	3102	1096	2006
YEAR TOTAL		17484	0	16	0	17500	2708	1428	0	408	113	287	4944	12556	4384	8172
1993:	1	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	91	27	22	1174	3197	1106	2091
	2	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	85	28	100	1247	3124	1106	2018
	3	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	81	29	18	1162	3209	1106	2103
	4	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	81	28	91	1234	3137	1106	2031
YEAR TOTAL		17484	0	0	0	17484	2708	1428	0	338	112	231	4817	12667	4424	8243
1994:	1	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	80	26	19	1159	3212	1109	2103
	2	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	80	26	88	1228	3143	1109	2034
	3	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	80	24	23	1161	3210	1109	2101
	4	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	80	32	85	1231	3140	1109	2031
YEAR TOTAL		17484	0	0	0	17484	2708	1428	0	320	108	215	4779	12705	4436	8269
1995:	1	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	79	41	26	1180	3191	1097	2094
	2	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	79	47	80	1240	3131	1097	2034
	3	4371	0	0	0	4371	677	357	0	79	55	28	1196	3175	1097	2078
	4	4371	0	-2	0	4319	677	357	0	78	57	74	1243	3076	1097	1979
YEAR TOTAL		17434	0	-2	0	17432	2708	1428	0	315	200	208	4859	12573	4388	8185

Source and Application of Funds

PROFORMA SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

FLows BY SOURCE AND USE BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SOURCES OF FUNDS								APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS						
		PAID-IN CAPITAL (1)	ADDED A/P (2)	ADDED NOTES (3)	ADDED LOANS (4)	NET INCOME (5)	SALE OF ASSETS (6)	DEPRECIATION (7)	TOTAL FUNDS (8)	FIXED ASSETS (9)	WORKING CAPITAL (10)	LOWER A/P (11)	REPAYMENTS (12)	DIVIDENDS (13)	ADDED CASH (14)	TOTAL USE (15)
1985:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	51	0	0	148	0	0	209	209	209	0	0	0	0	0	209
	4	6	0	0	0	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YEAR TOTAL		67	0	0	148	-6	0	209	209	209	0	0	0	0	0	209
1986:	1	348	0	0	849	-1	0	1196	1196	1196	0	0	0	0	0	1196
	2	389	0	0	849	-42	0	1196	1196	1196	0	0	0	0	0	1196
	3	355	0	0	849	-8	0	1196	1196	1196	0	0	0	0	0	1196
	4	254	0	0	621	-114	0	761	761	761	0	0	0	0	0	761
YEAR TOTAL		1346	0	0	3168	-165	0	4349	4349	4349	0	0	0	0	0	4349
1987:	1	209	0	0	623	-69	0	763	763	763	0	0	0	0	0	763
	2	345	0	0	623	-201	0	767	763	763	0	0	4	0	0	767
	3	124	0	0	368	-88	0	404	404	404	0	0	0	0	0	404
	4	0	63	96	0	919	0	1108	0	0	266	0	4	156	682	1108
YEAR TOTAL		678	63	96	1614	561	0	3042	1930	266	266	0	8	156	682	3042
1988:	1	0	0	3	0	262	0	97	362	0	4	0	20	45	293	362
	2	0	13	105	0	1415	0	164	1697	0	198	0	100	241	1158	1697
	3	0	0	0	0	1418	0	222	1640	0	0	0	16	241	1383	1640
	4	0	0	0	0	1290	0	223	1513	0	266	0	108	219	1186	1513
YEAR TOTAL		0	13	108	0	4385	0	706	5212	0	202	0	244	746	4020	5212
1989:	1	0	0	25	0	1481	0	241	1747	0	41	0	81	252	1373	1747
	2	0	0	0	0	1327	0	260	1587	0	0	0	182	226	1179	1587
	3	0	0	0	0	1436	0	277	1713	0	0	0	65	244	1404	1713
	4	0	0	0	0	1321	0	274	1595	0	0	0	202	423	970	1595
YEAR TOTAL		0	0	25	0	5565	0	1052	6642	0	41	0	530	1145	4926	6642
1990:	1	0	1	25	0	1624	0	261	1911	0	44	0	83	520	1264	1911
	2	0	0	0	0	1507	0	251	1758	0	0	0	191	482	1085	1758
	3	0	0	0	0	1635	0	240	1875	0	0	0	67	523	1285	1875
	4	0	0	0	0	1538	0	229	1767	0	0	0	212	492	1063	1767
YEAR TOTAL		0	1	25	0	6304	0	981	7311	0	44	0	553	2017	4697	7311

P R O F O R M A S O U R C E A N D A P P L I C A T I O N O F F U N D S S T A T E M E N T C O N T I N U E D

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

FLOWS BY SOURCE AND USE BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SOURCES OF FUNDS							APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS							
		PAID-IN CAPITAL (1)	ADDED A/P (2)	ADDED NOTES (3)	ADDED LOANS (4)	NET INCOME (5)	SALE OF ASSETS (6)	DEPRECIATION (7)	TOTAL FUNDS (8)	FIXED ASSETS (9)	WORKING CAPITAL (10)	LOWER A/P (11)	REPAYMENTS (12)	DIVIDENDS (13)	ADDED CASH (14)	TOTAL USES (15)
1991:	1	0	2	27	0	1835	0	205	2069	0	48	0	131	587	1303	2069
	2	0	0	0	0	1741	0	182	1923	0	0	0	201	557	1165	1923
	3	0	0	0	0	1874	0	156	2030	0	0	0	115	600	1315	2030
	4	0	0	0	50	1779	3	154	1986	58	0	0	223	569	1136	1986
YEAR TOTAL		0	2	27	50	7229	3	697	8008	58	48	0	670	2313	4919	8008
1992:	1	0	1	32	51	2082	4	144	2314	59	54	0	152	667	1382	2314
	2	0	0	0	51	1987	4	132	2174	59	0	0	212	636	1267	2174
	3	0	0	0	51	2091	4	122	2268	59	0	0	136	669	1404	2268
	4	111	0	0	0	2005	0	123	2239	0	0	0	234	2005	0	2239
YEAR TOTAL		111	1	32	153	8165	12	521	8995	177	54	0	734	3977	4053	8995
1993:	1	37	0	0	0	2090	0	118	2245	0	0	0	155	2090	0	2245
	2	43	0	0	0	2017	0	113	2173	0	0	0	156	2017	0	2173
	3	0	0	0	0	2102	0	110	2212	0	0	0	71	2102	39	2212
	4	81	0	0	148	2030	9	109	2377	170	0	0	177	2030	0	2377
YEAR TOTAL		161	0	0	148	8239	9	450	9007	170	0	0	559	8239	39	9007
1994:	1	0	0	0	148	2101	9	106	2364	170	0	0	82	2102	10	2364
	2	75	0	0	148	2033	9	106	2371	170	0	0	168	2033	0	2371
	3	0	0	0	148	2099	9	104	2360	170	0	0	80	2100	10	2360
	4	72	0	0	68	2030	0	112	2282	75	0	0	177	2030	0	2282
YEAR TOTAL		147	0	0	512	8263	27	428	9377	585	0	0	507	8265	20	9377
1995:	1	0	0	0	114	2092	0	120	2326	125	0	0	90	2093	18	2326
	2	75	0	0	114	2033	0	126	2348	125	0	0	190	2033	0	2348
	3	0	0	0	114	2076	0	134	2324	125	0	0	87	2077	35	2324
	4	65	0	-3	0	1978	0	135	2175	0	-5	0	202	1978	0	2175
YEAR TOTAL		140	0	-3	342	8179	0	515	9173	375	-5	0	569	8181	53	9173

Loan Balances and Repayments

LOAN BALANCE AND REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

BEGINNING BALANCES, PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS AND INTEREST CHARGES BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BEGINNING LOAN BALANCES					CURRENT PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS					CURRENT INTEREST PAYMENTS				
		MORTGAGE LOANS (1)	EQUIP. LOANS (2)	BONDS & STOCKS (3)	SHORT TERM (4)	TOTAL LOANS (5)	MORTGAGE LOANS (6)	EQUIP. LOANS (7)	BONDS & STOCKS (8)	SHORT TERM (9)	TOTAL LOANS (10)	MORTGAGE LOANS (11)	EQUIP. LOANS (12)	BONDS & STOCKS (13)	SHORT TERM (14)	TOTAL LOANS (15)
1985:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	125	0	23	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
FOR YEAR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
1986:	1	125	0	23	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	2	843	0	155	0	998	0	0	0	0	38	0	4	0	4	0
	3	1561	0	286	0	1847	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
	4	2279	0	418	0	2696	0	0	0	0	103	0	11	0	11	0
FOR YEAR		125	0	23	0	148	0	0	0	0	141	0	24	0	16	0
1987:	1	2493	322	501	0	3316	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	0	2	4
	2	2708	646	585	0	3939	4	0	0	4	123	14	15	0	15	0
	3	2920	969	669	0	4558	0	0	0	0	0	21	18	0	3	0
	4	2920	1292	714	0	4926	4	0	0	4	132	28	19	0	17	0
FOR YEAR		2493	322	501	0	3316	8	0	0	8	255	70	65	0	39	0
1988:	1	2916	1292	714	159	5081	0	20	0	-3	17	0	28	19	2	4
	2	2916	1272	714	162	5064	80	20	0	-105	-5	131	28	19	2	18
	3	2836	1252	714	280	5082	0	16	0	0	16	0	28	19	4	5
	4	2836	1236	714	280	5066	83	24	0	0	107	128	27	19	4	17
FOR YEAR		2916	1292	714	96	5018	163	80	0	-108	135	259	111	76	12	45
1989:	1	2752	1211	714	280	4957	0	81	0	-25	56	0	27	19	4	5
	2	2752	1131	714	305	4902	101	81	0	0	182	124	25	19	5	17
	3	2651	1050	714	305	4720	0	65	0	0	65	0	23	19	5	4
	4	2651	985	714	305	4655	105	97	0	0	202	119	22	19	5	13
FOR YEAR		2752	1211	714	204	4881	206	324	0	-25	505	243	97	76	19	43
1990:	1	2546	888	714	305	4453	0	81	2	-25	58	0	20	19	4	4
	2	2546	808	711	331	4396	110	81	0	0	191	115	18	19	5	15
	3	2436	727	711	331	4205	0	65	2	0	67	0	16	19	5	4
	4	2436	662	709	331	4138	115	97	0	0	212	110	15	19	4	14
FOR YEAR		2546	888	714	229	4377	225	324	4	-25	528	225	69	76	18	38

LOAN BALANCE AND REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

CONTINUED

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

BEGINNING BALANCES, PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS AND INTEREST CHARGES BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	BEGINNING LOAN BALANCES					CURRENT PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS					CURRENT INTEREST PAYMENTS				
		MORTGAGE LOANS (1)	EQUIP. LOANS (2)	BONDS & STOCKS (3)	SHORT TERM (4)	TOTAL LOANS (5)	MORTGAGE LOANS (6)	EQUIP. LOANS (7)	BONDS & STOCKS (8)	SHORT TERM (9)	TOTAL LOANS (10)	MORTGAGE LOANS (11)	EQUIP. LOANS (12)	BONDS & STOCKS (13)	SHORT TERM (14)	TOTAL LOANS (15)
1991:	1	2321	565	709	331	3926	0	81	50	-27	104	0	12	19	6	37
	2	2321	485	659	360	3825	120	81	0	0	201	104	11	17	7	139
	3	2200	404	659	360	3623	0	65	50	0	115	0	9	17	6	32
	4	2200	339	609	360	3508	126	97	0	0	223	99	7	16	7	129
	FOR YEAR	2321	565	709	254	3849	246	324	100	-27	643	203	39	69	26	337
1992:	1	2075	286	615	360	3336	0	81	71	-32	120	0	6	16	7	29
	2	2075	250	550	393	3268	131	81	0	0	212	93	5	14	8	120
	3	1943	213	557	393	3106	0	65	71	0	136	0	5	15	6	26
	4	1943	193	492	393	3021	137	97	0	0	224	87	4	13	8	112
	FOR YEAR	2075	286	615	281	3257	268	324	142	-32	702	180	20	58	29	287
1993:	1	1806	96	492	393	2787	0	83	71	0	154	0	2	13	7	22
	2	1806	13	421	393	2633	144	13	0	0	157	81	0	11	8	100
	3	1662	0	421	393	2476	0	0	71	0	71	0	0	11	7	18
	4	1662	0	349	393	2404	150	28	0	0	178	75	0	9	7	91
	FOR YEAR	1806	96	492	313	2707	294	124	142	0	560	156	2	44	29	231
1994:	1	1512	102	368	393	2375	0	11	71	0	82	0	2	10	7	19
	2	1512	220	315	393	2440	157	11	0	0	168	68	5	8	7	88
	3	1356	338	334	393	2421	0	9	71	0	80	0	7	9	7	23
	4	1356	458	281	393	2488	164	13	0	0	177	61	10	7	7	85
	FOR YEAR	1512	102	368	313	2295	321	44	142	0	507	129	24	34	28	215
1995:	1	1192	505	290	393	2380	0	19	71	0	90	0	11	8	7	26
	2	1192	586	232	393	2403	171	19	0	0	190	54	13	6	7	80
	3	1021	667	246	393	2327	0	15	71	0	86	0	15	6	7	28
	4	1021	752	188	393	2354	179	23	0	3	205	46	17	5	6	74
	FOR YEAR	1192	505	290	313	2300	350	76	142	3	571	100	56	25	27	208

Financial Ratios

FINANCIAL RATIOS

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

RATIOS BY PERIOD AND YEAR IN PROJECTED CASH FLOW

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES, INCOME AND EXPENSES					FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND LEVERAGE					INCOME TO ASSET RELATIONSHIPS				
		COST OF GOODS/ SALES (1)	DIRECT EXP./ SALES (2)	DEPR. EXP./ SALES (3)	INTEREST EXP./ SALES (4)	NET PROFIT/ SALES (5)	TOTAL ASSETS/ T.T. (6)	CURRENT ASSETS/ C.L. (7)	CURRENT LIAB./ T.A. (8)	DEFERRED LIAB./ T.A. (9)	NET WORTH/ T.A. (10)	TOTAL SALES/ ASSETS (11)	CASH INCOME/ ASSETS (12)	NET INCOME/ ASSETS (13)	TOTAL DEPR./ ASSETS (14)	INCOM TAX/ ASSET (15)
1985:	1	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.00
	2	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.00
	3	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.408	.000	.000	.710	.290	.000	.000	.000	.000	.00
	4	.000	.000	.000	60.000	-60.000	1.408	.000	.000	.710	.290	.000	.000	.000	.000	.00
	FOR YEAR	.000	.000	.000	15.000	-15.000	1.408	.000	.000	.710	.290	.002	-.029	-.029	.000	.00
1986:	1	.000	.000	.000	10.000	-10.000	1.408	.000	.000	.710	.290	.000	-.001	-.001	.000	.00
	2	.000	.000	.000	420.000	-420.000	1.408	.000	.000	.710	.290	.000	-.016	-.016	.000	.00
	3	.000	.000	.000	80.000	-80.000	1.408	.000	.000	.710	.290	.000	-.002	-.002	.000	.00
	4	.000	.000	.000	1140.000	-1140.000	1.374	.000	.000	.728	.272	.000	-.025	-.025	.000	.00
	FOR YEAR	.000	.000	.000	412.500	-412.500	1.374	.000	.000	.728	.272	.000	-.036	-.036	.000	.00
1987:	1	.000	.000	.000	200.000	-690.000	1.351	.000	.000	.740	.260	.000	-.004	-.004	.000	.00
	2	.000	.000	.000	1520.000	-1520.000	1.335	.000	.000	.749	.251	.000	-.025	-.025	.000	.00
	3	.000	.000	.000	390.000	-880.000	1.317	.000	.000	.759	.241	.000	-.006	-.006	.000	.00
	4	.271	.113	.019	.111	.569	1.324	1.673	.024	.732	.244	.240	.148	.144	.005	.00
	FOR YEAR	.271	.113	.019	.241	.347	1.324	1.673	.024	.732	.244	.240	.117	.112	.005	.02
1988:	1	.334	.163	.065	.033	.175	1.310	1.667	.024	.739	.236	.225	.143	.128	.020	.08
	2	.232	.080	.054	.059	.463	1.312	1.671	.042	.720	.238	.458	.325	.300	.045	.08
	3	.237	.082	.074	.017	.475	1.272	1.671	.043	.743	.214	.463	.346	.311	.079	.09
	4	.237	.082	.075	.060	.432	1.255	1.671	.045	.752	.203	.480	.338	.302	.113	.09
	FOR YEAR	.249	.093	.067	.044	.417	1.255	1.671	.045	.752	.203	1.691	1.196	1.002	.113	.37
1989:	1	.236	.081	.073	.015	.449	1.228	1.669	.051	.764	.186	.548	.410	.370	.151	.12
	2	.237	.082	.079	.053	.404	1.220	1.669	.053	.766	.181	.570	.405	.360	.191	.12
	3	.237	.082	.084	.014	.437	1.178	1.669	.056	.793	.151	.599	.448	.398	.233	.13
	4	.237	.082	.083	.050	.402	1.170	1.669	.059	.796	.145	.630	.449	.397	.276	.14
	FOR YEAR	.236	.082	.080	.033	.423	1.170	1.669	.059	.796	.145	2.524	1.843	1.641	.276	.57
1990:	1	.235	.081	.072	.012	.448	1.136	1.671	.066	.814	.119	.726	.547	.495	.316	.16
	2	.236	.082	.069	.043	.417	1.127	1.671	.070	.817	.113	.762	.549	.496	.354	.17
	3	.236	.082	.066	.011	.453	1.088	1.671	.074	.846	.081	.802	.604	.551	.391	.18
	4	.236	.082	.063	.041	.426	1.088	1.671	.077	.842	.081	.846	.611	.558	.427	.19
	FOR YEAR	.235	.082	.068	.027	.436	1.088	1.671	.077	.842	.081	3.385	2.496	2.267	.427	.79

F I N A N C I A L R A T I O S

CONTINUED

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

RATIOS BY PERIOD AND YEAR IN PROJECTED CASH FLOW

FISCAL YEAR	PERIOD	SALES, INCOME AND EXPENSES					FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND LEVERAGE					INCOME TO ASSET RELATIONSHIPS				
		COST OF GOODS/ SALES (1)	DIRECT EXP./ SALES (2)	DEPR. EXP./ SALES (3)	INTEREST EXP./ SALES (4)	NET PROFIT/ SALES (5)	TOTAL ASSETS/ T. T. (6)	CURRENT ASSETS/ C. L. (7)	CURRENT LIAB./ T. A. (8)	DEFERRED LIAB./ T. A. (9)	NET WORTH/ T. A. (10)	TOTAL SALES/ ASSETS (11)	CASH INCOME/ ASSETS (12)	NET INCOME/ ASSETS (13)	TOTAL DEPR./ ASSETS (14)	INCOME TAX/ ASSETS (15)
1991:	1	.236	.081	.051	.009	.460	1.076	1.669	.087	.842	.071	.969	.731	.681	.458	.236
	2	.237	.082	.046	.035	.438	1.086	1.669	.092	.830	.079	1.010	.735	.689	.486	.246
	3	.237	.082	.039	.008	.472	1.077	1.669	.095	.834	.071	1.052	.794	.753	.510	.257
	4	.237	.082	.039	.032	.448	1.103	1.669	.098	.809	.093	1.080	.789	.747	.529	.264
	FOR YEAR	.237	.082	.044	.021	.454						4.325	3.209	3.020	.529	1.054
1992:	1	.236	.081	.033	.007	.475	1.115	1.667	.108	.789	.103	1.204	.912	.873	.547	.301
	2	.237	.082	.030	.027	.455	1.148	1.667	.110	.761	.129	1.226	.902	.865	.562	.307
	3	.237	.082	.028	.006	.479	1.159	1.667	.112	.751	.137	1.249	.946	.911	.575	.313
	4	.237	.082	.028	.026	.459	1.212	1.667	.116	.709	.175	1.294	.955	.918	.593	.324
	FOR YEAR	.236	.082	.030	.016	.467						5.182	3.871	3.717	.593	1.298
1993:	1	.237	.082	.027	.005	.478	1.238	1.667	.121	.687	.192	1.341	1.017	.981	.611	.339
	2	.237	.082	.026	.023	.461	1.271	1.667	.125	.662	.213	1.389	1.028	.993	.627	.351
	3	.237	.082	.025	.004	.481	1.263	1.667	.129	.663	.208	1.440	1.093	1.057	.644	.364
	4	.237	.082	.025	.021	.464	1.300	1.667	.127	.642	.231	1.415	1.051	1.015	.644	.358
	FOR YEAR	.237	.082	.026	.013	.471						5.662	4.246	4.100	.644	1.432
1994:	1	.237	.082	.024	.004	.481	1.288	1.667	.125	.651	.224	1.390	1.055	1.021	.643	.353
	2	.237	.082	.024	.020	.465	1.322	1.667	.123	.634	.243	1.366	1.015	.982	.643	.347
	3	.237	.082	.024	.005	.480	1.309	1.667	.121	.643	.236	1.342	1.017	.985	.642	.340
	4	.237	.082	.025	.019	.464	1.353	1.667	.122	.617	.261	1.357	1.010	.975	.651	.344
	FOR YEAR	.237	.082	.024	.012	.473						5.430	4.077	3.944	.651	1.377
1995:	1	.237	.082	.027	.006	.479	1.342	1.667	.122	.623	.255	1.355	1.026	.989	.656	.340
	2	.237	.082	.029	.018	.465	1.386	1.667	.122	.600	.278	1.356	1.010	.971	.661	.340
	3	.237	.082	.031	.006	.475	1.366	1.667	.122	.610	.268	1.360	1.029	.987	.668	.341
	4	.239	.083	.031	.017	.458	1.431	1.667	.127	.572	.301	1.405	1.044	1.000	.685	.357
	FOR YEAR	.237	.082	.030	.012	.469						5.669	4.255	4.088	.685	1.427

PROFORM2 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM3 FOR BALANCE SHEETS

Output from Proform3

The output from the PROFORM3 program run includes the printed proforma balance sheets by accounting period over the economic horizon of the project, and, if requested by keyboard input to PROFORM1, the computer file for running the financial rate of return on equity capital for the project. The latter is used with the companion IRR Feasibility Analysis program for making the FRR run. The output of that program for the Texas catfish case is included in this section for reference.

In the order presented, the PROFORM3 output for the catfish case is (1) proforma balance sheets at the close of each quarter for 1985 through 1987, (2) quarterly closing proforma balance sheets for 1988 through 1990, (3) quarterly closing proforma balance sheets for 1991 through 1993, (4) quarterly closing proforma balance sheets for 1994 and 1995, and (5) listing of the DATA.FRR file for computing the financial rate of return for the case. This is followed by the FRR output of the Feasibility Analysis program for the catfish case.

Proforma Balance Sheets for 1985 to 1987

PROFORMA BALANCE SHEET

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

BALANCES BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

LAST DAY OF EACH PERIOD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN THE PLANNING HORIZON:

	1985				1986				1987			
	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH
CURRENT ASSETS:												
1. WORKING CASH ACCOUNT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
2. RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
3. FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
4. BYPRODUCTS INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. SUPPLIES INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
7. ACCTS. RECEIVABLE, BYPRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. PREPAID ACCOUNTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
10. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266
FIXED ASSETS:												
11. LAND AND SITE	0	0	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
12. BUILDINGS	0	0	0	0	1196	2392	3588	3946	4305	4664	4664	4664
13. LESS DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
14. NET BUILDINGS	0	0	0	0	1196	2392	3588	3946	4305	4664	4664	4656
15. EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	807	1211	1615	1615
16. LESS DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
17. NET EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	807	1211	1615	1593
18. OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	0	0	209	209	1405	2601	3797	4558	5321	6084	6488	6458
20. TOTAL ASSETS	0	0	209	209	1405	2601	3797	4558	5321	6084	6488	6724
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:												
21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, RAW MATERIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
23. NOTES PAYABLE, SHORT-TERM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
24. TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:												
25. INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	646	969	1292	1292
26. LONG-TERM LOANS	0	0	125	125	843	1561	2278	2493	2708	2920	2920	2916
27. BONDS AND SECURITIES	0	0	23	23	155	286	418	501	585	669	714	714
28. TOTAL DEFERRED LIABILITIES	0	0	148	148	998	1847	2696	3316	3939	4558	4926	4922
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	0	0	148	148	998	1847	2696	3316	3939	4558	4926	5081
NET WORTH:												
30. PAID-IN CAPITAL	0	0	61	66	413	801	1155	1409	1618	1963	2087	2087
31. CAPITAL RESERVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
32. EARNED SURPLUS	0	0	0	-5	-6	-47	-54	-168	-236	-437	-524	101
33. TOTAL NET WORTH	0	0	61	61	407	754	1101	1241	1382	1526	1563	2326
34. TOTAL LIAB. AND NET WORTH	0	0	209	209	1405	2601	3797	4558	5321	6084	6488	7406
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ACCUMULATED CASH (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	682
TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156

Proforma Balance Sheets for 1988 to 1990

PROFORMA BALANCE SHEET

CONTINUED

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

BALANCES BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

LAST DAY OF EACH PERIOD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN THE PLANNING HORIZON:

	1988				1989				1990			
	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH
CURRENT ASSETS:												
1. WORKING CASH ACCOUNT	25	35	35	35	39	39	39	39	43	43	43	43
2. RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY	18	32	32	32	36	36	36	36	39	39	39	39
3. FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY	46	91	91	91	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
4. BYPRODUCTS INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. SUPPLIES INVENTORY	58	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PRODUCTS	119	239	239	239	263	263	263	263	289	289	289	289
7. ACCTS. RECEIVABLE, BYPRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. PREPAID ACCOUNTS	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	4
10. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	270	468	468	468	509	509	509	509	553	553	553	553
FIXED ASSETS:												
11. LAND AND SITE	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
12. BUILDINGS	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664
13. LESS DEPRECIATION	60	156	288	420	570	737	921	1105	1279	1445	1602	1758
14. NET BUILDINGS	4604	4508	4376	4244	4094	3927	3743	3559	3385	3219	3062	2906
15. EQUIPMENT	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615
16. LESS DEPRECIATION	67	135	225	316	407	500	593	683	770	855	938	1011
17. NET EQUIPMENT	1548	1480	1390	1299	1208	1115	1022	932	845	760	677	604
18. OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	6361	6197	5975	5752	5511	5251	4974	4700	4439	4188	3948	3719
20. TOTAL ASSETS	6631	6665	6443	6220	6020	5760	5483	5209	4992	4741	4501	4272
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:												
21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, RAW MATERIAL	5	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, SUPPLIES	58	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
23. NOTES PAYABLE, SHORT-TERM	99	205	205	205	229	229	229	229	254	254	254	254
24. TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	162	280	280	280	305	305	305	305	331	331	331	331
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:												
25. INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS	1272	1252	1236	1211	1131	1050	985	888	808	727	662	565
26. LONG-TERM LOANS	2916	2836	2836	2752	2752	2651	2651	2546	2546	2436	2436	2321
27. BONDS AND SECURITIES	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	711	711	709	709
28. TOTAL DEFERRED LIABILITIES	4902	4802	4786	4677	4597	4415	4350	4148	4065	3874	3807	3595
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	5064	5082	5066	4957	4902	4720	4555	4453	4396	4205	4138	3926
NET WORTH:												
30. PAID-IN CAPITAL	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087
31. CAPITAL RESERVE	177	389	602	796	1018	1217	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432
32. EARNED SURPLUS	279	1241	2205	3082	4088	4990	5967	6865	7969	8994	10106	11152
33. TOTAL NET WORTH	2543	3717	4894	5965	7193	8294	9486	10384	11488	12513	13625	14671
34. TOTAL LIAB. AND NET WORTH	7606	8798	9959	10922	12095	13014	14141	14837	15884	16718	17763	18597
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ACCUMULATED CASH (\$1,000)	975	2133	3516	4702	6075	7254	8658	9628	10892	11977	13262	14325
TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID (\$1,000)	201	442	683	902	1154	1380	1624	2047	2567	3049	3572	4064

Proforma Balance Sheets for 1991 to 1993

P R O F O R M A B A L A N C E S H E E T

CONTINUED

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

BALANCES BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

LAST DAY OF EACH PERIOD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN THE PLANNING HORIZON:

	1991				1992				1993			
	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH
CURRENT ASSETS:												
1. WORKING CASH ACCOUNT	47	47	47	47	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
2. RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY	43	43	43	43	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
3. FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY	121	121	121	121	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
4. BYPRODUCTS INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. SUPPLIES INVENTORY	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PRODUCTS	318	318	318	318	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
7. ACCTS. RECEIVABLE, BYPRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. PREPAID ACCOUNTS	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
10. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	601	601	601	601	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655
FIXED ASSETS:												
11. LAND AND SITE	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
12. BUILDINGS	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664
13. LESS DEPRECIATION	1903	2038	2162	2285	2399	2503	2598	2693	2784	2869	2950	3031
14. NET BUILDINGS	2761	2626	2502	2379	2265	2161	2066	1971	1880	1795	1714	1633
15. EQUIPMENT	1615	1615	1615	1670	1725	1780	1836	1836	1836	1836	1836	1997
16. LESS DEPRECIATION	1071	1118	1150	1181	1211	1239	1266	1294	1321	1249	1378	1406
17. NET EQUIPMENT	544	497	465	489	514	541	570	542	515	487	458	591
18. OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	3514	3332	3176	3077	2988	2911	2845	2722	2604	2491	2381	2433
20. TOTAL ASSETS	4115	3933	3777	3678	3643	3566	3500	3377	3259	3146	3036	3088
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:												
21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, RAW MATERIAL	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, SUPPLIES	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
23. NOTES PAYABLE, SHORT-TERM	282	282	282	282	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313
24. TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	360	360	360	360	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:												
25. INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS	485	404	339	286	250	213	193	96	13	0	0	102
26. LONG-TERM LOANS	2321	2200	2200	2075	2075	1943	1943	1806	1806	1662	1662	1512
27. BONDS AND SECURITIES	659	659	609	615	550	557	492	492	421	421	349	368
28. TOTAL DEFERRED LIABILITIES	3465	3623	3148	2976	2875	2713	2628	2394	2240	2083	2011	1982
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	3825	3623	3508	3336	3268	3106	3021	2787	2633	2476	2404	2375
NET WORTH:												
30. PAID-IN CAPITAL	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2087	2198	2235	2278	2278	2359
31. CAPITAL RESERVE	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432
32. EARNED SURPLUS	12400	13584	14858	16067	17483	18834	20257	20257	20257	20257	20258	20258
33. TOTAL NET WORTH	15919	17103	18377	19586	21002	22353	23776	23887	23924	23967	23968	24049
34. TOTAL LIAB. AND NET WORTH	19743	20726	21885	22922	24269	25459	26797	26674	26556	26443	26372	26424
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ACCUMULATED CASH (\$1,000)	15628	16793	18108	19244	20626	21893	23297	23297	23297	23297	23336	23336
TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID (\$1,000)	4651	5208	5808	6377	7044	7680	8349	10354	12444	14461	16563	18593

Proforma Balance Sheets for 1994 and 1995

PROFORMA BALANCE SHEET

CONTINUED

Lean Beef Catfish Operation
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

BALANCES BY PERIOD IN \$1,000

LAST DAY OF EACH PERIOD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN THE PLANNING HORIZON:

	1994				1995				1996			
	<u>1ST</u>	<u>2ND</u>	<u>3RD</u>	<u>4TH</u>	<u>1ST</u>	<u>2ND</u>	<u>3RD</u>	<u>4TH</u>	<u>1ST</u>	<u>2ND</u>	<u>3RD</u>	<u>4TH</u>
CURRENT ASSETS:												
1. WORKING CASH ACCOUNT	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	0	0	0	0
2. RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	0	0	0	0
3. FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	132	0	0	0	0
4. BYPRODUCTS INVENTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. SUPPLIES INVENTORY	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	0	0	0	0
6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PRODUCTS	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	346	0	0	0	0
7. ACCTS. RECEIVABLE, BYPRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. PREPAID ACCOUNTS	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
10. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	650	0	0	0	0
FIXED ASSETS:												
11. LAND AND SITE	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	0	0	0	0
12. BUILDINGS	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	4664	0	0	0	0
13. LESS DEPRECIATION	3111	3191	3271	3351	3430	3509	3588	3666	0	0	0	0
14. NET BUILDINGS	1553	1473	1393	1313	1234	1155	1076	998	0	0	0	0
15. EQUIPMENT	2159	2320	2482	2557	2682	2807	2932	2932	0	0	0	0
16. LESS DEPRECIATION	1432	1458	1482	1514	1555	1602	1657	1714	0	0	0	0
17. NET EQUIPMENT	727	862	1000	1043	1127	1205	1275	1218	0	0	0	0
18. OTHER INVESTMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	2489	2544	2602	2565	2570	2569	2560	2425	0	0	0	0
20. TOTAL ASSETS	3144	3199	3257	3220	3225	3224	3215	3075	0	0	0	0
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:												
21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, RAW MATERIAL	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0
22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, SUPPLIES	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	0	0	0	0
23. NOTES PAYABLE, SHORT-TERM	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	310	0	0	0	0
24. TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	390	0	0	0	0
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:												
25. INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS	220	338	458	505	586	667	752	729	0	0	0	0
26. LONG-TERM LOANS	1512	1356	1356	1192	1192	1021	1021	842	0	0	0	0
27. BONDS AND SECURITIES	315	334	281	290	232	246	188	188	0	0	0	0
28. TOTAL DEFERRED LIABILITIES	2047	2028	2095	1987	2010	1934	1961	1759	0	0	0	0
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	2440	2421	2488	2380	2403	2327	2354	2149	0	0	0	0
NET WORTH:												
30. PAID-IN CAPITAL	2359	2434	2434	2505	2505	2580	2580	2645	0	0	0	0
31. CAPITAL RESERVE	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	0	0	0	0
32. EARNED SURPLUS	20259	20259	20259	20260	20259	20260	20259	20259	0	0	0	0
33. TOTAL NET WORTH	24050	24259	24125	24197	24196	24272	24271	24336	0	0	0	0
34. TOTAL LIAB. AND NET WORTH	26490	26545	26613	26576	26599	26598	26624	26484	0	0	0	0
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
ACCUMULATED CASH (\$1,000)	23346	23346	23356	23356	23374	23374	23409	23409	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID (\$1,000)	20695	22728	24828	26858	28951	30984	33061	35039	0	0	0	0

ALL OF PROFORMA RUN COMPLETED.

Listing of Data.Frr for the Case (FRRData.Fsh)

1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	60.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	6.	0.	0.	-6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	347.	0.	0.	-1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	388.	0.	0.	-42.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	354.	0.	0.	-8.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8	254.	0.	0.	-114.	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	209.	0.	0.	-69.	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	345.	0.	0.	-201.	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	124.	0.	0.	-88.	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	0.	0.	138.	625.	1493.	0.	254.	183.
13	0.	0.	39.	178.	1493.	0.	254.	244.
14	0.	0.	212.	962.	2985.	0.	463.	244.
15	0.	0.	213.	965.	2985.	0.	463.	244.
16	0.	0.	194.	877.	2985.	0.	463.	244.
17	0.	0.	222.	1007.	3284.	0.	509.	263.
18	0.	0.	199.	902.	3284.	0.	509.	268.
19	0.	0.	215.	977.	3284.	0.	509.	268.
20	0.	0.	0.	898.	3284.	0.	509.	268.
21	0.	0.	0.	1104.	3612.	0.	556.	295.
22	0.	0.	0.	1025.	3612.	0.	556.	295.
23	0.	0.	0.	1112.	3612.	0.	556.	295.
24	0.	0.	0.	1046.	3612.	0.	556.	295.
25	0.	0.	0.	1247.	3973.	0.	616.	325.
26	0.	0.	0.	1184.	3973.	0.	616.	325.
27	0.	0.	0.	1275.	3973.	0.	616.	325.
28	0.	0.	0.	1209.	3973.	0.	616.	325.
29	0.	0.	0.	1417.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
30	0.	0.	0.	1352.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
31	0.	0.	0.	1422.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
32	111.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
33	37.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
34	43.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
35	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
36	81.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
37	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
38	75.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
39	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
40	71.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
41	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
42	75.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
43	0.	0.	0.	0.	4371.	0.	677.	357.
44	65.	0.	0.	0.	4321.	0.	677.	357.
45	-2645.	0.	-1432.	-20255.	0.	0.	0.	0.

1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	6.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	42.	0.
7	0.	0.	0.	8.	0.
8	0.	0.	0.	114.	0.
9	0.	0.	0.	20.	49.
10	0.	0.	0.	152.	49.
11	0.	0.	0.	39.	49.
12	243.	0.	30.	179.	49.
13	243.	0.	97.	49.	586.
14	276.	0.	164.	180.	586.
15	276.	0.	222.	51.	586.
16	276.	0.	223.	178.	586.
17	276.	0.	241.	50.	746.
18	276.	0.	260.	173.	746.
19	276.	0.	277.	47.	746.
20	276.	0.	274.	165.	746.
21	276.	0.	261.	43.	845.
22	276.	0.	251.	157.	845.
23	276.	0.	240.	40.	845.
24	276.	0.	229.	148.	845.
25	276.	0.	205.	37.	969.
26	276.	0.	182.	139.	969.
27	276.	0.	156.	32.	969.
28	276.	0.	154.	129.	969.
29	276.	0.	144.	29.	1096.
30	276.	0.	132.	120.	1096.
31	276.	0.	122.	26.	1096.
32	276.	0.	123.	112.	1096.
33	276.	0.	118.	22.	1106.
34	276.	0.	113.	100.	1106.
35	276.	0.	110.	18.	1106.
36	276.	0.	109.	91.	1106.
37	276.	0.	106.	19.	1109.
38	276.	0.	106.	88.	1109.
39	276.	0.	104.	23.	1109.
40	276.	0.	112.	85.	1109.
41	276.	0.	120.	26.	1097.
42	276.	0.	126.	80.	1097.
43	276.	0.	134.	28.	1097.
44	276.	0.	135.	74.	1097.
45	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

FRR Output for the Case (from IRR(ENG) Program)

INVESTMENT FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

LEAN BEEF CATFISH OPERATION
(Units of \$1,000 at 1985 Price Levels)

FINANCIAL RETURN ON EQUITY CAPITAL 46.811 PERCENT

PERIOD		EQUITY CAPITAL (\$1,000)			PROFIT AND LOSS (\$1,000)			PRESENT	PRESENT VALUES	
NO.	IDENT.	PAID IN	FROM EARNINGS	TOTAL	TOTAL INCOME	OPERATING COST	NET PROFIT	VALUE FACTOR	TOTAL EQUITY	NET PROFIT
1		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.0000	0.	0.
2		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.9085	0.	0.
3		60.	0.	60.	0.	0.	0.	.8253	50.	0.
4		6.	-6.	0.	0.	6.	-6.	.7498	0.	-4.
5		347.	-1.	346.	0.	1.	-1.	.6811	236.	-1.
6		388.	-42.	346.	0.	42.	-42.	.6188	214.	-26.
7		354.	-8.	346.	0.	3.	-8.	.5622	195.	-4.
8		254.	-114.	140.	0.	114.	-114.	.5107	71.	-58.
9		209.	-69.	140.	0.	69.	-69.	.4640	65.	-32.
10		345.	-201.	144.	0.	201.	-201.	.4215	61.	-85.
11		124.	-88.	36.	0.	88.	-88.	.3829	14.	-34.
12		0.	763.	763.	1493.	938.	555.	.3479	265.	193.
13		0.	217.	217.	1493.	1473.	20.	.3160	69.	6.
14		0.	1174.	1174.	2985.	1913.	1072.	.2871	337.	308.
15		0.	1178.	1178.	2985.	1842.	1143.	.2608	307.	298.
16		0.	1071.	1071.	2985.	1970.	1015.	.2369	254.	241.
17		0.	1229.	1229.	3284.	2090.	1194.	.2153	265.	257.
18		0.	1101.	1101.	3284.	2232.	1052.	.1956	215.	206.
19		0.	1192.	1192.	3284.	2123.	1161.	.1777	212.	206.
20		0.	898.	898.	3284.	2238.	1046.	.1614	145.	169.
21		0.	1104.	1104.	3612.	2276.	1336.	.1466	162.	196.
22		0.	1025.	1025.	3612.	2380.	1232.	.1332	137.	164.
23		0.	1112.	1112.	3612.	2252.	1360.	.1210	135.	165.
24		0.	1046.	1046.	3612.	2349.	1263.	.1099	115.	139.
25		0.	1247.	1247.	3973.	2428.	1545.	.0999	125.	154.
26		0.	1184.	1184.	3973.	2507.	1466.	.0907	107.	133.
27		0.	1275.	1275.	3973.	2374.	1599.	.0824	105.	132.
28		0.	1209.	1209.	3973.	2469.	1504.	.0749	91.	113.
29		0.	1417.	1417.	4371.	2579.	1792.	.0680	96.	122.
30		0.	1352.	1352.	4371.	2658.	1713.	.0618	84.	106.
31		0.	1422.	1422.	4371.	2554.	1817.	.0561	80.	102.
32		111.	0.	111.	4371.	2641.	1730.	.0510	6.	88.
33		37.	0.	37.	4371.	2556.	1815.	.0463	2.	84.
34		43.	0.	43.	4371.	2629.	1742.	.0421	2.	73.
35		0.	0.	0.	4371.	2544.	1827.	.0382	0.	70.
36		81.	0.	81.	4371.	2616.	1755.	.0347	3.	61.
37		0.	0.	0.	4371.	2544.	1827.	.0316	0.	58.
38		75.	0.	75.	4371.	2613.	1758.	.0287	2.	50.
39		0.	0.	0.	4371.	2546.	1825.	.0260	0.	48.
40		71.	0.	71.	4371.	2616.	1755.	.0237	2.	42.
41		0.	0.	0.	4371.	2553.	1818.	.0215	0.	39.
42		75.	0.	75.	4371.	2613.	1758.	.0195	1.	34.
43		0.	0.	0.	4371.	2569.	1802.	.0177	0.	32.
44		65.	0.	65.	4321.	2616.	1705.	.0161	1.	27.
45		-2645.	-21687.	-24332.	0.	0.	0.	.0146	-356.	0.
TOTAL		0.	0.	0.	125303.	77830.	47473.		3871.	3871.

INTEREST PER CENT
15.000
20.000
25.000
30.000
35.000
40.000

PROFITABILITY RATIO
2.549
1.989
1.650
1.423
1.258
1.132

PRESENT VALUE IN \$1,000		
NET PROFIT	EQUITY	BALANCE
17692.	6940.	10752.
13333.	6704.	6629.
10241.	6206.	4036.
8002.	5625.	2377.
6349.	5048.	1301.
5107.	4512.	595.

ALTERNATIVE:

Base case

Proforma analysis based on income tax rate of 35 percent

APPENDIX A

LISTING OF PROFORM1 SOURCE PROGRAM

C	PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1
C		2
C	PROFESSOR RICHARD PHILLIPS	3
C	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	4
C	KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	5
C		6
C	THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7
C	AND TEST THE FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF PROJECTS WHICH HAVE A	8
C	SATISFACTORY INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN.	9
C		10
C		11
C	THE PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM ARE THE CASH FLOW	12
C	DATA USED IN COMPUTING THE IRR AND THE FINANCIAL PARAMETERS FOR	13
C	THE PROJECT:	14
C	A. CASH FLOW INPUT DATA ARE READ FROM DISK FILE, AND INCLUDE:	15
C	1. INPUT CASH FLOW USED IN SOLVING FOR THE IRR	16
C	2. SEPARATION OF THE FIXED ASSETS IN THE ABOVE CASH	17
C	FLOW BY CLASS OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT FOR	18
C	PURPOSES OF DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES	19
C	B. FINANCIAL PARAMETERS ARE READ FROM SCREEN MENU, AND INCLUDE:	20
C	1. USEFUL LIFE, RESIDUAL VALUE AND DEPRECIATION METHOD	21
C	FOR DEPRECIABLE FIXED ASSETS	22
C	2. INCOME TAX SCHEDULES	23
C	3. DURATION, INTEREST RATES AND OTHER TERMS FOR BORROWED	24
C	MONEY (SHORT-TERM, INTERMEDIATE-TERM AND LONG-TERM LOANS)	25
C	4. RATIOS FOR COMPUTING LEVELS OF THE VARIOUS CURRENT	26
C	ASSETS AND LIABILITY ACCOUNTS FROM PURCHASE AND SALES	27
C	DATA IN THE CASH FLOW	28
C	5. INFORMATION FOR ALLOCATING NET EARNINGS TO EARNED	29
C	EQUITY ACCOUNTS	30
C		31
C	THE PROGRAM OUTPUT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH ACCOUNTING	32
C	PERIOD OVER THE PLANNING HORIZON FOR THE PROJECT:	33
C	1. COMPLETE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES BY TYPE OF ASSET	34
C	2. SUMMARY PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENTS	35
C	3. SUMMARY PROFORMA SOURCE AND USE OF FUNDS STATEMENTS	36
C	4. SCHEDULE OF LOAN BALANCES AND INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL	37
C	PAYMENTS	38
C	5. PROJECTED BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL RATIOS	39
C	6. COMPLETE PROFORMA BALANCE SHEETS	40
C		41
C	THE PROGRAM OPERATES IN THREE SEPARATELY-COMPILED PARTS:	42
C	1. PROFORM1 READS USER INPUT, CALCULATES FINANCIAL FACTORS,	43
C	AND WRITES RESULTS TO NST FILE.	44
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REAL*8 BAL, AFAC, BFAC, EINT, RATE1	49
INTEGER HEAD1(66), HEADJ(66), HEADK(40), HEADL(66)	50
DIMENSION LG(6), AMORTB(12), AMORTD(12), AMORTL(12), PNINT(96),	51
1PRATEB(96), PRATEI(96), PRATEL(96)	52
DIMENSION BBOND(96), BILON(96), BLLON(96), BSINT(96), BYPRO(96),	53
1DINVPR(96), DINVBY(96), DINVRW(96), DILOAN(96), DLLOAN(96), DBOND(96),	54
2DINVSP(96), EQINT(96), FASSET(96), FAINT(96), PROD(96), RAWPRO(96),	55
3REPAYB(96), REPAYI(96), REPAYL(96), SALE(96), SUPPLY(96), TAX(96)	56
DIMENSION ISAL(6), IHEAD(40), IBDEPR(96), ICLIAB(96), IEDEPR(96),	57
1IEXPFX(96), IEXPVR(96), INCOME(96), INTRST(96), IOTHER(96),	58
2JCASH(96), KA(96), NETBFT(96), DEPR(6, 97), IBS(96, 6)	59
COMMON/AREA0/AP, IP, IY, IYP, LIFE(6)	60
COMMON/AREA1/METH(6), SALV(6), RATX(6, 20), RATE1(6, 96)	61
COMMON/AREA2/NCARDS, FAC(96, 8), CASH(96, 13)	62
24 FORMAT (2A4)	63
80 FORMAT (/10X, 'LEVEL INSTALLMENT PAYMENT PLANS: '/'+' , 9X, 32(' _'))	64
81 FORMAT (15X, 'INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS: ' , 4X, 'NOT USED')	65
82 FORMAT (15X, 'LONG-TERM LOANS: ' , 12X, 'NOT USED')	66
83 FORMAT (15X, 'INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS: ' , 4X, I8, ' INSTALLMENTS, EACH	67
1REPRESENTING' , 12X, F10.8, ' OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN.')	68
84 FORMAT (15X, 'LONG-TERM LOANS: ' , 12X, I8, ' INSTALLMENTS, EACH REPRESE	69
1NTING' , 12X, F10.8, ' OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN.')	70
89 FORMAT (' ' , 20A4/' ' , 20A4/)	71
90 FORMAT ('1' , 6X, 'A LISTING OF THE AMORTIZATION FACTORS BY PERIOD A	72
1S CALCULATED'/'+' , 5X, 61(' _'))//	73
91 FORMAT (5X, 'FOR INTERMEDIATE-TERM LOANS AT ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OF	74
1' , F8.5, ' , '/11X, 'EXTENDING FOR ' , F4.1, ' YEARS WITH' , I4, ' PAYMENTS P	75
2ER YEAR'//)	76
92 FORMAT (10X, 'FOR LONG-TERM LOANS AT ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OF ' , F8.5	77
1, ' , '/11X, ' EXTENDING FOR ' , F4.1, ' YEARS WITH' , I4, ' PAYMENTS PER YE	78
2AR'//)	79
93 FORMAT (4X, 'PERIOD OF' , 9X, 'INTEREST' , 9X, 'PRINCIPAL' , 11X, 'ENDING	80
1' / 5X, 'PAYMENT' , 11X, 'PAYMENT' , 10X, 'PAYMENT' , 12X, 'BALANCE'/'+' , 3X,	81
29(' _') , 7X, 11(' _') , 7X, 11(' _') , 7X, 11(' _'))//)	82
94 FORMAT (6X, I4, 10X, F10.8, 8X, F10.8, 8X, F10.8)	83
100 FORMAT (20A4)	84
101 FORMAT (20A4/13A4)	85
102 FORMAT (' ' , 33A4/' ' , 33A4/'+' , 2X, 6(' _') , 13(1X, 8(' _'))//)	86
103 FORMAT (/17X, 20A4/17X, 20A4/)	87
104 FORMAT (' ' , 2X, I4, 2X, 8F9.0)	88
105 FORMAT (8X, 9F8.0/4F8.0)	89
106 FORMAT (8X, 9F8.0)	90
107 FORMAT (' ' , 2X, I4, 2X, 13F9.0)	91
112 FORMAT('1' , 40X, 'A LISTING OF THE CASH FLOW DATA'/'+' , 40X, 31(' _'))//	92
152X, 2A4/)	93
114 FORMAT ('1' , 14X, 'A LISTING OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT OUTLAY BY P	94
1ERIOD'/'+' , 14X, 53(' _'))//36X, 2A4/)	95
122 FORMAT (' ' , 20A4/' ' , 20A4/'+' , 2X, 6(' _') , 8(2X, 7(' _'))//)	96
123 FORMAT (' ' , 10(' -'))// ' ' , 33A4/' ' , 33A4)	97
190 FORMAT (2A4, 8(5X, I4))	98
191 FORMAT (I3, I1X, I4, 3I9, 5(4X, F5.2))	99
192 FORMAT (I3, I1X, I4, 3(5X, I4), 2(4X, F5.2))	100

193	FORMAT (I3,1X,I4,8(5X,I4))	101
194	FORMAT (F3.2,1X,F4.2,8(5X,F4.2))	102
195	FORMAT (8X,3(5X,F4.2))	103
196	FORMAT (F3.0,1X,F4.0,F9.3,2(5X,F4.0),F9.3,2(5X,F4.0),2F9.3)	104
197	FORMAT (8X,6(5X,I4))	105
198	FORMAT (8X,6(5X,F4.3))	106
199	FORMAT (F3.3,1X,F4.3,8(5X,F4.3)/F3.3,1X,F4.3,8(5X,F4.3))	107
215	FORMAT (I3,5X,8F9.0)	108
217	FORMAT ('1',12X,'A LISTING OF THE DEPRECIATION RATES BY PERIOD AS	109
	1 CALCULATED'/'+' ,12X,59(' _ ')/)	110
218	FORMAT (' ',2X,I4,11X,6F9.5)	111
	INF = 2	112
	NPR = 0	113
	NST = 2	114
	IEND = 0	115
161	OPEN (2,FILE='DEFAULT.VAL',STATUS='OLD')	116
C	1. READ DEFAULT VALUES FROM DISK FILE, "DEFAULT.VAL"	117
C		118
C	1. Read Number of Periods and Number of Data Columns	119
	READ(INF,4) YRS,AP,IYEAR,LMTP,IFIRST,NFAC,NWC,NREV,NEXP	120
	4 FORMAT (2F5.0,1X,I4,6(1X,I2))	121
	IP = AP +.45	122
C		123
C	2. Read Columnar Location of Sales and Income Data	124
	READ(INF,1) IPROD1,IPROD2,IPROD3,IBYP1,IBYP2,IBYP3,INC1,INC2,INC3	125
	1 FORMAT (I2,8(1X,I2))	126
C		127
C	3. Read Columnar Location of Raw Material, Supply and Variable Exp	128
	READ(INF,1) IPURC1,IPURC2,IPURC3,ISUPY1,ISUPY2,ISUPY3,IVAR1,IVAR2	129
C		130
C	4. Read Columnar Location of Other Variable and Fixed Expenses	131
	READ(INF,1) IVAR3,IVAR4,IVAR5,IFIX1,IFIX2,IFIX3,IFIX4,IFIX5	132
C		133
C	5. Read Columnar Organization of Facilities and Depreciation	134
C	Method Codes	135
	READ(INF,1) NBLDG,NEQUIP,(METH(J),J=1,6)	136
C		137
C	6. Read Useful Life and Salvage Value of Depreciable Facilities	138
	READ(INF,1) (LIFE(J),J=1,6),(ISAL(J),J=1,3)	139
C		140
C	7. Read Salvage Value and Periods of Lag for Depreciation	141
	READ(INF,1) (ISAL(J),J=4,6),(LG(J),J=1,6)	142
C		143
C	8. Read Commands for Desired Output Schedules and Related Items	144
	READ(INF,1) IFR,NODS,NOOS,NOSA,NOLB,NOBS,IFRR,NBOND,LMTS	145
C		146
C	9. Read Commands for Level Payment Schedules and Income Tax	147
C	Brackets	148
	READ(INF,7) LPLT,LPIT,IPLT,IPIT,MIN,MED,MAX,IMIL	149
7	FORMAT (I2,4(1X,I2),3I3,1X,I2)	150
	IF (IMIL.EQ.1) MIN = MIN * 1000	151
	IF (IMIL.EQ.1) MED = MED * 1000	152

	IF (IMIL.EQ.1) MAX = MAX * 1000	153
C		154
C	10. Read Income Tax Rates, Inflation Rates and Interest Rates	155
	READ(INF,13) R1,R2,R3,RATEFT,RATEIF,RATEBS,RATELT,RATEIT,RATENP	156
	13 FORMAT (F5.3,8F6.3)	157
C		158
C	11. Read Grace Periods, Repayment Periods, and Operating Margins	159
	READ(INF,13) DEYBS,DEYLT,DEYIT,PAYBS,PAYLT,PAYIT,PROMAR,BYPMAR,	160
	1PREPAY	161
C		162
C	12. Read Factors for Computing Working Capital	163
	READ(INF,13) CASH1,CASH2,RAWINV,PROINV,BYPINV,SUPINV,PROAR,BYPAR,	164
	1OTHAR	165
C		166
C	13. Read Factors for Computing Accounts Payable and Borrowings	167
	READ(INF,13) RAWAP,SUPAP,RATIO,ALLOC,EQLOAN,FALOAN,BOND,RES1,RES2	168
C		169
C	14. Read Distribution of Repayments of Long-Term Loans	170
	READ(INF,413) (AMORTL(J),J=1,IP)	171
	413 FORMAT (12F5.3)	172
C		173
C	15. Read Distribution of Repayments of Medium-Term Loans	174
	READ(INF,413) (AMORTD(J),J=1,IP)	175
C		176
C	16. Read Distribution of Repayments of Bonds and Securities	177
	READ(INF,413) (AMORTB(J),J=1,IP)	178
C		179
C	17. Read Specified Depreciation Rates for Income Tax Purposes (-1)	180
	DO 415 J = 1,6	181
	IF (METH(J).GE.0) GOTO 415	182
	READ(INF,414) (RATX(J,K),K=1,10)	183
	414 FORMAT (F4.3,9F5.3)	184
C		185
C	18. Read Specified Depreciation Rates for Income Tax Purposes (-1)	186
	READ(INF,414) (RATX(J,K),K=11,20)	187
C		188
	415 CONTINUE	189
	150 WRITE (0,48)	190
	WRITE (0,151)	191
	151 FORMAT (/15X,'PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	192
	1'/26X,'Professor Richard Phillips'/21X,'Department of Agricultural	193
	2 Economics'/21X,'Kansas State University'/5X, '* This program read	194
	3s computational instructions from the screen menu'/7X,'and the pro	195
	4jected cash flow and facilities outlay schedules for N'/7X,'period	196
	5s from the users disk file in LOTUS 123 print file format.'/5X, '*	197
	6 The program develops depreciation schedules, loan balance stateme	198
	7nts'/7X,'and projected operating statements, source and use of fun	199
	8ds and'/7X,'balance sheets by period over the projected time horiz	200
	9on.'/5X, '* Default options to the menu instructions are read from	201
	A a disk file; they'/7X,'can be replaced in any order by the user a	202
	Bny time prior to execution.'/ 5X,'* The size and complexity of the	203
	C program requires three passes. PROFORM1'/7X,'reads the commands	204

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Dand data, and creates computer output files. PROFORM2'/7X,'reads 205
Ethese output files and prints output schedules. PROFORM3'/7X,'rea 206
Fds the same files and prints proforma balance sheets.'/ '* To proc 207
Geed, select one of the following by entering its code and <return> 208
H: '/ 10X, '1 Enter Integer Values for the Run'/10X, '2 Enter 209
IInteger Commands for Selected Options'/10X, '3 Enter Rates and 210
Jother Decimal Values for the Run'/ ' SELECTION: '/') 211
  READ (0,152) ISTEP 212
152 FORMAT (I1) 213
  IF (ISTEF.EQ.0) GOTO 290 214
  GOTO (141,142,143),ISTEP 215
141 WRITE (0,48) 216
  48 FORMAT (20(/)) 217
  WRITE (0,153) IVALUE 218
153 FORMAT (/ ' INTEGER VALUES TO BE SPECIFIED FOR THE RUN: '//5X, 'Enter 219
  1 Code Number of Menu Selection and Key <return>.'//10X,'1 Number 220
  2of Periods and Data Columns'//10X,'2 Columnar Location of Sales a 221
  3nd Income Data'//10X,'3 Columnar Location of Raw Material and Sup 222
  4ply Expense'//10X,'4 Columnar Location of Variable and Fixed Expe 223
  5nses'//10X,'5 Columnar Organization of Facilities and Depreciatio 224
  6n Methods'//10X,'6 Useful Life and Salvage Value of Facilities'// 225
  710X,'7 Periods of Lag for Depreciation Expense'/// SELECTION: ',I 226
  82,/) 227
  READ (0,152) IVALUE 228
  IF (IVALUE.EQ.0) GOTO 150 229
  GOTO (201,202,203,204,205,206,207),IVALUE 230
142 WRITE(0,48) 231
  WRITE (0,155) ICOMND 232
155 FORMAT (/ ' INTEGER COMMANDS TO BE SELECTED FOR THE RUN'//5X, 'Ente 233
  1r Code Number Corresponding to Selection, and Key <Return>'///10X, 234
  2'1 Selection of Desired Output Schedules'//10X,'2 Specification 235
  3of Level Payment Plans and Income Tax Brackets'/// SELECTION: ',I 236
  42,/) 237
  READ (0,152) ICOMND 238
  IF (ICOMND.EQ.0) GOTO 150 239
  GOTO (301,302),ICOMND 240
143 WRITE(0,48) 241
  WRITE (0,156) ICOEF 242
156 FORMAT (/ ' RATES AND OTHER DECIMAL VALUES FOR THE RUN'//2X, 'Enter 243
  1Code Number Corresponding to Selection, and Key <Return>'// 4X,'1 244
  2 Income Tax Rates, Inflation Rates and Interest Rates'// 4X,'2 Lo 245
  3an Grace Periods, Repayment Periods and Operating Margins'// 4X,'3 246
  4 Factors for Computing Working Capital Requirements'// 4X,'4 Fac 247
  5tors for Computing Accounts Payable and Borrowings'// 4X,'5 Distr 248
  6ibution of Long-Term Loan Repayments by Period'// 4X,'6 Distribut 249
  7ion of Medium-Term Loan Repayments by Period'// 4X,'7 Distributio 250
  8n of Bond and Security Retirements by Period'// 4X,'8 Specified D 251
  9epreciation Rates for Income Tax Purposes (Years 1-10)'//4X,'9 Sp 252
  Aecified Depreciation Rates for Income Tax Purposes (Years 11-20)'/ 253
  B/' SELECTION: ',I2,/) 254
  READ (0,152) ICOEF 255
  IF (ICOEF.EQ.0) GOTO 150 256

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GOTO (401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409),ICOEF 257
201 WRITE (0,2)YRS,AP,IYEAR,LMTP,IFIRST,NFAC,NWC,NREV,NEXP 258
2 FORMAT (' READ NUMBER OF PERIODS AND ORGANIZATION OF DATA COLUMNS 259
1IN THE CASH FLOW'//5X, 'Enter appropriate substitute values for ea 260
2ch variable'/5X,'in sequence, with one blank space between entries 261
3, and then <return>.'// ' TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS IN CASH FLOW:',3X,F 262
44.1,' (Enter as 09.0, 14.0, 15.2, etc.).'// ' NUMBER OF ACCOUNTING 263
5PERIODS PER YEAR:',F4.1,2X,'(Enter as 01.0, 04.0, 12.0, etc.).'// 264
6 FIRST CALENDAR YEAR IN CASH FLOW:',11X,I5,3X,'(Enter four-digit n 265
7umber).'// ' FIRST PERIOD TO START WITHDRAWING EXTRA CASH:',1X,I3,3X 266
8,'(Enter as 1, 8, etc.).'// ' FIRST YEAR IN CASH FLOW SUBJECT TO INC 267
9OME TAX:',I3,3X,'(Enter as 0, 4, etc.).'// ' NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF F 268
AACILITIES OUTLAY:',7X,I3,3X,'(Enter as 2, 3, etc.).'// ' NUMBER OF C 269
BOLUMNS OF WORKING CAPITAL:',9X,I3,3X,'(Enter as 1, 2, etc.).'// ' N 270
CUMBER OF COLUMNS OF REVENUE AND INCOME:',6X,I3,3X,'(Enter as 2, 3, 271
D etc.).'// ' NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF EXPENSES:',16X,I3,3X,'(Enter as 3, 272
E 5, etc.).'// ' SELECTIONS: ' / ) 273
READ (0,489) YRS,AP,IYEAR,LMTP,IFIRST,NFAC,NWC,NREV,NEXP 274
489 FORMAT (2F5.0,I4,8I2) 275
GOTO 141 276
202 WRITE (0,14)IPROD1,IPROD2,IPROD3,IBYP1,IBYP2,IBYP3,INC1,INC2,INC3 277
14 FORMAT ('// COLUMNAR LOCATION OF SALES AND INCOME IN CASH FLOW:'//5 278
1X,'Enter appropriate substitute integer values for each variable i 279
2n'/5X,'sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <r 280
3eturn>.'// ' FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING PRODUCT SALES:',3X,I3,3X,'(Ent 281
4er as 06, 08, etc.).'// ' SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING PRODUCT SALES:',2 282
5X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING PRODUCT SALE 283
6S:',3X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING BYPROD 284
7UCT SALES:',1X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' SECOND COLUMN CONTAININ 285
8G BYPRODUCT SALES:',I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' THIRD COLUMN CONTA 286
9ING BYPRODUCT SALES:',3X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' FIRST COLUMN 287
A CONTAINING OTHER INCOME:',4X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' SECOND C 288
BOLUMN CONTAINING OTHER INCOME:',3X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' THI 289
CRD COLUMN CONTAINING OTHER INCOME:',4X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// 290
D' SELECTIONS: ' / ) 291
READ (0,1) IPROD1,IPROD2,IPROD3,IBYP1,IBYP2,IBYP3,INC1,INC2,INC3 292
GOTO 141 293
203 WRITE(0,15)IPURC1,IPURC2,IPURC3,ISUPY1,ISUPY2,ISUPY3,IVAR1,IVAR2 294
15 FORMAT ('// COLUMNAR LOCATION OF RAW MATERIAL, SUPPLY AND VARIABLE 295
1EXPENSE:'//5X,'Enter appropriate substitute integer values for eac 296
2h variable in'/5X,'sequence, with one blank space between entries, 297
3 and then <return>.'// ' FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING RAW MATERIAL PURCH 298
4ASES:',1X,I3,3X,'(Enter as 06, 10, etc.).'// ' SECOND COLUMN CONTAIN 299
5ING RAW MATERIAL PURCHASES:',I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' THIRD CO 300
6LUMN CONTAINING RAW MATERIAL PURCHASES:',1X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above 301
7).'// ' FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING SUPPLY PURCHASES:',7X,I3,3X,'(Enter 302
8 as above).'// ' SECOND COLUMN CONTAINING SUPPLY PURCHASES:',6X,I3, 303
93X,'(Enter as above).'// ' THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING SUPPLY PURCHASES: 304
A:',6X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE 305
BE EXPENSE:',7X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' SECOND COLUMN CONTAININ 306
CG VARIABLE EXPENSE:',6X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'// ' SELECTIONS:' / 307
H) 308

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      READ (0,1)IPURC1,IPURC2,IPURC3,ISUPY1,ISUPY2,ISUPY3,IVAR1,IVAR2      309
      GOTO 141                                                                310
204 WRITE (0,16) IVAR3,IVAR4,IVAR5,IFIX1,IFIX2,IFIX3,IFIX4,IFIX5          311
16  FORMAT (' COLUMNAR LOCATION OF VARIABLE AND FIXED EXPENSES: '//5X,    312
1   'Enter appropriate substitute integer values for each variable in      313
2   '//5X,'sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <re    314
3   turn>).'/// THIRD COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE EXPENSE:',1X,I3,3X,'(     315
4   Enter as 08, 11, etc.).'/// FOURTH COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE EXPEN    316
5   SE:',I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'/// FIFTH COLUMN CONTAINING VARIABLE    317
6   EXPENSE:',1X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'/// FIRST COLUMN CONTAINING     318
7   FIXED EXPENSE:',4X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'/// SECOND COLUMN CONT    319
8   AINING FIXED EXPENSE:',3X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'/// THIRD COLUMN    320
9   CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE:',4X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'/// FOURTH     321
A   COLUMN CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE:',3X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above).'///     322
B   FIFTH COLUMN CONTAINING FIXED EXPENSE:',4X,I3,3X,'(Enter as above)    323
C   .'/// SELECTIONS: '/')                                                324
      READ (0,1) IVAR3,IVAR4,IVAR5,IFIX1,IFIX2,IFIX3,IFIX4,IFIX5          325
      GOTO 141                                                                326
205 WRITE (0,17) NBLDG,NEQUIP,(METH(J),J=1,6)                             327
17  FORMAT(' COLUMNAR ORGANIZATION OF FACILITIES AND DEPRECIATION MET     328
1   HODS CODES: '/5X, 'Enter as two-digit integer numbers in sequence,     329
2   with one '/5X,'blank space between entries, and then <return>.'///     330
3   NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF BUILDINGS OUTLAY:',I3,3X,' (Enter as 02, 03,    331
4   etc.).' / ' NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF EQUIPMENT OUTLAY:',I3,3X,' (Enter    332
5   as above).' / ' DEPRECIATION METHOD CODES IN SEQUENCE BY COLUMN (1     333
6   through 6): '/2X,'Col. 1:',I3,' Col. 2:',I3,' Col. 3:',I3,' Col      334
7   4:',I3,' Col. 5:',I3,' Col. 6:',I3/// Depreciation Codes are as      335
8   follows: '/10X,'01 Straight Line'/10X,'02 Sum of Years Digit'/10     336
9   X,'03 Declining Balance at 2.00'/10X,'04 Declining Balance at 1.     337
A   75'/10X,'05 Declining Balance at 1.50'/10X,'06 Present Value at      338
B   8 Percent'/10X,'07 Present Value at 10 Percent'/10X,'08 Present      339
C   Value at 12 Percent'/10X,'09 Present Value at 15 Percent'/10X,'-     340
D   1 Specified Rates by Year for Income Tax Purposes'/14X,'(Rates Su    341
E   pplied by User).'/// SELECTIONS: '/')                                  342
      READ (0,1) NBLDG,NEQUIP,(METH(J),J=1,6)                             343
      GOTO 141                                                                344
206 WRITE (0,18) (LIFE(J),J=1,6),(ISAL(J),J=1,3)                          345
18  FORMAT (' USEFUL LIFE AND SALVAGE VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE FACILITIES     346
1   : '//5X,'Enter appropriate years and percentages as whole numbers i    347
2   n'//5X,'sequence, with one blank space between entries, and then <r    348
3   eturn>).'/// USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN FIRST COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'    349
4   (Enter years as 05, etc.).'/// USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN SECOND     350
5   COLUMN:',I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/// USEFUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN     351
6   THIRD COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/// USEFUL LIFE OF FACI    352
7   LITIES IN FOURTH COLUMN:',I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/// USEFUL LIFE     353
8   OF FACILITIES IN FIFTH COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/// USE    354
9   FUL LIFE OF FACILITIES IN SIXTH COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as above    355
A   ).'/// SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN FIRST COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'    356
B   (Enter as 05, etc.).' / ' SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN SECOND     357
C   COLUMN:',I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/// SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIE    358
D   S IN THIRD COLUMN:', 1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/// SELECTIONS: '    359
E   /)                                                                      360

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      READ (0,1) (LIFE(J),J=1,6),(ISAL(J),J=1,3) 361
      GOTO 141 362
207 WRITE (0,19) (ISAL(J),J=4,6),(LG(J),J=1,6) 363
  19 FORMAT ('/ SALVAGE VALUE AND PERIODS OF DEPRECIATION LAG BY COLUMN 364
  1 OF FACILITIES:'/5X, ' Enter as whole two-digit numbers in sequenc 365
  2e, with'/5X,' one blank space between entries, and then <return>.' 366
  3// ' SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN 4TH COLUMN:',2X,I3,1X,'(Ent 367
  4er Percent as 06, etc.).' /' SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACILITIES IN FI 368
  5FTH COLUMN:',I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/ ' SALVAGE PERCENT FOR FACI 369
  6LITIES IN SIXTH COLUMN:',I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/ ' NUMBER OF P 370
  7ERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN FIRST COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as 0 371
  85, etc.).'/ ' NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN SECOND CO 372
  9LUMN:',I3,1X, '(Enter as above).'/ ' NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPR 373
  AECIATION IN THIRD COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/ ' NUMBER O 374
  BF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN FOURTH COLUMN:',I3,1X,'(Enter as 375
  Cabove).'/ ' NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIATION IN FIFTH COLUMN: 376
  D',1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/ ' NUMBER OF PERIODS TO LAG DEPRECIA 377
  ETION IN SIXTH COLUMN:',1X,I3,1X,'(Enter as above).'/ ' SELECTIONS: 378
  F '/') 379
      READ (0,1) (ISAL(J),J=4,6),(LG(J),J=1,6) 380
      GOTO 141 381
301 WRITE (0,20) IFR,NODS,NOOS,NOSA,NOLB,NOBS,IFRR,NBOND,LMTS 382
  20 FORMAT ('/ COMMANDS FOR DESIRED CALCULATIONS AND OUTPUT SCHEDULES: 383
  1//5X,' Enter Code Commands, 0 = No, 1 = Yes, for each one in 384
  2'/5X,' sequence, with one space between entries, and then <return> 385
  3.'// COMPUTE FINANCIAL RATIOS:',16X,I3,3X,' (Enter 0 or 1).'/ ' OM 386
  4IT PRINTING DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES:',4X,I3,3X,' (Enter 0 or 1).'/ 387
  6' OMIT PRINTING OPERATING STATEMENT:',7X,I3,3X,' (Enter 0 or 1).'/ 388
  7' OMIT PRINTING SOURCE AND USE STATEMENT:',2X,I3,3X,' (Enter 0 or 389
  81).'/ ' OMIT PRINTING LOAN BALANCE SCHEDULE:',5X,I3,4X,'(Enter 0 o 390
  9r 1).'/ ' OMIT PRINTING BALANCE SHEETS:',12X,I3,3X,' (Enter as 0 or 391
  A 1).'/ ' CREATE FILE FOR COMPUTING FINANCIAL RATE OF RETURN (FRR): 392
  B',I3, '(Enter as 0 or 1).'/ ' BONDS AND SECURITIES USED IN FINAN 393
  CCING:',2X,I3,3X,' (Enter as 0 or 1).'/ ' WITHDRAW EXTRA CASH FROM 394
  DCAPITAL SURPLUS:',I3,3X,' (Enter 0 or 1).'/ ' SELECTIONS: '/' 395
      READ (0,482) IFR,NODS,NOOS,NOSA,NOLB,NOBS,IFRR,NBOND,LMTS 396
482 FORMAT (I1,8(1X,I1)) 397
      GOTO 142 398
302 WRITE (0,21) LPLT,LPIT,IPLT,IPIT,MIN,MED,MAX 399
  21 FORMAT('/ ' LEVEL PAYMENT SCHEDULES AND INCOME TAX BRACKETS:'/5X,' 400
  1 Enter Commands and Values as integer numbers in sequence, with'/6 401
  2X,'one blank space between entries.'// ' LEVEL PAYMENT PLAN FOR LONG 402
  3G-TERN LOANS:',2X,I3,1X, '(Enter as 0 (No) or 1 (Yes).'/ ' LEVEL PA 403
  4YMENT PLAN FOR MEDIUM-TERM LOANS:',I3,1X, '(Enter as 0 or 1).'/ ' 404
  5PRINT AMORTIZATION FACTORS FOR LONG-TERM LOANS:', 2X,I3,1X, '(Ente 405
  6r 0 or 1).'/ ' PRINT AMORTIZATION FACTORS FOR MEDIUM-TERM LOANS:',I 406
  73,1X, '(Enter as 0 or 1).'/ ' STARTING INCOME LEVEL OF FIRST TAX B 407
  8RACKET:',2X,I6/5X,'(Enter as five-digit integer, e.g., 01000, 1300 408
  90 etc.)'/ ' STARTING INCOME LEVEL OF MIDDLE TAX BRACKET:',1X,I6,1X, 409
  A'Enter as above).'/ ' STARTING INCOME LEVEL OF HIGHEST TAX BRACKET: 410
  B',I6,1X,'(Enter as above).'/ ' SELECTIONS: '/' 411
      READ (0,22) LPLT,LPIT,IPLT,IPIT,MIN,MED,MAX 412

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22 FORMAT (I1,3(1X,I1),3I6) 413
   IF (MIN.LT.1000) IMIL = 0 414
   IF (MIN.GE.1000) IMIL = 1 415
   GOTO 142 416
401 WRITE (0,55) R1,R2,R3,RATEFT,RATEIF,RATEBS,RATELT,RATEIT,RATENP 417
55 FORMAT (/ ' INCOME TAX RATES, INFLATION RATES, AND INTEREST RATES:' 418
   1/5X, 'Enter as decimal fractions with four digits in sequence,' /5 419
   2X, 'with one blank space between entries, and then <return>.'/// 420
   3INCOME TAX RATE OF FIRST BRACKET:',2X,F6.3. ' (Enter as 0.125, et 421
   4c.)' / ' INCOME TAX RATE OF MIDDLE BRACKET:',1X,F6.3,1X, '(Enter as 422
   5 above).' / ' INCOME TAX RATE OF HIGHEST BRACKET:',F6.3,1X, '(Enter 423
   6 as above).'/// AVERAGE PAST INFLATION RATE PER YEAR FOR UPDATING 424
   7CASH FLOW:', F6.3/5X, '(Enter as 0.035, 0.080, 0.113, etc.) 425
   8.' / ' ANTICIPATED FUTURE INFLATION RATE PER YEAR:',5X,F6.3, ' (Ent 426
   9er as above).'/// ANNUAL INTEREST RATE ON BONDS AND SECURITIES:',3 427
   AX,F6.3, '(Enter as above).' / ' ANNUAL INTEREST RATE ON LONG-TERM L 428
   BOANS:',8X,F6.3, '(Enter as above).'/// ANNUAL INTEREST RATE ON MED 429
   CIUM-TERM LOANS:',6X,F6.3, '(Enter as above).' / ' ANNUAL INTEREST R 430
   DATE ON SHORT-TERM NOTES PAYABLE:',F5.3,1X, '(Enter as above).'/// 431
   ESELECTIONS: '/') 432
   READ (0,13) R1,R2,R3,RATEFT,RATEIF,RATEBS,RATELT,RATEIT,RATENP 433
   GOTO 143 434
402 WRITE (0,56) DEYBS,DEYLT,DEYIT,PAYBS,PAYLT,PAYIT,PROMAR,BYFMAR,PRE 435
   1PAY 436
56 FORMAT(/ ' GRACE PERIODS AND REPAYMENT PERIODS ON LOANS, AND GROSS 437
   1HANDLING MARGINS:'///2X, 'Enter as 5-space decimal numbers in sequen 438
   2ce, and then <return>.'/// NUMBER OF ACCOUNTING PERIODS OF GRACE B 439
   3BEFORE RETIRING BONDS:', 440
   4F5.1/2X, '(Enter as three-digit number plus one decimal point, as 0 441
   505.0, 011.0, etc.)' / ' NUMBER OF GRACE PERIODS BEFORE LONG-TERM L 442
   6OAN REPAYMENT:'F5.1,1X, '(Enter as above).' / ' NUMBER OF GRACE PERI 443
   7ODS BEFORE MEDIUM LOAN REPAYMENT:',3X,F5.1,1X, '(Enter as above).' / 444
   8/ ' NUMBER OF PERIODS FOR RETIREMENT OF BONDS:',9X,F5.1,1X, '(Enter 445
   9as above).' / ' NUMBER OF PERIODS FOR REPAYMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS:' 446
   A,F5.1, '(Enter as above).' / ' NUMBER OF PERIODS OF REPAYMENT OF ME 447
   BDIUM LOANS:',4X,F5.1, '(Enter as above).'/// AVERAGE HANDLING MARG 448
   CIN ON MAIN PRODUCTS:',F5.3,1X, '(Enter as 0.084, 0.135, etc.)' / ' A 449
   DVERAGE HANDLING MARGIN ON BYPRODUCTS:',3X,F5.3, '(Enter as above). 450
   E' / ' FRACTION OF OPERATING EXPENSE IN PREPAID EXPENSE:',1X,F5.3,1X, 451
   F'(Enter as above).'/// SELECTIONS: '/') 452
   READ (0,13) DEYBS,DEYLT,DEYIT,PAYBS,PAYLT,PAYIT,PROMAR,BYPMAR,PREP 453
   1AY 454
   GOTO 143 455
403 WRITE (0,57) CASH1,CASH2,RAWINV,PROINV,BYPINV,SUPINV,PROAR,BYPAR, 456
   1OTHAR 457
57 FORMAT (/ ' FACTORS FOR COMPUTING TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT 458
   1S:'/5X, 'Enter four-digit decimal fractions for each item in sequ 459
   2ence'/5X, 'with one space between entries, and then <return>.'/// F 460
   3RACTION OF LOSS KEPT IN CASH BALANCE:',13X,F5.3,1X, '(Enter a 461
   4s 0.250, etc.)' / ' FRACTION OF OPERATING COSTS IN CASH BALANCE:' 462
   5,7X,F5.3,1X, '(Enter as above).'/// FRACTION OF RAW MATERIALS PURCH 463
   6ASES IN INVENTORY:',2X,F5.3, '(Enter as above).' / ' FRACTION OF FIN 464

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7ISHED PRODUCTS IN INVENTORY:',8X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' FRAC 465
8TION OF BYPRODUCTS IN INVENTORY:',15X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' 466
9FRACTION OF SUPPLY PURCHASES IN INVENTORY:',9X,F5.3,' (Enter as ab 467
Aove).'/'' FRACTION OF PRODUCT SALES IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:',2X,F5 468
B.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' FRACTION OF BYPRODUCT SALES IN ACCOUNTS 469
CRECEIVABLE:',F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' FRACTION OF OTHER INCOME 470
DIN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:',3X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' SELECTION 471
ES: '/') 472
  READ (0,13) CASH1,CASH2,RAWINV,PROINV,BYPINV,SUPINV,PROAR,BYPAR, 473
  1OTHAR 474
  GOTO 143 475
404 WRITE (0,58) RAWAP,SUPAP,RATIO,ALLOC,EQLOAN,FALCAN,BOND,RES1,RES2 476
58 FORMAT ('/' FACTORS FOR COMPUTING ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND BORROWINGS:' 477
1/5X, 'Enter four-digit decimal fractions for each item in sequenc 478
2e'/5X,'with one space between entries, and then <return>.'/'' FACT 479
3OR FOR RAW MATERIAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:', 9X,F5.3,' (Enter as 0.025, 480
4 etc.).'/'' FACTOR FOR SUPPLIES ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:',13X,F5.3,' (Ente 481
5r as 0.144, etc.).'/'' RATIO OF CURRENT LIABILITIES TO CURRENT ASS 482
6ETS:',3X,F5.3,' (Enter as 0.500, etc.).'/'' FRACTION OF NET EARNING 483
7S ALLOCATED TO SURPLUS:',4X,F5.3,' (Enter as 0.250, etc.).'/'' FRA 484
8CTION OF EQUIPMENT OUTLAY IN MEDIUM LOANS:',5X,F5.3,' (Enter as 0. 485
9650, etc.).'/'' FRACTION OF FACILITIES OUTLAY IN LONG-TERM LOANS:', 486
A1X,F5.3,' (Enter as 0.600, etc.).'/'' FRACTION OF FIXED ASSETS IN B 487
BONDS AND SECURITIES:',1X,F5.3,' (Enter as 0.150, etc.).'/'' FRACTI 488
CON OF EARNINGS ADDED TO CAPITAL RESERVES:',3X,F5.3,' (Enter as 0.0 489
D50, etc.).'/'' LEVEL OFF OF RESERVES AS FRACTION OF TOTAL ASSETS:', 490
EF5.3,' (Enter as 0.250, etc.).'/'' SELECTIONS: '/') 491
  READ (0,13) RAWAP,SUPAP,RATIO,ALLOC,EQLOAN,FALOAN,BOND,RES1,RES2 492
  GOTO 143 493
405 WRITE (0,59) (AMORTL(J),J=1,12) 494
59 FORMAT('////' MONTHLY (QUARTERLY) DISTRIBUTION OF REPAYMENTS ON LON 495
1G-TERM LOANS:' /5X,'Enter three-digit decimal fraction for each mo 496
2nth in sequence'/5X,'with one space between entries, and then <ret 497
3urn>. Use only'/5X,'as many entries as there are accounting perio 498
4ds per year.' //'' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIRST PERIOD: 499
5',2X,F6.3,' (Enter as .250, etc.).'/'' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT I 500
6N SECOND PERIOD:',2X,F5.3,' (Enter as .155, etc.).', //'' FRACTIO 501
7N OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN THIRD PERIOD:',3X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).' 502
8//'' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FOURTH PERIOD:',2X,F5.3,' (Enter 503
9 as above).'/ ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIFTH PERIOD:',3X,F5 504
A.3,' (Enter as above).'/ ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SIXTH PER 505
BIOD:',3X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT I 506
CN SEVENTH PERIOD:',1X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/ ' FRACTION OF ANN 507
DUAL PAYMENT IN EIGHTH PERIOD:',2X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' FRAC 508
ETION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN NINTH PERIOD:',3X,F5.3,' (Enter as above 509
F).'/'' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TENTH PERIOD:',3X,F5.3,' (Ent 510
Ger as above).'/'' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN ELEVENTH PERIOD:',F 511
H5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TWELFTH P 512
IERIOD:',1X,F5.3,' (Enter as above).'/'' SELECTIONS: '/') 513
  READ (0,413) (AMORTL(J),J=1,12) 514
  GOTO 143 515
406 WRITE (0,60) (AMORTD(J),J=1,12) 516

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60 FORMAT(///// MONTHLY (QUARTERLY) DISTRIBUTION OF REPAYMENTS ON MED 517
1IUM-TERM LOANS: '/ 5X, 'Enter three-digit decimal fraction for each 518
2month in sequence' /5X, 'with one space between entries, and then <r 519
3return>. Use only' /5X, 'as many entries as there are accounting per 520
4iods per year.' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIRST PERIOD: 521
5',3X,F6.3, ' (Enter as .250, etc.)' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT I 522
6N SECOND PERIOD: ',3X,F5.3, ' (Enter as .155, etc.)' // ' FRACTI 523
7ON OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN THIRD PERIOD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above). 524
8'// ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FOURTH PERIOD: ',3X,F5.3, ' (Ente 525
9r as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIFTH PERIOD: ', 4X,F 526
A5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SIXTH PER 527
BIOD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT I 528
CN SEVENTH PERIOD: ',2X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNU 529
DAL PAYMENT IN EIGHTH PERIOD: ',3X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACT 530
EION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN NINTH PERIOD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above) 531
F.' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TENTH PERIOD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Ente 532
Gr as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN ELEVENTH PERIOD: ',1X 533
H,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TWELFTH 534
I PERIOD: ',2X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' SELECTIONS: '/' 535
READ (0,413) (AMORTD(J),J=1,12) 536
GOTO 143 537
407 WRITE (0,61) (AMORTB(J),J=1,12) 538
61 FORMAT(///// MONTHLY (QUARTERLY) DISTRIBUTION OF BOND AND SECURITY 539
1 RETIREMENTS: '/ 5X, 'Enter three-digit decimal fraction for each mo 540
2nth in sequence' /5X, 'with one space between entries, and then <ret 541
3urn>. Use only' /5X, 'as many entries as there are accounting perio 542
4ds per year.' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIRST PERIOD: ' 543
5,3X,F6.3, ' (Enter as .250, etc.)' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN 544
6 SECOND PERIOD: ',3X,F5.3, ' (Enter as .155, etc.)' // ' FRACTIO 545
7N OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN THIRD PERIOD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' 546
8'// ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FOURTH PERIOD: ',3X,F5.3, ' (Enter 547
9 as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN FIFTH PERIOD: ',4X,F5. 548
A3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN SIXTH PERIO 549
BD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN 550
CSEVENTH PERIOD: ',2X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL 551
D PAYMENT IN EIGHTH PERIOD: ',3X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTIO 552
EN OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN NINTH PERIOD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' 553
F'// ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TENTH PERIOD: ',4X,F5.3, ' (Enter 554
Gas above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN ELEVENTH PERIOD: ',1X,F 555
H5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' FRACTION OF ANNUAL PAYMENT IN TWELFTH P 556
IERIOD: ',2X,F5.3, ' (Enter as above).' // ' SELECTIONS: '/' 557
READ (0,413) (AMORTB(J),J=1,12) 558
GOTO 143 559
408 DO 108 J=1,6 560
IF (METH(J).GE.0) GOTO 108 561
WRITE (0,62) (RATX(J,K),K=1,10) 562
62 FORMAT(///// SPECIFIED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION RATES FOR INCOME TAX P 563
1URPOSES (YEARS 1-10): '//5X, 'Include this data as three-digit decim 564
2al fraction for each column of' /5X, 'facilities with depreciation m 565
3ethod code of -1; enter for each period in' /5X, 'sequence, with one 566
4 blank space between entries, and then <return>.' // ' DEPRECIATION 567
5RATE FOR FIRST YEAR: ',3X,F6.3, ' (Enter as .085, etc.)' // ' DEPRECIA 568

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6TION RATE FOR SECOND YEAR:',2X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' DEPRECI 569
7ATION RATE FOR THIRD YEAR:',3X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' DEPREC 570
8IATION RATE FOR FOURTH YEAR:',2X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' DEPRE 571
9CIATION RATE FOR FIFTH YEAR:',3X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' DEPRE 572
ACIATION RATE FOR SIXTH YEAR:',3X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' DEPR 573
BECIATION RATE FOR SEVENTH YEAR:',1X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' DE 574
CPRECIATION RATE FOR EIGHTH YEAR:',2X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' D 575
DEPRECIATION RATE FOR NINTH YEAR:',3X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' D 576
EEPRECIATION RATE FOR TENTH YEAR:',3X,F6.3,' (Enter as above). '/' 577
FSELECTIONS: '/') 578
  READ (0,414) (RATX(J,K),K=1,10) 579
108 CONTINUE 580
  GOTO 143 581
409 DO 478 J=1,6 582
  IF (METH(J).GE.0) GOTO 478 583
  WRITE (0,63) (RATX(J,K),K=11,20) 584
63 FORMAT('///// SPECIFIED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION RATES FOR INCOME TAX P 585
PURPOSES (YEARS 11-20): '//5X,'Include this data as three-digit deci 586
2mal fraction for each column of'/5X,'facilities with depreciation 587
3method code of -1; enter for each period in'/5X,'sequence, with on 588
4e blank space between entries, and then <return>.'/' DEPRECIATION 589
5 RATE FOR 11TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as .085, etc.). '/' DEPRECIAT 590
6ION RATE FOR 12TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATIO 591
7N RATE FOR 13TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATION 592
8RATE FOR 14TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATION R 593
9ATE FOR 15TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATION RA 594
ATE FOR 16TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATION RAT 595
BE FOR 17TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATION RATE 596
C FOR 18TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATION RATE 597
DFOR 19TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' DEPRECIATION RATE F 598
EOR 20TH YEAR:',F6.3,1X,'(Enter as above). '/' SELECTIONS: '/') 599
  READ (0,414) (RATX(J,K),K=11,20) 600
478 CONTINUE 601
  GOTO 143 602
290 CONTINUE 603
  IY = YRS + .45 604
  IYP = (AP*YRS)+.45 605
  IXP = IYP + 1 606
  IZP = IYP + 10 607
  IL = IP - 1 608
  JFAC1 = 1 609
  JFAC2 = JFAC1+NFAC-1 610
  JWC1 = JFAC2+1 611
  JWC2 = JWC1+NWC-1 612
  JREV1 = JWC2+1 613
  JREV2 = JREV1+NREV-1 614
  JEXP1 = JREV2+1 615
  JEXP2 = JEXP1+NEXP-1 616
  IF (JEXP2.LE.8) NCARDS = 1 617
  IF (JEXP2.GT.8) NCARDS = 2 618
  IF (NCARDS.EQ.1) NC = 8 619
  IF (NCARDS.EQ.2) NC = 13 620

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NTOT = NFAC + NWC 621
IF (NTOT.LT.3) MTOT = 1 622
IF (NTOT.EQ.3) MTOT = 2 623
IF (NTOT.GT.3) MTOT = 3 624
NCOMB = NTOT + NREV + NEXP 625
IF (NCOMB.GT.10) MCOMB = NCOMB-10 626
LBDG = 1 + NBLDG 627
IEQUIP=NBLDG+1 628
LEQUIP=NBLDG+NEQUIP 629
JEQUIP=IEQUIP+1 630
KEQUIP=LEQUIP+1 631
IF (IMENU.EQ.1) GOTO 69 632
READ (INF,100) IHEAD 633
READ (INF,24) MEASR1,MEASR2 634
READ (INF,101) HEADI 635
READ (INF,101) HEADJ 636
READ (INF,100) HEADK 637
READ (INF,101) HEADL 638
69 IF (JEXP2.LE.13) GOTO 210 639
WRITE (NPR,113) JEXP2 640
113 FORMAT (' ', 'STOPPED. TOTAL ENTRY COLUMNS = 13. YOU HAVE ', I3) 641
STOP 642
C 643
C II. READ TITLES, HEADERS AND FOOTNOTES FOR OUTPUT TABLES 644
C 645
210 WRITE (0,31) 646
31 FORMAT ('/' TO BYPASS TYPING IN TITLE, HEADERS, AND FOOTNOTES' / 5X, 647
1'1. Type 0 to bypass; type 1 to not bypass.' // ' IF NOT BYP 648
2ASSING THIS STEP:' / 5X, '2. Insert two-line title for your problem 649
3with <return>' / 8X, 'at the end of each line.' / 5X, '3. Insert Monetar 650
4y Unit as "DOLLARS", etc. and <return>' / 5X, '4. Insert four-l 651
5ine column header (printed as two-line decked headers).' / 8X, 'with 652
6<return> at the end of each line. Format is A8, 8A9 / 5A9.' 653
7 / ' SAMPLE HEADERS:' / 9X, 'Site and Plant Average Other 654
8 Product Other Service Fixed' / ' Variable Mkting Current 655
9Intrest Income' / ' Period Bldings Equip. Invntry Wrk Cap 656
ASales Sales Income Expense' / ' Expense Expense Deprec. E 657
Bxpense Tax' / 5X, '5. Insert four footnote lines (to be printed 658
C on two lines) with' / 8X, '<return> at the end of each line).' / 5X, ' 659
D6. Insert two-line facility headers (printed as 2-line decked head 660
Eers),' / 8X, 'with <return> at the end of each line. Format is A8, 8A 661
F9.' / ' SAMPLE FACILITIES HEADERS:' / 9X, 'Land and Mill Storage 662
G Office Rice Mill Grain Bagging Other' / ' Period Site Bu 663
Hilding Buildings Building Facility Equip. Equip. Assets' / 5X, 664
I'7. Insert four footnote lines for facilities schedule (to be prin 665
Jted on' / 8X, 'two lines) with <return> at the end of each line.' / ) 666
READ (0,152) IPASS 667
IF (IPASS.EQ.0) GOTO 65 668
READ (0,100) IHEAD 669
READ (0,24) MEASR1,MEASR2 670
READ (0,101) HEADI 671
READ (0,101) HEADJ 672

```

	READ (0,100) HEADK	673
	READ (0,101) HEADL	674
65	CONTINUE	675
	WRITE (0,51)	676
51	FORMAT (' COMMANDS FOR SUBSEQUENT RUNS: (Enter selection and <ret	677
	lurn>.)'///10X,'0 Retain default commands and titles for subsequen	678
	2t runs' //10X,'1 Save the new commands and titles for subsequent	679
	3runs'////////' SELECTION:'//)	680
	READ (0,152) IGO	681
	WRITE (0,32)	682
32	FORMAT (' PROGRAM WILL NOW READ THE CASH FLOW DATA AND DEVELOP FI	683
	1NANCIAL STATEMENTS'//5X,'The cash flow is read from the disk file,	684
	2 PROFDATA.RUN, in format of'/5X,'I3, 1X, A4, 8F9.0. If total data	685
	3 columns (NFAC+NWC+NREV+NEXP)'/5X, 'exceed 8, the remaining colum	686
	4ns of cash flow input are read next'/5X,'in the format of I3, 1X,	687
	5A4, 5F9.0.'//5X,'Following this, the facilities investment schedul	688
	6e is read from'/5X,'the same disk file in the format of I3, 1X, A4	689
	7, 8F9.0. Columnar'/5X,'order of data in the investment schedule i	690
	8s (1) Land and site, (2) Build-'//5X,'ings 1 to n, (3) Equipment 1	691
	9to m, and (4) Other assets (Col. 8).'/5X,'Type 1 and <return> to	692
	Ago back to the menu.'//5X,'Type 0 <return> or <return> to proceed t	693
	Bo program execution.' // NOTE: Prepare your printer or d	694
	Cisk drive to receive the'/8X,'output for the run before keying <re	695
	Dturn> here.'//8X,'To direct the output to the printer, type CTRL P	696
	E; to'/8X,'direct output to a disk file type > B:OUTPUT.ONE, etc.'/	697
	F/' SELECTION:'//)	698
	READ (0,152) IMENU	699
	WRITE (0,48)	700
	IF (IMENU.EQ.1) GOTO 150	701
C		702
C	III. READ THE PROJECTED CASH FLOW FROM DISK FILE	703
C		704
66	IYR = -1	705
	CALL CASHFLOW	706
	IF (RATIO.LE.0.0) RATIO = 0.001	707
	IF (RATEFT.EQ.0.0.AND.RATEIF.EQ.0.0) GOTO 148	708
	IF (NCARDS.EQ.2) J8=13	709
	IF (NCARDS.EQ.1) J8=8	710
	IF (RATEFT.EQ.0.0) GOTO 132	711
	FACTOX = 1.0+(RATEFT/AP)	712
	DO 130 I=1,IYP	713
	DO 130 J=1,J8	714
130	CASH(I,J)=CASH(I,J)*FACTOX	715
	DO 131 I=1,IYP	716
	DO 131 J=1,8	717
131	FAC(I,J)=FAC(I,J)*FACTOX	718
	IF (RATEIF.EQ.0.0) GOTO 148	719
132	BRATE = 1.0+(RATEIF/AP)	720
	DO 138 I=2,IYP	721
	ZI = FLOAT(I)	722
	DO 138 J=1,J8	723
138	CASH(I,J)=CASH(I,J)*BRATE**(ZI-1.)	724

DO 139 I=2,IYP	725
ZI = FLOAT(I)	726
DO 139 J=1,8	727
139 FAC(I,J)=FAC(I,J)*BRATE**(ZI-1.)	728
C	729
C IV. PRINT THE NEW HEADER INFORMATION, IF ORDERED, AND THE INPUT DATA	730
C	731
148 IF (IGO.EQ.0) GOTO 1480	732
OPEN (2,FILE='DEFAULT.NEW',STATUS='NEW')	733
WRITE (2,4) YRS,AP,IYEAR,LMTP,IFIRST,NFAC,NWC,NREV,NEXP	734
WRITE (2,1) IPROD1,IPROD2,IPROD3,IBYP1,IBYP2,IBYP3,INC1,INC2,INC3	735
WRITE (2,1) IPURC1,IPURC2,IPURC3,ISUPY1,ISUPY2,ISUPY3,IVAR1,IVAR2	736
WRITE (2,1) IVAR3,IVAR4,IVAR5,IFIX1,IFIX2,IFIX3,IFIX4,IFIX5	737
WRITE (2,1) NBLDG,NEQUIP,(METH(J),J=1,6)	738
WRITE (2,1) (LIFE(J),J=1,6),(ISAL(J),J=1,3)	739
WRITE (2,1) (ISAL(J),J=4,6),(LG(J),J=1,6)	740
WRITE (2,1) IFR,NODS,NOOS,NOSA,NOLB,NOBS,IFRR,NBOND,LMTS	741
IF (IMIL.EQ.1) MIN = MIN/1000	742
IF (IMIL.EQ.1) MED = MED/1000	743
IF (IMIL.EQ.1) MAX = MAX/1000	744
WRITE (2,7) LPLT,LPIT,IPLT,IPIT,MIN,MED,MAX,IMIL	745
WRITE (2,13) R1,R2,R3,RATEFT,RATEIF,RATEBS,RATELT,RATEIT,RATENP	746
WRITE (2,13) DEYBS,DEYLT,DEYIT,PAYBS,PAYLT,PAYIT,PROMAR,BYPMAR,	747
1PREPAY	748
WRITE (2,13) CASH1,CASH2,RAWINV,PROINV,BYPINV,SUPINV,PROAR,BYPAR,	749
1OTHAR	750
WRITE (2,13) RAWAP,SUPAP,RATIO,ALLOC,EQLOAN,FALOAN,BOND,RES1,RES2	751
WRITE (2,413) (AMORTL(J),J=1,IP)	752
WRITE (2,413) (AMORTD(J),J=1,IP)	753
WRITE (2,413) (AMORTB(J),J=1,IP)	754
DO 4140 J=1,6	755
IF (METH(J).GE.0) GOTO 4140	756
WRITE (2,414) (RATX(J,K),K=1,10)	757
WRITE (2,414) (RATX(J,K),K=11,20)	758
4140 CONTINUE	759
WRITE (2,100) IHEAD	760
WRITE (2,24) MEASR1,MEASR2	761
WRITE (2,101) HEADI	762
WRITE (2,101) HEADJ	763
WRITE (2,100) HEADK	764
WRITE (2,101) HEADL	765
1480 CONTINUE	766
WRITE (NPR,112) MEASR1,MEASR2	767
WRITE (NPR,103) IHEAD	768
WRITE (NPR,102) HEADI	769
DO 162 I=1,IYP	770
IYR = IYR+1	771
IF (NCARDS.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,104) IYR,(CASH(I,J),J=1,8)	772
162 IF (NCARDS.EQ.2) WRITE (NPR,107) IYR,(CASH(I,J),J=1,13)	773
WRITE (NPR,123) HEADJ	774
WRITE (NPR,114) MEASR1,MEASR2	775
WRITE (NPR,89) IHEAD	776

WRITE (NPR,122) HEADK	777
IYR = -1	778
DO 163 I=1,IYP	779
IYR = IYR+1	780
163 WRITE (NPR,104) IYR,(FAC(I,J),J=1,8)	781
WRITE (NPR,133)(LIFE(J),J=1,6)	782
133 FORMAT (/ ' ASSET LIFE' ,7X,6I9)	783
WRITE (NPR,134) (ISAL(J),J=1,6)	784
134 FORMAT (/ ' PERCENT SALVAGE' ,2X,6I9)	785
WRITE (NPR,135) (METH(J),J=1,6)	786
135 FORMAT (/ ' METHOD OF DEPREC.' ,6I9)	787
WRITE (NPR,136)(LG(J),J=1,6)	788
136 FORMAT (/ ' PERIODS DEPR. LAG' ,6I9)	789
WRITE (NPR,123) HEADL	790
WRITE (NPR,54)	791
54 FORMAT ('1' , 38X,'A LISTING OF THE FINANCIAL FACTORS'/'+' ,38X, 134(' _ ')/)	792
WRITE (NPR,103) IHEAD	794
WRITE (NPR,25)	795
25 FORMAT (10X,'SALES MARGINS:' ,36X,'GRACE PERIOD ON LOANS (YRS):' 1/'+' ,9X,14(' _ '),36X,28(' _ '))	796
WRITE (NPR,26) PROMAR,DEYIT	798
26 FORMAT (15X,'MAIN PRODUCTS' ,14X,F8.3,15X,'MEDIUM-TERM LOANS' , 115X,F8.1)	799
WRITE (NPR,27) BYPMAR,DEYLT	801
27 FORMAT (16X,'BYPRODUCTS' ,16X,F8.3,15X,'LONG-TERM LOANS' ,17X,F8.1)	802
WRITE (NPR,28) DEYBS	803
28 FORMAT (65X,'BONDS & SECURITIES' ,14X,F8.1/)	804
WRITE (NPR,29) IFIRST	805
29 FORMAT (10X,'INCOME TAX RATE STARTING YEAR' ,I4,':' ,16X,'REPAYMENT 1PERIOD ON LOANS (YEARS):'/'+' ,9X,34(' _ '),16X,34(' _ '))	806
WRITE (NPR,30) MIN,MED,R1,PAYIT	807
30 FORMAT (15X,'FROM ' ,I8,4X,'TO' ,I8,F8.3,15X,'MEDIUM-TERM LOANS' , 115X,F8.1)	809
WRITE (NPR,67) MED,MAX,R2,PAYLT	810
67 FORMAT (15X,'FROM ' ,I8,4X,'TO' ,I8,F8.3,15X,'LONG-TERM LOANS' , 117X,F8.1)	811
WRITE (NPR,68) MAX,R3,PAYBS	812
68 FORMAT (15X,'OVER' ,1X,I8,14X,F8.3,15X,'BONDS & SECURITIES' ,14X, 1F8.1/)	813
WRITE (NPR,33)	814
33 FORMAT (10X,'ANNUAL INTEREST RATES:' ,28X,'AVERAGE INVENTORIES BY P 1ERIOD:'/'+' ,9X,22(' _ '),28X,30(' _ '))	815
WRITE (NPR,34) RATENP,RAWINV	817
34 FORMAT (15X,'SHORT-TERM LOANS' ,11X,F8.3,15X,'RAW MATERIALS (X PURC 1HASES)' ,3X,F10.3)	818
WRITE (NPR,35) RATEIT,SUPINV	819
35 FORMAT (15X,'MEDIUM-TERM LOANS' ,10X,F8.3,15X,'SUPPLIES (X PURCHASE 1S)' ,8X,F10.3)	820
WRITE (NPR,36) RATELT,PROINV	821
36 FORMAT (15X,'LONG-TERM LOANS' ,12X,F8.3,15X,'MAIN PRODUCTS (X SALES 1 VOLUME)' ,F10.3)	822
	823
	824
	825
	826
	827
	828

WRITE (NPR,37) RATEBS,BYPINV	829
37 FORMAT (15X,'BONDS & SECURITIES',9X,F8.3,16X,'BYPRODUCTS (X SALES	830
1VOLUME)',2X,F10.3/)	831
WRITE (NPR,38)	832
38 FORMAT (10X,'FRACTION OF MEDIUM-TERM LOAN REPAYMENTS BY PERIOD',	833
11X,'FRACTION OF LONG-TERM LOAN REPAYMENTS BY PERIOD: '/'+' ,9X,	834
249(' _ '),1X,48(' _ '))	835
NPER = 0	836
DO 703 I=1,IP	837
NPER = NPER+1	838
703 WRITE (NPR,39) NPER,AMORTD(I),NPER,AMORTL(I)	839
39 FORMAT(' ',14X,'PERIOD',I4,17X,F8.3,15X,'PERIOD',I4,20X,F10.3)	840
IF (NBOND.NE.1) GOTO 9	841
WRITE (NPR,40)	842
40 FORMAT (10X,'FRACTION OF BOND & SECURITY PEPAYMENTS BY PERIOD: '/'	843
1'+',9X,49(' _ '))	844
NPER = 0	845
DO 8 I=1,IP	846
NPER = NPER+1	847
8 WRITE (NPR,41) NPER,AMORTB(I)	848
41 FORMAT (' ',14X,'PERIOD',I4,17X,F8.3)	849
9 WRITE (NPR,42)	850
42 FORMAT (10X,'AVERAGE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:',22X,'FRACTION OF ASSET	851
1COST BORROWED: '/'+' ,9X,28(' _ '),22X,32(' _ '))	852
WRITE (NPR,43) PROAR,EQLOAN	853
43 FORMAT (15X,'MAIN PRODUCTS (X SALES)',4X,F8.3,15X,'MACHINERY & EQU	854
1IPMENT',9X,F10.3)	855
WRITE (NPR,44) BYPAR,FALOAN	856
44 FORMAT (16X,'BYPRODUCTS (X SALES)',6X,F8.3,15X,'LAND AND BUILDINGS	857
1',12X,F10.3)	858
WRITE (NPR,45) OTHAR,BOND	859
45 FORMAT (15X,'OTHER INCOME (X INCOME)',4X,F8.3,15X,'BONDS / TOTAL F	860
1IXED ASSETS',4X,F10.3/)	861
WRITE (NPR,46)	862
46 FORMAT (10X,'AVERAGE CASH BALANCE BY PERIOD:'19X,'FRACTIONAL ALLOC	863
1ATION OF EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD: '/'+' ,9X,31(' _ '),19X,49(' _ '))	864
WRITE (NPR,47) CASH1,RES1	865
47 FORMAT (15X,'FRACTION OF LOSS',11X,F8.3,15X,'TO CAPITAL RESERVES',	866
111X,F10.3)	867
WRITE (NPR,77) CASH2,ALLOC	868
77 FORMAT (15X,'FRACTION OF COSTS',9X,F9.3,15X,'TO EQUITY IN SURPLUS'	869
1,10X,F10.3/)	870
WRITE (NPR,49)	871
49 FORMAT (10X,'AVERAGE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:',25X,'BALANCE SHEET RATIOS:	872
1 '/'+' ,9X,26(' _ '),24X,21(' _ '))	873
WRITE (NPR,50) RAWAP,RATIO	874
50 FORMAT (15X,'RAW PRODUCTS (X PURCHASES)',F8.3,15X,'CURRENT LIAB.	875
1/ CURRENT ASSETS',F10.3)	876
WRITE (NPR,51) SUPAP,RES2	877
511 FORMAT (15X,'SUPPLIES (X PURCHASES)',5X,F8.3,15X,'CAP. RESERVES /	878
1TOTAL ASSETS',2X,F10.3/)	879
WRITE (NPR,52)	880

52	FORMAT (10X,'PREPAID EXPENSES: '/'+' ,9X,16('_'))	881
	WRITE (NPR,53) PREPAY,RATEIF	882
53	FORMAT (15X,'FRACTION OF CASH EXPENSE' ,3X,F8.3,10X,'PROJECTED ANNU	883
	1AL RATE OF INFLATION ' ,F10.3)	884
	WRITE (NPR,80)	885
	DO 165 I = 1,IYP	886
	IBDEPR(I) = 0	887
	IEDEPR(I) = 0	888
	ICLIAB(I) = 0	889
	INCOME(I) = 0	890
	INTRST(I) = 0	891
	NETBFT(I) = 0	892
	IEXPVR(I) = 0	893
	IEXPFX(I) = 0	894
	IOTHER(I) = 0	895
	JCASH(I) = 0	896
165	KA(I) = 0	897
C		898
C	V. COMBINE THE FIXED ASSETS FOR ANALYSIS	899
C		900
	DO 168 I=1,IYP	901
	FASSET(I) = 0.0	902
	PRATEI(I) = 0.0	903
	IF (NFAC.EQ.0) GOTO 168	904
	DO 166 K=1,JFAC2	905
166	FASSET(I) = FASSET(I) + CASH(I,K)	906
	DO 167 K=1,8	907
167	PRATEI(I) = PRATEI(I) + FAC(I,K)	908
	IF (PRATEI(I).GT.FASSET(I)+1.0.OR.PRATEI(I).LT.FASSET(I)-1.0) GOTO	909
	1169	910
168	CONTINUE	911
C		912
C	VI. COMPUTE LOAN REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST PAYMENTS	913
C		914
	JPR1 = DEYIT*AP	915
	JPR2 = DEYLT*AP	916
	JPR3 = DEYBS*AP	917
	JPR4 = PAYIT*AP	918
	JPR5 = PAYLT*AP	919
	JPR6 = PAYBS*AP	920
	JPR7 = JPR1+JPR4	921
	JPR8 = JPR2+JPR5	922
	JPR9 = JPR3+JPR6	923
	IF (PAYIT.EQ.0.0) PRATE1=0.0	924
	IF (PAYIT.NE.0.0) PRATE1=1.0/PAYIT	925
	IF (PAYLT.EQ.0.0) PRATE2=0.0	926
	IF (PAYLT.NE.0.0) PRATE2=1.0/PAYLT	927
	IF (PAYBS.EQ.0.0) PRATE3=0.0	928
	IF (PAYBS.NE.0.0) PRATE3=1.0/PAYBS	929
	AMORTB(1)=1.0	930
	AMORTL(1)=1.0	931
	AMORTD(1)=1.0	932

IF (IP.EQ.1) GOTO 173	933
DO 171 N=1,IL	934
AMORTB(1)=AMORTB(1)-AMORTB(N+1)	935
AMORTL(1)=AMORTL(1)-AMORTL(N+1)	936
171 AMORTD(1)=AMORTD(1)-AMORTD(N+1)	937
173 CONTINUE	938
IRP = 0	939
DO 176 I=1,IYP	940
PRATEI(I)=0.0	941
PRATEL(I)=0.0	942
PRATEB(I)=0.0	943
IRP = IRP+1	944
IF (I.LE.JPR1.OR.LPIT.EQ.1) GOTO 172	945
PRATEI(I)=PRATE1*AMORTD(IRP)	946
172 IF (I.LE.JPR2.OR.LPLT.EQ.1) GOTO 174	947
PRATEL(I)=PRATE2*AMORTL(IRP)	948
174 IF (NBOND.EQ.0) GOTO 175	949
IF (I.LE.JPR3) GOTO 175	950
PRATEB(I)=PRATE3*AMORTB(IRP)	951
175 IF (IRP.EQ.IP) IRP=0	952
176 CONTINUE	953
DO 64 I=1,IYP	954
EQINT(1)=0.0	955
FAINT(I)=0.0	956
64 BSINT(I)=0.0	957
IF (LPIT.EQ.0) GOTO 75	958
IAP = 1	959
IF (IP.GT.1) GOTO 71	960
IA = PAYIT+.5	961
GOTO 73	962
71 IAP = 0	963
DO 72 I=1,IP	964
72 IF (AMORTD(I).NE.0.0) IAP=IAP+1	965
IA = (PAYIT*IAP)+.5	966
73 AFAC = 0.0	967
XA = FLOAT(IA)	968
RT = RATEIT/IAP	969
DIV = 1./(1.+RT)	970
AFAC = RT/(1.-(DIV**XA))	971
WRITE (NPR,83) IA,AFAC	972
GOTO 70	973
75 WRITE (NPR,81)	974
70 IF (LPLT.EQ.0) GOTO 88	975
IAQ = 1	976
IF (IP.GT.1) GOTO 74	977
IB = PAYLT+.5	978
GOTO 76	979
74 IAQ = 0	980
DO 79 I=1,IP	981
79 IF (AMORTL(I).NE.0.0) IAQ=IAQ+1	982
IB = (PAYLT*IAQ)+.5	983
76 BFAC = 0.0	984

	XA = FLOAT(IB)	985
	RL = RATELT/IAQ	986
	DIV = 1./(1.+RL)	987
	BFAC = RL/(1.-(DIV**XA))	988
	WRITE (NPR,84) IB,BFAC	989
	IF (IPLT.EQ.0) GOTO 78	990
	WRITE (NPR,90)	991
	WRITE (NPR,92) RATELT,PAYLT,IAQ	992
	WRITE (NPR,93)	993
78	IRP = 0	994
	BAL = 1.0	995
	DO 87 I=1,IYP	996
	IRP = IRP+1	997
	IF (I .LE.JPR2.OR.AMORTL(IRP).EQ.0.0.OR.I.GT.JPR8) GOTO 87	998
	EINT = RL*BAL	999
	PRATEL(I) = BFAC-EINT	1000
	BAL = BAL-PRATEL(I)	1001
	IF (IPLT.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,94) I,EINT,PRATEL(I),BAL	1002
87	IF (IRP.EQ.IP) IRP=0	1003
88	CONTINUE	1004
	IF (LPIT.EQ.0) GOTO 98	1005
	IF (IPIT.EQ.0) GOTO 96	1006
	WRITE (NPR,90)	1007
	WRITE (NPR,91) RATEIT,PAYIT,IAP	1008
	WRITE (NPR,93)	1009
96	IRP = 0	1010
	BAL = 1.0	1011
	DO 86 I=1,IYP	1012
	IRP = IRP+1	1013
	IF (I.LE.JPR1.OR.AMORTD(IRP).EQ.0.0.OR.I.GT.JPR7) GOTO 85	1014
	EINT = RT*BAL	1015
	PRATEI(I) = AFAC-EINT	1016
	BAL = BAL-PRATEI(I)	1017
	IF (IPIT.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,94) I,EINT,PRATEI(I),BAL	1018
85	CONTINUE	1019
	IF (IRP.EQ.IP) IRP=0	1020
86	CONTINUE	1021
98	IF (LPLT.EQ.0) WRITE (NPR,82)	1022
C		1023
C	VII. COMPUTE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES	1024
C		1025
	NCT = NBLDG + NEQUIP	1026
	IF (NCT.GT.6) GOTO 170	1027
6	CALL DEPREC	1028
	WRITE (NPR,217)	1029
	WRITE (NPR,89) IHEAD	1030
	WRITE (NPR,122) HEADK	1031
	IYR = 0	1032
	DO 299 J=1,6	1033
	DO 299 L=1,IXP	1034
299	DEPR(J,L)=0.0	1035
	DO 298 L=1,IYP	1036

	IYR = IYR+1	1037
298	WRITE (NPR,218) IYR, (RATE1(J,L),J=1,6)	1038
	WRITE (NPR,137)	1039
137	FORMAT (///)	1040
	DO 179 I=1,IYP	1041
	DO 178 J=1,6	1042
	LL=0	1043
	SALV(J) = FLOAT(ISAL(J))/100	1044
	IF (FAC(I,J+1).EQ.0.0) GOTO 178	1045
	DO 177 L=I,IYP	1046
	LL=LL+1	1047
	IF (LG(J).GT.LL-1) GOTO 177	1048
	DEPR(J,L) = DEPR(J,L)+(FAC(I,J+1)*(1.-SALV(J))*RATE1(J,LL-LG(J)))	1049
177	CONTINUE	1050
178	CONTINUE	1051
179	CONTINUE	1052
	DO 180 L=1,IYP	1053
	IF (NBLDG.EQ.0) GOTO 181	1054
	DO 182 M=1,NBLDG	1055
182	IBDEPR(L)=IBDEPR(L)+DEPR(M,L)+.5	1056
181	IF (NEQUIP.EQ.0) GOTO 180	1057
	DO 183 M=IEQUIP,LEQUIP	1058
183	IEDEPR(L)=IEDEPR(L)+DEPR(M,L)+.5	1059
180	CONTINUE	1060
C		1061
C	VIII. COMPUTE PROJECTED OPERATING STATEMENTS	1062
C		1063
	IRP = 0	1064
	I4 = 0	1065
	PAYI = 0.0	1066
	PAYL = 0.0	1067
	DO 184 I=1,IYP	1068
	DO 184 J=1,6	1069
184	IBS(I,J)=0	1070
	DO 185 I=1,IYP	1071
	SALE(I) = 0.0	1072
	DILOAN(I) = 0.0	1073
	DLLOAN(I) = 0.0	1074
	DBOND(I) = 0.0	1075
	BILON(I) = 0.0	1076
	BLLON(I) = 0.0	1077
185	BBOND(I) = 0.0	1078
	DO 186 J=1,IYP	1079
	REPAYI(J) = 0.0	1080
	REPAYL(J) = 0.0	1081
186	REPAYB(J) = 0.0	1082
	DO 466 M = 1,6	1083
466	SALV(M) = FLOAT(ISAL(M))/100	1084
	DO 187 I=1,IYP	1085
	IRP = IRP+1	1086
	IF (IRP.LT.IP+1) GOTO 188	1087
	IRP = 1	1088

188	IF (FASSET(I).EQ.0.0) GOTO 189	1089
	DLLOAN(I)=FAC(I,1)*FALOAN	1090
	IF (NBLDG.EQ.0) GOTO 220	1091
	DO 221 M=1,NBLDG	1092
	IF (FAC(I,M+1).EQ.0.0) GOTO 221	1093
	IF (I.LE.(LIFE(M)*IP)) GOTO 222	1094
	SALE(I) = SALE(I)+(FAC(I,M+1)*SALV(M))	1095
	FAC(I,M+1) = FAC(I,M+1)*(1.0-SALV(M))	1096
222	DLLOAN(I) = DLLOAN(I)+(FAC(I,M+1)*FALOAN)	1097
	PAYL = PAYL+FAC(I,M+1)	1098
221	CONTINUE	1099
220	CONTINUE	1100
	IF (IP.EQ.1) I4 = IRP-1	1101
	IF (IP.GT.1) I4 = IRP	1102
	K4 = I - 1	1103
	DO 223 J = I,IYP	1104
	I4 = I4 + 1	1105
	IF (J.GT.(JPR8+I).OR.JPR2.GT.I4-1) GOTO 223	1106
	REPAYL(J) = REPAYL(J) + (DLLOAN(I)*PRATEL(I4))	1107
223	CONTINUE	1108
	IF (NEQUIP.EQ.0) GOTO 224	1109
	DO 225 M=IEQUIP,LEQUIP	1110
	IF (FAC(I,M+1).EQ.0.0) GOTO 225	1111
	IF (I.LE.(LIFE(M)*IP)) GOTO 226	1112
	SALE(I) = SALE(I)+(FAC(I,M+1)*SALV(M))	1113
	FAC(I,M+1) = (FAC(I,M+1))*(1.0-SALV(M))	1114
226	DILOAN(I) = DILOAN(I)+(FAC(I,M+1)*EQLOAN)	1115
	PAYI = PAYI + FAC(I,M+1)	1116
225	CONTINUE	1117
	IF (IP.EQ.1) I4=IRP-1	1118
	IF (IP.GT.1) I4=IRP	1119
	K4 = I-1	1120
	DO 227 J=I,IYP	1121
	I4 = I4+1	1122
	IF (J.GT.(JPR7+I).OR.JPR1.GT.I4-1) GOTO 227	1123
	REPAYI(J) = REPAYI(J) + (DILOAN(I)*PRATEI(I4))	1124
227	CONTINUE	1125
224	CONTINUE	1126
	IF (NBOND.EQ.0) GOTO 189	1127
	DBOND(I) = DBOND(I) + (FASSET(I)*BOND)	1128
	IF (IP.EQ.1) I4=IRP-1	1129
	IF (IP.GT.1) I4=IRP	1130
	K4 = I-1	1131
	DO 228 J=I,IYP	1132
	I4 = I4+1	1133
	IF (J.GT.(JPR9+I).OR.JPR3.GT.I4-1) GOTO 228	1134
	REPAYB(J) = REPAYB(J)+(DBOND(I)*PRATEB(I4))	1135
228	CONTINUE	1136
189	CONTINUE	1137
	IBS(I,4) = PAYL+0.5	1138
	IBS(I,6) = PAYI+0.5	1139
	BILON(I) = DILOAN(I)	1140

BLLON(I) = DLLOAN(I)	1141
BBOND(I) = DBOND(I)	1142
IF (I.EQ.1) GOTO 187	1143
BILON(I) = BILON(I)+BILON(I-1)-REPAYI(I-1)	1144
IF (BILON(I).LT.0.0) REPAYI(I-1)=REPAYI(I-1)+BILON(I)	1145
IF (BILON(I).LT.0.0) BILON(I)=0.0	1146
BLLON(I) = BLLON(I)+BLLON(I-1)-REPAYL(I-1)	1147
IF (BLLON(I).LT.0.0) REPAYL(I-1)=REPAYL(I-1)+BLLON(I)	1148
IF (BLLON(I).LT.0.0) BLLON(I)=0.0	1149
IF (LPIT.EQ.0) EQINT(I)=BILON(I-1)*(RATEIT/AP)	1150
IF (LPLT.EQ.0) FAINT(I)=BLLON(I-1)*(RATELT/AP)	1151
IF (LPIT.EQ.1.AND.AMORTD(IRP).NE.0.0) EQINT(I) = EQINT(I) +	1152
1(BILON(I-1)*RT)	1153
IF (LPLT.EQ.1.AND.AMORTL(IRP).NE.0.0) FAINT(I)=FAINT(I) +	1154
1(BLLON(I-1)*RL)	1155
IF (NBOND.EQ.0) GOTO 187	1156
BBOND(I) = BBOND(I)+BBOND(I-1)-REPAYB(I-1)	1157
IF (BBOND(I).LT.0.0) REPAYB(I-1)=REPAYB(I-1)+BBOND(I)	1158
IF (BBOND(I).LT.0.0) BBOND(I)=0.0	1159
BSINT(I) = BBOND(I-1)*(RATEBS/AP)	1160
187 CONTINUE	1161
VALPRO = 1.0-PROMAR	1162
VALBYP = 1.0-BYPMAR	1163
ITX = 0	1164
ITTX = 0	1165
SUMS = 0.0	1166
CARRYF = 0.0	1167
DO 264 I = 1,IYP	1168
KA(I) = 0	1169
TAX(I) = 0.0	1170
ACASH = 0.0	1171
PROD(I) = 0.0	1172
DINVPR(I) = 0.0	1173
IF (IPROD3.EQ.0) GOTO 229	1174
PROD(I) = CASH(I,IPROD1)+CASH(I,IPROD2)+CASH(I,IPROD3)	1175
GOTO 231	1176
229 IF (IPROD2.EQ.0) GOTO 230	1177
PROD(I) = CASH(I,IPROD1)+CASH(I,IPROD2)	1178
GOTO 231	1179
230 IF (IPROD1.EQ.0) GOTO 231	1180
PROD(I) = CASH(I,IPROD1)	1181
231 IF (PROINV.EQ.0.0) GOTO 232	1182
IF (I.EQ.1) DINVPR(I)=PROD(I)*VALPRO*PROINV	1183
IF (I.GT.1) DINVPR(I)=(PROD(I)-PROD(I-1))*VALPRO*PROINV	1184
232 BYPRO(I) = 0.0	1185
DINVBY(I) = 0.0	1186
IF (IBYP3.EQ.0) GOTO 233	1187
BYPRO(I) = CASH(I,IBYP1)+CASH(I,IBYP2)+CASH(I,IBYP3)	1188
GOTO 235	1189
233 IF (IBYP2.EQ.0) GOTO 234	1190
BYPRO(I) = CASH(I,IBYP1)+CASH(I,IBYP2)	1191
GOTO 235	1192

234	IF (IBYP1.EQ.0) GOTO 235	1193
	BYPRO(I) = CASH(I,IBYP1)	1194
235	IF (BYPINV.EQ.0.0) GOTO 236	1195
	IF (I.EQ.1) DINVBY(I) = BYPRO(I)*VALBYP*BYPINV	1196
	IF (I.GT.1) DINVBY(I) = (BYPRO(I)-BYPRO(I-1))*VALBYP*BYPINV	1197
236	RAWPRO(I) = 0.0	1198
	DINVRW(I) = 0.0	1199
	IF (IPURC3.EQ.0) GOTO 237	1200
	RAWPRO(I) = CASH(I,IPURC1)+CASH(I,IPURC2)+CASH(I,IPURC3)	1201
	GOTO 239	1202
237	IF (IPURC2.EQ.0) GOTO 238	1203
	RAWPRO(I) = CASH(I,IPURC1)+CASH(I,IPURC2)	1204
	GOTO 239	1205
238	IF (IPURC1.EQ.0) GOTO 239	1206
	RAWPRO(I) = CASH(I,IPURC1)	1207
239	IF (RAWINV.EQ.0.0) GOTO 240	1208
	IF (I.EQ.1) DINVRW(I) = RAWPRO(I)*RAWINV	1209
	IF (I.GT.1) DINVRW(I) = (RAWPRO(I)-RAWPRO(I-1))*RAWINV	1210
240	SUPPLY(I) = 0.0	1211
	DINVSP(I) = 0.0	1212
	IF (ISUPY3.EQ.0) GOTO 241	1213
	SUPPLY(I) = CASH(I,ISUPY1)+CASH(I,ISUPY2)+CASH(I,ISUPY3)	1214
	GOTO 243	1215
241	IF (ISUPY2.EQ.0) GOTO 242	1216
	SUPPLY(I) = CASH(I,ISUPY1)+CASH(I,ISUPY2)	1217
	GOTO 243	1218
242	IF (ISUPY1.EQ.0) GOTO 243	1219
	SUPPLY(I) = CASH(I,ISUPY1)	1220
243	IF (SUPINV.EQ.0.0) GOTO 244	1221
	IF (I.EQ.1) DINVSP(I) = SUPPLY(I)*SUPINV	1222
	IF (I.GT.1) DINVSP(I) = (SUPPLY(I)-SUPPLY(I-1))*SUPINV	1223
244	CONTINUE	1224
	IF (INC3.EQ.0) GOTO 245	1225
	IOTHER(I) = CASH(I,INC1)+CASH(I,INC2)+CASH(I,INC3)	1226
	GOTO 247	1227
245	IF (INC2.EQ.0) GOTO 246	1228
	IOTHER(I) = CASH(I,INC1)+CASH(I,INC2)	1229
	GOTO 247	1230
246	IF (INC1.EQ.0) GOTO 247	1231
	IOTHER(I) = CASH(I,INC1)	1232
247	INCOME(I) = PROD(I) + DINVPP(I) + DINVBY(I) + DINVRW(I) +	1233
	1DINVSP(I) + IOTHER(I)+BYPRO(I)+.5	1234
	IF (IVAR5.EQ.0) GOTO 248	1235
	IEXPVR(I) = CASH(I,IVAR1)+CASH(I,IVAR2)+CASH(I,IVAR3)+CASH(I,IVAR4)	1236
	1)+CASH(I,IVAR5)	1237
	GOTO 252	1238
248	IF (IVAR4.EQ.0) GOTO 249	1239
	IEXPVR(I) =CASH(I,IVAR1)+CASH(I,IVAR2)+CASH(I,IVAR3)+CASH(I,IVAR4)	1240
	GOTO 252	1241
249	IF (IVAR3.EQ.0) GOTO 250	1242
	IEXPVR(I) = CASH(I,IVAR1)+CASH(I,IVAR2)+CASH(I,IVAR3)	1243
	GOTO 252	1244

250	IF (IVAR2.EQ.0) GOTO 251	1245
	IEXPVR(I) = CASH(I,IVAR1)+CASH(I,IVAR2)	1246
	GOTO 252	1247
251	IF (IVAR1.EQ.0) GOTO 252	1248
	IEXPVR(I) = CASH(I,IVAR1)	1249
252	IF (IFIX5.EQ.0) GOTO 253	1250
	IEXPFX(I) = CASH(I,IFIX1)+CASH(I,IFIX2)+CASH(I,IFIX3)+CASH(I,IFIX4	1251
	1)+CASH(I,IFIX5)	1252
	GOTO 257	1253
253	IF (IFIX4.EQ.0) GOTO 254	1254
	IEXPFX(I) = CASH(I,IFIX1)+CASH(I,IFIX2)+CASH(I,IFIX3)+CASH(I,IFIX4	1255
	1)	1256
	GOTO 257	1257
254	IF (IFIX3.EQ.0) GOTO 255	1258
	IEXPFX(I) = CASH(I,IFIX1)+CASH(I,IFIX2)+CASH(I,IFIX3)	1259
	GOTO 257	1260
255	IF (IFIX2.EQ.0) GOTO 256	1261
	IEXPFX(I) = CASH(I,IFIX1)+CASH(I,IFIX2)	1262
	GOTO 257	1263
256	IF (IFIX1.EQ.0) GOTO 257	1264
	IEXPFX(I) = CASH(I,IFIX1)	1265
257	CONTINUE	1266
	ACASH = RAWPRO(I)+IEXPVR(I)+IEXPFX(I)	1267
	IF (INCOME(I).GE.ACASH) GOTO 258	1268
	IBS(I,1) = ((ACASH-INCOME(I))*CASH1)+(ACASH*CASH2)+0.5	1269
	GOTO 259	1270
258	IBS(I,1) = (ACASH*CASH2)+0.5	1271
259	IBS(I,2) = IBS(I,1)+(RAWPRO(I)*RAWINV)+(PROD(I)*VALPRO*PROINV) +	1272
	1(SUPPLY(I)*SUPINV)+(PROD(I)*PROAR)+(BYPRO(I)*BYPAR)+(IOTHER(I) *	1273
	2OTHAR)+((IEXPVR(I)+IEXPFX(I))*PREPAY)+(BYPRO(I)*VALBYP*BYPINV)	1274
	IF ((PROD(I)+BYPRO(I)+IOTHER(I)).EQ.0.0) IBS(I,2) = 0	1275
	IF (I.EQ.1) JCASH(I) = IBS(I,2)	1276
	IF (I.GT.1) JCASH(I) = IBS(I,2)-IBS(I-1,2)	1277
	IBS(I,3) = (RAWPRO(I)*RAWAP) + (SUPPLY(I)*SUPAP) + 0.5	1278
	ICLIAB(I) = IBS(I,2) * RATIO	1279
	PNINT(I) = 0.0	1280
	IF (I.GT.1) PNINT(I) = (ICLIAB(I-1)-IBS(I-1,3))*(RATENP/AP)	1281
	IF (BSINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.FAINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.EQINT(I).EQ.0.0)GOTO 31282	1282
	IF (BSINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.FAINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.PNINT(I).EQ.0.0)GOTO 31283	1283
	IF (BSINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.PNINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.EQINT(I).EQ.0.0)GOTO 31284	1284
	IF (FAINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.PNINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.EQINT(I).EQ.0.0)GOTO 31285	1285
	IF (BSINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.FAINT(I).EQ.0.) GOTO 260	1286
	IF (BSINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.EQINT(I).EQ.0.) GOTO 260	1287
	IF (BSINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.PNINT(I).EQ.0.) GOTO 260	1288
	IF (FAINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.PNINT(I).EQ.0.) GOTO 260	1289
	IF (FAINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.EQINT(I).EQ.0.) GOTO 260	1290
	IF (PNINT(I).EQ.0.0.AND.EQINT(I).EQ.0.) GOTO 260	1291
	IF (BSINT(I).EQ.0.0.OR.FAINT(I).EQ.0.0.OR.EQINT(I).EQ.0.0.OR.PNINT	1292
	1(I).EQ.0.0) GOTO 11	1293
	INTRST(I) = PNINT(I)+EQINT(I)+FAINT(I)+BSINT(I)+0.8	1294
	GOTO 12	1295
3	INTRST(I) = PNINT(I)+EQINT(I)+FAINT(I)+BSINT(I)+0.5	1296

	GOTO 12	1297
260	INTRST(I) = PNINT(I)+EQINT(I)+FAINT(I)+BSINT(I)+0.6	1298
	GOTO 12	1299
11	INTRST(I) = PNINT(I)+EQINT(I)+FAINT(I)+BSINT(I)+0.7	1300
12	NETBFT(I) = INCOME(I)-(RAWPRO(I)+.5)-IEXPVR(I)-IEXPFX(I)-	1301
	LIBDEPR(I)- IEDEPR(I)-INTRST(I)	1302
	IF (NETBFT(I).GT.0) NETBFT(I) = NETBFT(I) + 1	1303
C		1304
C	IX. COMPUTE INCOME TAXES	1305
C		1306
	ITX = ITX+1	1307
	SUMS = SUMS + NETBFT(I)	1308
	IF (ITX.LT.IP) GOTO 264	1309
	TAXINC = SUMS + CARRYF	1310
	IF (TAXINC.GE.0.0) CARRYF = 0.0	1311
	IF (TAXINC.LT.0.0) CARRYF = CARRYF + SUMS	1312
	ITTX = ITTX + 1	1313
	IF (TAXINC.LT.0.0.OR.ITTX.LT.IFIRST) GOTO 262	1314
	IF (TAXINC.LT.MIN) TAXA = 0.0	1315
	IF (TAXINC.GE.MIN.AND.TAXINC.LT.MED) TAXA = (TAXINC-MIN)*R1	1316
	IF (TAXINC.GE.MED.AND.TAXINC.LT.MAX) TAXA = ((MED-MIN)*R1) +	1317
	1((TAXINC-MED)*R2)	1318
	IF (TAXINC.GE.MAX) TAXA = ((MED-MIN)*R1)+((MAX-MED)*R2) +	1319
	1((TAXINC-MAX)*R3)	1320
	GOTO 261	1321
262	TAXA = 0.0	1322
261	DO 263 K1=1, IP	1323
	I1 = I-IP+K1	1324
263	TAX(I1) = TAXA/AP	1325
	ITX = 0	1326
	SUMS = 0.0	1327
264	CONTINUE	1328
	IYEAR = IYEAR-1900	1329
	OPEN (2, FILE='PROFORM1.OUT', STATUS='OLD')	1330
	WRITE(NST,140) (ISAL(J), J=1,6), (LIFE(J), J=1,6), IFR, IYEAR, LBLDG,	1331
	1NBLDG, NODS, NOOS, NOSA, NOLB, NPR, YRS, AP	1332
	WRITE(NST,200) BYPAR, PROINV, BYPINV, OTHAR, PREPAY, PROAR, RATIO, RAWAP,	1333
	1RAWINV, RATEFT, SUPAP, SUPINV, VALBYP, VALPRO	1334
	WRITE(NST,296) ALLOC, RES1, RES2, LMST, LMTP, MTOT, MCOMB, NCOMB, IFRR	1335
296	FORMAT (3F5.3,6(1X,I2))	1336
	WRITE(NST,293) IHEAD	1337
	WRITE(NST,300) MEASR1, MEASR2	1338
	DO 285 I=1, IYP	1339
285	WRITE(NST,400) I, BBOND(I), BILON(I), BLLON(I), BSINT(I), BYPRO(I),	1340
	1DINVPR(I), DINVB(I)	1341
	DO 286 I=1, IYP	1342
286	WRITE(NST,400) I, DINVRW(I), DILOAN(I), DLLOAN(I), DBOND(I), DINVSP(I),	1343
	1EQINT(I), FASSET(I)	1344
	DO 287 I=1, IYP	1345
287	WRITE(NST,400) I, FAINT(I), PROD(I), RAWPRO(I), REPAYB(I), REPAYI(I),	1346
	1REPAYL(I), SALE(I)	1347
	DO 288 I=1, IYP	1348

288	WRITE(NST,400) I, (DEPR(J,I),J=1,6),PNINT(I)	1349
	DO 289 I=1,IYP	1350
289	WRITE(NST,144) I,SUPPLY(I),TAX(I),FAC(I,1),FAC(I,8),IBDEPR(I),	1351
	1IEDEPR(I),ICLIAB(I)	1352
	DO 291 I=1,IYP	1353
291	WRITE(NST,145) I,IEXPFX(I),IEXPVR(I),INCOME(I),INTRST(I),IOTHER(I)	1354
	1,JCASH(I),NETBFT(I)	1355
	DO 292 I=1,IYP	1356
292	WRITE(NST,145) I,(IBS(I,J),J=1,6),ICLIAB(I)	1357
293	FORMAT (20A4/20A4)	1358
140	FORMAT (21(1X,I2),2F6.3)	1359
200	FORMAT (15F5.3)	1360
300	FORMAT (10X,2A4,62X)	1361
400	FORMAT (I2,7F10.2)	1362
144	FORMAT (I2,4F10.2,3I8)	1363
145	FORMAT (I2,7I8)	1364
	WRITE (NST,157)	1365
157	FORMAT (' END OF PROFORM1.OUT FILE')	1366
	IEND = 1	1367
160	IF (IEND.NE.1) GOTO 161	1368
	STOP ' PROFORM1 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM2 TO GET OUTPUT.'	1369
170	WRITE (NPR,294)	1370
294	FORMAT ('-', 'YOU HAVE MADE AN ERROR IN THE SPECIFICATION OF EITHER	1371
	1 NBLDG OR NEQUIP. RUN STOPPED')	1372
	GOTO 295	1373
169	WRITE (NPR,388) I,FASSET(I),PRATEI(I)	1374
388	FORMAT ('-', ' YOU HAVE A DATA ERROR IN PERIOD ',I4/' TOTAL FIXED	1375
	1 ASSETS ARE SHOWN AS ',F8.0,' IN THE IRR INPUT, BUT AS '/' ',	1376
	2F8.0,' IN THE FACILITY OUTLAY BY CATEGORY. RUN STOPPED.')	1377
295	STOP ' ERROR DETECTED'	1378
	END	1379
C		1380
	SUBROUTINE DEPREC	1381
	REAL*8 RATE1	1382
	COMMON/AREA0/AP,IP,IY,IYP,LIFE(6)	1383
	COMMON/AREA1/METH(6),SALV(6),RATX(6,20),RATE1(6,96)	1384
	DIMENSION RAIT(6),RAET(6),YR(6),RATE(6,48)	1385
	DO 3 J=1,6	1386
	RAIT(J)=0.0	1387
	RAET(J)=0.0	1388
	YR(J)=0.0	1389
	DO 3 K=1,IY	1390
3	RATE(J,K)=0.0	1391
	DO 4 J=1,6	1392
	IF (METH(J).EQ.0) GOTO 4	1393
	IF (LIFE(J).EQ.0) LIFE(J)=1	1394
	YR(J)=FLOAT(LIFE(J))	1395
	JYR=LIFE(J)	1396
	FACTOR=1.000	1397
	IMETH=METH(J)	1398
	KYR=JYR*IP	1399
	IF (METH(J).LT.0) GOTO 20	1400

GOTO (11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19),IMETH	1401
11 RAIT(J)=FACTOR/YR(J)	1402
DO 5 K=1,IY	1403
IF (K.GT.JYR) GOTO 21	1404
5 RATE(J,K)=RAIT(J)	1405
GOTO 21	1406
12 ASUM=0.0	1407
DO 6 K0=1,JYR	1408
6 ASUM=ASUM+K0	1409
DO 7 K=1,IY	1410
XK=FLOAT(JYR-K+1)	1411
IF (K.GT.JYR) GOTO 21	1412
7 RATE(J,K)=FACTOR*XK/ASUM	1413
GOTO 21	1414
13 RAIT(J)=2.00*FACTOR/YR(J)	1415
GOTO 8	1416
14 RAIT(J)=1.75*FACTOR/YR(J)	1417
GOTO 8	1418
15 RAIT(J)=1.50*FACTOR/YR(J)	1419
8 DO 9 K=1,IY	1420
IF (K.EQ.1) RATE(J,K)=RAIT(J)	1421
IF (K.GT.JYR) GOTO 21	1422
9 IF (K.GT.1) RATE(J,K)=RATE(J,K-1)-(RATE(J,K-1)*RAIT(J))	1423
GOTO 21	1424
16 DIV=1./1.08	1425
GOTO 1	1426
17 DIV=1./1.10	1427
GOTO 1	1428
18 DIV=1./1.12	1429
GOTO 1	1430
19 DIV=1./1.15	1431
1 DO 2 K=1,IY	1432
XI=FLOAT(K)	1433
IF (K.GT.JYR) GOTO 2	1434
RATE(J,K)=FACTOR*(DIV**(XI-1.))	1435
IF (K.EQ.1) RAET(J)=RATE(J,K)	1436
IF (K.GT.1) RAET(J)=RAET(J)+RATE(J,K)	1437
2 CONTINUE	1438
DO 22 K=1,IY	1439
IF (K.GT.JYR) GOTO 21	1440
22 RATE(J,K)=RATE(J,K)/RAET(J)	1441
GOTO 21	1442
20 DO 23 K=1,IY	1443
IF (K.GT.JYR.OR.K.GT.20) GOTO 21	1444
23 RATE(J,K)=RATX(J,K)*FACTOR	1445
21 IDP=0	1446
JYEAR=1	1447
DO 24 L=1,IYP	1448
RATE1(J,L)=0.0	1449
IDP=IDP+1	1450
IF(IDP.LT.IP+1) GOTO 25	1451
JYEAR=JYEAR+1	1452

	IDP=1	1453
25	KY=JYEAR	1454
	RATE1(J,L)=RATE(J,KY)/AP	1455
24	CONTINUE	1456
4	CONTINUE	1457
	RETURN	1458
	END	1459
C		1460
	SUBROUTINE CASHFLOW	1461
C		1462
C	III. READ THE PROJECTED CASH FLOW FROM DISK FILE	1463
C		1464
C	19. Read the first eight columns of cash flow input data, one	1465
C	line entry for each period in the cash flow	1466
C		1467
C	20. Read the remaining columns of cash flow input data (up to	1468
C	five more columns), as above	1469
C		1470
C	21. Read facility investment costs by category, one line	1471
C	per period -- Format is 8X, 8F9.0	1472
C		1473
	COMMON/AREA0/AP, IP, IY, IYP, LIFE(6)	1474
	COMMON/AREA2/NCARDS, FAC(96,8), CASH(96,13)	1475
	OPEN (2, FILE='PROFDATA.RUN', STATUS='OLD')	1476
	DO 5 I=1, IYP	1477
5	READ (2,147) (CASH(I,J), J=1,8)	1478
147	FORMAT (8X,8F9.0)	1479
	IF (NCARDS.LT.2) GOTO 128	1480
	DO 127 I=1, IYP	1481
127	READ (2,146) (CASH(I,J), J=9,13)	1482
146	FORMAT (8X,5F9.0)	1483
128	CONTINUE	1484
	DO 129 I=1, IYP	1485
129	READ (2,147) (FAC(I,J), J=1,8)	1486
	RETURN	1487
	END	1488

APPENDIX B

LISTING OF PROFORM2 SOURCE PROGRAM

C	PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1
C		2
C	PROFESSOR RICHARD PHILLIPS	3
C	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	4
C	KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	5
C		6
C	THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7
C	AND TEST THE FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF PROJECTS WHICH HAVE A	8
C	SATISFACTORY INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN.	9
C		10
C		11
C	THE PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM ARE THE CASH FLOW	12
C	DATA USED IN COMPUTING THE IRR AND THE FINANCIAL PARAMETERS FOR	13
C	THE PROJECT:	14
C	A. CASH FLOW INPUT DATA ARE READ FROM DISK FILE, AND INCLUDE:	15
C	1. INPUT CASH FLOW USED IN SOLVING FOR THE IRR	16
C	2. SEPARATION OF THE FIXED ASSETS IN THE ABOVE CASH	17
C	FLOW BY CLASS OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT FOR	18
C	PURPOSES OF DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES	19
C	B. FINANCIAL PARAMETERS ARE READ FROM SCREEN MENU, AND INCLUDE:	20
C	1. USEFUL LIFE, RESIDUAL VALUE AND DEPRECIATION METHOD	21
C	FOR DEPRECIABLE FIXED ASSETS	22
C	2. INCOME TAX SCHEDULES	23
C	3. DURATION, INTEREST RATES AND OTHER TERMS FOR BORROWED	24
C	MONEY (SHORT-TERM, INTERMEDIATE-TERM AND LONG-TERM LOANS)	25
C	4. RATIOS FOR COMPUTING LEVELS OF THE VARIOUS CURRENT	26
C	ASSETS AND LIABILITY ACCOUNTS FROM PURCHASE AND SALES	27
C	DATA IN THE CASH FLOW	28
C	5. INFORMATION FOR ALLOCATING NET EARNINGS TO EARNED	29
C	EQUITY ACCOUNTS	30
C		31
C	THE PROGRAM OUTPUT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH ACCOUNTING	32
C	PERIOD OVER THE PLANNING HORIZON FOR THE PROJECT:	33
C	1. COMPLETE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES BY TYPE OF ASSET	34
C	2. SUMMARY PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENTS	35
C	3. SUMMARY PROFORMA SOURCE AND USE OF FUNDS STATEMENTS	36
C	4. SCHEDULE OF LOAN BALANCES AND INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL	37
C	PAYMENTS	38
C	5. PROJECTED BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL RATIOS	39
C	6. COMPLETE PROFORMA BALANCE SHEETS	40
C		41
C	THE PROGRAM OPERATES IN THREE SEPARATELY-COMPILED PARTS:	42
C	1. PROFORM1 READS USER INPUT, CALCULATES FINANCIAL FACTORS,	43
C	AND WRITES RESULTS TO NST FILE.	44
C	2. PROFORM2 READS THE NST FILE AND PRINTS OUTPUT TABLES.	45
C	3. PROFORM3 READS THE NST FILE AND PRINTS PROFORMA BALANCE SHEETS	46
C	\$DECMATH	47
C	PROGRAM PROFORM2	48

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C   PROFORM2 READS THE DATA FILE CREATED BY PROFORM1 AND WRITES      49
C   THE OUTPUT TABLES AS REQUESTED.                                  50
C                                                                 51
C   DIMENSION ISAL(6), IHEAD(40), BBOND(96), BILON(96), BLLON(96), BSINT(96) 52
1) , BYPRO(96), DINVPR(96), DINVBY(96), DINVRW(96), DILOAN(96), DLLOAN(96) 53
2) , DBOND(96), DINVSP(96), EQINT(96), FASSET(96), FAINT(96), PROD(96), PNIN 54
3T(96), RAWPRO(96), REPAYB(96), REPAYI(96), REPAYL(96), SALE(96),      55
4SUPPLY(96), TAX(96), FAC(96, 8)                                       56
C   DIMENSION IALL(96), IBAL(96), IBDEPR(96), ICASH(96), ICLIAB(96),      57
1) IDIVEN(96), IEDEPR(96), IEXPF(96), IEXPV(96), INCOME(96), INET(96),    58
2) INTRST(96), IOTHER(96), IREPAY(96), JCASH(96), KA(96), NETBFT(96)     59
C   DIMENSION DEPR(6, 97), IBS(96, 11)                                   60
C   DIMENSION LIFE(6), IPRT(15), RASO(15), MOTAL(15), TOTAL(15)         61
C   DATA INF/2/                                                         62
C   OPEN (2, FILE='PROFORM1.OUT', STATUS='OLD')                          63
C                                                                 64
C   READ (INF, 140) (ISAL(J), J=1, 6), (LIFE(J), J=1, 6), IFR, IYEAR, LBLDG, 65
1NBLDG, NODS, NOOS, NOSA, NOLB, NPR, YRS, AP                             66
C   READ (INF, 141) BYPAR, PROINV, BYPINV, OTHAR, PREPAY, PROAR, RATIO, RAWAP, 67
1RAWINV, RATEFT, SUPAP, SUPINV, VALBYP, VALPRO                          68
C   READ (INF, 296) ALLOC, RES1, RES2, LMTS, LMTP, MTOT, MCOMB, NCOMB, IFRR 69
296 FORMAT (3F5.3, 6(1X, I2))                                           70
C   IP = AP + .45                                                         71
C   IY = YRS + .45                                                         72
C   IYP = (AP * YRS) + .45                                                73
C   IXP = IYP + 1                                                         74
C   IL = IP - 1                                                           75
C   READ (INF, 100) IHEAD                                                 76
C   READ (INF, 142) MEASR1, MEASR2                                        77
C   DO 6000 I=1, IYP                                                      78
6000 READ (INF, 143) I, BBOND(I), BILON(I), BLLON(I), BSINT(1), BYPRO(I), 79
1DINVPR(I), DINVBY(I)                                                  80
C   ISPOT = 6000                                                         81
C   WRITE(NPR, 155) ISPOT                                                82
155 FORMAT (' ', 'LOOP ', I4, ' SUCCESSFULLY READ '/')                 83
C   DO 6001 I=1, IYP                                                      84
6001 READ (INF, 143) I, DINVRW(I), DILOAN(I), DLLOAN(I), DBOND(I), DINVSP(I), 85
1EQINT(I), FASSET(I)                                                  86
C   ISPOT = ISPOT + 1                                                    87
C   WRITE (NPR, 155, ISPOT                                              88
DO 6002 I=1, IYP                                                      89
6002 READ (INF, 143) I, FAINT(I), PROD(I), RAWPRO(I), REPAYB(I), REPAYI(I), 90
1REPAYL(I), SALE(I)                                                  91
C   ISPOT = ISPOT + 1                                                    92
C   WRITE (NPR, 155) ISPOT                                              93
DO 6003 I=1, IYP                                                      94
6003 READ (INF, 143) I, (DEPR(J, I), J=1, 6), PNINT(I)               95
C   ISPOT = ISPOT + 1                                                    96
C   WRITE (NPR, 155) ISPOT                                              97
DO 6004 I=1, IYP                                                      98
6004 READ (INF, 144) I, SUPPLY(I), TAX(I), FAC(I, 1), FAC(I, 8), IBDEPR(I), 99
1IEDEPR(I), ICLIAB(I)                                               100

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ISPOT = ISPOT + 1	101
WRITE (NPR,155) ISPOT	102
DO 6005 I=1,IYP	103
6005 READ (INF,145) I, IEXPFX(I), IEXPVR(I), INCOME(I), INTRST(I),	104
LIOTHER(I), JCASH(I), NETBFT(I)	105
ISPOT = ISPOT + 1	106
WRITE (NPR,155) ISPOT	107
DO 6006 I=1,IYP	108
6006 READ (INF,145) J, (IBS(I,J), J=1,6), ICLIAB(I)	109
ISPOT = ISPOT + 1	110
WRITE (NPR,155) ISPOT	111
100 FORMAT (20A4/20A4)	112
140 FORMAT (21(1X,I2),2F6.3)	113
141 FORMAT (15F5.3)	114
142 FORMAT (10X,2A4,62X)	115
143 FORMAT (I2,7F10.2)	116
144 FORMAT (I2,4F10.2,3I8)	117
145 FORMAT (I2,7I8)	118
TOTRES = 0.0	119
TOTSUR = 0.0	120
DIVDEN = 1.0-RES1-ALLOC	121
DO 275 I = 1,IYP	122
DIFFER = 0.0	123
EARSUR = 0.0	124
CAPRES = 0.0	125
NETINC = 0.0	126
KA(I) = 0	127
IALL(I) = 0	128
IBAL(I) = 0	129
INET(I) = NETBFT(I) - (TAX(I)+.5)	130
NETINC = INET(I)	131
C	132
C X. COMPUTE PROFORMA BALANCE SHEETS	133
C	134
IBS(I,11) = IBS(I,3)	135
IBS(I,3) = FAC(I,1) + .5	136
IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,3) = IBS(I,3) + IBS(I-1,3)	137
IBS(I,5) = IBDEPR(I)	138
IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,5) = IBS(I,5) + IBS(I-1,5)	139
IBS(I,7) = IEDEPR(I)	140
IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,7) = IBS(I,7) + IBS(I-1,7)	141
IBS(I,8) = FAC(I,8)+.5	142
IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,8) = IBS(I,8) + IBS(I-1,8)	143
IBS(I,9)=IBS(I,3)+(IBS(I,4)-IBS(I,5))+(IBS(I,6)-IBS(I,7))+IBS(I,8)	144
IBS(I,10) = IBS(I,2) + IBS(I,9)	145
C	146
C XI. COMPUTE REQUIRED EQUITY CAPITAL	147
C	148
IF (NETINC.LE.0.0) GOTO 268	149
CAPRES = NETINC*RES1	150
TOTRES = TOTRES+CAPRES	151
IF (I.EQ.1) GOTO 265	152

	IF (TOTRES.LT.(IBS(I,10)*RES2)) GOTO 265	153
	TOTRES = TOTRES-CAPRES	154
	CAPRES = 0.0	155
	DIVDEN = DIVDEN+RES1	156
265	IF (LMTS.EQ.1.AND.I.GE.LMTP) GOTO 266	157
	EARSUR = NETINC*ALLOC	158
	GOTO 269	159
266	EARSUR = 0.0	160
	DIVDEN = DIVDEN + ALLOC	161
	GOTO 269	162
268	IF (TOTSUR.GT.0.0.AND.(TOTSUR+NETINC).LT.0.0) GOTO 267	163
	EARSUR = NETINC	164
	GOTO 269	165
267	EARSUR = TOTSUR * (-1)	166
	DIFFER = DIFFER+NETINC+TOTSUR	167
	TOTSUR = 0.0	168
	GOTO 270	169
269	TOTSUR = TOTSUR + EARSUR	170
C		171
C	XII. COMPUTE PROFORMA SOURCE AND APPLICATION STATEMENTS	172
C		173
270	IF (I.EQ.1) COTO 271	174
	IREPAY(I)= REPAYI(I-1)+REPAYL(I-1)+REPAYB(I-1)+0.5	175
271	IDIVEN(I) = (NETINC*DIVDEN)+.5	176
	IF (IDIVEN(I).LT.0) IDIVEN(I) = 0	177
273	IF (I.EQ.1) KA(I) = FASSET(I)+.5+JCASH(I)+IREPAY(I)+IDIVEN(I)-	178
	1(ICLIAB(I)+DILOAN(I)+DLLOAN(I)+DBOND(I)+.5+INET(I)+SALE(I)+	179
	2IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I)+DIFFER)	180
	IF (I.GT.1) KA(I) = FASSET(I)+.5+JCASH(I)+IREPAY(I)+IDIVEN(I)-	181
	1ICLIAB(I)+ICLIAB(I-1) - (DILOAN(I)+DLLOAN(I)+DBOND(I)+INET(I)+	182
	2SALE(I)+.5+IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I)+DIFFER)	183
	IF (KA(I) < 0) GOTO 272	184
	IBAL(I) = KA(I)*(-1)	185
	KA(I) = 0	186
272	DIVDEN = 1.0-RES1-ALLOC	187
	IALL(I) = FASSET(I) + JCASH(I) +IREPAY(I)+IDIVEN(I)+IBAL(I)	188
	IF(I.GT.1.AND.IBS(I,11).LT.IBS(I-1,11)) IALL(I) = IALL(I) +	189
	1IBS(I-1,11) - IBS(I,11)	190
275	CONTINUE	191
	IYEAR = IYEAR+1900	192
	ITAB = 0	193
358	IST = 0	194
	NYR = 0	195
	ITAB = ITAB+1	196
	DO 359 J=1,15	197
	RASO(J) = 0.0	198
	TOTAL(J)= 0.0	199
	IPRT(J) = 0	200
359	MOTAL(J)= 0	201
	IF (ITAB.EQ.1.AND.NODS.EQ.1) GOTO 208	202
	IF (ITAB.EQ.2.AND.NOOS.EQ.1) GOTO 208	203
	IF (ITAB.EQ.3.AND.NOSA.EQ.1) GOTO 208	204

IF (ITAB.EQ.4.AND.NOLB.EQ.1) GOTO 208	205
IF (ITAB.EQ.5.AND.IFR.EQ.0) GOTO 208	206
DO 207 I=1,IXP	207
IST = IST+1	208
IF (IST.LT.IP+1) GOTO 361	209
DO 362 J=1,15	210
RASO(J) = TOTAL(J)	211
TOTAL(J)= 0.0	212
IPRT(J) = MOTAL(J)	213
362 MOTAL(J)= 0	214
IF (ITAB.GT.1) GOTO 1009	215
IF (NBLDG.EQ.6) WRITE(NPR,202)IPRT(1),IPRT(3),IPRT(5),IPRT(7),	216
1IPRT(9),IPRT(11),IPRT(15)	217
IF (NBLDG.EQ.1) WRITE(NPR,199)IPRT(1),IPRT(13),IPRT(3),IPRT(5),	218
1IPRT(7),IPRT(9),IPRT(11),IPRT(14),IPRT(15)	219
IF (NBLDG.EQ.4) WRITE(NPR,200)IPRT(1),IPRT(3),IPRT(5),IPRT(7),	220
1IPRT(13),IPRT(9),IPRT(11),IPRT(14),IPRT(15)	221
IF (NBLDG.EQ.3) WRITE(NPR,196)IPRT(1),IPRT(3),IPRT(5),IPRT(13),	222
1IPRT(7),IPRT(9),IPRT(11),IPRT(14),IPRT(15)	223
IF (NBLDG.EQ.2) WRITE(NPR,197)IPRT(1),IPRT(3),IPRT(13),IPRT(5),	224
1IPRT(7),IPRT(9),IPRT(11),IPRT(14),IPRT(15)	225
IF (NBLDG.EQ.5) WRITE(NPR,201)IPRT(1),IPRT(3),IPRT(5),IPRT(7),	226
1IPRT(9),IPRT(13),IPRT(11),IPRT(14),IPRT(15)	227
IF (NBLDG.EQ.0) WRITE(NPR,202)IPRT(1),IPRT(3),IPRT(5),IPRT(7),	228
1IPRT(9),IPRT(11),IPRT(15)	229
196 FORMAT('+',6X,4('_','_'),2X,3(2X,6('_','_'),8X),2X,6('_','_'),3(2X,6('_','_'),8X)	230
1,2(2X,6('_','_'))/' YEARLY TOTAL',3(I8,8X),I8,3(I8,8X),2I8/)	231
197 FORMAT('+',6X,4('_','_'),2X,2(2X,6('_','_'),8X),2X,6('_','_'),4(2X,6('_','_'),8X)	232
1,2(2X,6('_','_'))/' YEARLY TOTAL',2(I8,8X),I8,4(I8,8X),2I8/)	233
199 FORMAT('+',6X,4('_','_'),2X,1(2X,6('_','_'),8X),2X,6('_','_'),5(2X,6('_','_'),8X)	234
1,2(2X,6('_','_'))/' YEARLY TOTAL',1(I8,8X),I8,5(I8,8X),2I8/)	235
200 FORMAT('+',6X,4('_','_'),2X,4(2X,6('_','_'),8X),2X,6('_','_'),2(2X,6('_','_'),8X)	236
1,2(2X,6('_','_'))/' YEARLY TOTAL',4(I8,8X),I8,2(I8,8X),2I8/)	237
201 FORMAT('+',6X,4('_','_'),2X,5(2X,6('_','_'),8X),2X,6('_','_'),1(2X,6('_','_'),8X)	238
1,2(2X,6('_','_'))/' YEARLY TOTAL',5(I8,8X),I8,1(I8,8X),2I8/)	239
202 FORMAT('+',6X,4('_','_'),2X,7(2X,6('_','_'),8X)/' YEARLY TOTAL',7(I8,8X)/)	240
195 FORMAT('+',6X,4('_','_'),2X,15(2X,6('_','_'))/' YEAR TOTAL ',15I8)	241
GOTO 303	242
1009 IF (ITAB.LT.4) WRITE(NPR,195) (IPRT(J),J=1,15)	243
IF (ITAB.EQ.4) WRITE(NPR,408) (IPRT(J),J=1,15)	244
IF (ITAB.EQ.5) WRITE(NPR,409) (RASO(J),J=1,5),(RASO(J),J=11,15)	245
303 IF (I.EQ.IXP) GOTO 208	246
IST = 1	247
NYR = NYR+1	248
IF (IP.EQ.1.AND.I.EQ.IYP) GOTO 361	249
IF (I.EQ.IYP) GOTO 207	250
361 IF (ITAB.EQ.3) GOTO 3362	251
IF (ITAB.EQ.2) GOTO 3366	252
IF (ITAB.EQ.4) GOTO 3368	253
IF (ITAB.EQ.5) GOTO 3370	254
IPRT(1) = DEPR(1,I)+.5	255
IPRT(2) = IPRT(2) + IPRT(1)	256

IPRT(3) = DEPR(2,I)+.5	257
IPRT(4) = IPRT(4)+IPRT(3)	258
IPRT(5) = DEPR(3,I)+.5	259
IPRT(6) = IPRT(6)+IPRT(5)	260
IPRT(7) = DEPR(4,I)+.5	261
IPRT(8) = IPRT(8) + IPRT(7)	262
IPRT(9) = DEPR(5,I)+.5	263
IPRT(10)=IPRT(10)+IPRT(9)	264
IPRT(11) = DEPR(6,I)+.5	265
IPRT(12) = IPRT(12)+IPRT(11)	266
IPRT(13) = IBDEPR(I)	267
IPRT(14) = IEDEPR(I)	268
IPRT(15) = IPRT(13)+IPRT(14)	269
MOTAL(1) = MOTAL(1) + IPRT(1)	270
MOTAL(2) = IPRT(2)	271
MOTAL(3) = MOTAL(3) + IPRT(3)	272
MOTAL(4) = IPRT(4)	273
MOTAL(5) = MOTAL(5) + IPRT(5)	274
MOTAL(6) = IPRT(6)	275
MOTAL(7) = MOTAL(7) + IPRT(7)	276
MOTAL(8) = IPRT(8)	277
MOTAL(9) = MOTAL(9) + IPRT(9)	278
MOTAL(10)= IPRT(10)	279
MOTAL(11)= MOTAL(11)+ IPRT(11)	280
MOTAL(12) = IPRT(12)	281
MOTAL(13)= MOTAL(13)+ IPRT(13)	282
MOTAL(14)= MOTAL(14)+ IPRT(14)	283
MOTAL(15)= MOTAL(15)+ IPRT(15)	284
363 CONTINUE	285
GOTO 3363	286
3366 IPRT(1) = PROD(I)+.5	287
IPRT(2) = BYPRO(I)+.5	288
IPRT(3) = DINVPR(1)+DINVBY(I)+DINVRW(I)+DINVSP(I)+0.5	289
IF (IPRT(3).LT.0) IPRT(3)=IPRT(3)-1.0	290
IPRT(4) = IOTHER(I)	291
IPRT(5) = IPRT(1)+IPRT(2)+IPRT(3)+IPRT(4)	292
IPRT(6) = RAWPRO(I)+.5	293
IPRT(7) = IEXPVR(I)	294
IPRT(8) = IEXPFX(I)	295
IPRT(9) = IBDEPR(I)	296
IPRT(10) = IEDEPR(I)	297
IPRT(11) = INTRST(I)	298
IPRT(12) = IPRT(6)+IPRT(7)+IPRT(8)+IPRT(9)+IPRT(10)+IPRT(11)	299
IPRT(13) = NETBFT(I)	300
IPRT(14) = TAX(I)+.5	301
IPRT(15) = IPRT(13) - IPRT(14)	302
DO 3367 J = 1,15	303
3367 MOTAL(J) = MOTAL(J) + IPRT(J)	304
GOTO 3363	305
3362 IJUST1 = 0	306
IJUST2 = 0	307
IPRT(1) = KA(I)	308

IF (I.EQ.1) IPRT(2) = IBS(I,11)	309
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(2) = IBS(I,11) - IBS(I-1,11)	310
IF (IPRT(2).LT.0) IPRT(2) = 0	311
IF (I.EQ.1) IPRT(3) = ICLIAB(I) - IBS(I,11)	312
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(3) = (ICLIAB(I) - IBS(I,11)) - (ICLIAB(I-1) - IBS(I-1,11))	313
IPRT(4) = DILOAN(I) + DLLOAN(I) + DBOND(I) + 0.5	314
IPRT(5) = INET(I)	315
IPRT(6) = SALE(I) + 0.5	316
IF (FASSET(I).LT.0.0) IPRT(6) = IPRT(6) - FASSET(I) + 0.5	317
IPRT(7) = IBDEPR(I) + IEDEPR(I)	318
IPRT(8) = IPRT(1) + IPRT(2) + IPRT(3) + IPRT(4) + IPRT(5) + IPRT(6) + IPRT(7)	319
IF (IPRT(8).EQ.IALL(I)) GOTO 3	320
IJUST1 = IALL(I) - IPRT(8)	321
IPRT(8) = IPRT(8) + IJUST1	322
IF (KA(I).NE.0) IPRT(1) = IPRT(1) + IJUST1	323
IF (KA(I).EQ.0) IPRT(5) = IPRT(5) + IJUST1	324
3 IPRT(9) = FASSET(I) + 0.5	325
IF (I.EQ.1) IPRT(10) = (ICLIAB(I)/RATIO)	326
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(10) = ((ICLIAB(I) - ICLIAB(I-1))/RATIO)	327
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(11) = IBS(I-1,11) - IBS(I,11)	328
IF (IPRT(11).LT.0) IPRT(11) = 0	329
IPRT(12) = IREPAY(I)	330
IPRT(13) = IDIVEN(I)	331
IPRT(14) = IBAL(I)	332
IPRT(15) = IPRT(9) + IPRT(10) + IPRT(11) + IPRT(12) + IPRT(13) + IPRT(14)	333
IF (IPRT(15).EQ.IALL(I)) GOTO 4	334
IJUST2 = IALL(I) - IPRT(15)	335
IPRT(15) = IPRT(15) + IJUST2	336
IPRT(10) = IPRT(10) + IJUST2	337
4 CONTINUE	338
DO 3364 J = 1,15	339
3364 MOTAL(J) = MOTAL(J) + IPRT(J)	340
GOTO 3363	341
3368 IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(1) = BLLON(I-1) + .5	342
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) MOTAL(1) = BLLON(I-IP) + .5	343
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(2) = BILON(I-1) + .5	344
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) MOTAL(2) = BILON(I-IP) + .5	345
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(3) = BBOND(I-1) + .5	346
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) MOTAL(3) = BBOND(I-IP) + .5	347
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(4) = ICLIAB(I-1) - IBS(I-1,16)	348
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) MOTAL(4) = ICLIAB(I-IP) - IBS(I-IP,11)	349
IPRT(5) = IPRT(1) + IPRT(2) + IPRT(3) + IPRT(4)	350
MOTAL(5) = MOTAL(1) + MOTAL(2) + MOTAL(3) + MOTAL(4)	351
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(6) = REPAYL(I-1) + .5	352
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(7) = REPAYI(I-1) + .5	353
IF (I.GT.1) IPRT(8) = REPAYB(I-1) + .5	354
IF (I.GT.1.AND.INCOME(I-1).GT.0) IPRT(9) = (ICLIAB(I-1) - IBS(I-1,11)) -	355
1(ICLIAB(I) - IBS(I,11))	356
IPRT(10) = IPRT(6) + IPRT(7) + IPRT(8) + IPRT(9)	357
IPRT(11) = FAINT(I) + .5	358
IPRT(12) = EQINT(I) + .5	359
IPRT(13) = BSINT(I) + .5	360

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IF (PNINT(I).EQ.0.0) IPRT(14) = 0 361
IF(PNINT(I).GT.0.0)IPRT(14)=INTRST(I) - (IPRT(11)+IPRT(12)+IPRT(13)) 362
IPRT(15) = IPRT(11)+IPRT(12)+IPRT(13)+IPRT(14) 363
IF (IPRT(15).EQ.INTRST(I)) GOTO 3365 364
IF (IPRT(11).EQ.0) GOTO 3369 365
IPRT(11) = IPRT(11) + INTRST(I) - IPRT(15) 366
IPRT(15) = INTRST(I) 367
GOTO 3365 368
3369 IF (IPRT(12).EQ.0.0) GOTO 3365 369
IPRT(12) = IPRT(12) + INTRST(I) - IPRT(15) 370
IPRT(15) = INTRST(I) 371
3365 DO 3334 J = 6,15 372
3334 MOTAL(J) = MOTAL(J) + IPRT(J) 373
GOTO 3363 374
3370 REVENU=PROD(I)+BYPRO(I)+IOTHER(I)+DINVPR(I)+DINVBY(I)+DINVVRW(I) 375
1+DINVSP(I) 376
IF (REVENU.EQ.0.0) REVENU = 0.1 377
ASSETS = FLOAT(IBS(I,10)) 378
IF (ASSETS.EQ.0.0) ASSETS = 0.1 379
IF (I.GT.1) FASSET(I) = FASSET(I) + FASSET(I-1) 380
IF (FASSET(I).EQ.0.0) FASSET(I) = 0.1 381
CLIAB = FLOAT(ICLIAB(I)) 382
IF (CLIAB.EQ.0.0) CLIAB = 0.1 383
RASO(1) = (IEXPVR(I)+IEXPFX(I)+RAWPRO(I))/REVENU 384
TOTAL(1) = TOTAL(1)+IEXPVR(I)+IEXPFX(I)+RAWPRO(I) 385
TOTAL(6) = TOTAL(6) + REVENU 386
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(1) = TOTAL(1)/TOTAL(6) 387
RASO(2) = (IEXPVR(I)+IEXPFX(I))/REVENU 388
TOTAL(2) = TOTAL(2) + IEXPVR(I) + IEXPFX(I) 389
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(2) = TOTAL(2)/TOTAL(6) 390
RASO(3) = (IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I))/REVENU 391
TOTAL(3) = TOTAL(3) + IBDEPR(I) + IEDEPR(I) 392
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(3) = TOTAL(3)/TOTAL(6) 393
RASO(4) = INTRST(I)/REVENU 394
TOTAL(4) = TOTAL(4) + INTRST(I) 395
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(4) = TOTAL(4)/TOTAL(6) 396
RASO(5) = INET(I)/REVENU 397
TOTAL(5) = TOTAL(5) + INET(I) 398
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(5) = TOTAL(5)/TOTAL(6) 399
RASO(6) = ASSETS/(CLIAB + BILON(I) + BLLON(I) + BBOND(I)) 400
RASO(7) = IBS(I,2) / CLIAB 401
RASO(8) = CLIAB / ASSETS 402
RASO(9) = (BILON(I)+BLLON(I)+BBOND(I))/ASSETS 403
RASO(10)=(ASSETS-(CLIAB+BILON(I)+BLLON(I)+BBOND(I)))/ASSETS 404
RASO(11) = INCOME(I)/ASSETS 405
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(11) = TOTAL(6)/ASSETS 406
RASO(12) = (INET(I)+TAX(I)+IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I)) / ASSETS 407
TOTAL(12) = TOTAL(12)+INET(I)+TAX(I)+IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I) 408
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(12) = TOTAL(12)/ASSETS 409
RASO(13) = (INET(I)+TAX(I)) / ASSETS 410
TOTAL(13) = TOTAL(13) + INET(I) + TAX(I) 411
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(13) = TOTAL(13)/ASSETS 412

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RASO(14) = (IBS(I,5)+IBS(I,7))/FASSET(I) 413
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(14) = RASO(14) 414
RASO(15) = TAX(I)/ASSETS 415
TOTAL(7) = TOTAL(7) + TAX(I) 416
IF (I.GE.IP.AND.IST.EQ.IP) TOTAL(15) = TOTAL(7)/ASSETS 417
3363 IYAR = IYEAR + NYR 418
IF (I.EQ.1) GOTO 364 419
IF (IP.EQ.1.AND.I.EQ.15) GOTO 365 420
IF (IP.EQ.1.AND.I.EQ.30) GOTO 365 421
IF (IP.EQ.1.AND.I.EQ.45) GOTO 365 422
IF (I.EQ.25.OR.I.EQ.49) GOTO 365 423
IF (I.EQ.73.OR.I.EQ.97) GOTO 365 424
GOTO 205 425
365 IF (ITAB.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,400) 426
IF (ITAB.EQ.2) WRITE (NPR,410) 427
IF (ITAB.EQ.3) WRITE (NPR,420) 428
IF (ITAB.EQ.4) WRITE (NPR,405) 429
IF (ITAB.EQ.5) WRITE (NPR,540) 430
GOTO 366 431
364 IF (ITAB.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,401) 432
IF (ITAB.EQ.2) WRITE (NPR,411) 433
IF (ITAB.EQ.3) WRITE (NPR,421) 434
IF (ITAB.EQ.4) WRITE (NPR,406) 435
IF (ITAB.EQ.5) WRITE (NPR,541) 436
366 WRITE (NPR,402) IHEAD 437
402 FORMAT (/25X,20A4/25X,20A4/) 438
IF (ITAB.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,430) MEASR1,MEASR2 439
IF (ITAB.EQ.2) WRITE (NPR,431) MEASR1,MEASR2 440
IF (ITAB.EQ.3) WRITE (NPR,432) MEASR1,MEASR2 441
IF (ITAB.EQ.4) WRITE (NPR,407) MEASR1,MEASR2 442
IF (ITAB.EQ.5) WRITE (NPR,542) 443
IF (ITAB.GT.1) GOTO 368 444
GOTO (450,451,452,453,454,455,456),LBLDG 445
456 WRITE (NPR,457) LIFE(1),ISAL(1),LIFE(2),ISAL(2),LIFE(3),ISAL(3), 446
1LIFE(4),ISAL(4),LIFE(5),ISAL(5),LIFE(6),ISAL(6) 447
457 FORMAT(57X,'BUILDINGS BY CLASS'/'+',14X,102(' _')/' FISCAL',6X,6(I4 448
1,' YRS',I4,' % '),2X,'TOTAL'/'+',14X,6(14(' _'),2X)/' YEAR PERIOD 449
2 CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE C 450
3URRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT' /'+_____ ',13(1X, 451
47(' _'))/) 452
WRITE (NPR,458) 453
458 FORMAT (17X,'(1)',5X,'(2)',5X,'(3)',5X,'(4)',5X,'(5)',5X,'(6)',5X, 454
1'(7)',5X,'(8)',5X,'(9)',5X,'(10)',4X,'(11)',4X,'(12)',4X,'(13)'/) 455
GOTO 368 456
455 WRITE (NPR,459) LIFE(1),ISAL(1),LIFE(2),ISAL(2),LIFE(3),ISAL(3), 457
1LIFE(4),ISAL(4),LIFE(5),ISAL(5),LIFE(6),ISAL(6) 458
459 FORMAT (41X,'BUILDINGS BY CLASS',46X,'EQUIPMENT BY CLASS'/'+',14X, 459
186(' _'),3X,21(' _')/' FISCAL',6X,5(I4,' YRS',I4,' % '),2X,'TOTAL', 460
21(I4,' YRS',I4,' % '),3X,'TOTAL COMBINED'/'+',14X,5(14(' _'),2X), 461
38X,1(14(' _'),2X)/' YEAR PERIOD CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CU 462
4RRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT CURRENT TO-D 463
5ATE CURRENT CURRENT' /'+_____ ',15(1X,7(' _'))/) 464

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WRITE (NPR,404) 465
GOTO 368 466
454 WRITE (NPR,460) LIFE(1),ISAL(1),LIFE(2),ISAL(2),LIFE(3),ISAL(3), 467
1LIFE(4),ISAL(4),LIFE(5),ISAL(5),LIFE(6),ISAL(6) 468
460 FORMAT (38X,'BUILDINGS BY CLASS',40X,'EQUIPMENT BY CLASS'/'+' ,14X, 469
169(' ') ,3X,37(' ')/' FISCAL',6X,4(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,2X,'TOTAL', 470
21X,2(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,2X,'TOTAL COMBINED'/'+' ,14X,4(14(' ') ,2 471
3X),8X,2(14(' ') ,2X)/' YEAR PERIOD CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE 472
4 CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT T 473
50-DATE CURRENT CURRENT'/' + _____ ,15(1X,7(' '))/) 474
WRITE (NPR,404) 475
GOTO 368 476
453 WRITE (NPR,403) LIFE(1),ISAL(1),LIFE(2),ISAL(2),LIFE(3),ISAL(3), 477
1LIFE(4),ISAL(4),LIFE(5),ISAL(5),LIFE(6),ISAL(6) 478
WRITE (NPR,404) 479
GOTO 368 480
452 WRITE (NPR,462) LIFE(1),ISAL(1),LIFE(2),ISAL(2),LIFE(3),ISAL(3), 481
1LIFE(4),ISAL(4),LIFE(5),ISAL(5),LIFE(6),ISAL(6) 482
462 FORMAT (20X,'BUILDINGS BY CLASS',38X,'EQUIPMENT BY CLASS'/'+' ,14X, 483
137(' ') ,2X,70(' ')/' FISCAL',6X,2(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,2X,'TOTAL', 484
24(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,3X,'TOTAL COMBINED'/'+' ,14X,2(14(' ') ,2X), 485
38X,4(14(' ') ,2X)/' YEAR PERIOD CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CU 486
4RRENT CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-D 487
5ATE CURRENT CURRENT'/' + _____ ,15(1X,7(' '))/) 488
WRITE (NPR,404) 489
GOTO 368 490
451 WRITE (NPR,463) LIFE(1),ISAL(1),LIFE(2),ISAL(2),LIFE(3),ISAL(3), 491
1LIFE(4),ISAL(4),LIFE(5),ISAL(5),LIFE(6),ISAL(6) 492
463 FORMAT (17X,'BUILDINGS BY CLASS',32X,'EQUIPMENT BY CLASS'/'+' ,14X, 493
121(' ') ,3X,85(' ')/' FISCAL',6X,1(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,2X,'TOTAL', 494
25(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,3X,'TOTAL COMBINED'/'+' ,14X,1(14(' ') ,2X), 495
38X,5(14(' ') ,2X)/' YEAR PERIOD CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT CURRENT TO 496
4-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-D 497
5ATE CURRENT CURRENT'/' + _____ ,15(1X,7(' '))/) 498
WRITE (NPR,404) 499
GOTO 368 500
450 WRITE (NPR,465) LIFE(1),ISAL(1),LIFE(2),ISAL(2),LIFE(3),ISAL(3), 501
1LIFE(4),ISAL(4),LIFE(5),ISAL(5),LIFE(6),ISAL(6) 502
465 FORMAT(57X,'EQUIPMENT BY CLASS'/'+' ,14X,102(' ')/' FISCAL',6X,6(I4 503
1,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,2X,'TOTAL'/'+' ,14X,6(14(' ') ,2X)/' YEAR PERIOD 504
2 CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE C 505
3URRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT'/' + _____ ,13(1X,7(' _ 506
4'))/) 507
WRITE (NPR,458) 508
404 FORMAT (17X,'(1)',5X,'(2)',5X,'(3)',5X,'(4)',5X,'(5)',5X,'(6)',5X, 509
1'(7)',5X,'(8)',5X,'(9)',5X,'(10)',4X,'(11)',4X,'(12)',4X,'(13)',4X 510
2,'(14)',4X,'(15)')/ 511
403 FORMAT (33X,'BUILDINGS BY CLASS',37X,'EQUIPMENT BY CLASS'/'+' ,14X, 512
154(' ') ,2X,53(' ')/' FISCAL',6X,3(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,2X,'TOTAL', 513
23(I4,' YRS',I4,' % ') ,3X,'TOTAL COMBINED'/'+' ,14X,3(14(' ') ,2X), 514
38X,3(14(' ') ,2X)/' YEAR PERIOD CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CU 515
4RRENT TO-DATE CURRENT CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-DATE CURRENT TO-D 516

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5ATE CURRENT CURRENT'/'+'_____ ' ,15(1X,7('_'))//)	517
368 IF (ITAB.EQ.2) WRITE (NPR,412)	518
IF (ITAB.EQ.3) WRITE (NPR,422)	519
IF (ITAB.EQ.4) WRITE (NPR,466)	520
IF (ITAB.EQ.5) WRITE (NPR,543)	521
IF (ITAB.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,316)	522
205 IF (ITAB.GT.1) GOTO 1008	523
GOTO (370,371,372,373,374,375,376),LBDLG	524
370 IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,399) IYAR,IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,12),	525
1IPRT(15)	526
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,398) IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,12),IPRT(15)	527
399 FORMAT (I5,':',1X,I4,2X,13I8)	528
398 FORMAT (' ',6X,I4,2X,13I8)	529
GOTO 300	530
371 IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,109) IYAR,IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,2),	531
1IPRT(13),(IPRT(J),J=3,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	532
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,198) IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,2),IPRT(13),	533
1(IPRT(J),J=3,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	534
GOTO 300	535
372 IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,109) IYAR,IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,4),	536
1IPRT(13),(IPRT(J),J=5,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	537
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,198) IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,4),IPRT(13),	538
1(IPRT(J),J=5,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	539
GOTO 300	540
373 IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,109) IYAR,IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,6),	541
1IPRT(13),(IPRT(J),J=7,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	542
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,198) IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,6),IPRT(13),	543
1(IPRT(J),J=7,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	544
109 FORMAT (I5,':',1X,I4,2X,15I8)	545
198 FORMAT (' ',6X,I4,2X,15I8)	546
GOTO 300	547
374 IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,109) IYAR,IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,8),	548
1IPRT(13),(IPRT(J),J=9,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	549
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,198) IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,8),IPRT(13),	550
1(IPRT(J),J=9,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	551
GOTO 300	552
375 IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,109) IYAR,IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,10),	553
1IPRT(13),(IPRT(J),J=11,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	554
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,198) IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,10),IPRT(13),	555
1(IPRT(J),J=11,12),(IPRT(J),J=14,15)	556
GOTO 300	557
376 GOTO 370	558
1008 IF (ITAB.EQ.5) GOTO 550	559
IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,350) IYAR,IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,15)	560
350 FORMAT (/I5,':',1X,I4,2X,15I8)	561
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,351) IST,(IPRT(J),J=1,15)	562
GOTO 300	563
550 IF (I.EQ.1.OR.IST.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,544) IYAR,IST,(RASO(J),J=1,15)	564
IF (IST.GT.1) WRITE (NPR,545) IST,(RASO(J),J=1,15)	565
300 CONTINUE	566
207 CONTINUE	567
208 CONTINUE	568

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IF (ITAB.LT.5) GOTO 358
351 FORMAT (' ',6X,I4,2X,15I8)
400 FORMAT('1',19X,'DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES FO
1R BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT',5X,'CONTINUED'
2/'+',19X,99(' '))
401 FORMAT('1',19X,'DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES FO
1R BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT'/'+',19X,99(' '))
2)
411 FORMAT ('1',37X,'PROJECTED OPERATING STATE
1MENT'/'+',37X,57(' '))
410 FORMAT ('1',37X,'PROJECTED OPERATING STATE
1MENT',26X,'CONTINUED'/'+',37X,57(' '))
420 FORMAT ('1',20X,'PROFORMA SOURCE AND APPLI
1CATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT',4X,'CONTINUED'
2/'+',20X,99(' '))
421 FORMAT ('1',20X,'PROFORMA SOURCE AND APPLI
1CATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT'/'+',20X,99(' '))
2))
430 FORMAT (47X,'DEPRECIATION BY PERIOD IN ',2A4/)
431 FORMAT (46X,'INCOME AND EXPENSE BY PERIOD IN ',2A4/)
432 FORMAT (42X,'FLOWS BY SOURCE AND USE BY PERIOD IN ',2A4/)
316 FORMAT (17X,'(1)',5X,'(2)',5X,'(3)',5X,'(4)',5X,'(5)',5X,'(6)',
15X,'(7)',5X,'(8)',5X,'(9)',5X,'(10)',4X,'(11)',4X,'(12)',4X,
2'(13)',4X,'(14)',4X,'(15)')
412 FORMAT(24X,'SALES AND INCOME',32X,'OPERATING EXPENSE',23X,'OPERATI
1NG INCOME'/'+',13X,38(' '),6X,48(' '),4X,22(' '))/' FISCAL',7X,'PRO
2DUCT OTHER CHANGE IN OTHER TOTAL',6X,'DIRECT EXPENSE',7X,'DEPR
3ECIATION INTEREST TOTAL NET B/F INCOME NET '/'+',54X,22(' '),
42X,14(' '))/' YEAR PERIOD SALES SALES INVENTORY INCOME INCOME
5 PURCH. VARIABLE FIXED BUILD. EQUIP. PAYMENTS EXPENSE TAX
6 TAX INCOME'/'+'_____',15(2X,6(' ')))/)
422 FORMAT(38X,'SOURCES OF FUNDS',40X,'APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS'/'+',13X
1,63(' '),3X,52(' '))/' FISCAL',7X,'PAID-IN ADDED ADDED ADDED
2 NET SALE OF DEPREC- TOTAL FIXED WORKING LOWER REPAY-
3DIVI- ADDED TOTAL'/' YEAR PERIOD CAPITAL A/P NOTES
4LOANS INCOME ASSETS IATION FUNDS ASSETS CAPITAL A/P ME
5NTS DENDS CASH USES'/'+'_____',15(2X,6(' ')))/)
405 FORMAT ('1',33X,'LOAN BALANCE AND REPAYMEN
1T SCHEDULE',10X,'CONTINUED'/'+',33X,69(' '))
406 FORMAT ('1',33X,'LOAN BALANCE AND REPAYMEN
1T SCHEDULE'/'+',33X,69(' '))
407 FORMAT (30X,'BEGINNING BALANCES, PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS AND INTEREST C
1HARGES BY PERIOD IN ',2A4/)
466 FORMAT (21X,'BEGINNING LOAN BALANCES',15X,'CURRENT PRINCIPAL PAYME
1NTS',15X,'CURRENT INTEREST PAYMENTS'/'+',14X,36(' '),4X,36(' '),
24X,36(' '))/' FISCAL',7X,'MORTGAGE EQUIP. BONDS & SHORT TOTAL M
3ORTGAGE EQUIP. BONDS & SHORT TOTAL MORTGAGE EQUIP. BONDS & S
4HORT TOTAL'/' YEAR PERIOD LOANS LOANS STOCKS TERM LOA
5NS LOANS LOANS STOCKS TERM LOANS LOANS LOANS STOCKS
6 TERM LOANS'/'+'_____',15(3X,5(' ')))/)
408 FORMAT ('+',6X,4(' '),2X,15(2X,6(' ')))/' FOR YEAR ',15I8)
409 FORMAT ('+',6X,4(' '),2X,15(2X,6(' ')))/' FOR YEAR ',5F8.3,40X,

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15F8.3)
540 FORMAT ('1',50X,'F I N A N C I A L   R A T I O S',23X,'CONTINUED'/ 621
1'+',50X,31(' _ ')) 622
541 FORMAT ('1',50X,'F I N A N C I A L   R A T I O S'/'+',50X,31(' _ ')) 623
542 FORMAT (45X,'RATIOS BY PERIOD AND YEAR IN PROJECTED CASH FLOW'/) 624
543 FORMAT (19X, 'SALES, INCOME AND EXPENSES',11X,'FINANCIAL STRUCTURE 625
1 AND LEVERAGE',10X,'INCOME TO ASSET RELATIONSHIPS'/'+',15X,36(' _ ' 626
2),4X,36(' _ '),4X,36(' _ ')/14X,' COST OF DIRECT DEPR. INTEREST NE 627
3T TOTAL CURRENT CURRENT DEFERRED NET TOTAL CASH NET 628
4 TOTAL INCOME'/' FISCAL',9X,'COODS/ EXP./ EXP./ EXP./ PRO 629
5FIT/ ASSETS/ ASSETS/ LIAB./ LIAB./ WORTH/ SALES/ INCOME/ INCO 630
6ME/ DEPR./ TAX'/' YEAR PERIOD' , 5(3X,'SALES'),4X,'T.L. C.L. 631
7',3(4X,'T.A. '),1X,4(2X,'ASSETS'),1X,'ASSETS'/'+' _____ ', 632
815(3X,5(' _ '))// 633
544 FORMAT (/I5,':',1X,I4,2X,15F8.3) 634
545 FORMAT (' ',6X,I4,2X,15F8.3) 635
WRITE (NPR,147) 636
147 FORMAT (///) 637
STOP ' PROFORM2 COMPLETED. CALL PROFORM3 FOR BALANCE SHEETS' 638
END 639
640

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APPENDIX C

LISTING OF PROFORM3 SOURCE PROGRAM

C	PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1
C		2
C	PROFESSOR RICHARD PHILLIPS	3
C	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	4
C	KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	5
C		6
C	THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7
C	AND TEST THE FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF PROJECTS WHICH HAVE A	8
C	SATISFACTORY INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN.	9
C		10
C		11
C	THE PRIMARY INPUT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM ARE THE CASH FLOW	12
C	DATA USED IN COMPUTING THE IRR AND THE FINANCIAL PARAMETERS FOR	13
C	THE PROJECT:	14
C	A. CASH FLOW INPUT DATA ARE READ FROM DISK FILE, AND INCLUDE:	15
C	1. INPUT CASH FLOW USED IN SOLVING FOR THE IRR	16
C	2. SEPARATION OF THE FIXED ASSETS IN THE ABOVE CASH	17
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C		47
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C	PROGRAM READS THE DATA FILE CREATED BY PROFORM1 AND WRITES	50
C	THE PROFORMA BALANCE SHEETS.	51
C		52
	DIMENSION ISAL(6),IHEAD(40),BBOND(96),BILON(96),BLLON(96),BSINT(96	53
	1),BYPRO(96),DINVPR(96),DINVBY(96),DINVRW(96),DILOAN(96),DLLOAN(96)	54
	2,DBOND(96),DINVSP(96),EQINT(96),FASSET(96),FAINT(96),PROD(96),	55
	3RAWPRO(96),REPAYB(96),REPAYI(96),SALE(96),SUPPLY(96),TAX(96),	56
	4IALL(106),IEAL(106),IBALCE(106),IBDEPR(106),ICASH(106),ICLIAB(106)	57
	5,1DIVEN(106),IEDEPR(106),IEXPF(106),IEXPVR(106),INET(106),INCOME(58
	6106),INTRST(106),IOTHER(106),IREPAY(106),JCASH(106),KA(106),	59
	7IPROAR(106),NETBFT(106),REPAYL(96),PNINT(96),CASH(96,13)	60
	DIMENSION TCASH(4),LIFE(6),ZERO(9),IYER(12),DEPR(6,97),FAC(96,8),	61
	1IBS(106,21)	62
	DATA INF/2/	63
	OPEN (2,FILE='PROFORM1.OUT',STATUS='OLD')	64
C		65
1000	READ (INF,140) (ISAL(J),J=1,6),(LIFE(J),J=1,6),IFR,IYEAR,LBLDG,	66
	1NBLDG,NODS,NOOS,NOSA,NOLB,NPR,YRS,AP	67
	READ (INF,141) BYPAR,PROINV,BYPINV,OTHAR,PREPAY,PROAR,RATIO,RAWAP,	68
	1RAWINV,RATEFT,SUPAP,SUPINV,VALBYP,VALPRO	69
	READ (INF,296) ALLOC,RES1,RES2,LMTS,LMTP,MTOT,MCOMB,NCOMB,IFRR	70
296	FORMAT (3F5.3,6(1X,I2))	71
	IP = AP + .45	72
	IY = YRS + .45	73
	IYP = (AP * YRS) + .45	74
	IXP = IYP + 1	75
	IZP = IYP + 10	76
	IL = IP - 1	77
	IYEAR = IYEAR + 1900	78
	READ (INF,100) IHEAD	79
	READ (INF,142) MEASR1,MEASR2	80
	DO 6000 I=1,IYP	81
6000	READ (INF,143) I, BBOND(I),BILON(I),BLLON(I),BSINT(I),BYPRO(I),	82
	1DINVPR(I),DINVBY(I)	83
	DO 6001 I=1,IYP	84
6001	READ (INF,143) I, DINVRW(I),DILOAN(I),DLLOAN(I),DBOND(I),DINVSP(I),	85
	1EQINT(I),FASSET(I)	86
	DO 6002 I=1,IYP	87
6002	READ (INF,143) I,FAINT(I),PROD(I),RAWPRO(I),REPAYB(I),REPAYI(I),	88
	1REPAYL(I),SALE(I)	89
	DO 6003 I=1,IYP	90
6003	READ (INF,143) I,(DEPR(J,I),J=1,6),PNINT(I)	91
	DO 6004 I=1,IYP	92
6004	READ (INF,144) I,SUPPLY(I),TAX(I),FAC(I,1),FAC(I,8),IBDEPR(I),	93
	1IEDEPR(I),ICLIAB(I)	94
	DO 6005 I=1,IYP	95
6005	READ (INF,145) I,IEXPF(I),IEXPVR(I),INCOME(I),INTRST(I),	96
	1IOTHER(I),JCASH(I),NETBFT(I)	97
	DO 6006 I=1,IYP	98
6006	READ (INF,145) I,(IBS(I,J),J=1,6),ICLIAB(I)	99
100	FORMAT (20A4/20A4)	100

140	FORMAT (21(1X,I2),2F6.3)	101
141	FORMAT (15F5.3)	102
142	FORMAT (10X,2A4,62X)	103
143	FORMAT (I2,7F10.2)	104
144	FORMAT (I2,4F10.2,3I8)	105
145	FORMAT (I2,7I8)	106
	GOTO 5001	107
1001	IEND = 1	108
	IF (IEND.EQ.1) GOTO 5000	109
5001	CONTINUE	110
	TOTRES = 0.0	111
	TOTSUR = 0.0	112
	DIVDEN = 1.0-RES1-ALLOC	113
	DO 275 I = 1,IYP	114
	DIFFER = 0.0	115
	EARSUR = 0.0	116
	CAPRES = 0.0	117
	NETINC = 0.0	118
	ICASH(I) = 0	119
	KA(I) = 0	120
	IALL(I) = 0	121
	IBAL(I) = 0	122
	INET(I) = NETBFT(I) - (TAX(I)+.5)	123
	NETINC = INET(I)	124
C		125
C	X. COMPUTE PROFORMA BALANCE SHEETS	126
C		127
	IBS(I,3) = FAC(I,1) + .5	128
	IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,3) = IBS(I,3) + IBS(I-1,3)	129
	IBS(I,5) = IBDEPR(I)	130
	IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,5) = IBS(I,5) + IBS(I-1,5)	131
	IBS(I,7) = IEDEPR(I)	132
	IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,7) = IBS(I,7) + IBS(I-1,7)	133
	IBS(I,8) = FAC(I,8)+.5	134
	IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,8) = IBS(I,8) + IBS(I-1,8)	135
	IBS(I,9)=IBS(I,3)+(IBS(I,4)-IBS(I,5))+(IBS(I,6)-IBS(I,7))+IBS(I,8)	136
	IBS(I,10) = IBS(I,2) + IBS(I,9)	137
C		138
C	XI. COMPUTE REQUIRED EQUITY CAPITAL	139
C		140
	IF (NETINC.LE.0.0) GOTO 268	141
	CAPRES = NETINC*RES1	142
	TOTRES = TOTRES+CAPRES	143
	IF (I.EQ.1) GOTO 265	144
	IF (TOTRES.LT.(IBS(I,10)*RES2)) GOTO 265	145
	TOTRES = TOTRES-CAPRES	146
	CAPRES = 0.0	147
	DIVDEN = DIVDEN+RES1	148
265	IF (LMTS.EQ.1.AND.I.GE.LMTP) GOTO 266	149
	EARSUR = NETINC*ALLOC	150
	GOTO 269	151
266	EARSUR = 0.0	152

	DIVDEN = DIVDEN + ALLOC	153
	GOTO 269	154
268	IF (TOTSUR.GT.0.0.AND.(TOTSUR+NETINC).LT.0.0) GOTO 267	155
	EARSUR = NETINC	156
	GOTO 269	157
267	EARSUR = TOTSUR * (-1)	158
	DIFFER = DIFFER+NETINC+TOTSUR	159
	TOTSUR = 0.0	160
	GOTO 270	161
269	TOTSUR = TOTSUR + EARSUR	162
C		163
C	XII. COMPUTE PROFORMA SOURCE AND APPLICATION STATEMENTS	164
C		165
270	IF (I.EQ.1) GOTO 271	166
	IREPAY(I)= REPAYI(I-1)+REPAYL(I-1)+REPAYB(I-1)+0.5	167
271	IDIVEN(I) = (NETINC*DIVDEN)+.5	168
	IF (IDIVEN(I).LT.0) IDIVEN(I) = 0	169
273	IF (I.EQ.1) KA(I) = FASSET(I)+.5+JCASH(I)+IREPAY(I)+IDIVEN(I)-	170
	1(ICLIAB(I)+DILOAN(I)+DLLOAN(I)+DBOND(I)+.5+INET(I)+SALE(I)+	171
	2IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I)+DIFFER)	172
	IF (I.GT.1) KA(I) = FASSET(I)+.5+JCASH(I)+IREPAY(I)+IDIVEN(I)-	173
	1ICLIAB(I)+ICLIAB(I-1)-(DILOAN(I)+DLLOAN(I)+DBOND(I)+INET(I)+	174
	2SALE(I)+.5+IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I)+DIFFER)	175
	IF (KA(I).GE.0) GOTO 272	176
	IBAL(I) = KA(I)*(-1)	177
	KA(I) = 0	178
272	DIVDEN = 1.0-RES1-ALLOC	179
	IALL(I) = FASSET(I) + JCASH(I) +IREPAY(I)+IDIVEN(I)+IBAL(I)	180
	IF(I.GT.1.AND.IBS(I,16).LT.IBS(I-1,16)) IALL(I) = IALL(I) +	181
	1IBS(I-1,16) - IBS(I,16)	182
	IF (I.EQ.1) ICASH(I) = IBAL(I)	183
	IF (I.GT.1) ICASH(I) = IBAL(I) + ICASH(I-1)	184
	IF (I.EQ.1) IBALCE(I) = IDIVEN(I)	185
	IF (I.GT.1) IBALCE(I) = IDIVEN(I) + IBALCE(I-1)	186
	IF (I.EQ.1) IBS(I,11) = KA(I)	187
	IF (I.GT.1) IBS(I,11) = KA(I) + IBS(I-1,11)	188
	IBS(I,12)= TOTRES + 0.5	189
	IF (TOTSUR.GE.0.0) IBS(I,13) = TOTSUR +.5	190
	IF (TOTSUR.LT.0.0) IBS(I,13) = TOTSUR -.5	191
	IBS(I,14)= IBS(I,11)+IBS(I,12)+IBS(I,13)	192
	IBS(I,15) = IBS(I,14)+BILON(I)+BLLON(I)+BBOND(I)+.5+ICLIAB(I)	193
275	CONTINUE	194
276	IF (IFRR.EQ.0) GOTO 274	195
	OPEN (2,FILE='PROFDATA.RUN',STATUS='OLD')	196
	DO 125 I=IYP	197
	DO 125 J=1,13	198
125	CASH(I,J) = 0.0	199
	DO 5 I=1,IYP	200
	5 READ (2,156) (CASH(I,J),J=1,8)	201
	IF (NCOMB.LE.8) GOTO 128	202
	DO 127 I=1,IYP	203
127	READ (2,146) (CASH(I,J),J=9,13)	204

156	FORMAT (8X,8F9.0)	205
146	FORMAT (8X,5F9.0)	206
128	CONTINUE	207
	NPUNCH = 2	208
	OPEN (2,FILE='DATA.FRR',STATUS='NEW')	209
	DO 277 I=1,IYP	210
	CASH(I,1) = KA(I)	211
	GOTO (281,282,283),MTOT	212
283	CASH(I,2) = 0.0	213
	IF (I.EQ.1) CASH(I,3) = IBS(I,12)	214
	IF (I.GT.1) CASH(I,3) = IBS(I,12)-IBS(I-1,12)	215
	IF (I.EQ.1) CASH(I,4) = IBS(I,13)	216
	IF (I.GT.1) CASH(I,4) = IBS(I,13)-IBS(I-1,13)	217
	IF (NTOT.GE.5) CASH(I,5) = 0.0	218
	IF (NTOT.GE.6) CASH(I,6) = 0.0	219
	IF (NTOT.GE.7) CASH(I,7) = 0.0	220
	GOTO 278	221
282	IF (I.EQ.1) CASH(I,2) = IBS(I,12)	222
	IF (I.GT.1) CASH(I,2) = IBS(I,12)-IBS(I-1,12)	223
	IF (I.EQ.1) CASH(I,3) = IBS(I,13)	224
	IF (I.GT.1) CASH(I,3) = IBS(I,13)-IBS(I-1,13)	225
	GOTO 278	226
281	IF (I.EQ.1) CASH(I,2) = IBS(I,12) + IBS(I,13)	227
	IF (I.GT.1) CASH(I,2)=IBS(I,12)+IBS(I,13)-IBS(I-1,12)-IBS(I-1,13)	228
278	IF (NCOMB.LE.10) GOTO 279	229
	KK = 10	230
	DO 280 K = 1,MCOMB	231
	KK = KK+1	232
280	CASH(I,10) = CASH(I,10)+CASH(I,KK)	233
279	CONTINUE	234
	CASH(I,11) = IBDEPR(I)+IEDEPR(I)	235
	CASH(I,12) = INTRST(I)	236
	CASH(I,13) = TAX(I)	237
	DO 11 J = 1,4	238
	IF (I.EQ.1) TCASH(J) = CASH(I,J)	239
	IF (I.GT.1) TCASH(J) = TCASH(J) + CASH(I,J)	240
11	CONTINUE	241
	WRITE (NPUNCH,215) I,(CASH(I,J),J=1,8)	242
277	CONTINUE	243
215	FORMAT (I3,5X,8F9.0)	244
	DO 12 J = 1,9	245
12	ZERO(J) = 0.00	246
	WRITE (NPUNCH,215) I,(-TCASH(J),J=1,4),(ZERO(J),J=1,4)	247
	DO 284 I = 1,IYP	248
284	WRITE (NPUNCH,216) I,(CASH(I,J),J=9,13)	249
	WRITE (NPUNCH,216) I,(ZERO(J),J=5,9)	250
216	FORMAT (I3,5X,5F9.0)	251
274	CONTINUE	252
	DO 3333 I = 1,IYP	253
	IJUST = 0	254
	IBS(I,16) = IBS(I,4)-IBS(I,5)	255
	IBS(I,17) = IBS(I,6)-IBS(I,7)	256

IBDEPR(I) = (RAWPRO(I)*RAWINV)+.5	257
IEDEPR(I) = (PROD(I)*VALPRO*PROINV)+.5	258
IALL(I) = (BYPRO(I)*VALBYP*BYPINV)+.5	259
IBAL(I) = (SUPPLY(I)*SUPINV)+.5	260
IPROAR(I) = (PROD(I)*PROAR)+.5	261
KA(I) = (BYPRO(I)*BYPAR)+0.5	262
IDIVEN(I) = (IOTHER(I)*OTHAR)+.5	263
INET(I) = ((IEXPVR(I)+IEXPFX(I))*PREPAY)+.5	264
INCOME(I) = (RAWPRO(I)*RAWAP)+.5	265
INTRST(I) = (SUPPLY(I)*SUPAP)+.5	266
IREPAY(I) = ICLIAB(I) - (INCOME(I)+INTRST(I))	267
NETBFT(I) = BILON(I)+.5	268
JCASH(I) = BLLON(I)+.5	269
IBS(I,19) = BBOND(I)+.5	270
IBS(I,20) = NETBFT(I) + JCASH(I) + IBS(I,19)	271
IBS(I,21) = ICLIAB(I) + IBS(I,20)	272
IF (IBS(I,15)-ICASH(I).EQ.IBS(I,10)) GOTO 3334	273
IJUST = IBS(I,10) + ICASH(I) - IBS(I,15)	274
IBS(I,15) = IBS(I,15) + IJUST	275
IBS(I,14) = IBS(I,14) ÷ IJUST	276
IF (IBS(I,13).NE.0) IBS(I,13) = IBS(I,13) + IJUST	277
IF (IBS(I,13).EQ.0) IBS(I,11) = IBS(I,11) + IJUST	278
3334 CONTINUE	279
3333 CONTINUE	280
DO 148 I = IXP,IZP	281
IALL(I) = 0	282
IBAL(I) = 0	283
IBALCE(I) = 0	284
IBDEPR(I) = 0	285
ICASH(I) = 0	286
ICLIAB(I) = 0	287
IDIVEN(I) = 0	288
IEDEPR(I) = 0	289
IEXPFX(I) = 0	290
IEXPVR(I) = 0	291
INET(I) = 0	292
INCOME(I) = 0	293
INTRST(I) = 0	294
IOTHER(I) = 0	295
IPROAR(I) = 0	296
IREPAY(I) = 0	297
JCASH(I) = 0	298
KA(I) = 0	299
148 NETBFT(I) = 0	300
DO 149 I = IXP,IZP	301
DO 149 J = 1,21	302
149 IBS(I, J) = 0	303
PAGE = (IYP/12.0)+.883	304
IPAGE = PAGE	305
ILOOP = 12/IP	306
ISTART = 0	307
ISTOP =)	308

NYER = -1	309
IYR = IYEAR - 1	310
ICOUNT = 0	311
DO 675 I2 = 1, IPAGE	312
ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1	313
ISTART = ISTOP + 1	314
ISTOP = ISTART + 11	315
IF (ICOUNT.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,650)	316
650 FORMAT ('1',48X, 'P R O F O R M A B A L A N C E S H E E T'/'+' 1,48X,43(' _ '))	317
IF (ICOUNT.NE.1) WRITE (NPR,651)	318
651 FORMAT ('1',48X, 'P R O F O R M A B A L A N C E S H E E T',25X 1,'CONTINUED'/'+' ,48X,43(' _ '))	319
WRITE (NPR,402) IHEAD	320
402 FORMAT (/31X,20A4/31X,20A4/)	321
WRITE (NPR,433) MEASR1,MEASR2	322
433 FORMAT (55X,'BALANCES BY PERIOD IN ',2A4/)	323
WRITE (NPR,652)	324
652 FORMAT (34X,'LAST DAY OF EACH PERIOD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN TH 1E PLANNING HORIZON: '/')	325
DO 676 L = 1, ILOOP	326
NYER = NYER + 1	327
676 IYER(L) = IYEAR + NYER	328
IYR = IYR + 1	329
IF(IP.EQ.1) WRITE (NPR,661) (IYER(L),L=1,12)	330
IF(IP.EQ.2) WRITE (NPR,662) (IYER(L),L=1,6)	331
IF(IP.EQ.3) WRITE (NPR,663) (IYER(L),L=1,4)	332
IF(IP.EQ.4) WRITE (NPR,664) (IYER(L),L=1,3)	333
IF(IP.EQ.6) WRITE (NPR,665) (IYER(L),L=1,2)	334
IF(IP.EQ.12)WRITE (NPR,666) IYR	335
661 FORMAT (36X,12(4X, I4) '/'+' ,35X,12(4X,4(' _ ')) //)	336
662 FORMAT (36X, 6(4X,I4,8X)/36X,6(5X,'1ST',5X,'2ND')/'+' ,35X,12(5X, 13(' _ '))//)	337
663 FORMAT (36X,4(4X,I4,16X)/36X,4(5X,'1ST',5X,'2ND',5X,'3RD') / 1+' ,35X,12(5X,3(' _ '))//)	338
664 FORMAT (36X,3(4X,I4,24X)/36X,3(5X,'1ST',5X,'2ND',5X,'3RD',5X, 1'4TH')/'+' ,35X,12(5X,3(' _ '))//)	339
665 FORMAT (36X,2(4X,I4,40X)/36X,2(5X,'1ST',5X,'2ND',5X,'3RD',5X, 1'4TH',5X,'5TH',5X,'6TH')/'+' ,35X,12(5X,3(' _ '))//)	340
666 FORMAT (40X,I4/41X,'1ST',5X,'2ND',5X,'3RD',5X,'4TH',5X,'5TH',5X, 1'6TH',5X,'7TH',5X,'8TH',5X,'9TH',4X,'10TH',4X,'11TH',4X,'12TH' / 2+' ,35X,9(5X,3(' _ ')),3(4X,4(' _ '))//)	341
WRITE (NPR,601) (IBS(I,1),I=ISTART,ISTOP)	342
WRITE (NPR,602) (IBDEPR(I),I=ISTART,ISTOP)	343
WRITE (NPR,603) (IEDEPR(I),I=ISTART,ISTOP)	344
WRITE (NPR,604) (IALL(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	345
WRITE (NPR,605) (IBAL(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	346
WRITE (NPR,606) (IPROAR(I),I=ISTART,ISTOP)	347
WRITE (NPR,607) (KA(I),I=ISTART,ISTOP)	348
WRITE (NPR,608) (IDIVEN(I),I=ISTART,ISTOP)	349
WRITE (NPR,609) (INET(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	350
WRITE (NPR,610) (IBS(I,2), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	351
	352
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	358
	359
	360

WRITE (NPR,611) (IBS(I,3), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	361
WRITE (NPR,612) (IBS(I,4), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	362
WRITE (NPR,613) (IBS(I,5), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	363
WRITE (NPR,614) (IBS(I,16), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	364
WRITE (NPR,615) (IBS(I,6), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	365
WRITE (NPR,616) (IBS(I,7), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	366
WRITE (NPR,617) (IBS(I,17), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	367
WRITE (NPR,618) (IBS(I,8), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	368
WRITE (NPR,619) (IBS(I,9), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	369
WRITE (NPR,620) (IBS(I,10), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	370
WRITE (NPR,635)	371
WRITE (NPR,621) (INCOME(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	372
WRITE (NPR,622) (INTRST(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	373
WRITE (NPR,623) (IREPAY(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	374
WRITE (NPR,624) (ICLIAB(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	375
WRITE (NPR,625) (NETBFT(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	376
WRITE (NPR,626) (JCASH(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	377
WRITE (NPR,627) (IBS(I,19), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	378
WRITE (NPR,628) (IBS(I,20), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	379
WRITE (NPR,629) (IBS(I,21), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	380
WRITE (NPR,630) (IBS(I,11), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	381
WRITE (NPR,631) (IBS(I,12), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	382
WRITE (NPR,632) (IBS(I,13), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	383
WRITE (NPR,634) (IBS(I,14), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	384
WRITE (NPR,636) (IBS(I,15), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	385
WRITE (NPR,635)	386
WRITE (NPR,600) MEASR1,MEASR2, (ICASH(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	387
WRITE (NPR,637) MEASR1,MEASR2, (IBALCE(I), I=ISTART,ISTOP)	388
600 FORMAT (1X, 'ACCUMULATED CASH (' ,2A4, ')', 8X,12I8)	389
601 FORMAT (1X, 'CURRENT ASSETS: '/3X, '1. WORKING CASH ACCOUNT', 10X, 112I8)	390 391
602 FORMAT (3X, '2. RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY', 8X,12I8)	392
603 FORMAT (3X, '3. FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY', 3X,12I8)	393
604 FORMAT (3X, '4. BYPRODUCTS INVENTORY', 10X,12I8)	394
605 FORMAT (3X, '5. SUPPLIES INVENTORY', 12X,12I8)	395
606 FORMAT (3X, '6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PRODUCTS', 1X,12I8)	396
607 FORMAT (3X, '7. ACCTS. RECEIVABLE, BYPRODUCTS', 1X,12I8)	397
608 FORMAT (3X, '8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OTHER', 4X,12I8)	398
609 FORMAT (3X, '9. PREPAID ACCOUNTS', 14X,12I8)	399
610 FORMAT ('+', 35X, 12(2X,6(' _'))/5X, '10. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS', 17X, 12I8)	400 401
611 FORMAT (' ', 1X, 'FIXED ASSETS: '/3X, '11. LAND AND SITE', 16X,12I8)	402
612 FORMAT (3X, '12. BUILDINGS', 20X,12I8)	403
613 FORMAT (8X, '13. LESS DEPRECIATION', 7X,12I8)	404
614 FORMAT ('+', 35X, 12(3X,5(' _'))/3X, '14. NET BUILDINGS', 16X,12I8)	405
615 FORMAT (3X, '15. EQUIPMENT', 20X,12I8)	406
616 FORMAT (8X, '16. LESS DEPRECIATION', 7X,12I8)	407
617 FORMAT ('+', 35X, 12(3X,5(' _'))/3X, '17. NET EQUIPMENT', 16X,12I8)	408
618 FORMAT (3X, '18. OTHER INVESTMENTS', 12X,12I8)	409
619 FORMAT ('+', 35X, 12(2X,6(' _'))/5X, '19. TOTAL FIXED ASSETS', 9X,12I8/	410
1)	411
620 FORMAT ('+', 35X, 12(2X,6(' _'))/5X, '20. TOTAL ASSETS', 15X,12I8/)	412

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621 FORMAT (' ',1X,'CURRENT LIABILITIES: '/3X,'21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE,RAW 413
1 MATERIAL',12I8) 414
622 FORMAT (3X,'22. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, SUPPLIES', 3X,12I8) 415
623 FORMAT (3X,'23. NOTES PAYABLE, SHORT-TERM', 4X,12I8) 416
624 FORMAT ('+',35X,12(2X,6('_'))/5X,'24. TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES', 417
12X,12I8) 418
625 FORMAT (' ',1X,'DEFERRED LIABILITIES: '/3X,'25. INTERMEDIATE-TERM L 419
LOANS',6X,12I8) 420
626 FORMAT (3X,'26. LONG-TERM LOANS', 14X,12I8) 421
627 FORMAT (3X,'27. BONDS AND SECURITIES', 9X,12I8) 422
628 FORMAT ('+',35X,12(2X,6('_'))/5X,'28. TOTAL DEFERRED LIABILITIES', 423
11X,12I8/) 424
629 FORMAT ('+',35X,12(2X,6('_'))/5X,'29. TOTAL LIABILITIES',10X, 425
112I8/) 426
630 FORMAT (' ',1X,'NET WORTH: '/3X,'30. PAID-IN CAPITAL',14X,12I8) 427
631 FORMAT (3X,'31. CAPITAL RESERVE',14X,12I8) 428
632 FORMAT (3X,'32. EARNED SURPLUS', 15X,12I8) 429
634 FORMAT ('+',35X,12(2X,6('_'))/5X,'33. TOTAL NET WORTH',12X,12I8/) 430
635 FORMAT (' ',10(5X,'-0-',5X)/) 431
636 FORMAT ('+',35X,12(2X,6('_'))/5X,'34. TOTAL LIAB. AND NET WORTH', 432
12X,12I8/) 433
637 FORMAT ('+',35X,12(3X,5('_'))/1X,'TOTAL DIVIDENDS PAID (' ,2A4, 434
1')',4X,12I8) 435
675 CONTINUE 436
IEND = 1 437
WRITE (NPR,147) 438
147 FORMAT (///) 439
5000 IF (IEND.NE.1) GOTO 1000 440
STOP ' ALL OF PROFORMA RUN COMPLETED.' 441
END 442

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