Home

The Compendium Of Investment & Business Opportunities Volume 2

(Business Start-up Ideas)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Introduction

This document is Volume 2 of the Diaspora Resource Mobilization and Utilization Project Compendium of Investment and Business Opportunities. It is complimentary to Volume 1, which presents information on the economy and key sectors that present investment business opportunities.

It presents business ideas that have been identified as most responsive to the priorities in the various sectors. They are presented as one page summaries to give an insight of the feasibility of their implementation.

They also show the scale of investment, production or output volumes, values and profitability are provided as key information in these ideas, believed to be the critical data necessary for making an investment business decision.

The business ideas are presented in the following sectors:

1. Agriculture
2. Trade
3. Mining
4. Social
5. Health
6. Tourism
7. Infrastructure
8. Education
9. Works and Transport
10. Oil and Gas
11. Forestry

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Agriculture Sector

SETTING UP A CHICKEN HATCHERY

Introduction

This business idea is aimed at setting up a Chicken Hatchery. It is premised on hatching eggs for layers and broilers for both local and hybrid birds. The business will be hatching 38,000 chicks per month, which translates into 456,000 chicks per year.

The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 45,805 per month, which translates into US $ 549,657 per year. The business has a good market demand throughout the year and can provide employment to youth and women. The production capacity of the hatchery is 38,000 eggs per month. The project initial total cost is US$ 19,500 with a net profit margin of 88% with a payback period 3 years and 5 months.

Process Description

Selected good eggs are collected and inserted into an incubator for 18 days. They are then transferred into a Hatchery for 3 days to hatch.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$				
Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Incubator	No.	1	6,000	6,000
Hatchery	No.	1	6,000	6,000
Feed mills & Mixer	No.	1	2,500	2,500
Generator	No.	1	5,000	5,000
TC of Machinery				19,500

Production and Operation Costs in US$						
Item	Units	@/day	Qty	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. cost/ month	Prod. cost/ year
Parent stock	No.	15	100		1,500	18,000
Eggs	No.	0.05	38,000		1,900	22,800
Coffee husks	Tones	15	1		15	180
Disinfectants	Litres	1.3	3	4	104	1,248
Vaccines	Litres	2.5	4	10	260	3,120
Sub-total					3,779	45,348

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	200	2,400
Utilities (water)	40	480
Salaries	360	4,320
Feeds	120	1440
Fuel	320	3,840
Renting	160	1,920
Depreciation(Assets write off) Expenses	406	4,872
Sub-total	1,606	19,272
Total Operating Costs	5,385	64,620

Production assumed 21 days in a month with a capacity of 38,000 eggs per press.

Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off of 25% per year.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure in US$						
Items	Period	Output	@	UPx	TC	TR
Layers	21 days	19,514	0.1	1.4	2,765	26,600
	per year	234,168			33,184	327,825
Broilers	21 days	18,486				
	0.1	1	2,620	18,000		
	per year	221,832			31,436	221,832
Total		456,000			64,620	549,657

Profitability Analysis in US Dollars			
Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Layers	1,301	27,319	327,825
Broilers	880	18,486	221,832
Less production & operating costs	256	5,385	64,620
Profit	3,368	40,419	485,037
Layers	599.19	21,258	255,100
Broilers	210.19	26,375	316,500

Market Demand

The supply of one day chicks has a high demand both in rural and urban areas throughout the year. Market for the one day chicks from good breeders can be produced anywhere in the country to reduce transportation and sold within the country and to the neighboring countries

Government Incentives Available:

Agriculture equipments, tools and chemicals are duty free on importation.

Equipment Suppliers

Some of the equipments can be purchased from the local market; some are just imported from Europe, India, South Africa and China.

Risk

The risk involved in this kind of business is poultry diseases like coccidiosis which can be mitigated by vaccination of the birds either weekly or monthly.

Agriculture Sector

BEE KEEPING (APICULTURE)

Introduction

This business idea is for keeping bees for production of honey and bee wax. The Revenue potential is estimated at US$ 10,400 per year with the project cost of US$ 7,345 and a profit margin of 73%. The expected payback period is 7 month.

Process Description

Bee hives are opened after the bees have been smoked out using a smoke pump, honeycombs are pressed by hand. Honey is separated from the wax using pressing machines to produce better quality honey. Honey from a honeycomb is extracted, warmed, strained and bottled.

Capital Investment Requirements in US Dollars

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Centrifuge Machine	No.	1	3,396	3,396
Wooden beehives	No.	50	16.71	836
Smoker pumps	No.	1	25.8	26
Buckets	No.	5	3	15
Hive tools	No.	4	1.5	6
Protective wears	No.	4	15	60
Filtering sieves	No.	4	1.5	6
Land	Acre	3	1000	3,000
TC of Machinery	7,345			

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs						
Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. cost	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod.Cost/ year
Bee wax	Kgs	0.6	10	6	156	1,872
Sub total			156	1,872		

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	15	180
(Utilities (water)	15	180
Salaries	50	600
Sub-total	80	960
Total Operating costs	236	2,832

Production assumed 4 quarters per year

Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product cost and Price structure in US$

Item	Period	out put	UPx	Total cost	Total Revenue
Honey	Per quarter	200	7	4.515	1,400
	Per Year	800	7	4.515	5,600
Bee wax	Per quarter	150	8	6.02	1,200
	Per year	600			4,800
Total					10,400

Profitability analysis in US$

Profitability item	Per Quarter	Rev per year
Revenue		
Honey	1,400	5,600
Bee wax	1200	4800
Sub total	2,600	10,400
Less Prod & Operating Costs	903	2,832
Profit	1,697	7,568

Market Demand

There is high demand for honey for home consumption, pharmaceutical use in making drugs and in most instances it has replaced the sugar intake among people with health complications. Some beekeepers salvage the combs to extract wax for making candles or at times it is mixed with maize flour to make ice-cream cones. In addition, wax is demanded by cobblers, makers of household textiles and garments.

Government Incentives Available:

Government is supporting bee farmers through the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) Programme funding the activities and finding a market for products.

Source of Information:

Ugandan Beekeepers Association

Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation (Makerere University) and National Agriculture Research Organisation (NARO)

Risk involved in the Business:

The risk involved in this business is that there is never a “super-hive”, which could potentially disrupt the bees if there is an interruption. However, this can be mitigated through making diverse bee hives.

Agriculture Sector

PIGGERY

Introduction

This business idea is for rearing pigs. aimed at production and sale of 360 pigs annually. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 86,850 per year with a profit margin of 75%. The total capital investment for the project is US $ 11,900 and the payback period is almost 5 months. The business risk involved in this idea is the high rate of infection, which spreads quickly among the animals. However, this can be mitigated by increasing the animal's resistance e.g. by improving the quality of feeds.

Technology and processes description

The items needed include shelter, feeds, piglets, water, feeding troughs and animal drugs. The pig rearing process involves feeding them very well, cleaning the pen, monitoring the health of the animals and have them grow to the weight of 80Kgs and above to be ready for sell. Pigs also reproduce so you don't have to buy more piglets.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements in USD				
Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Wheel Barrows	No	5	30	150
Spades	No	40	5	200
Piglets	No	25	50	1,250
Piggery Shade	No	1	10,000	10,000
Feeding Troughs		25	12	300
Total				11,900

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Item	Units	Unit cost	Qty per/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Feeds	Bags	2	0	0	608	7,296
Animal						
Drugs		0	0	0	23	276
Other Feeds		0	0	0	42	504
Sub-total					840	8,076

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	400	4,800
Utilities	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	496	5,950
Sub-total	1,096	13,150
Grand Total	1,936	21,226

Production is assumed for 365 days per year.

Depreciation assumes 2 year life of assets written off at 50% per year for all assets.

Project product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Period	Out put	Unit Cost	Unit Price	TC	Total Revenue
Pigs	6mnth	195	109	150	21,226	29,250
Pigs	1 yr	360	59	160	21,226	57,600
TOTAL				86,850		

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	238	7,238	86,850
Less: Production and Operating Costs	58	1,769	21,226
Profits	180	5,469	65,624

Sources of supply of equipments

All equipments and raw materials can be got in Uganda.

Market Analysis

The structure of the pig market is wide throughout the year in butcheries as pork is popular among the public. There are several pork joints in the city and upcountry making demand for pork high.

Risk:

The animals are prone to diseases such as swine fever that need close monitoring by a Veterinary expert.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING CORNFLAKES

Introduction

Cornflakes are one of the most consumed breakfast cereals on account of their taste and nutritional value. They have a high market potential as they are consumed by adults, youth and children. This business idea aims at the production of 700 kilograms of cornflakes a day. The revenue potential is estimated at $ 436,800, annually, at a sales margin of 75% with an initial capital investment cost of $ 30,543. The payback period is about 7 months.

Manufacturing Process

Maize grains are cleaned using air classifiers and after separated (large and small grains) using a mesh screen separator. The grains are then polished and milled to remove germs and bran. The milled grains are cooked in a rotary steam cooker where flavor syrups of sugar, malt, salt, and water are added. The grain pieces are then washed and small grains are separated.

The grains are then carried to an agitator pump or lump breaker then sent to a steamer where pre-heated air is blown into the grains so as to reduce the moisture content to the desired level of about 20%. The dried material is then kept in a de-moisturizing tank for a few hours for moisture to equally be distributed. The grits (cooked material) are then washed again and passed through a heavy flaking machine where they are turned into flakes by pressing. The flakes are immediately transferred to a rotary oven for roasting. After roasting, the flakes are inspected, screened and graded to remove standard flakes. The flakes are then packed in water resistant polythene containers of waxed paper.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investments Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Brick stores for corn grain	No	1	600	600
Air classifiers	No	2	650	1,300
Separators	No	3	610	1,830
Storage bins	No	6	550	3,300
Weight balance	No	1	300	300
Rotary steam cooker	No	1	1,820	1,820
Agitator or lump breaker	No	1	1,200	1,200
Pan cooler or steamer	No	1	600	600
Germ separator	No	1	480	480
Heavy flaking machine	No	1	3,191	3,191
Rotary oven	No	1	2,000	2,000
Conveyer	No	1	600	600
Inspection conveyer	No	1	550	550
Packing machine	No	1	700	700
Screening and cooling equipment	No	1	540	540
Mixer	No	1	300	300
Mini boiler	No	1	1,100	1,100
Shifter	No	1	600	600
Office equipment	No			532
Installation, transportation.	No			3,000
Delivery van	No			6,000
TOTAL				30,543

Production and Operating Costs

Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Production Cost/Year1
Direct costs3:						
Maize	Kgs	0.189	1,000	189	4,914	58,968
Salt	Kgs	0.45	50	22.5	585	7,020
Sub total					5,499	65,988

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	1,000	12,000
Utilities	1,000	12,000
Selling and Distribution	300	3,600
Administrative expenses	200	2,400
Shelter	500	6,000
Depreciation Expenses	487.63	5,852
Sub-total	3,488	41,852
Total Operating Costs	8,987	107,840

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.

Depreciation assumes 5 year life of assets written off at 20% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/yr	UPx	Total Revenue
Corn flakes	700	218,400	0.5	107,840	2	436,800
Total		218,400		107,840		436,800

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,400	36,400	436,800
Production and operating costs	346	8,987	107,840
Profit	1,054	27,413	328,960

Sources of Equipment

Equipments can be got from Uganda at a cheaper price although their quality may not be comparable to those imported from India.

Government facilities and incentives

This is an industry in line with government policy of adding value to local produce.

Risk:

The quality of the product may be compromised if proper production processes are not followed, hence, there is need for strict process and quality control measures providing checks at each production stage.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING A GRAIN GROCERY

Introduction

Grains are agricultural products that have a very high demand in the country. They usually include: Simsim, ground nuts, soy beans, maize, popcorns, and cow peas.

The project idea is based on adding value by packaging good quality grains and selling them at relatively low prices. The project expects to package 72,000 kgs of assorted grains per annum. Initial investment costs are estimated at US$20,370 generating revenue of US$92,695 at a net profit margin of 43% and payback period of approximately 2 years.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Motor truck(4 tones)	No	1	14,000	14,000
Furniture & Fittings	No	1	2,000	2,000
Packing machine	No	1	1,000	1000
Grading machine	No	1	1,000	1000
Grain cleaning machine	No	1	1,200	1200
Dust woofers	No	2	400	800
Weighing scale	No	1	370	370
Total				20,370

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty per day	Pdn cost per day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Overheads:						
G. nuts	Kgs	0.8	71	56.8	1,476.8	17,722
Soy beans	Kgs	0.3	32	9.6	249.6	2,995
Pop corn	Kgs	0.3	64	19.2	499.2	5,990
Cow peas	Kgs	0.3	64	19.2	499.2	5,990
Packaging material	Pcs	0.05	300	15	390	4,680
Sub-total			531	120	3,115	37,377

General Costs (Overheads):

Field collection fuel	125	1,500
Rent	300	3,600
Utilities	120	1,440
Selling & distribution	50	600
Salaries & wages	200	2,400
Miscellaneous expenses	30	360
Depreciation	424	5,093
Sub-total	1,249	14,993
Total Operating Costs	4,364	52,370

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of packing 231kgs of grains.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into packaging of the grain.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market for grains readily exists and their demand continues to grow mainly across borders to such places as Southern Sudan.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ year	@	Pdn cost/ year	UPx	Total revenue
G. Nuts	71	22,130	0.73	16,096	1.3	28,769
Soy Beans	32	9,974	0.73	7,254	1.2	11,969
Pop Corn	64	19,948	0.73	15,510	1.3	25,932
Cow Peas	64	19,948	0.73	15,510	1.3	25,932
Total	231	72,000		52,370		92,602

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	297	7,717	92,602
Less: Production & Operating Costs	168	4,364	52,370
Profit	129	3,353	40,232

Government Facilities and Incentives

Generally, food products are VAT exempt and hence taxes are minimized.

Risk

The business risk involved is price fluctuation, which may affect the targeted profits. However, this can be minimized by setting up buffer stocks in times of low prices and resell later when they are high.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING INSTANT COFFEE POWDER

Introduction

Coffee is a household crop in Uganda and a major foreign exchange earner. It is widely produced and many Ugandans take it as a beverage, and world over it is a cherished drink. The demand for coffee as a beverage is on the rise locally and any venture in its production and distribution is viable as it involves adding value to the coffee beans.

This project involves milling coffee beans into desired powder and sold over the counter to a waiting customer. The project requires an estimated fixed capital of US$ 5,300, operating costs of US$ 64,841 generating revenue of US$ 116,064 in the first year of operation. The payback period is 5 months.

Production Process

The process is simple .Coffee beans are roasted first using a coffee roaster and then blended

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Coffee Grinder(20kgs-2HP&starter)	No	1	2,500	2,500
Coffee Roaster(1.5HP&starter)	No	1	1,400	1,400
Sealing machine	No	1	200	200
Sieves	No	5	20	100
Utensils	No	-	-	400
Furniture & Fittings	No	-	-	700
Total				5,300

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ Day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Fresh Coffee Nuts	Kgs	1.1	15	16.5	429	5,148
Chicory Nuts	Kgs	2	7	14	364	4,368
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.25	350	87.5	2,275	27,300
Sub-total			372	118	3,068	36,816

General costs(Overheads)

Rent	325	3,900
Labour	1,050	12,600
Selling and Distribution	150	1,800
Cleaning and Toiletries	104	1,248
Utilities	475	5,700
Miscellaneous	121	1,452
Depreciation	110	1,325
Sub-total	2,335	28,025
Total Operating Costs	5,403	64,841

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 25kgs of instant coffee powder.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total Rve
Instant Coffee	400	124,800	0.5	64,841	0.93	116,064

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	372	9,672	116,064
Less: Production and Operating Costs	212	5,514	64841
Profit	160	4,158	51,223

Market Analysis

The demand for instant coffee is on the rise especially among affluent people in society who are . urban based and from the middle class. Its potential is promising. The revival of coffee shops of the seventies would go a long way to tap the market and popularize the product.

Government Incentive

A kilo of this instant coffee powder would fetch a lot more than the raw coffee beans. There are no taxes imposed on exports and any Value Added Tax (VAT) input is claimed and reimbursed by the tax body as a way of encouraging and facilitating exporters.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING BANANA WAFERS

Introduction:

Banana Wafers are a popular snack eaten world over. They are made by cutting bananas into thin slices. This project uses the banana variety commonly known as Matooke in Uganda and is readily available. Wafers can simply be eaten directly or as desserts and puddings. It is a cross cutting venture as it can be undertaken in both rural and urban settings. The project initial cost is US$ 1,318 producing 46,800kgs of banana wafers per year giving an estimated revenue of US$ 35,100 annually with a profit margin of 475 and a payback period of about 4 month.

Production,Capacity and Technology:

The Bananas can be peeled manually or using a peeling machine. They are then sliced and rapidly dehydrated to reduce the moisture content and then deep fried in cooking oil. Excess oil is extracted and the fried banana wafers are seasoned with salt and other spices as may be deemed necessary. The plant capacity is 150kg per 8 hours but there are also equipments with bigger capacity if needed. The technology involved can be locally accessed within Uganda, which makes it affordable.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $:

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Peeling machine	No	1	500	500
Slicing machine	No	1	300	300
Deep fat frying pans	No	1	150	150
Impulse sealer	No	2	34	68
Salt mixing drum	No	1	125	125
Weighing balance	No	1	50	50
Oil extraction machine	No	1	125	125
Total Cost of Machinery & Tools	1,318			

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	Unit cost	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct material Costs						
Bananas	Kgms	0.003	150	0.45	11.7	140.4
Cooking oil	Litres	2	10	20	520	6,240
Spices & Flavour	Kgs	4	1	4	104	1,248
Polythene bags	Packets	1	0.01	0.01	0.26	3.12
Sub-total				24.5	636	7,631

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	260	3,120
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities	250	3,000
Rent	120	1,440
Miscellaneous expenses	150	1,800
Depreciation	27	329
Sub-total	907	10,889
Total Operating Costs	1,543	18,520

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 150 Kgs.
2. Depreciation of fixed asset is assumed at 25% per year.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Project Product cost and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Wafers	150	46,800	0.40	18,520	0.75	35,100

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	112.5	2,925	35,100
Less: Production and operating costs	59	1,543	18,520
Profit	53	1,382	16,580

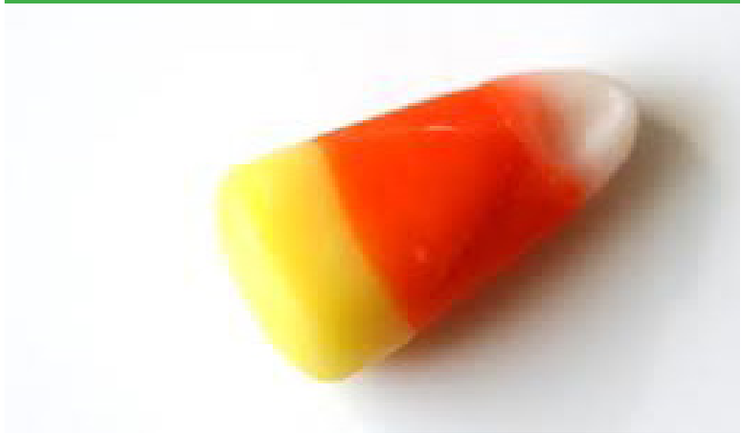
Market

Banana wafers are common among the urban population. With an increased shelf life, the wafers can be supplied to supermarkets, schools, hotels, hospitals, and with aggressive marketing, they can capture a lot of consumer attention even in the international market. They can also be produced in different styles or designs.

Source of Equipment and Raw Materials:

Machinery can be fabricated locally by Tree Shade Ltd located at Mwanga II Kisenyi Kampala or could be imported. Bananas are easily available in the local market all over the country.

Agriculture Sector



ICE CREAM MAKING

Introduction:

Ice cream is a frozen dessert usually made from diary products such as: milk and cream, which are often combined with other ingredients and flavours. Most varieties contain sugar although some are made with other sweetners. Alternatively, it can be made from milk from soya, rice and goat for those who are lactose intolerant or allergic to diary products and would like to avoid them. The production capacity is 38,376kg per year yielding revenue of US $107,453per annum from an investment with an initial cost of US $26,600. The project net profit margin is 45% with a payback period of 2 years and 5 months.

Production, Capacity and Technology

The basic steps involved in the manufacturing of ice cream are: Blending of the mixed ingredients, pasteurization, homogenization, ageing the mixture, freezing, packaging and hardening. Ice-cream represents a congealed dairy product produced by freezing a pasteurized mixture of milk, cream, and milk solids other than fat, sugars, emulsifier and stabilizers.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Cost	Total
Mixing / blending machine	No	1	3,300	3,300
Homogenization machine	No	1	2,800	2,800
Ageing % storage vat	No	1	2,500	2,500
Batch Freezers	No	2	1,500	3,000
Pasteurisization machine	No	1	3,000	3,000
Hardening machine	No	1	2,500	2,500
Storage (Refrigerated)	No	1	2,500	2,500
Distribution Van	No	1	7,000	7,000
Total Cost of Machinery & Tools				26,600

Production and Operating cost in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs of materials and supplies						
Milk (solid/ fat)	Kgs	2.25	38	85.5	2,223	26,676
Sugar,	Kgs	1	10	10	260	3,120
Flavourings, Candies & fruits	Kgs	3	2	6	156	1,872
Stabilizers / emulsifiers	Kgs	2	0.16	0.32	8	100
Eggs	Trays	2	2	4	104	1,248
Sub-total				106	2,751	33,016

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	800	9,600
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	400	4,800
Rent	200	2,400
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	554	6,650
Sub-total	2,154	25,850
Total Operating Costs	4,905	58,866

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 123Kgs.
2. Depreciation of fixed asset assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials and supplies used in product production.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Project product cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/ year	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Ice Cream	123	38,376	1.53	58,866	2.8	107,453

Profitability analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	344.4	8,954	107,453
Less: Production and operating costs	189	4,905	58,866
Profit	156	4,049	48,587

Market

There are two types of ice-cream, soft and hard available on the market. Ice cream is readily marketable as It is consumed widely. What is important is the strategic location of the business.

Source of Equipment and Materials

The equipment can be sourced from India or China and raw materials are available from local diaries like: Fresh diary, GBK, Jesa diary and other diary suppliers.

Government facilities

Start up cost at 25% granted on actual costs over the first four years in equal installments.

Risk

The business risk involved here is that the product is highly perishable if the product is not well stored and the drastic market dynamic due to weather changes.

Agriculture Sector

PUTTING UP AN ANIMAL FEED PLANT

Introduction

Animal feed plant is a place where their feeds are made. The need for balanced animal feeds forms an essential part of the intensive diary development programme. What is proposed here, is the setting up of an animal feed manufacturing plant using local products like maize, millet and wheat. The business idea aims at the production of 93,600 kgs of animal feeds per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 121,680 annually, while the initial capital investment required is US$7,150. The payback pay period for this project is approximately 6 months with a net profit margin of 50%.

Plant Capacity

The plant in this profile has a minimum capacity of 300 kgs of animal feed per day thus 93,600 kgs per annum.

Production Process

The process involves blending of various ingredients by using a disintegrator to reduce to the size of the required mesh size, which is uniformly mixed with vitamins, minerals by a ribbon blender. Molasses are added and then the mix is extruded to get pallets of the finished product, which are packed in gunny bags for marketing.

Scale of Investment

Capital Requirements in US$

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Ribbon blender	No	1	3,150	3,150
Gyratory shifter	No	1	1,800	1,800
weighing machine	No	1	500	500
Gunny bag sealing machine	No	1	1,300	1,300
Disintegrator	No	1	400	400
Total				7,150

Production and Operation Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Maize	Kgs	0.15	100	15	390	4,680
Wheat brand	Kgs	0.15	100	15	390	4,680
Oiled rice brand	Kgs	0.16	50	8	208	2,496
Molasses	Kgs	0.75	50	37.5	975	11,700
Groundnut cake	kgs	0.2	50	10	260	3,120
Mineral mixture	Kgs	2	20	40	1,040	12,480
Gunny bags	No	0.1	200	20	520	6,240
Subtotal					3,783	45,396

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	300	3,600
Utilities	300	3,600
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	150	1,800
Shelter	300	3,600
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	149	1,788
Sub-total	1,299	15,588
Total Operating Costs	5,082	60,984

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	Unit /Cost	Pdn/yr	UPx	T/rev
Animal feed	300	93,600	0.65	60,984	1.3	121,680
TOTAL		93,600		60,984		121,680

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per /Month	Per Year
Revenue	390	10,140	121,680
Less: Production &Operating Costs	195.5	5,082	60,984
Profit	194.5	5,058	60,696

Market Analysis

With agricultural modernization and diversification, there is a good future and solid potential for growth. Thus, market for animal feeds is guaranteed except the need for sensitization of the local population on the benefits of using animal feed visa vie natural grass and plants. The market cuts across farmers with different sizes of herds of animals.

Agriculture Sector

DOG BREEDING (GERMAN SHEPHERDS)

Introduction

Dog breeding is the practice of mating selected specimens with the intent to maintain or produce specific qualities and characteristics. The German shepherd, from Germany was originally bred for herding and guarding sheep. Its origins date back to the 700's. The German shepherd Dog is also known by the other names of Alsatian and Deutscher Schaferhund. The advent of the two World Wars influenced the history of this dog.

Production Capacity

This farm will be capable of producing 50 dogs in a period of six months.

Capital Investment Requirements and Equipment

This Farm will be operated locally on small scale, i.e. 50 shepherd Dogs kept on 2 acres of land. The Fixed Capital Investment required to start this project is US$ 43,048, the revenue potential is estimated at US$ 218,400 with the net profit margin of 28%. The payback period of this project is 2 years.

Market Analysis

There is a high demand for German shepherd Dogs especially in schools, households, farms, and industries among others. However, they may also be exported.

Project Costs

The projected costs of production are summarized in the Tables below:

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Land	Acres	2	10,000	20,000
German Puppies	No.	50	150	7,500
Field Van	No.	1	5,000	5,000
Tip Dishes	No.	25	50	1,250
Gas Cooker	No.	1	500	500
Puppy Pans	No.	25	15	375
Kennels	No.	10	500	5,000
Spraying Pump	No.	5	30	150
Injectors	No.	5	6	30
Spades & Pangas	No.	4	4	16
Weighing Scale	No.	2	100	200
Water Basins	No.	25	5	125
Harmers	No.	2	3	6
Wheel Barrows	No.	4	30	120
Hand Hoe & Rake	No.	2	3	6
Thermometers	No.	2	10	20
Water Tanks	No.	2	100	200
Dogs Beds	No.	100	25	2,500
Feeding Troughs	No.	5	10	50
Total Amount	43,048			

Operating Costs

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/day	Prod. Cost/month	Prod. Cost/Year
Direct Costs						
Dog Food	Kgs	0.8	50	40	1,040	12,480
Drugs & Medicine	M/gs/ Litres	20	5	100	2,600	31,200
Water	Litres	0.0013	50	0.065	1.69	20
Sub total				140.065	3,642	43,700

General Costs (Over heads)

Labour	300	3,600
Repair & Maintenance	200	2,400
Gas	200	2,400
Ropes	10	120
Fuel	400	4,800
Depreciation Expenses	480	5,762
Sub – total	1,590	19,082
Total Operating Costs	5,232	62,782

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/three months	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr$	UPx	T/rev
Puppies	50	15,600	4.02	62,782	14	218,400

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	700	18,200	218,400
Less: Production & Operating Costs	201.2	5,231	62,782
Profit	498.8	12,969	155,630
Profit	220	5,017	60,730

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 25% write off for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials:

Raw materials will be locally sourced from Farmers who have already invested in the sector, Animal Husbandry Research Organizations & Centers in Uganda.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The following incentives are available from Government in her bid to promote Agriculture: tax exemptions, basic infrastructure, and liberalized market.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING A COFFEE CAFFEINE PROCESSING PLANT

Introduction

Caffeine is a drug that is naturally produced in the leaves and seeds of many plants. Coffee is quite popular as a leisure drink, and the ingredients of coffee include:caffeine, aroma, protein, tannic acid and fat etc.

The references show a small amount of caffeine can stimulate the brain and enhance memory while if caffeine is drunk too much, then it may trigger high blood pressure, kidney and coronary artery diseases, which are negative effects.

Production Capacity

It is projected that this plant will produce 1 ton (1,000kgs) of Caffeine powder per day. The production cost is estimated at USD 300,886, generating revenue potential of USD 655,200 per annum and a net profit margin of 54%. The payback period for this project is 2 months.Production Process & Technology

First, a grinder is used to crush coffee beans into a fine consistency and its filtered through a 40 mesh filter. When it reaches the operating temperature, a mixture of coffee powder and RO water is placed into the ultrasound machine, and then processed under various extraction conditions. The extracted liquid is initially filtered through a 40 mesh filter and collected. In order to achieve a ratio of liquid to water of 1:9 for a final dilution of 10 times, the extraction liquid is further filtered through a 0.45μm filter paper. And then, the caffeine content is used as a base for comparative analysis of the HPLC.

Market Analysis

There is soaring demand for caffeine-fueled energy drinks, which are especially popular among teens. And as it happens, energy drinks have become enormously popular as mixers with alcohol in bars.

Project Costs:

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Truck	No.	1	8,000	8,000
Grinder	No.	1	2,700	2,700
Filter	No.	1	50	50
Water Baths	No.	2	30	60
Cleaning Equipment	No.	1	500	500
Furniture	No.	2	30	60
Weighing Scale	No.	1	100	100
Packaging Machine	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Total Amount				12,470

Operating Cost in US$

Item	Units	@ $	Qty/day	Prod. Cost/day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year[1]
Direct Costs						
Coffee	Kgs	0.75	1,112	834	21,684	260,208
Sub total				834	260,208	21,684

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	500	6,000
Labour	500	6,000
Utilities (Power & Water)	500	6,000
Repair & Maintenance	500	6,000
Packaging Materials	130	1,560
Fuel	1000	12,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	259.8	3,118
Sub - total	3,390	40,678
Total Operating Costs	25,074	300,886

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day (mg)	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	Total / revenue
Caffeine	10,000	3,120,000	0.1	300,886	0.2	655,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	2,100	54,600	655,200
Less: Production & Operating Costs	964.3766	25,074	300,886
Profit	1,136	29,526	354,315

Raw Material Availability

Raw materials are readily available in Uganda since there are many coffee growers.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

Government is willing to finance Agro-Processing Industries and provide technical support to them in a bid to promote Industrialization.

Risk

The business risk involved is healthy and safety related, surrounding the manufacturing and processing but this can be solved by employing food scientists and adhering to a strict safety regime.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING A DAIRY FARM

Introduction

Dairy farming is a class of agricultural, or animal husbandry enterprise, for long-term production of milk, usually from dairy cows but also from goats and sheep, which may be either processed on-site or transported to a dairy factory for processing and eventual retail sale. It is a lucrative business, which can fetch big profits due to the increasing and ready market for dairy products.

Production Capacity

The production capacity is based on the quality and number of animals raised on the farm. However, for 5 Friesian Cows, 100ltrs of milk will be produced as each Dairy Animal is capable of producing 20 Litres of milk per day.

Capital Investment Requirements and Equipment

This project will be operated locally on small scale, i.e. 5 Friesian Cows operated on 5 acres of land. The Fixed Capital Investment required to start this project is approximately US$ 73,521, generating a revenue potential of USD 374,400 per annum. The net profit margin is 6% with a payback period of 2 years.

Market Analysis

There is a high demand for dairy products in Urban Centers of Uganda especially in schools, hospitals, households, and Dairy processing industry. However, they may also be exported.

Capital Investment in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Land	Acres	5	12,000	60,000
Cows	No.	5	680	3,400
Field Van	No.	1	8,000	8,000
Milk Cans	No.	5	57	285
Milk Filters	No.	2	12	24
Clamps	No.	2	22	44
Barns & Shelters	No.	2	545	1,090
Spraying Pump	No.	1	30	30
Injectors	No.	2	10	20
Spades & Pangas	No.	4	3	12
Weighing Scale	No.	1	120	120
Water Basins	No.	5	12	60
Harmer	No.	1	5	5
Wheel Barrows	No.	2	35	70
Hand Hoe & Rake	No.	2	3	6
Thermometer	No.	1	12	12
Milk Cups	No.	5	6	30
Water Tanks	No.	2	125	250
Feeding Troughs	No.	5	12.5	62.5
Total Amount				73,521

Production and operation costs in US $

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/Year
Direct Costs						
Feeds	Kgs	0.78	500	390	10,140	121,680
Drugs	M/gs	21.5	5	107.5	2,795	33,540
Calcium/ Salt	Kgs	0.6	10	6	156	1,872
Water	Litres	0.0028	600	1.68	43.7	524
Sub total				505.18	11,746	140,946

General Costs (Over heads)

Labour	300	3,600
Repair & Maintenance	200	2,400
Ropes	10	120
Fuel	400	4,800
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	36	437
Sub – total	946	11,357
Total Operating Costs	12,692	152,303

Project product costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr$	UPx	Total /rev
Milk	3000	936,000	0.16	152,303	0.4	374,400

Profitability Analysis table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,200	31,200	374,400
Less: Production & Operating Costs	488	12,692	152,303
Profit	712	18,508	222,097

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

All raw materials and equipments are imported.

However, the business risk associated with it is a high potential of health and safety related risks surrounding the manufacturing and processing, perish ability of the products. But , this can be solved by employing food scientists and adhering to a strict safety regime.

Agriculture Sector

FRUIT JUICE CANNING

Introduction

Fruit Juice Canning is a method of preserving fruit juice sealed in an airtight container, which prevents microorganisms from entering and proliferating inside. The products may include: Canned fruit cocktail consisting of a mixture of fruits, such as; mangoes, tangerine, lemons, apples, and passion fruits. There is an increasing demand for canned fruits as they can be sold in both local and foreign markets.

Production Capacity

It is projected that at least 100 Dozens of 300m litres (1,400 ltrs) of canned juice can be produced a day.

Production Technology & Process

The canning process involves placing fruit juice in jars or similar containers and heating them to a temperature that destroys micro-organisms that cause food to spoil. During this heating process air is eliminated from the jar and as it cools a vacuum seal is formed. This seal prevents air from getting back into the product bringing with it contaminating micro-organisms.

Capital Investment Requirements and Equipment: This project may be operated on both small and large scale depending on the size and nature of the market. The fixed capital investment required to start it is approximately 27,170 USD as shown in the table below:

Raw Material Requirements for 12 Months: It is projected that in a month, at least 42,000 kgs of fruits, 36,000 jar cans & labels are required to meet the projected production capacity. The revenue per annum is USD 748,800, with an operating cost of USD 656,473 at a net profit of 12%. The payback period is 4 months.

Market Analysis

The demand for canned juice is very high in super markets, hotels and for export.; Foreign markets will constitute about 80% of the total market size.

Project Costs:

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Delivery Van	No.	1	11,200	11,200
Juicer	No.	1	3,200	3,200
Gas Cooker	No.	1	5,350	5,350
Jar Lifter	No.	1	1,350	1,350
Cutting Board	No.	1	58	58
Timer	No.	1	27	27
Juice Tanks	No.	3	55	165
Boiler	No.	1	535	535
Furniture	No.	5	37	185
Packaging Machine	No.	1	5,100	5,100
Total Amount				27,170

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/day	Prod. Cost/mth	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Fruits	Kgs	0.6	1000	600	15600	187200
Flavours	Kgs	1.5	100	150	3900	46800
Food Colour	Kgs	0.55	100	55	1430	17160
Preservatives	Kgs	6	100	600	15600	187200
Sugar	Kgs	2.5	200	500	13000	156000
Water	Litre	0.07	500	35	910	10920
Sub total				1,940	50,440	605,280

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	400	4,800
Packaging Material	500	6,000
Labour	800	9,600
Utilities (Power & Gas)	1,000	12,000
Repair & Servicing	500	6,000
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	566	6,793
Sub – total	4,266	51,193
Total Operating Costs	54,706	656,473

Project Product Costs & Price Structure in US

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr$	UPx	T/rev
Canned Juice	1200	374,400	1.75	656,473	2	748,800

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	2,400	62,400	748,800
Less: Production & Operating Costs	2,104	54,706	656,473
Profit	296	7,694	92,328

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials:

Raw materials will be locally supplied from Eastern, Western – Kasese, North Eastern, and Central parts of Uganda, which are the leading and major fruit producing regions.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

These incentives are available from the Government in her bid to promote Industrialization and Agro-Processing: tax exemptions, land, transport and communication facilities.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING VERMI-COMPOST

Introduction

The importance of Vermi-compost, which is eco-friendly, has increased in recent years, as it is chemical free manure. The increase in the demand for fertilizers has also inadvertently led to the increase in demand for vermi-compost. The business risk is that some worms can easily die and some organic waste can be harmful to the soil texture, however, this can mitigated by applying Vermi-composting technology. It costs US$ 3,680 with estimated revenue of US$ 11,482, with net profit margin of 8%. The payback period is 3 years.

Production, Capacity and Technology

The organic waste is pasteurized and kept in the composing tanks with earthworms dumped into it. The earthworms multiply in due course and the soil converts into compost, referred to as Vermi compost. Soil is to be excavated in the four catcher sheds up to a depth of about one foot for preparing the beds, which contain organic waste, Vermi castings and cow dung. The length and width of the beds is 100 ft. and 5 ft. respectively.

Some paddy straw should be spread evenly at the bottom of the excavations. Charging of waste and cow dung slurry should be continued till the heap of material is one foot above the ground level. The profile project has a minimum capacity of producing 300kg per month of Vermi-compost.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Power driven chaffer cutter	No	1	530	530
Weighing machine platform type	No	1	150	150
Water pump& pipes for sprinkling	No	1	1,300	1300
Tools & implements	No	1	1,700	1700
Total Cost of Machinery & Tools				3,680

Production and Operation costs

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Cow dung manure	kg	0.25	12.8	3.205	83.33	999.96
Vermi castings	kgs	8.2	0.16	1.312	34.112	409.3
Biodegradable manure	kgs	0.06	5	0.3	7.8	93.6
Sub-total				4.8	125.2	1502.9

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	300	3,600
Selling & distribution	50	600
Utilities (Water, power)	200	2,400
Rent	25	300
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	77	920
Sub-total	752	9,020
Total Operating Costs	877	10,523

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 11.5 kgs
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Currency used is US Dollars.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days

Project product costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/year	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Compost manure	11.5	3,588	2.9	10,523	3.2	11,482

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	37	956.8	11,482
Less: Production and operating costs	34	877	10,523
Profit	3	80	959

Market

The Vermi compost, an eco-friendly technology has gained popularity in urban as well as rural areas to preserve the environment. The other potential market is from the flower growers who are growing tremendously.

Suppliers of Plant and machinery

All that is required is available in Uganda and is in most cases not hard to come by.

Government incentive

The government so far does not tax farmers save for the large scale ones who fall in the income tax bracket.

Agriculture Sector

VERMI-CULTURE

Introduction

Vermiculture: "The raising and production of earthworms and worm castings" In recent years, thanks to the growing awareness, the benefits of organic compost have been understood, and today, more and more farmers want organic compost as it enhances the soil fertility and regenerates micro organisms in the soil.

This idea is associated with risks of harmful organic waste to the soil, however, this can be mitigated by applying Vermi-culturing technology. Project cost is US$ 7,640, revenue is estimated at US$29,063 from production of 360 kgs of worms, which are used as baits in the fishing sector, cocoons and residues annually. The net profit margin is estimated at 3% with a payback period of 3 years.

Production Process, Capacity and Technology

Much similar to the process of making vermi-compost, this involves breeding of earthworms in a mixture of cow dung and agricultural wastes to make organic compost manure. The profiled project has a minimum capacity of 30kg per month and this, among others is on the basis of 26 working days in a month and single 8-hour work shifts in each working day.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Compost turning equipment	No	1	1,200	1,200
Screening equipment	No	1	1,700	1,700
Green waste picking station	No	2	870	1,740
Sieves of 3mm	No	2	1,500	3,000
TC of tools				7,640

Production and Operation costs in US$

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Cow dung	kgs	0.2	12.8	2.56	66.664	799.96
Earth worms	kgs	8.2	0.16	1.312	34.112	409.34
Agricultural residue.	kgs	0.07	5	0.35	9.1	109.2
Sub-total				4.23	110	1319

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	1,650	19,800
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	200	2,400
Rent	25	300
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	159	1,910
Sub-total	2,234	26,810
Total Operating Costs	2,344	28,129

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 1.15 kgs
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Project product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/ year	Unit Cost	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	TR
Worms	1.15	359	78	28,129	81	29,063

Profitability Analysis in US$

Market

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	94	2,422	29,063
Less: Production and operating costs	90	2,344	28,129
Profit	3	78	934

Thanks to the awareness in rural areas, the demand for Vermi-compost is growing supported by an increase in the number of commercial establishments especially in market gardening and flower farmers.

Suppliers of Equipment and Materials

All the equipment needed for this project is available in Uganda and at a cheap price. Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya, Gayaza. Worms can be got from Kawanda or Namulonge research centers.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING ICE CANDY

Introduction

The business idea is for the production and marketing of ice candies. Ice Candy is made out of frozen juice or fruits in little ice bags where one would have to nibble at the end of the plastic to sip or bite the ice candy. The business risk involved is healthy and safety related risks surrounding the manufacturing and processing. However, this is can be solved by employing food scientists.

The total investment is estimated at US$ 3,230 with production capacity of 15,000 ice candies per day. The total revenue is estimated at US$ 936,000 per year. The net profit margin is 26% for this business idea.

Production process

To make an ice candy, one needs to have ice candy bags, funnel and fresh fruits or juices, depending on the Ice Candy flavor you wish to make. The required quantity of water is taken into the container. Colours, fresh fruits and juices are mixed thoroughly and filled in candy blocks. Bamboo sticks are inserted into candy holes and placed in a freezer for solidification. After cooling, they are removed and placed in a cold chamber.

Capital investment in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Ice candy machine	No.	1	1,700	1,700
Defreezer	No.	1	1,100	1,100
Electrical motor	No.	1	400	400
Packaging materials (kg)	No.	10	3	30
Total cost of machinery				3,230

Production and operating costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Colours, fruits, Sugar	kg	62	35	2,170	56,420	677,040
Sub-total			35	2,170	56,420	677,040

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	50	600
Labour	75	900
Rent	75	900
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3120
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	67	808
Sub –total	577	6928
Total Operating Costs	56,997	683,968

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 15000 packets of ice candies
2. Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product costs and Price structure

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Ice candies	15,000	4,680,000	0.14	683,968	0.2	936,000

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	3,000	78,000	936,000
Less production and operating Costs	2,192	56,997	683,968
Profit	808	21,003	252,033

Market Analysis

Ice candy is consumed by all sections of society particularly children. The market for ice candy is good especially in primary schools.

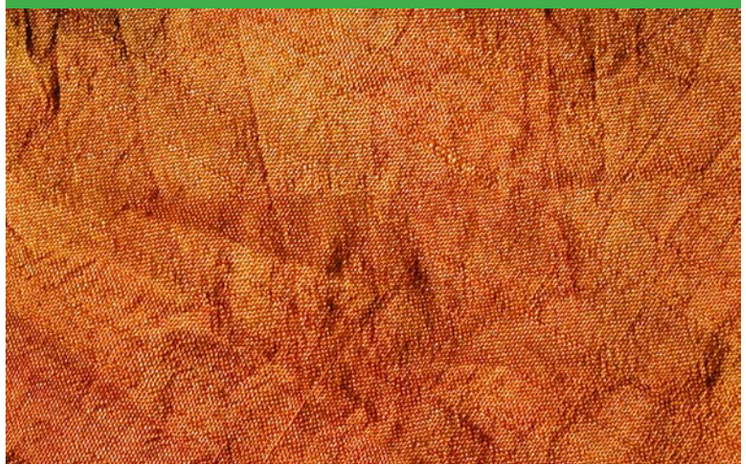
Sources of Raw Materials and Equipment;

Raw materials and equipments can be purchased from the local market.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government has come out to encourage industrialists through being very liberal in her policies. Facilitation is extended to them through organizations like Private Sector Foundation Uganda; an initiative that encourages investors.

Agriculture Sector



SERICULTURE

Introduction

This business idea is for sericulture. Sericulture is the rearing of silkworms for silk. It is a major income generating activity based on cocoons cultivation in rural areas. However, there is high risk of death of some silkworms, which can be managed by employing high disease resistant and high yielding strain of mulberry silk worms. The business idea aims at production of 31,200 yarns of silk annually. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 93,600 annually. The total capital investment cost for the project is US $14,718. The net profit is at 36% in a payback period of 1 year and 6 months.

Production Capacity

The envisaged project is production of 31,200 yarns of silk annually.

Technology and Processes Description

The technology needed is as in the table for fixed capital investment requirements below. The raw materials include silk worms and mulberry leaves. Silk worms are reared in trays in rooms with controlled and humid temperatures and regularly fed on mulberry leaves. At a certain stage the silkworms convert themselves into cocoons. These cocoons are made from a single filament of material secreted by the pupa and wrapped around itself for protection. These filaments upon hardening constitute silk. Reeling is then done by first cooking them in water to remove the gum, which holds it together, and then unwinding the filaments. Prior to weaving, the raw silk is boiled in water to remove the remaining gum, dyed and bleached, and then woven into the garment usually on a handloom.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Trays		10	70	700
Stands		100	45	4500
Feeding Stands		50	16	800
Leaf chambers		50	31.5	1575
Leaf chopping boards		5	70	350
Thermometers		10	60	600
Hygrometers		10	35	350
Foot operated sprayers		1	3245	3245
Mats	No			332
Reeling machine	No	1	250	250
Hand looms	No			266
Twisting machine		1	1100	1,100
Warping machine	No	1	650	650
Total				14,718

Production and Operating Expenses

Cost Item	Units	@/day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs						
Mulberry Leaves	Kgs	1.5	50	75	1,950	23,400
Medicine	Ltrs	9	1	9	234	2,808
Packaging Materials	Pieces	0.26	3	0.78	20	243
Sub-total					2,204	26,451

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	700	8,400
Utilities	700	8,400
Selling and Distribution	200	2,400
Administrative expenses	200	2,400
Shelter	700	8,400
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	307	3,680
Sub-total	2,807	33,680
Total Operating Costs	5,011	60,131

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Silk	100	31,200	2	60,131	3	93,600

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	300	7,800	93,600
Less: Production & Operating Costs	193	5,011	60,131
Profit	107	2,789	33,469

Sources of supply of Equipments

All equipments and raw materials needed can be got in Uganda from Bushenyi.

Market analysis

The market for sericulture is assured both in rural and urban areas. There is tremendous market in Uganda especially with the growth of the textile sector. Government facilities

Farming costs 20% farm work, labour quarters, immovable buildings, other necessities for the farm. A silk processing factory is available in Mbarara. The NAADS and the prosperity for all programmes can consume products from this project.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING POWDER MILK

Introduction

This business idea is for the production and marketing of powder milk. The business idea is premised on the production of 52,000 kg of powder milk per month, which translates into 624,000 kg per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 208,000 per month, which translates into US$ 2,496,000 per year. The project cost is US$ 82,373 and the payback period of this project is 2 months.

Production Process

Milk bubbles are sprayed in hot air for 3-30 seconds. The water particles from the milk get evaporated and remain as powder. As this happens in fractions of time, the healthy particles of milk are protected.

Tools and Equipment in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Auto mixer	No.	1	10,000	10,000
lactoscan	No.	1	223	223
Packing machine	No.	1	9,500	9,500
storage containers	No.	2	300	600
Milk sampler	No.	1	50	50
Milk reception unit	No.	1	10,000	10,000
Delivery van	No.	2	26,000	52,000
Total Cost of Machinery				82,373

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Milk	Ltrs	0.48	20,000	9,600	249,600	2,995,200
Packaging materials	ctn	0.3	10	3	78	936
Sub-total					249,678	2,996,136

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	300	3,600
Utilities (water)	200	2,400
Fuel	1,500	18,000
Salaries	2,500	30,000
Rent	1,000	12,000
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	1716	20,593
Sub-total	7,216	86,593
Total Operating costs	256,894	3,082,729

Production assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 20,000 Liters of powder milk.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off at 25% per year for the delivery vans.
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Product Cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ year	@	Prod. Cost / year	UPx	Total Revenue
Powder milk	2,000	624,000	4.9	3,082,729	5	3,120,000
				3,082,729		2,496,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Powder milk	10,000	260,000	3,120,000
Less Production & Operating Costs	9,881	256,894	3,082,729
Profit	119	3,106	37,271

Government Incentive

Government is supporting dairy farmers through funding the sector and has scrapped taxes on dairy products.

Market

Milk products are consumed countrywide. There is a ready market for dairy products in Uganda.

Suppliers of Plant and Machinery

Snowman's Centre Plot 89, 7th street, Industrial Area. KampalaUganda. Tel: +256-414-251800, +256-414237104, 0312264786. E-mail: admin@snowmansgroup.com

Agriculture Sector

MAKING DECORTICATED CASHEWNUT

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of edible cashew nuts, the business idea is premised on production of 5,200 kgs of cashew nuts per month, which translates into 62,400 per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 6,500 per month, translating into 78,000 per year.

The project cost is US $ 27,254 with the net profit of 28% and payback period of 3 years and 5 months.

Production Process

In the mechanized system, the raw cashew nuts are decorticated using a hand operated machine, mounted on a work table. The decorticator splits the nut when placed between two horizontally mounted blades, especially spread to suit the contour of the raw nut. The outer shell is conveniently split by the sliding and splitting action of blades. An operator can process 25-30 kg nuts per day.

Production Capacity

The plant can have a capacity of 9000 kgs per year

Land Requirement

Rent for a year would cost about 1,200 US Dollars

Capital Investment Requirements In USD

Item	Unit	Quantity	@	Total
Cashew Decorticator	No.	1	1,154	1,154
Other equipments	No.	1	100	100
Delivery van	No.	1	28,000	26,000
TC of Machinery				27,254

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Cashew nuts	Kgs	0.5	300	150	3,900	46,800
Sub-total					3,900	46,800

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	15	180
Utilities (water)	15	180
Salaries	60	720
Rent	75	900
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	567.8	6813.5
Sub-total	732.8	8,794
Total Operating Costs	4,633	55,594

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 200 kgs of cashew nuts.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off of 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Prod. Cost /year	UPx	TR
Decorticated cashew nuts	200	62,400	0.9	55,594	1.3	78,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Cashew nuts	250	6,500	78,000
Less Production & Operating Costs	178	4,633	55,594
Profit	72	1,867	22,407

Market

Cashew nuts are highly demanded on the world market. A small local market also exists although cashew nuts are not very common in Uganda. This could turn out to be the turning factor in the marketing of cashew nuts as they have an open market, with limited competition.

Government Incentives

Government is encouraging small scale business that would provide employment to natives by giving them funds, subsidies and land.

Equipment Suppliers

Equipment can be imported from Asia and Europe.

Agriculture Sector

BUSINESS IDEA FOR MAKING COCONUT CREAM

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of coconut cream. The business idea is based on production of 74,984 kgs per month, which translates into 899,809 kg per annum.The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 393,666 per month translating into US$4,723,992 per year with a sales margin of 25.4%. Total investment requirement is US$27,270 for the first year of project operation.

Production Process

The first step is breaking the dehisced nuts into halves. The split nuts are deshelled to separate the kernel. These two operations are usually done manually. Kernel is washed and then blanched by immersing it in hot water at 80°C for 10 minutes. The next step is comminution of kernel into small gratings using a hammer mill. The gratings are subjected to pressing using continuous screw press to extract the milk.

The coconut milk obtained is filtered by passing through a vibratory screen. Food additives such as emulsifiers and stabilizers are to be added to the milk to obtain a stable consistency and texture. For this purpose, permitted emulsifiers and stabilizers are mixed with hot water separately and mixed thoroughly. This is added to the coconut milk and then subjected to emulsification using a mechanical impeller emulsifier. The cans are then cooled in running water.

Capital Investment Requirement in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Hammer mill	No	1	1,250	1,250
Elevator	No	1	1,200	1,200
Screw Press	No	1	250	250
Coconut milk storage tanks	No	2	750	1,500
Vibrating sieving machine	No	1	550	550
Coconut residue mixer	No	1	2,500	2,500
Additive mixing tank	No	1	2,300	2,300
Emulsifier	No	1	500	500
Homogenizer	No	1	1,400	1,400
Pasteurizer	No	1	480	480
Volumetric filling machine	No	1	800	800
Exhaust box	No	4	60	240
Can sealing machine	No	1	500	500
Agro waste Vertical boiler	No	4	300	1,200
Sterilization tank	No	1	500	500
Coconut residue storage bins	No	4	400	1,600
Land(1 acre)	Piece	1	3,000	3,000
Delivery van	No	1	7,500	7,500
Total				27,270

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Coconuts	No	0.94	11,538	10,846	281,989	3,383,865
Flavor	kg	1	200	200	5,200	62,400
Fat	kg	0.62	150	93	2,418	29,016
Protein	kg	0.7	50	35	910	10,920
Sugars	kg	1	70	70	1,820	21,840
Water	ltrs	0.004	2,000	8	208	2,496
Pack materials	No	0.19	3,000	570	14,820	177,840
Sub-total			17,008	11,822	307,365	3,688,377

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	5,750	69,000
Utilities	100	1,200
Preliminary costs	250	3,000
Miscellaneous	100	1,200
Depreciation(Asset write off) Exp	568	6,818
Sub-total	6,768	81,218
Total Operating Costs	314,133	3,769,594

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Coconut Cream	2,884	899,808	4.1	3,769,594	5.2	4,723,992

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	15,141	393,666	4,723,992
Less: Production and Operating Costs	12,082	314,133	3,769,594
Profit	3,059	79,533	954,398

Market Analysis

Coconut cream has a wide market structure because it can be used in many industries like the bakery/confectionary industry, chocolate industry and sweets. It can also be exported.

Availability of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials can be procured locally from Kalangala District while equipments can be imported from China and Japan.

Agriculture Sector

CREAM SEPARATION PLANT

Introduction

Cream is a fat concentrate found in milk used in the manufacturing of butter and in making bakery products. Cream separation can turn out to be a very lucrative business.

The plant can be set up in rural areas as long as utilities like electricity are available. The business idea aims at production of 150 liters of cream per day, which translates into 46,800 litres annually. The Profit is estimated at $ 16,080 annually with a net profit 37% and the payback period is expected to be 3 years 7 months the total capital investment for the project is $ 17,400.

Technology and production process

The equipments used include a cream separator, milk and cream tanks. The process of separation of cream from, milk is done by a cream separator. In the process of cream separation, the fat-rich portion is separated from the milk by a centrifugal action and collected separately through different outlets. The milk is put into the cream separator and the cream is automatically separated.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Unit	Qty	@	Amount
Milk Cream Separator	No	1	1,000	1,000
Cream Tanks	No	2	350	700
Milk Tanks	No	2	350	700
Building	No	1	15000	15,000
Total				17,400

Production and Operating Expenses

Cost Item	Units	@/day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Production Cost/Year1
Direct costs3:						
Milk	Litres	0.4	150	60	1560	18,720
Sub-total					1560	18,720

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	250	3,000
Utilities (Water and Electricity)	333	4,000
Selling and Distribution	41.67	500
Administrative expenses	12.5	150

Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses

Plant and Machinery	53	600
Building	312.5	3750
Sub-total	1003	12,000
Total Operating Costs	2,563	30,720

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.

Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Production Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr($)	UPX	T/rev
Cream	150	46,800	0.7	30,720	1	46,800

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	150	3,900	46,800
Less: Production and Operating Costs	98	2,560	30,720
Profit	52	1,340	16,080

Market Analysis

The cream is used in topping cakes, pastries and soups etc. Therefore, this product has good demand both in urban and rural areas. Supply for bakeries and confectioneries, is recommended for the product to capture a portion of the market.

Sources of supply of equipment

Milk can be got from: Mbarara, Kyenjojo, and Ngoma and Nakasongola districts. The machinery can be imported from USA.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government is encouraging any value added agricultural produce.

Agriculture Sector

BAKING BISCUITS

Introduction

This business idea is for the production and marketing of biscuits. Biscuits are confectionary products and they refer to small thin products of varying shapes, tastes that are of soft brittle texture.

They are referred to by different names in different countries. The revenue is estimated at US$1,404,000 per year. The payback period is really short i.e. 2 months and net profit for this investment is 92%.

Production process

The process consists of combining wheat flour, sugar, margarine, milk and water in a dough mixer. The dough is then mixed with baking powder and kept for around three hours. The prepared dough is then passed through biscuit molding, stamping, and cutting machines and finally baked in an oven. The biscuits are then cooled, sorted and packed neatly.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Brick oven	No.	1	2,500	2,500
Dough mixer	No.	1	1,750	1,750
Weighing scale	No.	2	75	150
Tray (pieces)	No.	5	10	50
a	No.	1	50	50
Baking trays	No.	50	15	750
Packing materials (kg)	No.	200	1.5	300
Van	No.	1	26,000	26,000
TCs on Machinery	31,550			

Production and Operating costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost / month	Pdn cost year
Wheat flour	kg	2	20	40	1,040	12,480
Sugar	kg	1.2	50	60	1,560	18,720
Cooking oil	Ltrs	2	40	80	2,080	24,960
Firewood	tone	13.5	3	41	1,053	12,636
Margarine	kg	4.8	12	57.6	1,498	17,971
Non fat milk powder	kg	2.5	30	75	1,950	23,400
Salt	kg	0.2	5	1	26	312
Sub-total				354	9,207	110,479

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	50	600
Labour	50	600
Rent	125	1,500
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Depreciation(Asset (write off)Expenses)	657	7,888
Sub –total	932	11,188
Total Operating Costs	10,139	121,667

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 9000 biscuits

Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdtn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Biscuits	9,000	2,808,000	0.04	121,667	0.5	1,404,000

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	4,500	117,000	1,404,000
Less production and operating Costs	390	10,139	121,667
Profits	4,110	106,861	1,282,333

Market Analysis

Biscuits are delicious to children and therefore have a ready market. Schools, shops, street vending and market places, supermarkets are potential buyers.

Sources of raw materials:

Raw materials are locally available.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government maintains favorable tax policies for industrialists. They are represented in the formulation of policies on trade and forward their input to the budget through their representatives.

Agriculture Sector

BUSINESS IDEA FOR ESSENTIAL OIL PRODUCTION

Introduction

This project is for extraction of oil from various oil bearing plants and grasses such as: Eucalyptus, cinnamon ginger, lemons neto etc. Essential oil is highly volatile and is essentially carried away by steam without undergoing decomposition. Essential oils are produced for use in medicine and perfume manufacture, and for other industrial purposes.

The project requires an estimated fixed capital of US$ 28,700 and operating costs of US$ 288,803 generating TR of US$ 505,440 in the first year of operation.

Production Process and Capacity

The leaves are stacked in the extractor and the boiler pressure is maintained at 40 pai and distilling may vary from 3hrs to 18 hours depending on the species being distilled. The leaves are subjected to the steam and oil is extracted as it goes up in the steam. Water is separated through fractional distillation. If eucalyptus leaves are used, 80kgs of oil would be expected to be generated from one hectare. Oil yield may vary from plant to plant or from stuff used such as lemons.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Fractional Distillation with Condenser	No	1	5,000	5,000
Steam generating tank	No	1	12,000	12,000
Truck (3-tone)	No	1	8,000	8,000
Laboratory equipment	No	1	2,500	2,500
Other tools	No	-	-	200
Furniture & Fittings	No	-	-	1,000
Total				28,700

Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Fresh Leaves and twigs	Tones	650	1	650	16,900	202,800
Water	Ltrs	0.004	3,000	12	312	3,744
Packaging materials	Pcs	1.5	64	96	2,496	29,952
Sub-total			3,065	758	19,708	236,496

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	500	6,000
Labour	2,050	24,600
Selling and Distribution	369	4,428
Cleaning and Toiletries	63	756
Utilities	529	6,348
Miscellaneous	250	3,000
Depreciation	598	7,175
Sub-total	4,359	52,307
Total Operating Costs	24,067	288,803

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 600 litres of essential oil.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

Essential oil is a vital item in pharmaceutical and perfume manufacture; as well as other industrial uses. The industrial development in the country is a healthy atmosphere for this project as it guarantees the market. There is great potential for export to the highly industrialized world.

Project Product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	Total Rve
Essential Oil	600	187,200	1.5	288,803	2.7	505,440

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	1,620	42,120	505,440
Less: Production and Operating Costs	925.7	24,067	288,803
Profit	694	18,053	216,637

Government Facilities and Incentives

There are no taxes imposed on exports and any VAT input is claimed and reimbursed by the tax body as a way of encouraging and facilitating exporters.

Agriculture Sector

NEEM OIL EXTRACTION

Introduction

Neem oil is a vegetable oil pressed from the fruits and seeds of neem , an evergreen tree which is endemic to the Indian subcontinent and has been introduced to many other areas in the tropics. It is perhaps the most important of the commercially available products of neem for organic farming and medicines. The business idea aims at production of 200 Litres of neem oil per day thus 62,400 litres annually. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 561,600 annually with a total capital investment of US $ 6928. The project is also estimated to yield a net profit of 10%

Plant Capacity

The plant has a minimum capacity of 200 Litres of neem oil per day.

Production Process

The oil can be obtained through pressing (crushing) of the seed kernel through cold pressing. It can also be obtained by solvent extraction of neem seed, fruit, oil cake or kernel.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Storage bins	No	3	71.5	214.5
Solvent Extraction plant	No	1	2322.1	2322.1
Boiler	No	1	3020.6	3020.6
Feed bins	No	3	163.9	491.7
Neem oil storage unit	No	1	880	880
Total			5,871	6928.6

Production and Operation Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Neem seed	Kgs	15	100	1500	39,000	468,000
solvent	Litrs	10	5	50	1300	15,600
Packing materials	No	0.1	150	15	390	4,680
Subtotal					40,690	488,280

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	300	3,600
Utilities	300	3,600
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	150	1,800
Shelter	300	3,600
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	131	1,575
Sub-total	1,281	15,375
Total Operating Costs	41,971	503,655

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 2 year life of assets written off at 50% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/yr ($)	UPx	T/rev($
Neem oil	200	62,400	8.1	503,655	9	561,600
Total		62,400		503,655		561,600

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,800	46,800	561,600
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1,614	41,971	503,655
Profit	186	4,829	57,945

Market Analysis

Neem has become the favorite of business firms abroad which firms are now buying tonnes of seeds to produce Neem-based bio-pesticides. With the medicinal value attached to Neem trees, neem oil can be used in different cosmetics industries.

Agriculture Sector

UREA-MOLASSES MULTI -NUTRIENT BLOCK

Introduction

This project is about manufacturing cattle licks containing Urea, Molasses, Vitamins, Minerals and other nutrients that may be included in the recipe. These blocks are quite convenient to package, transport, and store. This is an easy feeding method and it is quite nutritive because the lick combines a variety of nutrients. At the manufacturing level, a lot more can be added as may be desired.

Process and Production Capacity

Preparation of the ingredients is done before the whole process starts. The mixing is done in a clear sequence –Molasses are put first, then Urea is added, followed by Salt and Minerals, Cement follows and finally Bran is added. The addition of water should follow a ratio of 3-4 litres per 10kgs of cement. The paste formed can then be put into moulds that may be the size of 25x15x10 cm and the molded blocks are put in a well ventilated shade where they may be kept between 24-72 hrs. The mixing may be manual where production does not exceed 150 blocks a day.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Delivery Van(1.5tone)	No	1	28,000	28,000
Mould	No	4	30	120
Wheelbarrow, Spades	No	-	-	44
Weighing Scale	No	1	75	75
Furniture & Fittings	No	-	-	200
Total	28,439			

Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Molasses	kgs	0.25	98	25	637	7,644
Urea	kgs	2	25	50	1300	15,600
Bran	kgs	0.06	63	4	98	1,179
Soybeans	kgs	0.4	33	13	343	4,118
Cement	kgs	0.28	25	7	182	2,184
Salt	Kgs	0.4	8	3	83	998
Sub-total			252	102	2644	31,724

General costs(Overheads)

Rent	200	2,400
Labour	225	2,700
Utilities	23	270
Selling & distribution	87	1,040
Miscellaneous	33	400
Depreciation	592	7,110
Sub-total	1160	13,920
Total Operating Costs	3,804	45,644

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total Rve
Urea Molasses	50	15,600	2.76	45,644	4.5	70,200

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per year
Revenue	225	5,850	70,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	146	3,804	45,644
Profit	79	2,046	24,556

Marketing Analysis

The Urea-Molasses and cattle licks are very popular with farmers because of their nutritive value. They contain many ingredients that can hardly be found in any one other feed.

Government Incentive

The government maintains liberalized policies on trade and commerce that allow free marketing and non-taxing of exports etc. Government bureaucrats offer free advisory consultancy services to those who care to use them.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING CHILLI SAUCE

Introduction
Chilli sauce is hot in taste and eaten either as raw or cooked for its hot flavor. Chilli or Pepper is used to make a variety of sauces and chilli pickles.

Production Capacity
The Rated Plant capacity is 500ltrs/day

Production Process
Chilli sauce is made following the steps outlined below:

- Cut chillies roughly
- Peel & chop garlic
- Measure the capacity of your bottle with the jug & water
- Add chillies and garlic to the jug & enough vinegar to make the volume you need
- Transfer these to a pan
- Add 5 teaspoons of salt, and a teaspoon of sugar
- Heat to boil
- Blend this mixture until smooth
- Re-heat in the pan & Pour into your bottle using the jug.

Raw Materials/Ingredients
Hot Paper, Salt, Mustard oil, Vinegar, Chillies and Garlic

Equipment
The Essential tools and equipments required for Chill Manufacturing includes: Food-blender, a sauce pan, graduated jug & clean bottles.

Capital Investment Requirements and Equipment
The project will be operated locally on small scale, i.e. producing at least 500ltrs of processed Chilli per day (15,000ltr/month). The total Fixed and Working Capital Investment required to start this project is estimated at USD 26,955.

Market Analysis:
Chilli may be sold locally in Super markets, Whole sale shops, Groceries and Hotels. It can also be exported.

Capital Investment in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Delivery Van	No.	1	26,000	26,000
Food Blender	No.	1	150	150
Sauce Pan	No.	2	100	200
Gas Cooker	No.	1	600	600
Jug	No.	1	5	5
Total Amount				26,955

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Hot pepper	Kgs	1.3	500	650	16,900	202,800
Vinegar	Litrs	3	50	150	3,900	46,800
Garlic	Kgs	4.8	50	240	6,240	74,880
Packaging	Botls	0.4	500	200	5,200	62,400
Salt	Kgs	0.4	20	8	208	2,496
Sub total				1248	32,448	389,376

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	600	7,200
Labour	1,000	12,000
Utilities (Power &Water)	300	3,600
Repair & Maintenance	500	6,000
Gas	500	6,000
Fuel	500	6,000

Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	562	6,739
Sub - total	3,962	47,539
Total Operating Costs	36,410	436,915

Project Product Costs & Price Estimate in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Chill Sauce	500	156,000	2.8	436,915	3	468,000

Profitability Analysis:

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,500	39,000	468,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1,248	36,410	436,915
Profit	540	10,495	125,941

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials
Raw materials will be supplied from Hot pepper growing areas of Uganda especially in the North and Central regions.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available
The following incentives are available from Government in her bid to promote Agriculture and prosperity for all programs. These include: Capital/Input, Tax exemptions, Land, Basic infrastructure, Grants and long term Loans at relatively low interest rates and a liberalized market. Private Sector Foundation of Uganda has finances to support this type of venture.

Agriculture Sector

FRUIT SALAD PROCESSING AND VENDING

Introduction:

This business idea is for making and marketing/vending of fruits. It involves selling varieties of fruits like mangoes, pineapples, paw paws, watermelon, apples and sweet bananas which are bought in large quantities, washed, peeled, cut into pieces and packed in disposable containers to make the fruit salads.

Their market structure and demand is relatively high especially in urban areas.

The business risk involved is healthy and safety related risks surrounding the manufacturing and processing but can be solved by employing food scientists and adhering to a strict safety and hygienic regime

Production Capacity:

Production capacity depends on the capital invested and capital capability. This business idea targets a sale of 250 fruit salads packed in containers per day, which translates into 6,500 packages per month. The revenue potential is estimated at US$200 per day, translating into US$ 62,400 per annum inclusive of a sales margin of 10%. The estimated total investment capital required to establish this project is estimated at US$704. The payback period is about 1 month and the net profit is 26%.

Technology and Process Description:

Fruit vending involves a door to door delivery of services and has no complicated technology involved. Fruit processing is relatively simple because fruits are bought in large quantities, washed, peeled, cut into pieces, mixed and packed into containers in a desired quantities for sale.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

capital investment requirements				
Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Refrigerator	No	1	400	400
Wrapping machine	No	1	210	210
Knives	No	4	1	4
Buckets	No	5	6	30
Uniforms	No	5	12	60
Total				704

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Mangoes	No	0.2	100	20	520	6,240
Sugarcanes	No	0.7	10	7	182	2,184
Water mellon	No	1.2	10	12	312	3,744
Apples	No	0.24	50	12	312	3,744
Pineapples	No	0.6	25	15	390	4,680
Pawpaws	No	1	25	25	650	7,800
Sweet bananas	No	0.04	100	4	104	1,248
Pears	No	0.2	50	5	130	1,560
Grapes	Kg	3	5	15	390	4,680
Jack fruit.	No	2	1	2	52	624
Packing Materials	No	0.1	250	25	650	7,800
Sub-total			626	142	3,692	36,114

General Costs(Overheads)

Utilities (water & Power)				2	52	624
Transport				15	390	4,680
Labour				10	260	3,120
Miscellaneous Costs				5	130	1560
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp				0.52	13.52	162.24
Sub-total	13	2500	32500	28	845.52	10,146
Total Operating Costs				170	4,538	46,800

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per yearwith a daily capacity of 250 packages of fruit salads.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx
Fruit Salads	250	78,000	0.6	46,800	0.8

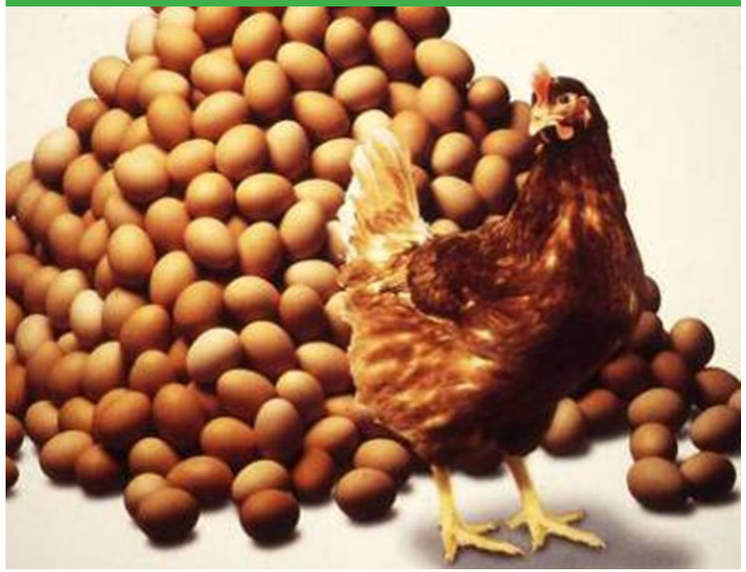
Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	200	5,200	62,400
Less: Production and Operating Costs	148.27	3,855	46,800
Profit	51.73	1,345	15,600

Market Analysis

There is a high demand in densely populated areas and the Ugandan population is highly sensitized about the use of fruits through radios and other media channels.

Agriculture Sector



REARING LOCAL HENS FOR EGGS

Introduction

This business idea is for rearing of local hens for production of eggs. A hen is a domestic fowl bred for eggs or meat. This business idea is viable because you can get eggs, meat, hatch more chicks, which can also be sold at your wish. The business risk involved is diseases like cocidiosis; the solution is proper management and control of the business.

This business idea aims at production of 30,000 trays of eggs annually and 3,000 off layers per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 135,000 annually. The initial capital investment cost for the project is US $ 995. The first three months demand a lot of investment yet returns are not realized. This idea needs a lot of patience.

Processes description

Chicks are kept in the brooder in which they are vaccinated and well fed on chick mash for 2 months till they grow feathers. They are then shifted to the main shelter in which they are fed for 3 months on growers mash. Cocks are then introduced to help fertilize the eggs. Reduce the noise, feed them on greens, ensure that water is enough and the hens will lay eggs.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Feeders	No	50	3	125
Drinkers	No	60	2	90
Brooder	No	2	80	160
Poultry house	No	3	200	600
Stands	No	4	5	20
Total				995

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty	Amount	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Chicks	No	1	3000	3000	15	180
Coffee Husks	Bags	4	20	80	4	48
Feeds	Bags	40	30	1200	4	48
Medicine and vaccines	Times	4	12	48	4	48
Egg trays	Pcs	0.75	300	225	4	48
Subtotal					31	372

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	300	3,600
Utilities (water and electricity)	50	600
Administrative expenses	100	1,200
Shelter (rented)	150	1,800
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	35	420
Sub-total	635	7,620
Total Operating Costs	666	7,992

Production is assumed for 365 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 2 year life of assets written off at 50% per year for all assets.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Period	Units	Output/ year	@	UPx	TC	T/rev
Eggs	12 months	Trays	30,000	3	4	90,000	120,000
Off Layers	1.5 years	No.	3,000	4	5	12,000	15,000
Total						102,000	135,000

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	429	11,143	135,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	25	660	7,992
Profit	403	10,483	127,008

Government facilities and incentives

The government of Uganda has continued to support agriculture through bodies like NAADS to advise farmers on how to rear poultry. There are extension workers and Veterinary Doctors in every district to offer free advice to farmers.

Market analysis

To survive in the highly competitive market one has to target supply to supermarkets, individual consumers and the export market.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING MAYONAISE CREAM

Introduction

The business idea is for production and marketing of mayonnaise cream. Mayonnaise is a thick, creamy sauce or dressing that is made of oil, egg yolks, lemon juice or vinegar and seasonings. The total potential revenue is estimated at US$156,000 per year, the production capacity is estimated at 200 containers per day and the total investment cost is estimated at US $9,300. The net profit is 26% while the payback period is 1 month.

Production process

A method of producing mayonnaise comprises directing coagulated egg yolk and milk protein into a container in which they are mixed together and adding salt and a small amount of oil and colorants. The mixture is then directed through a dosing pump to a first heater in which the mixture is briefly heated to a temperature in the range of about 80°C-100°C.

The emulsion is then stirred with vinegar and other additives to form a mayonnaise. The mayonnaise is pasteurized by heating it briefly in a second heater to about 80°C-100°C or it is sterilized by heating it to a higher temperature of 110°C- 130°C. Thereafter, the pasteurized mayonnaise is cooled in a second cooler and it is continuously filled into sterilized containers.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Dynamic mixer	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Heater	No.	2	100	200
Delivery Van	No.	1	6,500	6,500
Cooling machine	No.	2	750	1,500
Packing materials	No.	200	0.5	100
Total Costs on Equipments				9,300

Production and Operating costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Oil	Litres	2	10	20	520	6,240
Vinegar	Litres	3	5	15	390	4,680
Milk Proteins	Kgs	10	18	180	4,680	56,160
Salt	Kgs	0.1	2	0.2	5.2	62.4
Eggs	Trays	3.2	35	112	2,912	34,944
Sub-total			70	327.2	8,507	102,086

General costs (overheads)

Utilities (water and power)	125	1,500
Labour	160	1,920
Rent	120	1,800
Miscellaneous costs	150	1,80`0
Distribution costs	300	3,120
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	194	2,325
Sub -total	1049	12,465
Total Operating Costs	9,556	114,551

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 200 tins of mayonnaise
2. Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdncost /yr	UPx	TR
Mayonnaise cream	200	62,400	2.3	114,551	2.5	156,000

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	500.0	13,000	156,000
Less production and operating Costs	367.2	9,546	114,551
Profit	132.8	3,454	41,449

Market Analysis

Mayonnaise is commonly served with sandwiches and with salads. Therefore, the product has high demand. It is supplied to super markets, shops, hotels and restaurants as major outlets.

Sources of raw materials:

Raw materials are locally available in shops and markets.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING MATS

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of Palm leaves mats. Mats are popular in homes and are widely used among all sections of the society. Thus, mat making is a good investment that can easily be taken up by women. The production capacity per day is estimated at 30 Mats and the revenue is estimated at US$37,440 per year with a net profit of 37%.

Production process

Mat making involves collecting palm leaves, drying it in preffered colors and finally weaving the palm leaves into different kinds of Mats. They can be made with threads, which are dried and sewed with a needle.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Sewing needle	No.	5	5	25
Knives	No.	5	1	5
Basins	No.	10	2	20
Total Cost				45

Production and Operating costs in US$

Cost Item	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost / day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Palm leaves	0.6	100	60	1,560	18,720
Colors(kg)	0.5	6	3	69	828
Sub-total				1,629	19,548

General costs

Utilities(water and power)	26	312
Labour	100	1200
Rent	60	720
Miscellaneous costs	20	240
Distribution costs	130	1,560
Depreciation)	1	12
Sub -total	337	4,044
Total Operating Costs	1,966	23,592

1 Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 30 mats

2 Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets

3 Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Mats	30	9,360	2.19	23,592	4	37,440

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	120	3,120	37,440
Less production and operating Costs	75.6	1,966	23,592
Profit	44.4	1,154	13,848

Market Analysis

Mats are ideal for use in aisles of homes parties and mosques. These therefore form the market.

Sources of Raw materials:

Raw materials can be sourced locally.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government has got incentives for those who are involved in the manufacturing sector as a bid to encourage setting up small and medium enterprises. Soft loans and grants are available in banks and other financial organizations for industrialists.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING A BAKERY

Introduction

Bread and Confectionary products are a lucrative business. These, especially bread, are quite nutritive and easily preserved and the shelf life can be prolonged. These are products commonly stocked almost by all provision stores. Bread is one common product on people's dining tables to a sizeable proportion of the urban and semi-urban communities and therefore, enjoys a ready market.

This is a project to produce bread, cakes, buns, mandazi, doughnuts etc. It requires capital investment of US $55,580, yield revenue of 920,400 and net profit margin of 60%.

Capital Requirements and equipment

The investment scale depends on the project set objectives.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Land & Buildings	No			25,000
Firewood Oven	No	1	3,500	3,500
Mixer	No	1	2,700	2,700
Proover System	No	1	750	750
Doughnut Stove	No	1	50	50
Trays	No	100	10	1,000
Tins (1kg-size)	No	40	12	480
Tins (1/2kg-size)	No	40	10	400
Furniture &Fittings	No		2,000	2,000
Delivery Van	No	2	9,000	18,000
Slicing Machine	No	1	1,250	1,250
Other tools	No		450	450
Total				55,580

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in $						
Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Wheat flour	kgs	2	1,000	2,000	52,000	624,000
Salt	kgs	1	20	20	520	6,240
Sugar	kgs	1	250	250	6,500	78,000
Yeast	kgs	6	20	120	3,120	37,440
Improver	kgs	4	20	20	520	6,240
Water	Ltrs	0.05	1,200	60	1,560	18,720
Vanilla	Btls	1	5	5	130	1,560
Cooking fat	ltrs	2	20	40	1,040	12,480
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.03	2,500	75	1,950	23,400
Other materials				4	104	1,248
Sub-total				2,594	67,444	809,328
General Costs (Overheads)						
Labour					1,200	14,400
Utilities					680	8,160
Selling & distribution					1,800	150
Administration expenses					267	3,200
Cleaning & toiletries					192	2,300
Miscellaneous					175	2,100
Depreciation					600	50
Sub-total					4,914	30,360
Total Operating Costs					72,358	839,688

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 2,750 loaves of bread.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total Rve
Bread-1kg	1,250	390,000	1	300,688	1.4	546,000
Bread-1/2kg	1,500	468,000	0.5	539,000	0.8	374,400
Total	2,750	858,000		839,688		920,400

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	2,950	76,700	920,400
Less: Production & Operating Costs	2,691	69,974	839,688
Profit	259	6,726	80,712

Market Analysis

Bread is a household item, therefore it has a ready market throughout the year and the country.

Government Facilities and Incentives

There exists a liberalized trade policy. Bakery owners are allowed to import wheat tax free and process it into wheat flour.

Agriculture Sector

JUICE EXTRACTION - APPLES

Introduction:
This profile envisages the establishment of a plant for the production of apple juice with a capacity of 2,000 liters per day. Apple juice is the unfermented juice obtained from sound, ripe apples.

Production Capacity:
Based on the demand projection indicated in the introduction, capital requirement and minimum economy of scale, the proposed plant will have production capacity of 2,000 liters of apple juice per annum.

Production Process:
Apple juice production begins with fruit harvesting, transport and washing facilities, then extraction of juice and packaging. However, all fruit must be sound and free from gross damage or contamination. The fruit should be picked at the proper stage of maturity for the preparation of juice. The flavour, sugar content and pectin levels of the juice will vary with the maturity of the fruit.

Equipment:
The Equipment used to press or extract juice from fruit include: Juice Extractor, Juice filters, Filling and Packaging machine, Refrigerator/Cooling Machine, Labeler and Boiler.

Capital Investment Requirements
The Scale of investment for this project capital is estimated at USD18 965, to yield an estimated annual amount of US$1,248,000.

Market Analysis & Projected Demand
Apple juice may be sold in Super markets, Schools, Hospitals, Hotels, Retail shops and Exported.

Capital Requirements:

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Delivery Van	No.	1	12,000	12,000
Juice Extractor	No.	1	2,500	2,500
Jar Lifter	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Timer	No.	1	20	20
Juice Tanks	No.	5	50	250
Boiler	No.	1	500	500
Furniture	No.	3	65	195
Labeler	No.	1	500	500
Packaging Machine	No.	1	2000	2,000
Total Amount			18,635	18,965

Operating Costs

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/day$	Prod. Cost/ month$	Prod. Cost/ Year[1]$
Direct Costs						
Apples	Kgs	1.5	1000	1500	39000	468000
Flavours	Kgs	1	50	50	1300	15600
Food Colours	Kgs	1	50	50	1300	15600
Preservatives	Kgs	5	50	250	6500	78000
Sugar	Kgs	1.2	200	240	6240	74880
Water	Litres	0.04	100	4	104	1248
Sub total				2,094	54,444	653,328

General Costs (Over heads)						
Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/day$	Prod. Cost/ month$	Prod. Cost/ Year[1]$
Rent					500	6,000
Packaging Material					500	6,000
Labour					1500	18,000
Utilities (Power)					400	4,800
Repair & Servicing					300	3,600
Fuel					500	6,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses					300	3,600
Sub – total					4,000.00	48,000.00
Total Operating Costs					58,444	701,328

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Apple Juice	2000	624,000	1.4	910,635	2	1,248,000

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	4,000	104,000	1,248,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	2,248	58,444.00	701,328
Profit	1,752	45,556.00	546,672

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials:
The major raw material, apple fruit can be grown in the region, in areas like Kanungu & Kabaale or sourced from neighboring regions like Kenya.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:
The Government is willing to support Agro – processing industries by providing Capital/Inputs, Tax exemptions, Land, Basic infrastructure, Grants and long term Loans at relatively low interest rates and a liberalized market.

Agriculture Sector

CHEESE MAKING

Introduction
Cheese is a product made from the curd obtained from whole or skimmed milk, with or without added cream, by coagulating the casein and further treatment, of the separated curd by ripening ferments, special molds or seasoning.

Production Capacity
The rated Plant capacity is 1,000kgs per day.

Production Process Description
Cheese is made by curdling the milk. The homogeneous fluid changes into a mixture of solid particles and a pale yellow liquid. These are separated and the solid elements make up the curd, which is pressed into moulds, after which the cheese goes into a brine bath for several days. Subsequently, it is stored and thus gradually matures into the delicious product we can buy in the shops.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements and Equipment:
The project will be operated locally on small scale, i.e. producing at least 350kg of processed Cheese per day (105,000.00 KGS/annum). The total Fixed Capital Investment required to establish this project is estimated at USD 20,475. It is expected to yield an estimate of US$936,000 and a net profit margin of 50%.

Market Analysis:
The demand for Cheese is widely spread across all factions of people in Uganda as one of the essential items of daily life in the diet of the population, thus an indispensable necessity both locally and internationally.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Milk Van	No.	1	8,000	8,000
Cream Separator	No.	1	1,600	1,600
Molding Machine	No.	1	2,000	2,000
Cheese Vat	No.	1	325	325
C.Scoops	No.	2	100	200
Freezers	No.	2	1,000	2,000
Boiler	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Centrifuge	No.	1	500	500
Cheese Knives	No.	2	10	20
Packaging Machine	No.	1	3,000	3,000
Milk Cans	No.	20	80	1,600
Weighing Balance	No.	1	80	80
Furniture	No.	5	30	150
Total Amount				20,475

Operating Costs in US$

	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Milk	Litres	1	1,000	1,000	26,000	312,000
Enzymes	Litres	2	100	200	5,200	62,400
Salt	Kgs	1	50	50	1,300	33,800
Phosphate	Kgs	2	50	100	2,600	67,600
Sub total				1,350	35,100	475,800
General Costs (Over heads)						
Rent					300	3,600
Packaging Material	150	1,800				
Labour	350	4,200				
Utilities (Power & Water)					400	4,800
Repair & Servicing					200	2,400
Fuel					200	2,400
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses					434	5,208
Sub - total					72,234	976,008
Total Operating Costs					107,334	1,451,808

Project Product Costs & Price Structure in $

Item	Qty/ day (Kg)	Qty/yr (Kg)	@	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Cheese	1,000	312,000	2	624,000	3	936,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	3,000	78,000	936,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1,525	39,650	475,800
Profit	1,475	38,350	460,200

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials
Raw materials will be locally sourced from Dairy farmers especially from Western Uganda.

Agriculture Sector

BANANA FABRIC POLYMER

Introduction

A cost- effective substitute for glass fibre, banana fibre polymer composite can be a very good fibre-reinforced with plastic to make a variety of products. Products such as trays, mirror-casings, voltage stabilizer covers and electrical panels are now made from this material. The envisaged project is therefore to set up a plant for making banana fabric polymer. The project cost is US$4,325 with a capacity of 10,000kg per annum yielding an estimated revenue of US$ 62,000 per year with a payback period of 2 years and 1 month.

Production Process, capacity and technology

The process starts with preparing moulds of metal, wood or plaster of Paris, followed by mixing of resin with dye in requisite proportion, shaping the banana fabric by placing it on the mould and reinforcing the polymer over banana fabric. Later these are cured, de-moulded and cut. Finally these are trimmed and polished for market. The proposed plant would have a minimum capacity of 10 tonnes per annum on the basis of 312 working days.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Two roll crusher	No	1	1,000	1,000
Drying chambers	No	1	800	800
Weighing balance	No	1	25	25
Cutting and splitting equipment	No	2	1,000	2,000
Open vat	No	1	500	500
Total				4,325

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Cost						
Banana pseudo stem	Kgms	0.025	321	8.01	208	2,499
Chemical	Litres	5	0.64	3.2	83.2	998
Paper / Plastic roll stems	Rolls	2	3	4.5	117	1,404
Polythene bags/ sacks	packets	0.4	3.2	1.33	35	415
Other materials		-	-	-	10	120
Sub-total	-	-	-	17	453	5,438

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	625	7,500
Selling & distribution	150	1,800
Utilities	250	3,000
Rent	350	4,200
Administration expenses	65	780
Miscellaneous expenses	150	1,800
Depreciation	163	1,959
Sub-total	1,753	21,039
Total Operating Costs	2,206.18	26,477

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 32.1 Kgs.

2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.

3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.

4. A production month is 26 work days

5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Project product costs and Price structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	Unit Cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Banana Fabric Polymer	32	10,000	5.70	56,972	6.20	62,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	199	5,166	62000
Less: Production and operating costs	85	2,206	26,477
Profit	16	419	35,523

Market

The cost effective nature of this product has made it a perfect substitute for glass fibre. Today, the demand for banana fabric polymer is gaining ground as a variety of products can be made from this, with a potential market growth. Therefore most of the manufacturing industries should be targeted so as to tap forward and backward linkages as the fibre is normally used in the manufacture of other products.

Source of Equipment

Equipment can be locally made by Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya, Gayaza Rd and others or imported.

Government incentive:

Startup costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments. Initial allowance granted in the first year of production 75% granted on the cost base of plant and machinery for industries located elsewhere in the country.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING YOGHURT

Introduction
This profile envisages the establishment of a plant that produces Yoghurt generically known as cultured milk as they all derive from the action of bacteria on all or part of the Lactose to produce Lactic acid, carbon dioxide acetic acid, diacetyl, acetaldehyde and several other components that give the products the characteristic of fresh taste and smell.

Production Capacity
This plant will be established on the premise that at least 4,000 litres of yoghurt will be produced per day leading to 1,248,000 litres per year.

Production Process:
Yoghurt is made through the process of fermenting milk by the addition of bacteria, stabilizers, flavours and colour. The milk may be whole full fat, semi skimmed or low fat skimmed depending on the type of yoghurt you intend to make. It is normal in commercial yoghurt production to homogenise the milk prior to its fermentation.

Raw Materials:
The major raw materials used to make yoghurt include: Milk, Milk powder, Stabilizers, Sugar, Flavour, color and lactic cultured.

Equipment:
The major Equipment needed in the making of yoghurt includes: Packaging machine, Milk tanks, & Refrigerators. Capital Investment Requirements: The total investment cost of the Project is estimated at USD 38,440. It is expected to yield an estimated revenue of US$4,992,000.

Market Analysis & Projected Demand:
There is a ready market for Yoghurt among the Youths and Children who cherish the product.

Project Costs in US$

Capital Investment Requirements:

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Delivery Van	No.	1	12,000	12,000
Milk Truck	No.	1	12,000	12,000
Refrigerators	No.	2	400	800
Packaging Machine	No.	1	13,000	13,000
Milk Tanks	No.	2	320	640
Total Amount			37,720	38,440

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Milk	Litres	1	500	500	13,000	156,000
Starter	Litres	2	5	10	260	3,120
Flavour	Kgs	1	5	5	130	1,560
Food Colour	Kgs	1	5	5	130	1,560
Sub total				14,040	365,040	4,380,480
Rent					250	3,000
Packaging					500	6,000
Labour					600	7,200
Utilities (Power &Water)					500	6,000
Repair & Maintenance					200	2,400
Fuel					250	3,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses					250	1,500
Sub - total					2,550	29,100
Total Operating Costs					367,590	4,409,580

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total /rev
Yoghurt	4,000	1,248,000	3.5	4,409,580	4	4,992,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	16,000	416,000	4,992,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	14,763	383,834	4,409,580
Profit	1,237	32,166	582,420

Sources of Supply of Raw materials
Milk, which is the prime raw material for Yoghurt making will be supplied locally from milk collecting centres especially in Western and Central parts of Uganda.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available
The Government has tried to improve on the Transport and Communication Network, it has also removed tax levy on agricultural products in a bid to promote the Agro-processing industry in Uganda.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING FERTILIZERS FROM DRY BONES

Introduction

Uganda's economy is dominated by the agricultural sector and any investment such as production of agricultural fertilizers can be a very viable investment both in the short run and long run period of the investment. This project if implemented can yield total estimated revenue of US$123,552 with a payback period of 1 year 4months.

Production Capacity and Technology

The production process involves digging of a 5-ft deep pit with a radius of 1-metre .Charcoal or wood is put in the pit and on top of it dry bones are piled. The fire wood is ignited and the bones are burnt until they are spongy and brittle. The burnt bones are then removed and pounded by a simple mortar to a fine material, which contains calcium and phosphate. It does not matter even if burnt wood ash is mixed with the burnt bones. The fertilizer is then weighed and packed.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements & Equipment

The equipment needed is very simple as it may require the following tools tabled below:

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total($)
Axes	No	10	5	50
Pangas	No	20	4	80
wood splitting machine	No	1	1,000	1,000
Mortar	No	2	400	800
Hoes	No	10	4	40
Spades	No	10	4	40
Containers	No	4	250	1,000
Pick Up Van (3tones)	No	1	12,500	12,500
Packaging machine	No	1	200	200
Furniture & Fixture	No	-	-	1,500
Weighing machine	No	1	200	200
Other tools	No	-	-	300
Total				16,010

The machines are available on the local market.

Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Dry bones	Kgs	0.3	450	135	3,510	42,120
Fire wood	Kgs	0.25	600	150	3900	46,800
Fuel	Ltrs	0.8	14	11.2	291.2	3,494
Match boxes	Pcs	0.05	1	0.05	1.3	15.6
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.7	8	5.6	145.6	1,747
Sub-total			1,073	301.85	3,608	94,177
General Costs (Overheads)						
Labor					500	6,000
Utilities					80	960
Rent					500	6,000
Cleaning & toiletries					121	1,450
Selling & distribution					104	1,250
Fuel					208	2,500
Miscellaneous expenses					71	850
Depreciation					360	4,315
Sub-total					1,944	23,325
Total Operating Costs					5,552	117,502

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily production capacity of 440 kgs of fertilizers.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
5) The valuation currency used is USD

Market

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/year	@	Pdn cost/ year	UPx	Total/rev
Dry bone Fertilizers	440	137,280	1.3	117,502	0.9	123,552

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	396	10,296	123,552
Less: Pdn &Operating Costs	376.6	9,792	117,502
Profit	19.4	504	6,050

The fertilizer industry in Uganda is still very small as key players in the market are Tororo cement industry and Hima cement industry. Therefore, investing in fertilizer manufacturing is a very lucrative project.

Government Facilities & Incentives

Government programs such as: NAADS are aimed at improving agricultural production in the country & therefore such projects are being supported by the government.

Agriculture Sector

SMOKING FISH

Introduction

The business idea is for smoking and marketing of fish. This business idea is premised on smoking of 208 batches of fish per month which translates into 2,496 batches of fish per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 5,824per month,which translates into US $69,888per year. The project cost is US $ 4,178 for the first month of operation.

Production Process

Fresh fish is cleaned and left to dry under sunshine for some time. It is then put on a wire mesh and covered with banana leaves in the oven for smoking. After some time, fish is changed over to allow both sides to dry. Fish is then removed from the oven or kiln and left to cool before being packed for dispatch.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Oven/ kiln	No.	1	220	220
Wire mesh	No.	1	8.8	8.8
Delivery van	No.	1	3,850	3,850
Fish Baskets	No.	10	5.5	55
Hand tools	No.	5	8.8	44
TC of Machinery				4,178

Production and Operation Costs

A). Direct materials, supplies and costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Fish	batches	20	8	160	4,160	49,920
Firewood	bundles	1	3	3	78	936
Sub-total					4,238	50,856

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (water)	10	120
Fuel	390	4,680
Rent	50	600
Salaries	150	1,800
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	73	876
Sub-total	673	8,076
Total Operating costs	4,911	58,932

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 8 batches.
Depreciation assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% and charged only on delivery van.

Direct costs include: Materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production.

Product cost and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty /yr	@	Prod./ yr	UPx	TR ($)
Fish	8	2,496	24	58932	28	69,888

Profitability Analysis

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue	103	2688	69,888
Smoked fish	220	5,720	68,640
Less Prod & Operating Costs	189	4,911	58,932
Profit	35	913	10,956

Market

Smoked fish is a delicacy to all tribes in Uganda; it is consumed in almost all regions of the country. Smoked fish can be supplied to colleges and schools, armed forces, hospitals and homes. There is also a ready market in Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Sudan.

Availability of Raw Materials

All the raw materials can be obtained from the local market; fish can be purchased from the nearby lake shores.

Government Intervention

Government is encouraging fish farming as a way of eradicating poverty through the National Agricultural Advisory (NAADS) Programme by provision of various fish species that are resistant to harsh environment and diseases.

Fish farming is environmentally friendly. There are grants from European Union and other NGOs to Fish Farmers.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING CURRY POWDER

Introduction

This business idea is for making curry powder. Curry powder is a mixture of spices of widely varying composition. It adds taste to food and stimulates secretion of gastric juices.

Curry powder is an item required in every household and thus has a good market potential both in urban and rural areas. Supply to supermarket chains, grocery/retail shops, restaurants and hotels are recommended for one to enter the market.

The business idea aims at production of 2,600 kgs of curry powder per month. The revenue potential is estimated at $ 218,400 per year with a net profit of 12% and payback period of 4 months. The total capital investment for the project is US $9,270.

Plant Capacity

The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 100 kgs of curry powder per day.

Production Process

The production process involves toasting the spices, mixing the various spices, grinding the spices and packaging.

Sources of supply of Equipments

All equipments can be got in Uganda.

Scale of investment

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Spice Grinders	No	1	1300	1300
Sealing machine	No	1	7200	7200
Storage containers	No	2	385	770
Total			8885	9270

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Prod. Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Fenugreek Seeds	Kgs	20	3	60	1,560	18,720
Caraway Seeds	Kgs	12	3	36	936	11,232
Cinnamon Powder	Kgs	15	5	75	1,950	23,400
Cummin Seeds	Kgs	15	8	120	3,120	37,440
Ground mace	Kgs	14	8	112	2,912	34,944
Tumeric powder	Kgs	8	15	120	3,120	37,440
Packaging materials	Pieces	0.2	100	20	520	6,240
Sub-total					14,118	169,416
General costs (Overheads)						
Labour					500	6,000
Utilities					500	6,000
Selling and Distribution					150	1,800
Administrative expenses					250	3,000
Shelter					400	4,800
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses					79	948
Sub-total					1,879	22,548
Total Operating Costs					15,997	191,964

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 2 year life of assets written off at 50% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/yr	UPx	Total revenue
Curry powder	100	31,200	6	191,964	7	218,400
Total				191,964		218,400

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	700	18,200	218,400
Less: Operating Costs	615	15,997	191,964
Profit	85	2,203	26,436

Market Analysis

The idea is a rural micro enterprise activity and has good demand in domestic as well as international markets. Areas of concentration would include restaurants, hotels, retail/grocery stores, tourist centers, parking yards, etc.

Government Incentives

The government encourages agro-based investments because they add value. The tax policy is quite favorable to the industrialists; for instance if you export you enjoy reimbursement tax.

Agriculture Sector

PROCESSING SUGAR

Introduction

Sugar is a very vital commodity in every household and its demand has increased both domestically and internationally with the local demand already exceeding supply.

The project idea is based on production of sugar using the cheapest technology with an estimated production output of 312,000kgms annually with fixed capital of US$38,100 and operating costs of US$138,552 employed to generate a total revenue of US$234,000 with a net profit margin of 41% and a payback period of 1 year 6 months.

Production Capacity, Technology &Process

The harvested cane material is collected and crushed, the juice is collected and filtered and the liquid treated with lime to remove impurities. This is then neutralized with sulfur dioxide and then boiled .The sediment settles to the bottom and can be dredged out while scum rises to the surface and this is skimmed off. The heat is removed and the liquid crystallizes usually while being stirred to produce sugar crystals.

The production capacity greatly depends on the desired objectives of the entrepreneur, but the technology is simple mostly involving crushing, filtering, boiling and cooling.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements & Equipment

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Land & Buildings	No	-	-	17,000
Delivery Van (3-tones)	No	1	12,700	12,700
Sugar cane crusher	No	1	880	750
Filtering machine	No	1	350	350
Collection containers	No	4	100	400
Boiler	No	2	800	1,500
Mixer	No	2	250	500
Dryer	No	1	2,000	2,000
Packaging Machine	No	2	200	400
Weighing machine	No	2	200	400
Furniture & Fixture	No	-	-	1,200
Other tools	No	-	-	900
Total				38,100

Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Sugar Cane	Kgs	0.2	1,500	300	7,800	93,600
Lime	Kgs	0.25	8	2	52	624
Sulfur dioxide	Kgs	0.5	3	1.5	39	468
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.05	1,000	50	1,300	15,600
Sub-total			2,511	354	9,191	110,292

General Costs (Overheads)

Fire wood/Fuel	331	3,972
Labor	467	5,604
Utilities	375	4,500
Selling & distribution	271	3,252
Miscellaneous expenses	117	1,404
Depreciation	794	9,528
Sub-total	2,355	28,260
Total Operating Costs	11,546	138,552

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of processing 1,000kgs of sugar.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-work days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market for sugar is already available as most of the sugar consumed is still being imported & there is still a wide market in Southern Sudan.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	Total/rev
Sugar	1,000	312,000	0.44	138,552	0.75	234,000

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	750	19,500	234,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	444	11,546	138,552
Profit	306	7,954	95,448

Government Facilities & Incentives

The government has sourced a fund for both small scale and medium size entrepreneurs to facilitate their investment activities at a low interest rate known as the European Investment Fund.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING FISH PICKLES

Introduction

This Business Idea is for manufacturing and marketing of fish pickles. This is a ready-to-eat product in form of sauce made out of fish. With the increasing demand for non-vegetarian pickles, making preserved ready-to-eat fish would be a lucrative activity. This business idea is premised on production of 2,600kgs per month, which translates into 31,200 kgs per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$10,400 per month translating into US$124,800 per year and total Investment requirement of US$1,225 for the first year of project operation.

Production process

After cleaning, fish is placed in a salt solution or brine to increase the shelf life. Later, the fish is fried, mixed with spice powders, salt, vinegar, and oil and finally packed for the market.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Grinder	No	2	250	500
Cooking/frying Equipments	Set	2	100	200
Containers	No	5	5	25
Ice boxes	No	2	50	100
Gas stove	No	1	400	400
Total				1,225

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Fish	Kg	2.5	105	262.5	6,825	81,900
Spices	Kg	0.75	10	7.5	195	2,340
Salt	Kg	0.5	5	2.5	65	780
Vinegar	Liter	2	15	30	780	9,360
Cooking Oil	Liter	1	25	25	650	7,800
Packaging	No	0.1	100	10	260	3,120
Sub-total			260	337.5	8,775	105,300

General Costs(Over heads)

Rent	100	1,200
Labour	750	9,000
Utilities(water & gas)	75	900
Miscellaneous Costs	50	600
Transport costs	50	600
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp	26	306
Sub-total	1,051	12,606
Total Operating Costs	9,826	117,906

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 100 Kilograms of fish Pickles.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 workdays.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ Year	@	Pdn cost/ Yr	UPx	Total/ revenue
Fish Pickles	100	31,200	3.8	117,906	4	124,800

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	400	10,400	124,800
Less: Production and Operating Costs	378	9,826	117,906
Profit	22	574	6,894

Market Analysis

The marketability of fish pickles would mostly depend on the quality of the product and the Price. Points of supply would be Supermarkets, Hostels, Fast Food Centres, Canteens, Private and Government establishments like railway stations, the military, etc. Therefore, fish pickles may have a wider market and high demand if the plant is set up.

Supply of Raw materials and Equipment

Raw materials and Equipments can be procured locally.

Government Incentives Available

The Government has come out with funds to support development of Aquaculture and small scale investors. This was partly funded by the European Union and funds were at very attractive rates. There are some NGOs that have come out to support the growing of fish because it is very nutritive in terms of proteins and vitamins.

Agriculture Sector

DRYING FRUITS BY OSMO-AIR DEHYDRATION

Introduction

There is a wide variety of fruits in Uganda. The problem is that fruits like mangoes, pineapples, jackfruit, etc., are very perishable. To retain the freshness, colour, flavor and texture of fruits, the fruits are Osmo-air dried. Osmo-air dried fruits are widely used in ready-to-eat foods, ice creams, fruit salad, cakes and bakery. This activity can be set up in rural areas to benefit the rural people. The plant has a capacity of 31,200kgs per year allowing revenue estimates of US$31,200 net profit of 21% per year having invested US$ 4,331, which is estimated to be recovered with 1 year and 4 months.

Production Process, Capacity and Technology and capital requirements

Fruits are selected, cleaned, washed, peeled, cured and sliced. The prepared fruits are then soaked in a sugar solution to remove water by osmotic pressure. The slices of fruits are then drained and dried in hot air. The fruits are then packed up in flexible pouches. The plant can have a minimum output of 100kg daily with output to be increased as demand does increase.

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Syrup tank	No	1	500	500
Heating vessels	No	1	800	800
Nylon net	No	1	500	500
Plastic vats	No	1	1,000	1,000
Cross flow drier	No	1	1,000	1,000
Impulse sealer	No	1	31	31
Other tools & equipment	No	1	500	500
TC of Machinery & Tools				4,331

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 100 kgs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operation costs in US$

(a) Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Fruits	Kgs	0.3	16.03	4.81	125.0	1,500
Sugar syrup	ltrs/ kgs	1.1	0.80	0.88	22.9	275
Citric acid	Ltrs	36	0.32	11	300.0	3,600
Packing material	Kgs	0.5	48.08	24	625.0	7,500
Sub-total				41	1,072.92	12,875

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	400	4,800
Selling & distribution	120	1,440
Utilities (Water, power)	150	1,800
Administration	50	600
Rent	100	1,200
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	69	825
Sub-total	989	11,865
Total Operating Costs	2,061.62	24,740

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	Unit Cost	Pdn cost/r	UPx	TR
Dried Fruits	100	31,200	0.8	24,740	1	31,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	100	2,600	31,200
Less: Production and operating costs	79	2,062	24,740
Profit	21	538	6,460

Market

Osmo-air dried fruits are similar to fresh fruits so they are easy to market. Supply to ice cream makers, bakeries, restaurants, fast food places, etc. Supply to the military for the fruits to be used as military rations is also necessary for the fruits to capture market.

Source of Equipment and Raw Materials

Machinery can be fabricated locally by Tree Shade Ltd Mwanga II Kisenyi Kampala or could be imported. Fruits are easily got in the local market all over the country.

Government Incentives available

Uganda Investment Authority provides guidelines on investment and government incentives, policies and security matters.

Agriculture Sector

DEHULLING OF SESAME SEEDS

Introduction

Sesame is commonly called simsim and it is predominantly grown in the North, West Nile, Teso, and Kapchorwa sub regions of Uganda. Sesame is used to produce oil used for cooking.

This project is for setting up a plant to de-hull the sesame seeds. Some of the varieties are black with a black coating that gives it a bitter taste and therefore, the seeds must be rid of that covering to render them edible. This black covering has high oxalates content and by dehulling sesame you turn it white coloured, which can be used in various preparation such as sweets, groundnut butter, sweets, powders, chutneys etc. The project requires an estimated fixed capital of US$ 3,900 operating costs of US$ 142,793 generating total revenue of US$202,800 in the first year of operation.

Production Process

The dark seeds are cleaned by subjecting them to an alkali treatment for a few minutes. The seeds are then washed with cold water to free the product from traces of alkali. The processed seeds are then dried and are white and rid of bitterness and of good nutritive qualities. The removed outer coat has the bitter oxalic acid and the seed is now bereft of fungal infections.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Soaking Tank	No	2	100	200
Pulper	No	1	1,000	1,000
Drier	No	1	1,250	1,250
Trays	No	10	35	350
Weighing scale	No	1	250	250
Furniture & Fittings	No	-	-	850
Total				3,900

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Black Coloured sesame	Kgs	0.4	1,000	400	10,400	124,800
Sodium Hydroxide	Kgs	0.8	25	20	520	6,240
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.4	10	4	104	1,248
Sub-total			1,035	424	11,024	132,288

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	200	2,400
Labour	208	2,500
Cleaning and Toiletries	91	1,090
Utilities	250	3,000
Miscellaneous	45	540
Depreciation	81	975
Sub-total	875	10,505
Total Operating Costs	11,899	142,793

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 1,000kgms of sesame Seeds.

2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.

3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.

5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The demand for whiter sesame oil is on the increase on the market. Being plant oil it is healthier as it gives less cholorestal. Sesame oil is used as a cooking medium and in pickles. Restaurants, hotels, fast foods shops, groceries and supermarket chains are the main outlets. Sesame oil has exportable potential especially to the Arab world.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/Day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	Total Rve
Sesame seeds	1,000	312,000	0.46	142,793	0.65	202,800

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	650	16,900	202,800
Less: Production and Operating Costs	458	11,899	142,793
Profit	192	5,001	60,007

Government Incentive

The government has come out to encourage any value addition to agricultural produce, therefore this project falls within the government policy. Through Private Sector Foundation Uganda, the government comes out to support enterprises using donor funds for capacity building and consultancies on strategic planning etc.

The equipment needed for this project can be procured locally from Ms Tree Shade 2000, Mwanga II Rd Kisenyi, and Kampala.

Agriculture Sector

PRODUCING SIMSIM AND GROUND NUT PASTE

Introduction

Groundnuts paste is made from grounding fried groundnuts into a paste. The paste is used as a sauce stew to accompany food. It is many times mixed with other sauce or mixed directly into food. It makes soup heavy, and tastes nice. It may also be used or pasted on bread and be used instead of butter. This proposal will produce a safe product using stainless steel machinery unlike the present products produced using cast-iron equipment, which end up laced with materials likely to cause cancer to those eating it. About 250 to 350 kgs of groundnuts can be processed daily. An investment capital of US$2,768 would sufficiently start up this project. The project is estimated to generate annual revenue of US$327,600 with a net profit of 28%

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The process begins with the cleaning and sorting of the sun- dried shelled groundnuts. Thereafter, the nuts are fried briefly so that they can make a paste and to give a good taste. It is then put into the grinding machine for processing into a paste and packed in plastic containers .

The process is quite simple and fast and a substantial amount can be processed in a day with modest equipment within a small space.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Stainless Grinding Machine	No	1	1000	1000
Sealing Machine	No	1	720	720
Furniture	No	1	200	200
Weighing Scale	No	1	720	720
Bicycle	No	1	72	72
Plastic drum	No	2	20	40
Ladels	No	4	4	16
Total				2,768

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Groundnuts	Kgs	1.65	250	413	10,725	128,700
Simsim	Kgs	1.7	100	170	4,420	53,040
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.43	350	151	3,913	46,956
Sub-total			700	733	19,058	228,696

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	98	1176
Labour	210	2,520
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Cleaning and Toiletries	65	780
Miscellaneous	50	600
Depreciation	26	312
Sub-total	549	6,588
Total Operating Costs	19,607	235,284

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 300kgs of paste.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

There is a ready market for the paste and outlets are spread all over because this is a house hold item used by all families throughout the year. It is stocked in markets, provisional shops and supermarkets etc.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total Rve
G/nut and Simsim Paste	350	109,200	2.2	235,284	3	327,600

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per year
Revenue	1050	27,300	327,600
Less: Production and Operating Costs	754	19,607	235,284
Profit	296	7,693	92,316

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government trades a liberalized policy on trade and commerce. It is in the interest of government for anybody to take up any venture that would add value to agricultural produce where this project falls. There are low interest financial facilities in different institutions that can be accessed by those that suit the prescribed investment lines or parameters.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING A SOYA FLOUR PROCESSING PLANT

Introduction

Soya Bean is emerging as an important crop in Pallisa, Soroti, and Kumi districts of Uganda. Apart from being a source of edible oil, Soya is rich in Proteins. Defatted or whole Soya is used to make innumerable products like: Soya milk, Soya flour, Soya coffee and Nugget. These products have gained consumer acceptance and a steady growth of market is expected.

Production Capacity

It is projected that this plant will produce 1 ton (1,000kgs) of Soya flour per day.

Production Process

Whole soya flour is made by cooking pre-soaked beans, drying, dehulling, and powdering. Soya Nuggets and Soya meal, etc. are made from Soya flour by extrusion.

Plant & Machinery

Plant and Machinery consists of cleaning equipment SS Tanks, Grinders, Boilers, Weighing scale and packing machine.

Note: Machinery can be locally purchased in Uganda especially from Agro-Sokon – Uganda limited.

Market Analysis:

The potential markets for soya flour are in the school feeding programme, Social welfare feeding programme, confectionery industries, Baking Industries for Nuggets and Chunks manufacturing as a supplement for wheat flour.

Project Costs in US$

The Project can be set up as one integrated unit or a cluster of small units. The capital investment for the proposed product mix is estimated at US$ 11,020.

Fixed Capital Requirements

Capital Investment: (Fixed) in US$

Description	Amount (USD)
Plant & Machinery	1,020
Field truck	10,000
Total Amount	11,020

N.B: The monthly rental charges of a 200m Room is estimated at 250USD.

Running Costs (Monthly) in US$

Description	Amount (USD)
Raw material (30,000kg)	22,500
Repair & Maintenance	200
Utility (Water, Transport & power)	800
Bags (5kg@)	3,750
Transport	1000
Labour (4 people)	400
Rent	250
Total Amount	28,900

Project Monthly Revenue:

The estimated daily sales and revenue are shown in the table below:

Description	Monthly Sales	Price for 5kg pkt (USD)	Revenue
Out put	30,000kg	1.5	45,000
W. Capital			28,900
Gross Profit			16,100

Raw Material Availability

For the proposed product mix 1 ton per day is needed; this translates into 30 tons per month of Soya beans that is required. This will be locally sourced from local Markets.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

Government is willing to finance Agro-Processing Industries and provide technical support to them in her bid to promote Industrialization.

Agriculture Sector

PROCESSING SOYA FLOUR

Introduction
Soya Bean is emerging as an important crop in Pallisa, Soroti, and Kumi districts of Uganda. Apart from being a source of edible oil, Soya is rich in proteins. Defatted or whole Soya is used to make innumerable products like: Soya milk, Soya flour, Soya coffee and Nugget. These products have gained consumer acceptance and a steady growth of market is expected.

This idea is estimated to yield annual revenue of US$ 312,000 with a net profit margin of 36% and a payback period of 4 months.

Production Capacity
It is projected that this plant will produce 1 ton (1,000kgs) of Soya flour per day.

Production Process
Whole soya flour is made by cooking pre-soaked beans, drying, dehulling, and powdering. Soya Nuggets and Soya meal are made from Soya flour by extrusion.

Technology
The processing of soya flour requires the use of modern technology which involves the employment of some skills especially in machinery operation.

Plant & Machinery:
Plant and Machinery consists of cleaning equipment, SS Tanks, Grinders, Boiler, weighing scale and packaging machine.

Note: Machinery can be locally purchased in Uganda especially from Agro-Sokon – Uganda limited.

Project Costs

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Truck	No.	1	8,000	8,000
Grinder	No.	1	2,500	2,500
Boiler	No.	1	100	100
Gas Cooker	No.	1	500	500
SS Tank	No.	1	50	50
Cleaning Machine	No.	1	500	500
Furniture	No.	5	30	150
Weighing Scale	No.	1	100	100
Packaging Machine	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Total Amount				12,900

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Soya	Kgs	0.5	1,000	500	13,000	156,000
Sub total	5			00	13,000	156,000

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	500	6,000
Gas	500	6,000
Labour	500	6,000
Utilities (Power & Water)	800	9,600
Repair & Maintenance	500	6,000
Packers	130	1,560
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expense	268.7	3,224
Sub - total	3,699	44,384
Total Operating Costs	16,699	200,384

3. Project Product Costs & Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Flour	1000	312,000	0.6	200,384	1	312,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,000	26,000	312,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	500	16,699	200,384
Profit	500	9,301	111,616

Raw Material Availability
For the proposed product mix 1 ton per day (30 tons per month) of Soya Beans are required. This will be locally sourced from local Markets.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available
Government is willing to finance Agro-Processing Industries and provide technical support to them in her bid to promote industrialization.

Market Analysis:
The potential markets for soya flour are in the school feeding programme, Social welfare feeding programme, confectionery industries, Baking Industries for Nuggets and Chunks manufacturing as a supplement for wheat flour.

Agriculture Sector

RICE HULLING PLANT

Introduction

This business idea is for hulling and selling of rice. It is premised on processing 7,200 Kg per day, which translates into 187,200 Kg per month. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 198,800 per month translating into US$ 2,277,600 per year. The total investment is estimated cost at USD 10,865. The project is also estimated to yield a net profit margin of 50%.

Production Process

Dried and cleaned paddy is de-husked by aspiration, and the de-husked brown rice is got. The brown rice is placed in a polisher where the polished rice and bran are separated. After sieving the polished rice, the broken rice is separated and the sieved rice is then packed in bags for dispatch.

Capital investment requirements in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Combined Rice huller	No.	1	3000	300
Electric Motor	No.	1	400	400
Truck	No.	1	10,000	10,000
Weighing scale	No.	1	165	165
Total				10,865

Production & Operating Cost in US Dollars

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Rice (super)	Kgs	0.5	3,000	1,500	39,000	468,000
Rice (Kaiso)	Kgs	0.5	2,200	1,100	28,600	343,200
Up land rice	Kgs	0.5	2,000	1,000	26,000	312,000
Sub-total					93,600	1,123,200

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	200	2,400
(Utilities (water)	20	240
Salaries	400	4,800
renting	200	2,400
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	74	888
Sub-total	894	10,728
Total Operating costs	94,494	1,133,928

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 7,200 kgms per day.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the products.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Prod. Cost /year ($)	UPx	TR
Rice (super)	3,000	936,000	0.5	468,000	2	936,000
Rice (Kaiso)	2,200	686,400	0.5	343,200	3	1,029,600
Up land rice	2,000	624,000	0.5	312,000	1	312,000
				=		2,277,600

Profitability analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue	7300	189800	2,277,600
Rice (Kaiso)	1,100	28,600	343,200
Up land rice	1,000	26,000	312,000
Less Prod & Operating Costs	3,634	94,484	1,133,808
Profit	3666	95,316	1,143,792

Market

Locally produced rice has potential to be supplied to both the domestic and foreign markets. Although it is said to compete with imported varieties the demand still outstrips the supply especially with the opening up of the Southern Sudan market. There is also a market to supply to supermarket chains, retailers, wholesalers and the Armed Forces.

Equipment Suppliers

Agro Sokoni Limited, Plot 15/17 Nassar Road P.O .Box 22793 Kampala. Tel: 0414-257445

Auto Sokoni Limited, Nkurumah Road, Kampala opposite Charm towers.

Agriculture Sector

GROWING WATER MELONS

Introduction

This business idea is aimed at growing and marketing of watermelons. The idea is premised on harvesting 12,000 watermelons per quarter which translates into 48,000 watermelons per year. The revenue potential is estimated at USD 7,200 per quarter, which translates into US$ 28,800 per year. The business has a good market demand throughout the year and can provide employment to the youths and women. The Project cost is about US$ 135, with a net profit margin of 84%.

Production process

Dig plenty of organic matter into the soil to provide the conditions watermelons need: a light, sandy, fertile loam soil that is well-drained yet retains moisture. Plant Watermelons after both air and soil temperatures have reached 65°F usually two to three weeks after the last rainfall. Direct sowing is best if your growing season is long enough for the plants to mature. For each plant, dig a hole two feet in diameter and a foot deep, and add at least a shovelful of compost or well-cured manure and a trowel or two of bone meal. Set hardened-off transplants into the ground at the depth they were growing in their pots.

Sow seeds an inch deep in hills. Water thoroughly with compost tea. Allow plenty of space between plants. Apply a thick organic mulch to hold in moisture, Remove all covers as soon as flowers appear so that bees and other insects can pollinate the plants, and begin fertilizing with compost tea every three weeks and should be ready to pick about 3 months later.

Machines & tools required in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Wheelbarrows	No.	2	40	80
Hand tools.	No.	1	55	55
TC of Machinery				135

Land requirements:

2acres of land approx. 1,000 US $

Production and operating cost for 3 months in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty / quarter	Prod. Cost/ Quarter	Prod. Cost/ year
water melon seeds (250 seeds)	No.	0.02	12,000	240	960
Poles	No.	0.3	2,200	660	2640
Chemicals	Kgs	15	3	45	180
Mulches	bundles	0.25	100	25	100
Sub-total				970	3,880

General costs (Overheads)

(Utilities (water)	15	180
wages	20	240
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	2	24
Sub-total	481	444
Total Operating costs		4,324

Product cost and Price structure

Item	Qty /yr	@	Prod./yr	UPx	TR ($)
Water melon	48,000	0.55	26,400	0.6	28,800

Profitability analysis in US $

Profitability item	per Quarter	per year
Revenue		
water melons	7,200	28,800
Less Prod & Operating Costs	1081	4,324
Profit	6,333	24,476

Market Analysis

There is a growing market for fruits such as watermelon country wide especially in urban areas. Water melons can be supplied to Fruit vendors, markets, hotels, supermarkets, canteens.

Equipment and raw materials suppliers

All materials and equipments can be obtained from the local market country wide.

Government Incentives Available

Government has scrapped taxes on Agricultural inputs to boost the agricultural sector. Incentives are also being given to farmers through NAADS Programme.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING AN OIL SEED EXTRACTION PLANT

Introduction

Seed oil falls under the category of high value products and the demand for it keeps growing .The market size is big as it is used in almost every household. The project idea is designed with an aim of producing 39,000litres of seed cooking oil with estimated annual revenue of US$128,700 in the first year of active operations, a net profit margin of 34% and a payback period of 1 year and 6 months.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The production process involves drying and cleaning oil seeds to remove foreign materials like stones, sand and sometimes it is washed to remove dirt. The outer coat is removed through a process called dehulling and then grinded using small motor powered hammer mills. The broken down components are passed through the expeller where they are heated to kill enzymes .The oil collects at the bottom of the expeller and then it is filtered and stored in the storage tank and packaged. The technology used is very simple as it involves drying, cleaning, crushing, heating and filtering.

Investment Scale and Capital Requirements Equipment

The investment scale varies according to the intended objectives of the entrepreneur and the production capacity of the equipments used.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Moisture tester	No.	1	710	710
Huller(Disintegrator)	No	1	900	900
Seed Cleaner	No	1	660	660
Oil expeller	No	1	800	800
Filter press	No	1	3,500	3,500
Oil tank	No	1	480	480
Weighing scale	No	1	200	200
Steam pipeline	No	1	200	200
Delivery Van(2.5 tones)	No	1	10,000	10,000
Other tools	No	-	-	3,000
Total				20,450

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Seeds (Sunflower, cotton, ground nuts, Soybeans)	Kgs	0.85	189	160.65	4,177	50,123
Packaging materials	Pieces	0.05	48	2.4	62.4	748.8
Other materials	Kgs				212.5	2,550
Sub-total			237	163.05	4,452	53,422

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	600	7,200
Labour	617	7,404
Utilities	833	9,996
Selling & distribution		0
Cleaning & Toiletries	104	1,248
Miscellaneous expenses	88	1,056
Depreciation	426	5,113
Sub-total	2,668	32,017
Total Operating Costs	7,120	85,439

1) Production costs are assumed for 312 days per year with daily capacity of processing 125 litres of seed cooking oil.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly workdays assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollar

Market Analysis

The market is wide as oil is a household item with major consumers such as hotels, restaurants, retail & wholesale shops. The major players in the field include; Mukwano industries ltd, BIDCO and imported oil from USA.

Project product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Seed Oil	125	39,000	2.2	85,439	3.3	128,700

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	412.5	10,725	128,700
Less: Production and Operating Costs	273.84006	7,120	85,439
Profit	138.65994	3,605	43,261

Government Facilities and Incentives

The office of the Vice president & the Busiro Development Association are financing such projects plus Uganda Investment Authority; incentives include Vat input refunds on starter up costs.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING POULTRY FEEDS

Introduction

The poultry industry is one of the fastest growing industries in Uganda. The poultry a product especially feeds have a wide market both in urban and rural areas of the country. The Business Idea was developed basing on the need to add value in the agricultural sector with provision of high quality poultry feeds.

An estimated fixed capital of US$23,940, when invested into the project, can yield an estimated annual revenue of US $78,000 from sale of 195,000kgms of poultry feeds, and 17,971US$, from sale of 39,936kgms of maize flour in the first year of production. The payback period is 2 years and the net profit margin is at 31%.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Mixers	No	1	1,250	1,250
10-HP Hammer mill	No	1	1,632	1,632
15-HP Corn Cracker	No	1	2,250	2,250
Grain cleaner	No	1	1,000	1,000
Corn Grittier	No	1	1,750	1,750
Weighing Machine	No	1	408	408
Furniture & Fixtures	Set	5	300	1,500
Delivery Van(3tones)	No	1	12,500	12,500
Pellet Mills	No	1	800	800
Packaging Machine	No	1	850	850
Total				23,940

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Cereals	Kgs	0.2	176	35	915	10,982
Oil seeds	Kgs	0.38	72	27	711	8,536
By-Products	Kgs	0.02	482	10	251	3,008
Di-Calcium Phosphate	Kg	0.15	32	5	125	1,498
Packaging Materials	Pcs	0.75	8	6	156	1,872
Other materials		-	-	-	95	1,140
Sub-total			770	83	2,253	27,036

General Costs (Overheads)

Labor costs	750	9,000
Utilities	538	6,450
Administration expenses	138	1,650
Selling & distribution	133	1,600
Rent	750	9,000
Fuel	196	2,350
Miscellaneous expenses	158	1,900
Depreciation	564	6,763
Sub-total	3,226	38,713
Total Operating Costs	5,479	65,749

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily production of 625kgs and 128kgsof poultry feeds and maize flour respectively.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	UnitCost	Pdn cost/yr	Upx	T/rev
Poultry Feeds	625	195,000	0.28	54,567	0.4	78,000
Maize Flour	128	39,936	0.28	11,182	0.45	17,971
Total	753	234,936		65,749		95,971

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	308	7,998	95,971
Less:Pdn&Operating Costs	211	5,479	65,749
Profit	97	2,519	30,222

Market Analysis

There is wide market for poultry feeds both in rural and urban centers as most of people are embarking on poultry farming since it's a lucrative venture, but there exists large producers of poultry feeds in Uganda and these include: Kagodo Farmers, Ugachick Uganda Ltd and Biyinzika farmers etc. These may be producing at low costs by enjoying the advantages of economies of scale.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government is encouraging value addition in the agricultural sector and hence access to the agricultural fund, and European Investment fund can easily be granted.

Risk certainty

The risk associated with this idea is healthy and safety related issue which can be addressed by employing food scientists.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING A CUPCAKE MANUFACTURING PLANT

Introduction

The demand for cupcakes is very high all over the country especially in urban centers, Schools, Hospitals and Hotels.

The estimated initial investment for setting up a medium cupcake enterprise is US$ 4,905. This idea is projected to yield annual revenue of US$ 268,320, with a net profit margin of 32%

Process

Cupcakes can be baked directly in a patty, often baked in paper cases.

Basic Cupcake Mix;

50g/2oz self raising flour

50g/2oz Caster sugar (superfine)

50g/2oz Butter or margarine (shortening)

Tools & Equipments

The Essential tools and equipments required include:

Measuring Cups and spoons

Electric Mixer or Hand Mixer

Sheet Pans or Cupcake Pans

Oven Thermometer.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Delivery Cycles	No.	2	800	1,600
Mixer	No.	1	2500	2,500
Cup cake Pans	No.	10	25	250
Gas Cooker	No.	1	500	500
Spatula	No.	1	28	28
Thermometer	No.	1	20	20
Measuring Spoon	No.	1	3	3
Measuring Cup	No.	1	4	4
Total Amount				4,905

Production and operating costs

Item	Units	@ $	Qty/day	Prod. Cost/day$	Prod. Cost/ month$	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Flour	Kgs	1	500	415	10,790	129,480
Margarine	Kgs	4	5	20	520	6,240
Baking Powder	Kgs	2	2	3	78	936
Eggs	Trays	3	4	10	260	3,120
Sugar	Kgs	1	40	52	1,352	16,224
Sub total				500	13,000	156,000

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	200	2,400
Packaging	260	3,120
Labour	300	3,600
Utilities (Power &Water)	200	2,400
Repair & Maintenance	500	6,000
Gas	500	6,000
Fuel	200	2,400
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	102	1,224
Sub total	2,262	27,144
Total	15,262	183,144

Project product cost and Price structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	T/rev
Cup cakes	1000	312,000	0.59	183,144	0.86	268,320

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	860	22,360	268,320
Less: Production & Operating Costs	587	15,262	183,144
Profit	273	7,098	85,176

Government facilities

The incentives available include: low tax rates on some industrial inputs, a liberalized Market, gazetted industrial parks.

Agriculture Sector

SETTING UP A POULTRY PROCCESSING PLANT

Introduction

This project idea is based on the need to add value by processing chicken to reduce the rudimentary form that is dangerous for human consumption. Chicken is widely consumed in many households, hotels, schools and restaurants.

The venture requires capital investments of US$ 36,030, which is anticipated to yield annual revenue of US $993,720, with a payback period of 4 months.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The processes involve:
The birds are put in an automated head remover machine.
They are transferred to specialise a conveyer which sends them to automated picking machine that pluck the feathers off the birds.

They are then sent to the eviscerating equipment where the birds their insides are cleaned, packed and stored in a chilling machine ready for distribution.

Capital Investment Requirements

Item	Units	Qty	Unit cost	Amount
Head Remover	No	7	300	2,100
ZD60-80 Un hair machine	No.	1	5,200	5,200
Claw removing machine	No.	1	1,800	1,800
Eviscerating machine	No.	1	3,750	3,750
Chilling machine	No.	2	3,000	6,000
Convey belts	No.	1	2,930	2,930
Delivery van (Refrigerator)	No.	1	12,000	12,000
Other tools	No.	-	-	2,250
Total				36,030

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	Unit cost	Qty/day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Chicken birds	Kgs	6	325	1,950	50,700	608,400
Water	liters	0.2	3,205	641	16,666	199,992
Packaging materials	Pieces	0.15	2,000	300	7,800	93,600
Sub-total			5,530	2,891	75,166	901,992

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour costs	1,200	14,400
Utilities	1,000	12,000
Administration expenses	292	3,504
Selling & distribution	167	2,004
Fuel	200	2,400
Miscellaneous expenses	125	1,500
Cleaning and toiletries	196	2,352
Depreciation	751	9,012
Sub-total	3,931	47,172
Total Operating Costs	79,097	949,160

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of processing 325 birds.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn/yr	Unit price	T/rev
Processed Chicken	325	101,400	9.4	949,160	9.8	993,720

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	3,185	82,810	993,720
Less: Production & Operating Costs	3,042	79,097	949,160
Profit	143	3,713	44,560

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government has put aside an agricultural fund and there is a European investment fund targeting such areas of investment.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING FRUIT CHEESE

Introduction:

Fruit cheese is a fruit based confectionery containing fruit pulp and cheese, with a high shelf life. Since its taste, and nutritional values are cherished by both the rural and urban population it has a high demand.

The investment cost required for setting a fruit cheese making plant is US$ 3295 yielding estimated revenue of US$ 49,920 annually with production capacity of 31, 200kgs per year. This project is expected to yield a net profit of 53% in a payback period of seven months.

Production process

Fruit cheese can be made from any ripe fruit such as: mango, guava, jackfruit and bananas.
The fruit is peeled, cored and pulped.
Sugar along with butter, salt, colour is added and cooked into a thick mass
It is then poured on greased trays and spread.
The mixture is cooled and cut into suitable sizes, wrapped in polythene films and released to the market.

Capital investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Cost	Total
Pulpier	No	2	750	1,500
LPG pressure & gas cylinder	No	1	620	620
Refractometer	No	1	200	200
Weighing balance	No	2	300	600
Cutters &knives	No	1	75	75
Packing machine	No	1	200	200
Trays	No	10	10	100
TC of Machinery & Tools				3,295

Production and Operating costs in US$Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Fruits	Kgms	0.24	32	7.68	199.7	2,396
Sugar	Kgms	1.3	3	3.9	101.4	1,217
Butter hydrogenated fat	Kgms	3	10	30	780	9,360
Salt	Kgms	0.4	0.3	0.12	3.12	37
Colour / flavour	Kgms	2.59	0.16	0.4	10.7744	129
Packaging film	Pkts	2.3	3	6.9	179.4	2,153
Sub-total				49	1274	15,292

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	350	4,200
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	75	900
Rent	50	600
Miscellaneous expenses	25	300
Depreciation	69	828
Sub-total	669	8,028
Total Operating Costs	1943	23,320

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 100 Kgs.

Project product cost and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr ($)	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	Unit price	Total rev($)
Fruit Cheese	100	31,200	0.7	23,320	1.61	49,920

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	160	4,160	49,920
Less: Production and operating costs	747	1943	23,320
Profit	86	2,217	26,600

Source of Equipment and Materials:

Imported from China and India, but some of the equipment can be fabricated from within by any of the following companies. Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya, Gayaza Rd, Tree Shade Ltd, Mwanga II Rd Kisenyi Kampala and John Lugendo & co Ltd Ndeeba Masaka Rd email lugendojohn07@yahoo.com. Fruits and cheese are available from Luweero, Soroti Mukono, Mbarara, and Masindi all year round.

Agriculture Sector

ESTABLISHING AN ICE CREAM -BALLS MANUFACTURING PLANT

Introduction

The demand for Ice cream is all round the year and is consumed by all classes of people. The proposed project envisions setting up of an Ice cream balls manufacturing unit with capital investment of US$ 25,250. This business is estimated to yield annual revenue of US$ 336,960 with a net profit of 23% and a payback period of 8 months.

Suggested Plant Capacity and Project Cost

The indicative project cost for manufacturing unit of Ice cream balls; with suggested capacity of 2,000 balls per day is US $ 25,250.

Technology and Process Description

Ice Cream ball is manufactured using cryogenic techniques. Cryogenics process uses liquid Nitrogen to instantaneously freeze Ice Cream balls, to a temperature of - 187 °C (-304° F.).

Special storage freezers are required to guarantee the highest flavor quality.

Plant and Machinery Required

Ice cream mix preparation tanks, Ice cream mixer, Boiler, Butter melting Vat, Liquid nitrogen storage tank double wall, Ice cream balls packing machine, Quality control equipments, Molding machine, Blender

Capital Investment Requirement in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Delivery Van	No.	1	8,000	8,000
Mixer	No.	1	3,000	3,000
Storage Tanks	No.	3	650	1,950
Preparation Tanks	No.	4	500	2,000
Molding Machine	No.	1	2,000	2,000
Q.C Equipments	Set	1	500	500
Blender	No.	1	200	200
Freezers	No.	4	1,100	4,400
Electric Boiler	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Packaging Machine	No.	1	2,200	2,200
Total Amount				25,250

Operating Cost in US $

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Milk	Litres	0.39	1000	390	10,140	121,680
Food Color	Kgs	0.58	50	29	754	9,048
Stabilizers	Kgs	1.9	10	19	494	5,928
Sugar	Kgs	1.3	200	260	6760	81,120
Sub total				698	18,148	217,776

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	300	3,600
Packaging Material	500	6,000
Labour	600	7,200
Utilities (Power & Water)	500	6,000
Repair & Servicing	500	6,000
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	526	6,312
Sub - total	3,426	41,112
Total Operating Costs	21,574	258,888

Project Product Costs & Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty / day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Ice Cream Balls	2000	624,000	0.41	258,888	0.54	336,960

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,080	28,080	336,960
Less: Production & Operating Costs	830	21,574	258,888
Profit	250	6,506	78,072

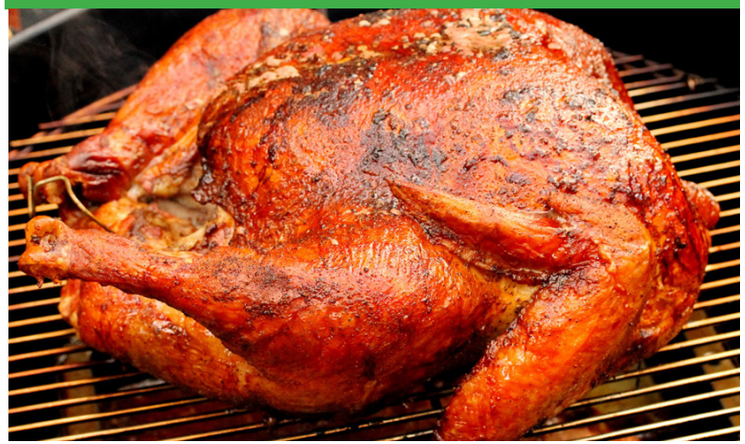
Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

Dairy products will be locally supplied from farming areas of Uganda especially Western & Central Uganda.

Government Facilities Available

The following incentives are available from Government in her bid to promote Agro and Food Processing Industry: Tax exemptions on plant and machinery, infrastructure, grants and long term loans at relatively low interest rates and liberalized market and favorable trade policies.

Agriculture Sector



TURKEY PACKING

Introduction

There is high demand for turkeys during festive seasons from customers such as Supermarkets, Canteens, Universities, Schools, and Hotels that seek for reliable and consistent suppliers..

The business idea for packing turkeys is a very promising venture with a capital investment cost of US$14,500 and yielding estimated revenue amounting to US$ 116,813 annually, with a net profit margin of 42% and a payback period of 1 year and 3 months.

Process, Capacity and Technology

The birds are obtained from farmers rearing and healthy turkeys are taken to the slaughter house for slaughtering and dressed and dissected. The turkeys are sorted according to sizes and before they are packed, some are cut into pieces for packaging. Some are packed whole, or half or quarter pieces. While others are packed as specific parts of wings, breasts, bulbs, gizzards etc. It could also be packed as de-boned turkey meat.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Unit	Quantity	Cost	Total
Slaughter Machine	No	1	2500	2,500
Defeathering machine	No	1	200	200
Guillotine, shelves, computers,	No	1	800	800
Refrigerated delivery Van	No	1	8000	8,000
Deep freezer	No	1	1500	1,500
office chairs/ desk	No	1	1000	1,000
Parking machine	No	1	500	500
TC of Machinery & Tools				14,500

Production and Operation costs in US$(a) Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Turkeys	kgs	10	16	160	4,160	49,920
Packaging boxes	Pcs	0.26	16	4.16	108	1,298
Packaging polythene bags	Pcs	0.19	32	6.08	158	1,897
Sub-total				170.24	4,426	53,115

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	300	3,600
Selling & distribution	200	2,400
Utilities (Water, power)	188	2,256
Rent	217	2,604
Depreciation	302	3,624
Sub-total	1,207	14,484
Total Operating Costs	5,633	67,599

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of 48 Boxes
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and all other costs that directly go into production of a product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Project product cost and Price structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Packed turkey pieces	48	14,976	4.51	67,599	7.8	116,813

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	374.4	9,734	116,813
Less: Production and operating costs	217	5,633	67,599
Profit	157	4,101	49,214

Source of Equipment

These can be obtained locally from the fabricators like John Lugendo & Co Ltd Ndeeba, Masaka Rd, email lugendojohn07@yahoo.com as well as importing from India or China. Turkeys will be purchased locally from Soroti, Kumi, Katakwi, Bukedea and Kaberamaido and Northern Uganda while starting farm locally.

Government Incentives available:

Uganda Investment Authority- Provides guidelines on investment and government incentives, policies and security matters

Agriculture Sector

PRODUCTION OF FRUIT SQUASH

Introduction

Fruits are an important source of energy and vitamins, however due to them being highly perishable and only growing in certain seasons call for a need preservation. The most effective way of preserving fruits is by turning them into squash. Consequently there is a market for a venture process to fruits into a state where by they are readily available.

The establishment of the project is aimed at producing a capacity of 826,800litres of squash per year with a required capital investment cost of US$17,623. The project is estimated to generate annual revenue of US$433,020, generate a net profit margin of 25% and a payback period of 4 months.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The production process is very simple as it involves squeezing, filtering, boiling and preservation.

Good quality ripe fruits are washed, peeled and cleaned. Then the juice is extracted from fruits and is filtered to remove seeds and fibres. Then the juice is processed and sterilized and then syrup of sugar preservatives are added and this mixture is stirred till a uniform solution is formed. After, the bottling and packing is done

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital investment item	Qty	@	Total
Fruit washing tanks	3	200	600
Juice extractors (50lts	2	940	1880
Steam jacketed Kettles (30ltres)	2	435	870
Stirrer	1	328	328
Baby boiler (30kgm	1	1,304	1304
Bottle washing & filling machine	1	1,650	1650
Testing equipments	1	654	654
Furniture	-	-	435
SS Utensils	-	-	217
Storage racks	-	-	260
Delivery Van	1	9,000	9,000
Exhaust fans	-	-	175
Other tools	-	-	250
Total			17,623

Government Facilities & Incentives

There is a European Investment Fund and an Agricultural Fund which support agro processing industries

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdnc ost/yr
Direct Costs						
Fruits	Kgs	0.3	3,200	864	22,464	269,568
Sugar	Kgs	1.2	200	240	6,240	74,880
Preservatives	Kgs	2.5	10	25	650	7,800
Packing materials	Pcs	0.07	1,500	105	2,730	32,760
Sub-total			4,910	1,234	32,084	385,008

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	1,096	13,152
Utilities	517	6,204
Rent	1,000	12,000
Administration expenses	263	3,156
Cleaning & toiletries	208	2,496
Selling & distribution	375	4,500
Miscellaneous expenses	175	2,100
Depreciation	367	4,404
Sub-total	4,001	48,012
Total Operating Costs	36,085	433,020

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Fruit Squashes	2,650	826,800	0.5	433,020	0.7	578,760

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,855	48,230	578,760
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1,388	36,085	433,020
Profit	467	12,145	145,740

Agriculture Sector

PRODUCTION OF CITRUS PEEL CANDY

Introduction

Citrus peel candies are processed fruit products that are consumed as packed beverages. The market for processed beverages exists in Uganda with major consumers such as: supermarkets, restaurants, hotels, wholesale and retail shops.

This business idea is to establish a citrus peel candy plant that can produce an estimated output of 3,000 litres of candy with an investment cost of US$21,590, generating an estimated annual revenue of US$374,400, with a net profit margin of 40% and a payback period of 6 months.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The production process is simple but takes a number of stages. Fruits such as oranges are collected, washed and rinsed. They are then culled to remove any damages and later graded into fruit sizes. The fruits are later passed to the juicing machine where they are squeezed and then passed on to the finisher. Here pulp and seeds are removed using filter sieves strainers.

The filtered concentrate now goes through the blending tanks that measure the natural sugar in the concentrate to ensure that the set sugar standard is reached. After blending, the concentrate is pasteurized to make the juice long lasting. The juice is now passed to the refrigeration room where it's filled into the plastic or cardboard containers through the funnel and packed.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Qty	@	Total
Fruit washing tanks	3	109	327
Culling &grading machine	1	214	214
Juice extractors(50 Ltr capacity)	2	1,200	2400
Steam Jacketed Kettles(30Ltrs)	2	470	940
Stirrer	1	365	365
Baby boiler(30kg capacity)	1	1,250	1250
Bottle washing and filling machine	1	1,870	1870
Testing equipments	-	674	674
Delivery Van(Refrigerated)	1	12,000	12,000
Furniture	-	510	510
Storage tanks	-	315	315
SS Utensils	-	355	355
Exhaust fans	-	370	370
Total			21,590

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Fruits (Oranges)	Kgs	0.25	1,000	250	6,500	78,000
Sugar	Kgs	1.2	45	54	1,404	16,848
Preservatives	Kgs	2.6	10	26	676	8,112
Packing materials	Pcs	0.08	3,000	240	6,240	74,880
Sub-total			4,055	570	14,820	177,840

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	1,042	12,504
Utilities	471	5,652
Rent	1,000	12,000
Administration expenses	260	3,120
Cleaning & toiletries	308	3,696
Selling & distribution	288	3,456
Miscellaneous expenses	200	2,400
Depreciation	450	5,400
Sub-total	4,019	48,228
Total Operating Costs	18,839	226,068

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of production of 3,000-250gms of peel candy.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project Product Costs and Price

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	UP C	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Citrus peel Candy	3,000	936,000	0.2	226,068	0.4	374,400

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Mth	Per Year
Revenue	1200	31,200	374,400
Less: Production & Operating Costs	725	18,839	226,068
Profit	475	12,361	148,332

Government Facilities and Incentives

There is a European Investment Fund and an Agricultural Fund that can be accessed when investing inR the agriculture sector.

Agriculture Sector

ACTIVATED CARBON FROM COCONUT SHELL

Introduction

The activated carbon is widely used for the absorption of toxic gasses and vapors. this product has a good marketability with proper linkages of the manufacturers, and in the sewerage industry.

This business idea is premised on production of into 120,120 tones per year and requires a capital investment of USD 23,790. The revenue potential is estimated at US$15,015 per month, translating into US$180,180 per year, with a net profit margin of 29% and payback period of 1 year 3 months.

Production Process

The process consists of crushing the coconut shell in a hammer mill to a required size and then pulverizing in a ball mill. The shell powder is digested with zinc chloride. The mass is then activated at elevated temperature. The activated pellets are quenched and leached counter-currently by diluted hydrochloric acid and dried in a tray.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Hammer mill	No	1	4350	4350
Pulverriser	No	1	1200	1200
Rotary Digester	No	1	2670	2670
Pelletzer	No	1	1200	1200
Tunnel dryer	No	1	2100	2100
Vibrating screens	No	1	790	790
Platform type weighing machine	No	1	600	600
High pressure steam boilers	No	2	3800	7600
Rotary Activation kiln	No	1	415	415
Activated carbon storage silo	No	2	240	480
Non corrosive materials	set	1	635	635
Tank filters press. Etc	No	1	1750	1750
Total				23,790

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and costs USD

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct costs						
Coconut shells	Kgs	0.3	385	116	3,003	36,036
Zinc chloride	Litrs	1.27	50	64	1,651	19,812
Hydrochloric acid	Liters	3.5	30	105	2,730	32,760
Sub-total			465	284	7,384	88,608
Rent					150	1,800
Labour					2,000	24,000
Utilities (power)					150	1,800
Other costs					500	6,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp					1846	5,948
Sub-total					4,646	39,548
Total Operating costs					12,030	128,156

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 385 Kilograms of activated carbon form coconut shells.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn/ Yr	UPx	T/rev
Activated Carbon	385	120,120	1.1	128,156	1.5	180,180

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	577.5	15,015	180,180
Less: Production &Operating Costs	410.8	10,680	128,156
Profit	167	4,335	52,024

Government Facilities and Incentives

There is a European Investment Fund and an Agricultural Fund that can be accessed when investing in the agriculture sector.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING TOMATO SAUCE & PASTE

Introduction

Tomatoes are used for various culinary preparations and are known to improve taste in sauce or salads. They are widely grown in almost all the areas of Uganda . Therefore, they have a high demand throughout the year.

This business idea is premised on production of 30,004 tins per month which translates into 360,048 packed tines per year. The revenue potential is estimated US$342,048 per year with a net profit margin of 64% and a payback period of 4 months.

Technology and Process Description:

The process involves selecting ripe tomatoes for preparation of tomato products. The tomatoes are heated in the steam-jacked kettle until they soften, then pressed through a pulping machine to separate the juice from the seeds and skin. Tomato juice is normally bottled or canned.

The manufacture of tomato sauce involves concentration of the juice, addition of juice extracts, salt and then boiling to attain 30oc-35oc degrees of concentration. After adding vinegar, which acts as a preservative, the tomato source is bottled for sale.

Capital Investment Requirements

	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Stain steel vessels	No	2	500	1,000
Hand operated cup-sealing machine	Set	1	500	500
Weighing balance	No	1	230	230
Pulping machine	No	1	1,000	1,000
Bottle washing Machine	No	1	700	700
Crown Corking machine	No	1	800	800
Boilers	No	2	800	1,600
Delivery van	No	1	8,000	8,000
Total				13,830

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ month	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Tomatoes	kg	0.35	231	81	2,102	25,225
Salt	kg	0.4	20	8	208	2,496
Chemicals	kg	1	25	25	650	7,800
Packing materials	No	0.075	1,154	87	2,250	27,004
Corks	No	0.025	1,154	28.9	750	9,001
Spices	kg	0.75	25	18.8	488	5,850
Vinegar	Liter	1.5	25	37.5	975	11,700
Sub-total			2634	285.5	7,423	89,076

General Costs(Overheads)

Utilities (water $ power)	250	3,000
Labour	1,550	18,600
Rent	750	9,000
Preliminary Costs	100	100
Miscellaneous Costs	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp	288	3,458
Sub-total	3,038	35,358
Total Operating Costs	10,461	124,434

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 1,154 small bottles of tomato sauce; with this business idea, so many different tomato products in different sizes can be produced.

Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Tomato sauce	1,154	360,048	0.3	124,434	0.9	342,048

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	1096	28,504	342,048
Less: Production and Operating Costs	399	10,369	124,434
Profit	697	18,134	217,614

Government Facilities and Incentives

There is a European Investment Fund and an Agricultural Fund that can be accessed when investing in the agriculture sector.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING ADHESIVE PLYWOOD

Introduction

Plywood is a common building material that is used to line roofs or as wall or floor paneling. It is also used in furniture manufacturing and it is made by gluing together an odd number of thin layers of wood. Plywood can be made from hardwood or softwood and this determines its use.The building and construction sector would thus form the biggest component of the market for plywood adhesive.The production capacity is 300 pieces per day and estimated revenue is approximated at US$2,152,800 per year, a with a net profit margin of 8% and payback period of 2 months.

Production process

- Remove the bark from the log and cut logs to the desired length
- steam-heat to soften the surface.
- Make the veneer. This can be done by slicing, or cutting.
- Apply a thin layer of glue to each ply. Lay-up the layers.
- The grain in each layer should be opposite to the adjacent ply.
- Squeeze together the plies using a giant hydraulic press, applying heat and pressure.finish by drying, trimming and sanding.

Capital Investment Requirements (US$)

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Steam Jacketed kettle	No.	1	18,490	18,490
Condenser	No.	1	3,900	3,900
Receiving Tank (30 HP)	No.	1	22,100	22,100
Vacuum pump	No.	1	2,700	2,700
Boiler	No.	1	1,300	1,300
Total cost on machinery				48,490

Production and Operating costs (US$)

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty day	Pdn cost /day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ yr
Soft wood	mtrs	3.2	500	1,600	41,600	499,200
Glue	ltrs	6.3	70	441	11,466	137,592
Ply	mtrs	8	500	4,000	104,000	1,248,000
Sub-total			1,070	6,041	157,066	1,884,792

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	150	1,800
Labour	750	9,000
Rent	250	3,000
Miscellaneous costs	1,000	12,000
Distribution costs	520	6,240
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	1010	12,123
Sub -total	3,680	44,163
Total Operating Costs	160,746	1,973,118

Project product costs and Price structures

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	@	Pdncost /yr	UPx	TR
Plywood	300	93,600	21	1,928,955	23	2,152,800

Profitability Analysis (US$)

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	6,900	179,400	2,152,800
Less production and operating Costs	6,183	160,746	1,973,118
Profit	717	18,654	179,682

Raw materials

Sources of raw materials and equipments Raw materials like timber can be obtained from local market like Ms Tonet Ltd, Gayaza Road Kampala

Agriculture Sector

BANANA FIBER PRODUCTS

Introduction

The banana fiber is a widely used product in making coarse woven fabrics e.g. sacks, ropes, twigs, sand bags, tents, webbings, canvas and screens, kit bags, tool bags, luggage, gunny bags and covers. The fiber is extracted from the pseudo-stem of banana. Banana fiber can also be blended with wool and cotton for making blankets, carpets etc. The proposed project is for setting up a banana fiber making plant to utilize the products of the variety of banana plantations in Uganda. The project cost is US$ 4,325 with capacity of 46,800kgs per year, revenue estimates stand at US$ 93,600 annually and a net profit margin of 72%.Production Process

The production process starts with the extraction of the fiber from banana pseudo-stem. The process involves splitting of the banana pseudo-stem into strips, injection in open vats followed by washing and drying. By using traditional techniques, the fiber can be converted into various utility items. Production capacity is projected at 150kgs per day.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $:

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Two roll crusher	No	1	1,000	1,000
Drying chambers	No	1	800	800
Weighing balance	No	1	25	25
Cutting and splitting equipment	No	2	1,000	2,000
Open vat	No	1	500	500
Total				4,325

Production and Operating costs in US $

(a)Direct material, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty	Pdn cost/	Pdn
Direct Cost					
Banana pseudo stem	Kgms	0.03	321	8.01	208.3
Chemical	Litres	5	0.64	3.2	83.2
Paper / Plastic roll stems	Rolls	2	3	4.5	117
Polythene bags/ sacks	packets	0.4	3.2	1.33	34.65
Other materials		-	-	-	10
Sub-total	-	-	-	17	453.2

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	625
Selling & distribution	150
Utilities	250
Rent	350
Administration expenses	65
Miscellaneous expenses	150
Depreciation	163
Sub-total	1,753
Total Operating Costs	2,206

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 150 Kgs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Project product costs and Price structure inUS $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx
Banana Fiber	150	46,800	0.6	26,477	2

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	300	7,800	93,600
Less: Production and operating costs	39	1,018	26,477
Profit	261	6,782	67,123

Market

A wide range of products can be produced which enjoy good market in both rural and urban areas. It's a potential boost to the tourism sector and economy as a whole since many tourists like these products.

Sources of machinery and Equipment

While the equipment can be sourced from China and India, they can be fabricated in Uganda by Tree Shade Ltd, Mwanga II Rd-Kisenyi Kampala, and John Lugendo &Co Ltd, Ndeeba Masaka Rd, email lugendojohn07@yahoo.com.

Government incentive

Uganda Investment Authority provides guidelines on investment and government incentives, tax holidays and security matters. Industrialists' Associations are allowed in the formulation of government policies on taxes and industries, through Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA) representation in budget making.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING DRIED OYSTER MUSHROOMS

Introduction

Mushrooms are a delicacy among members of society, therefore have a high demand. Areas of focus include restaurants, hotels, and supermarket chains.

Oyster mushrooms are a popular exotic mushroom. They have a delicate texture and just a hint of seafood in their flavor. Originally wild harvested, growing from the side of tree trunks, Oyster mushrooms are now widely cultivated. The total investment requirement is US $9,272per year, with revenue estimates of US$104,832 per year, with a net profit of 7% and a payback period of 9 months.

Production process

Mushrooms are very perishable and have to be processed to raise their shelf life. Mushrooms are dried (12% moisture) and this keeps away mosquitoes. Dried mushrooms can be stored for more than a year, but there is a change in their taste and flavor. Dried mushroom can be ground to make mushroom soup.A tunnel drier can be constructed from ordinary materials, and it uses less energy than most other driers. A tunnel drier gives a high quality product. Then mushrooms are packed in plastic or foil paper which protects and holds in moisture.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Tunnel drier	No.	1	272	272
Van	No.	1	9,000	9,000
Total cost on machinery				9,272

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/yr
Fresh mushroom	kg	2	50	100	2,600	31,200
Fire wood	Tones	62	2	124	3,224	38,688
Plastic or foil papers	No.	0.5	120	60	1,560	18,720
Sub-total			172	284	7,384	88,608

General costs (overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	20	240
Labour	150	1800
Rent	50	600
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3120
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses)	193	2,318
Sub -total	723	8,678
Total Operating Costs	8,107	97,286

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 120 packets of dried oyster mushrooms
2. Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Costs and Price in US $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Dried mushrooms	120	37,440	2.6	97,286	2.8	104,832

Profitably Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	336	8,736	104,832
Less operating Costs	312	8,107	97,286
Profit	24	629	7,546

Sources of raw materials and equipments

Raw materials and equipments are locally available

Government facilities and incentives

The government has set up incentives in a bid to boost agricultural activities.

Agriculture Sector

TOMATOE GREEN HOUSE

Introduction

A green house is a building in which plants are grown. This business idea aims at a production capacity of 110 kgs per day throughout the year assuming a 3 month production cycle annually. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 20,000 per quarter translating into US$ 80,000 per year. The total investment capital is US$ 53,400 and a profit of US $ 9,080 per year. The project is expected to yield a net profit margin of 11% and to have a payback period of 7 months.

Project Description

The idea involves acquiring and preparation of land, setting up the green house, planting the tomatoes, managing the garden, harvesting the tomatoes when they are ready and marketing the tomatoes.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Item	Qty	Cost	Total
Land	1	4,000	4,000
office equipment	1	2,400	2,400
Agriculture equipment	1	15,000	15,000
Store house	1	10,000	10,000
Green house	1	15,000	15,000
Cold room	1	5,000	5,000
perimeter fence	1	2,000	2,000
TC of Machinery			53,400

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/qtr	Pdn cost/ qtr	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs					
Seedlings	Pkts	2	1000	2000	8000
Fertilisers	Sacks	5	20	100	400
Pesticides	Bottles	14	70	980	3,920
Sub-total				3,080	12,320

General Costs(Overheads)

Utilities	6,000	24,000
Labour	3,600	14,400
Miscellaneous costs	600	2,400
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	4,450	17,800
Sub-Total	14,650	58,600
Total Operating Costs	17,730	70,920

1. Production costs assumed are for 366 days per year.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes a 1 years' life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production month is assumed to have 30 days.
4. Investment is assumed in 4 quarters a year

Project Product Costs and Price Structures

Item	Qty/qtr	Qty/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Tomatoes (kgs)	10,000	40,000	2.00	80,000
Total				80,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	222	6,667	80,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	197	5,910	70,920
Profit	25	757	9,080

Market Analysis

Tomatoes are consumed by a big number of people in the county everyday so there market potential is big especially in markets and supermarkets.

Sources of supply of raw materials

All the raw materials required are locally available in Uganda.

Government facilities & incentives available

The government has fixed tax waivers on agriculturalists.

Risk:

Currently the risks associated with this product are minimal, demand is high and all the ingredients used in making the product can be obtained locally.

Agriculture Sector

DEHYDRATED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Introduction

Fruits like grapes, oranges, papaya, mangoes, etc. are largely grown in Uganda. However, they are harvested seasonally resulting in some seasons of relative scarcity. In order to maintain the availability of fruits and vegetables throughout the year, the activity of dehydration is undertaken.

The process of dehydration also helps constitute fruits and vegetables in a hygienic condition. The estimated capital investment US$5,150, with revenue estimates of US$40,560 per year, with net profit of 38% and a payback period of 1 year and 3months.

Production Process, Capacity and Technology

The process starts with major selection of the fruits and vegetables, and washing them. They are peeled, shelled, sliced, blanched and dehydrated under controlled conditions.

The dehydrated fruits and vegetables are finally packed in suitable containers to avoid moisture absorption. Dehydration of fruits & vegetables is done by various processes like Traditional Sun Drying, Solar Dryers, Mechanical Dryers, vacuum freeze drying, vacuum drying, Osmotic dehydration, dehydration through explosion puffing and microwave based technique.

The envisaged project has minimum daily capacity of 100kg per day.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $:

Item	Unit	Qty	Price	Total
Syrup tank	No	1	500	500
Heating vessels	No	1	1000	1000
Nylon net	No	1	1000	1000
Plastic vats	No	1	1000	1000
Cross flow drier	No	1	1,000	1,000
Impulse sealer	No	1	150	150
Other tools & equipment	No	1	500	500
TC of Machinery & Tools				5,150

Production and Operation costs in US$

(a) Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty	Pdn cost	Pdn cost
Direct Costs					
Fruits	Kgs	0.3	16	4.81	125
Sugar syrup	ltrs/kgs	1.1	0.8	0.88	22.9
Citric acid	Ltrs	36	0.32	11.54	300
Packing material	Kgs	0.5	48	24.04	625
Sub-total				41	1,072.92

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	400
Selling & distribution	120
Utilities (Water, power)	150
Administration	50
Rent	100
Miscellaneous expenses	100
Depreciation	69
Sub-total	989
Total Operating Costs	2,061.62

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 100 Kgs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product..
4. A production month is 26 days
5. Currency used is US Dollars

Project product costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx
Dehydrated fruits	100	31,200	0.8	24,740	1.3

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	130	3,380	40,560
Less: Production and operating costs	80	2,084	24740
Profit	50	1,296	15,553

Market

The market for fruits and vegetables exists and all year round. Supply is bound to increase the returns to investment. Supply is recommended to supermarket chains, grocery shops, main markets, as they can help a lot in capturing a portion of the market. With an increased shelf life for the fruits and vegetables, the profit sales ratio is bound to increase.

Source of Equipment and Materials

It can be locally made by Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya, Gayaza Rd or imported. Fruits and vegetables are readily available in the local market throughout the country depending on the season.

Government incentive

Startup costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING ACTIVATED CARBON FROM RICE HUSKS

Introduction

This project is for the production and marketing of activated carbon from rice husks. The activated carbons are widely used for the absorption of toxic gasses. Therefore, this product has a good marketability with proper linkages of the manufacturers, especially in the sugar industry and in the sewerage industry. The revenue potential for this idea is estimated at US$202,800 per annum, with a net profit of 50%and a payback period of 1 year and 2 months.

Production Process

The process of making activated carbon from rice husks consists of crushing the rice husks in a hammer mill to required size and then pulverizing them in a ball mill. The husk powder is digested with zinc chloride. The mass is then activated at elevated temperature. The activated pellets are quenched and leached counter-currently by diluted hydrochloric acid and dried in a tray drier.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Hammer mill	No	1	4,310	4,310
Open pan evaporation steam boiler	No	1	1000	1,000
Rotary Digester	No	1	2,000	2,000
Plate and frame filler presses	No	1	1,400	1,400
Tunnel dryer	No	1	2,200	2,200
Vibrating screens	No	1	800	800
Treating and setting tanks	No	1	500	500
High pressure steam boilers	No	2	4,000	8,000
Rotary Activation kiln	No	1	500	500
Activated carbon storage silo	No	2	150	300
Non corrosive materials	Set	1	600	600
Tank filters press. Etc	No	1	1,500	1,500
Total				23,110

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/day	Pdn cost	Pdn cost/ month
Direct costs					
Rice husks	kgs	0.17	385	66.605	1,732
Zinc chloride	Ltrs	1.31	50	65.5	1,703
Hydrochloric acid	Ltrs	2.3	30	69	1,794
Sub-total			465	201.105	5,229

General costs (Overheads

Rent	150
Labour	2,000
Utilities(power)	150
Other costs	500
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp	481.4583
Sub-total	3,281
Total Operating costs	8,510

1 Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 500grams of activated carbon.

3Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3 Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty /day	Qty/ Yr	@	Pdn/ Yr	UPx
Activated carbon	500	156,000	0.65	102,123	1.3

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	650	16,900	202,800
Less production and operating Costs	327.31	8,510	102,123
Profit	322.69	8,390	100,677

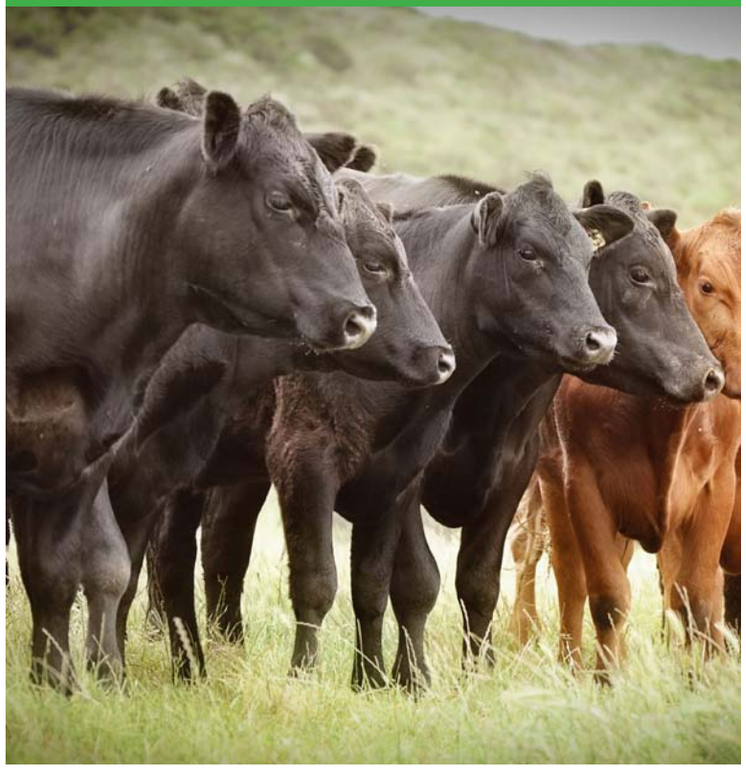
Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials like rice husks can be procured locally in Bugiri, Gulu, Mbale, Kasese, and highland rice farmers while equipments can be imported from countries China and Japan.

Government Incentives Available

There are government organizations like Private Sector Foundation Uganda which serve as a channel through which subsidies and free advisory services can be obtained.

Agriculture Sector



CATTLE RAISING

Introduction

Cattle raising is devoted chiefly to raising and breeding cattle, for beef or dairy products. Cattle have to be handled with a lot of care to avoid diseases. Cattle 'provide beef, milk. Skin, hides, Cheese, decomposed manure (fertilizers) and others. This may normally cost US$ 47,849

Production Capacity, Technology and Processing Description

One acre should contain one animal when supplemented with additional feeds but 100 acres should contain an average of 60 animals.

One acre of land in rural area costs US$ 600 and in urban areas it costs approximately US$10,120 depending on whether it semi urban or urban. It is a small scale investment with capital investment of about US$ 47,850.

Capital Investment requirements in US$

Capital Investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Firm House	No.	2	1,500	3,000
Paddocks	No.	5	1,200	6,000
Firm Equipments	No.	1	861	861
Sub-total				9,861
Land	Acres	100	615	60,000
Total				79,722

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Cost/ day	Cost/ month	Cost/ 2year
Direct Costs						
Animals	no	200	100	0	-	20,000
Feeds (Additional feed)	Kg	0.5	500	250	6,500	91,000
Drugs		1.8	5	9	234	2,808
Pesticides	ltrs	2.5	5	1	90	2,160
Subtotal		201	600	250	6,500	115,968

General Costs(Overheads)		
Administration expenses	350	8,400
Labour	600	14,400
Utilities	220	5,280
Depreciation	205	2,465
Miscelleneous	150	1,800
Subtotals	1,525	32,345
Total operating Costs	8,025	148,313

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/year	@	Prodn/year	UPx	Revenue
Animals		100	1,483	148,313	1600	160,000
Totals						160,000

Profitability Analysis

Profitability item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	513	13,333	160,000
Less:Production & operating costs	476	12,370	148,445
Profit	37	963	11,555

Government Facilitates and Incentives Available

There are various Government programms from which this project could benefit and they include: NAADS. There are also extension workers such as veterinary officers that could provide support.

Agriculture Sector

BUTTER MAKING

Introduction
This profile envisages the establishment of a plant that produces Butter. Butter is a spread made from solidified cream. Cream is taken from milk and then churned. Eventually Butter globules form, and start to clump together. Two products result at the end: Butter, and the liquid left over, which is called Butter milk.

Production Capacity
This plant will be capable of producing 400 kgs of Butter every day which will tantamount to 10400 kgs per month.

Production Process & Technology
Butter is made through the process of churning milk cream. The churning process breaks down a membrane around the Butterfat molecules, allowing them to adhere to each other, thus coagulating to form Butter. Butter forms in the final two minutes of the churning process. Salt used to be added to Butter as a preservative, slowing down the growth of bacteria in the Butter; today, it is added mostly as flavouring for those who are used to or prefer the taste of salted Butter.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements
The total fixed capital investment cost of the project is estimated at USD 42,246.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Delivery Van	No.	1	6,000	6,000
Milk Truck	No.	1	12,000	12,000
Cream Separator	No.	1	2,000	2,000
Butter Cutter	No.	1	1,600	1,600
Churning Machine	No.	1	4,500	4,500
Refrigerators	No.	2	700	1,400
Milk Tanks	No.	2	400	800
Total Amount				31,000

Operating cost in us $

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Milk	Ltrs	0.24	5,000	1,200	31,200	374,400
Salt	Kgs	0.4	20	8	208	2,496
Sub total				1,208	31,408	376,896

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	600	7,200
Packaging	200	2,400
Labour	1,000	12,000
Utilities (Power &Water)	1,000	12,000
Repair & Maintenance	500	6,000
Fuel	1,500	18,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	645.3	7,750
Sub - total	5,445	65,350
Total Operating Costs	36,853	42,246

Project product cost and Price structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Butter	400	124,800	3.4	430,560	5	2,152,800

Profitability analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	6,900	17,900	2,152,800
Less: Production & Operating Costs	135	3,521	42,246
Profit	6,765	14,380	2,110,554

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials
Milk which is the prime Raw material for Butter making will be supplied locally from milk collecting centres especially in western and central parts of Uganda.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available
The Government has tried to improve on the Transport and Communication Network, removed tax levy on agricultural products in a bid to promote Agro-processing industry in Uganda.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING BIO FERTILIZERS

Introduction

This profile envisages the setting up of a plant that manufactures Bio - Fertilizers. Bio-fertilizer' is a substance which contains living microorganisms which, when applied to seeds, plant surfaces, or soil, colonizes the rhizosphere or the interior of the plant and promotes growth by increasing the supply or availability of primary nutrients to the host plant. Fertilizers directly increase soil fertility by adding nutrients. Bio-fertilizers add nutrients through the natural processes of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, solubilizing phosphorus, and stimulating plant growth through the synthesis of growth promoting substances.

Production capacity

This plant will be established on the premise of producing 1000kg of bio-fertilizers per day.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment

The total fixed Capital investment cost to start this project is USD 17822

Market Analysis:

The demand for Bio-fertilizers is spread in almost all agriculture practicing areas in Uganda

Capital investment requirement in US $

Capital Investment Item	Qty	@$	Amount $
Delivery Van	1	6,000	6,000
Boiler	1	1,200	1,200
Auto Claves	1	3,000	3,000
Rotary Shakers	2	150	300
Fermenters	2	68	132
Hot air Oven	1	1000	1000
Air Conditioner	1	900	900
Water Distiller	1	1,000	1,000
Microscope	1	1200	1200
Balances	2	143	143
Lab Equipment	1	300	300
Refrigerator	1	743	743
Laminar air flow	1	430	430
Furniture	2	45	90
BOD Incubator	1	134	134
Sealing Machine	1	1,250	1,250
Total Amount			17,822

Production and operation costs in US $

Item	Units	@ $	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day$	Prod. Cost/ month$	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Lignite	Kgs	5.2	800	4,160	108,160	1,297,920
Sucrose	Kgs	4.2	100	420	10,920	131,040
Chemical nutrients	Kgs	3.5	100	350	9,100	109,200
Sub total				3,100	80,600	967,200

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	500	6,000
Labour	800	9,600
Utilities (Power & Water)	1,500	18,000
Repair & Maintenance	500	6,000
Packaging Materials	200	2,400
Fuel	1,000	12,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	371	4,456
Sub - total	4,871	58,456
Total Operating Costs	85,471	1,025,656

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day(kg)	Qty/ year	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	T/rev
Fertilizers	1,500	468,000	3.3	1,539,720	4	6,158,880

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	19,740	513,233	6,158,880
Less: Production & Operating Costs	3,287	85,471	1,025,656
Profit	16,452	427,762	5,133,224

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials:

The major supplies are readily available in the Ugandan chemicals and Agro industries.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The Government has adopted initiatives to support modernization of agriculture through, tax exemptions, basic infrastructure, Grants, and liberalized market.

Agriculture Sector

PROCESING COCOANUTS (DESICCATED COCONUTS)

Introduction

The business idea is for the production and marketing of desiccated coconuts. The dehydrated shredded flesh of coconut known as desiccated coconut is often used as a substitute to grated coconut in food preparations such as curries, cakes, sweets and chutneys. Confectionery and bakery units are the main consumers of desiccated coconut. Desiccated Coconut Powder is obtained by drying ground or shredded coconut kernel after the removal of brown testa. From the survey, it is revealed that coconut products are highly demanded by both the middle class and upper class families residing in cities and towns. The TC for this project is US$ 156,362 per year with revenue estimated at US 182,520 per year.

Production Process

The process consists of the removal of coconut shell, de-husking, shelling and paring. The nuts are then washed, disintegrated, dried and packed for the market.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Disintegrator	No.	2	98	196
De-husking and paring tool	No.	1	5,000	5000
Sieving machine	No.	1	400	400
Grinder	No.	2	250	500
Weighing scale	No.	1	300	300
Hot air tray	No.	1	4,300	4300
Total cost of machinery				10,696

Production and Operating costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Fresh mature coconuts	kg	1	400	400	10,400	124,800
Sub-total			400	400	10,400	124,800

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	150	1,800
Labour	906	10,872
Rent	150	1,800
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3,120
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	214	2,674.00
Sub -total	1,730	20,866
Total Operating Costs	12,130	145,666

1 Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 300 packets of desiccated coconuts.

2 Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets

3 Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day (kg)	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Desiccated Coconuts	300	93,600	1.6	145,666	1.9	182,520

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	585	15,210	182,520
Less production and operating Costs	466.88	12,139	145,666
Profit	118.12	3,071	36,854

Market Analysis

Desiccated coconuts are on high demand because they are mainly used in bakeries and confectioneries production.

Sources of raw materials:

Raw materials are locally available.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The government has set up incentives in a bid to boost agricultural sector.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING FRUIT BARS

Introduction

This business idea is for the production and marketing of fruit bars. Fruit bars are made of: mango, guava, pineapple bananas, jackfruit and apples which are nutritious and refreshing. Fruit bars have the same taste with nutritional qualities and are liked by both children and adults. The TR is estimated at US$ 499,200 per year, with production capacity estimated at 500 fruit bars per day. The total investment cost is estimated at US$399,746.

Production process

After making pulp, the pulp is mixed with sugar and citric acid, which is poured as layers in trays. The pulp is then dried and packed in polyethylene film (food grade) to avoid moisture from entering the product.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Tray freezer drier	No.	1	1,500	1,500
Stainless steel kettle	No.	3	23	68
Juice squeezer	No.	3	250	750
Weighing balance	No.	1	100	100
Packing materials(kg)		500	75	37,500
Total Costs on Equipments				39,918

Production and Operating costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty day	Pdn cost /day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Mangoes	Sack	35	1	35	910	10,920
Guava	Sack	35	1	35	910	10,920
Sugar	Kgs	50	20	1000	26000	312,000
Citric acid	ltrs	3	8	24	624	7,488
Sub-total					28,444	341,328

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	100	1,200
Labour	150	1,800
Rent	150	1,800
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3,120
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	831.625	9,980
Sub -total	1,542	18,500
Total Operating Costs	29,986	359,828

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 500 packets of fruit bars.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty / day	Qty /yr	@	Pdncost /yr	UPx	TR
Fruit bars	500	156,000	2.3	359,828	3.2	499,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	1600	41,600	499,200
Less production and operating Costs	1153.29	29,986	359,828
Profit	446.71	11,614	139,373

Market Analysis

Fruit bars have a great market potential in both rural and urban areas. They could be supplied to supermarket chains, parking yards and grocery stores.

Sources of raw materials:

Raw materials are locally available and equipments can be sourced from Saachi Uganda Limited Luwum Street.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government has set up incentives for those who are involved in manufacturing sector as a bid to encourage setting up of small and medium enterprises to create employment.

Agriculture Sector

GREEN TEA POWDER-MATCHAI

Introduction

Tea powder is almost used in every household .Green powder tea called matcha is very easy to make and can even be produced at home.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The production process involves fermenting fresh tea leaves and then drying them. After drying the fermented tea leaves, then they are chopped into small pieces and grinded to a fine powder. Flavours can be added to make it tastier. The project is aimed at producing 131,040kgms of green powdered tea annually generating TR of US $220,147in the first year of operation. The total operation costs of the project are estimated at US $153,216.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Grinder	No	1	500	500
Sealing machine	No	5	150	750
Weighing machine	No	2	100	200
Filling machine	No	2	400	800
Delivery Van	No	1	9,000	9,000
Trays	No	25	175	4,375
Fermenting materials	No	10	60	600
Dark shade	No	1	1,750	1,750
Furniture & Fixture	No	-	-	2,000
Other tools	No	-	-	840
TOTAL				20,815

Production and Operation costs in US$

(a) Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdncost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Raw tea leaves	Kgs	0.75	450	338	8,775	105,300
Flavors	Kgs	0.5	20	10	260	3,120
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.03	1,700	51	1,326	15,912
Other materials		-	-	-	-	850
Sub-total			2,170	399	10,361	125,182

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	792	9,500
Utilities	125	1,500
Selling & distribution	292	3,500
Cleaning & toiletries	115	1,380
Rent	500	6,000
Miscellaneous expenses	79	950
Depreciation	434	5,204
Sub-total	2,336	28,034
Total Operating Costs	12,697	153,216

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 1,680-250gms of green tea powder.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx
Green Tea powder	1,680	524,160	0.29	153,216	0.42

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	706	18,346	220,147
Less: Pdn & Operating Costs	491	12,768	153,216
Profit	215	5,578	66,931

Market Analysis

Green tea powder is not very common on the market therefore when introduced; many people will shift to its consumption. Supplying supermarkets, wholesale and retail shops and selling to individual consumers can be viable though advertisement costs have to be considered as the product is not common on the market so as to increase the sales.

Government Facilities & Incentives

Agricultural products value addition is one of the major goals of the government and programs such as “Bonna Bagagawale” can be an intervention program through funding agro processing.

Agriculture Sector

AQUACULTURE

Introduction

Aquaculture is the growing of fish and any other water creatures. It is a foreign culture in our society. There has been a lot of encouragement to local communities to get involved but it has not yet formed grip. However, despite the initial capital outlay, this type of farming would generate some good financial earning to the farmers.

The business risk involved is healthy and safety related risks surrounding the manufacturing and processing. However, this is can be solved by employing food scientists and adhering a strict regime of health and safety.

The Business Idea estimates fixed capital of US$14,428 and operating costs of US$4,576,534 generating revenue of US$ 295,200 in the first year of operation

Requirements

This business venture requires land with a permanent swamp preferably owned by the promoter. Construction of ponds is better done by hiring experts in that field. Once ponds are stocked, then you need wheelbarrows, spades, slashers and hoes for day to day operations and a seing net for harvesting.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Land	No	-	-	1,500
Pond Construction	No	3	4,000	12,000
Wheelbarrow	No	3	28	84
Spades	No	4	4	16
Slashers	No	10	1	10
Hoes	No	5	3.6	18
Seing Net	No	1	800	800
Total				14,428

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Fingerlings (tilapia)	Pcs	0.07	72,000	5,040	131,040	1,572,480
Fries (Catfish)	Pcs	0.2	48,000	9,600	249,600	2,995,200
Fertilizers	Kgs	-	-	-	83	996
Fish feeds	Kgs	0.52	17	8.84	229.84	2,758
Sub-total			120	14,64	380,9	4,571

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	225	2,700
Selling and Distribution	125	1,500
Miscellaneous	75	900
Sub-total	425	5,100
Total Operating Costs	381,378	355,576

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of fish farming 60,000fish.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars

Market Analysis

This business proposal does not yield any profits in the first harvest after six months. This is due to a huge excavation cost for quality Ponds that lasts for 60 years. The fish market is readily available because the lake fish is very expensive and scarce since most of it is processed for export. Secondly, the fish skeletons which were being sold to the public after processing for export are also currently exported. Furthermore, aquaculture would be sustained better if the farmers would indulge in poultry and Piggery because their dropping would be of great use in the ponds.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Period	Out put	@	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	Total Rve
Tilapia	6-month	36,000	0.16	5,760	2.3	82800
	Per year	72,000	0.16	11,520	2	144000
Cat-fish	6-month	24,000	0.16	3,840	2.6	62,400
	Per year	48,000	0.16	7,680	3	144,000
Total		180,000		28,800		433,200

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	1,388	36,100	433,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1,140	29631	355,576
Profit	248	33,169	77626

Government Participation

The Government has got funds to support development of Aquaculture. Options available include accessing European Union Funds at very attractive rates. There are also some NGOs that have come out to support the growing of fish because fish is very nutritive in terms of proteins and vitamins therefore very good for feeding children to fight malnutrition. It is well aligned with the policy of poverty eradication programme.

Agriculture Sector

CULTIVATION AND MARKETING OF FLOWERS

Introduction:

This business idea is for cultivation and marketing of flowers. Growing flowers is an art - or activity and craft of growing plants, with a goal of creating a wonderful & beautiful world around. Flowers are a symbol of love, beauty, affection, romance, etc. Flowers have a high economic value both at face value and for extracting perfumes and other products. Flowers are highly demanded especially for personal adornment and decoration. The production capacity per day is estimated at 360 per day with a total investment estimated at US$ 3794 while revenue is estimated at US$ 193752 per year.

Production process

Flowers can be grown in any soil but most soils will be improved by treatment of some sort before planting. Flowers are heavy feeders and thrive best in well worked and well-drained soils. The beds should be prepared 6-12 months prior to planting. If prepared suitably, beds can last along time. Flowers are propagated by seeds, stem or root cuttings, layering, budding and grafting. Propagation by stem cuttings is the most common used method. The seeds are planted in a nursery at intervals of 2.5-5 cm.

The nursery beds are sparingly watered thrice a week and kept clean of weeds. The growing stems are then transferred to the real field in wooden structures.

Capita investment requirement

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Water pump	No.	2	80	160
Pipes and Fittings	No.	10	200	2,000
Water tank	No.	1	152	152
Cutter	No.	5	4.8	24
pesticide sprayer	No.	3	14	42
scissors	No.	5	8	40
Barbed wire(roll)	No.	2	48	96
Tents	No.	4	280	1120
Baskets	No.	50	3.2	160
TCs on Equipments			790	3,794

Production and operating costs

Cost Item	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdncost/ month	Pdn cost/ yr
seeds	1.5	20	30	780	9,360
manure	4	50	200	5,200	62,400
Fertilizers	2.2	50	110	2,860	34,320
Chemicals	2	30	60	1,560	18,720
pesticide	2.3	10	23	598	7,176
Sub-total		160	423	10,998	131,976

General costs (overheads)

Utilities (water and power)	300	3,600
Labour	750	9,000
Rent	150	1,800
Administrative cost	75	900
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Depreciation Expenses	79.04	948.5
Sub -total	1,328	15,938
Total Operating Costs	12,326	147,914

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 500 bundles of flowers

Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product cost and Price structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Roses (bundles	90	28,080	1	28,080	1.8	50,544
Mums (bundles	90	28,080	1	28,080	1.8	50,544
Carnation (bundles	90	28,080	1	28,080	2	56,160
Water lilies (bundles	90	28,080	1	28,080	1.3	36,504
		112,320		162,890		193,752

Profitability analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	621	16,146	16,146
Less production and operating Costs	474.1	12,326	147,914
Profit	146.9	3,820	45,838

Agriculture Sector

MANUFACTURING SCENTED PHENYL

Introduction

This business idea is for manufacturing and marketing of Scented phenyl. Scented phenyl is used as a disinfectant to clean wash basins, toilets, and kitchen sinks etc. It is used in residential houses and commercial establishments such as: hospitals, offices and shops etc., as a disinfectant and also for some pleasant smell. It is used in most households and other institution like hotels and thus has a good market potential. The business idea is premised on production of 2,600 liters of scented phenyl per month which translates into 31,200 liters per annum. The revenue potential is estimated at US$5,096 per month translating into US$61,152 per annum with a sales margin of 58% and total investment requirement is US$3,190 for the first year of project operation

Production Capacity

The production capacity depends on the quantity of raw materials and technology used in the production process. But for this case, the plant has a minimum capacity of 31,200 liters of scented phenyl per annum and this is on the basis of 312 working days in a year and 8-hour single work shifts in the working days.

Production Process

The raw materials are weighed and put separately. After preparing the caustic soda solution, required quantities of resin, castor oil, light creosote oil and caustic soda solution, are mixed together in a reactor. After obtaining the final product from the storage tanks, the final product can be packed into bottles and ready for market.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Qty	@	Amount
Reaction vessel	1	870	870
Medium sealing machine	1	320	320
Bottle filling machine	1	750	750
Storage vessels	3	350	1050
Weighing scale.	1	200	200
Total			3,190

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Rosin	liter	0.81	30	24.3	631.8	7,582
Caster oil	liter	0.85	15	12.75	331.5	3,978
Caustic soda	liter	0.8	15	12	312	3,744
Light creosote oil	liter	0.6	50	30	780	9,360
Sub-total			110	79.05	2,055	24,664

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	250	3,000
Labour	500	6,000
Utilities	100	1,200
Transport	100	1,200
Preliminary Costs	100	1,200
Miscellaneous Costs	50	600
Depreciation	66	798
Sub-total	1,166	13,998
Total Operating Costs	3,222	38,662

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 100 liters of Scented Phenyl
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structures

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Scented Phenyl	100	31,200	1.24	38,662	1.96	61,152

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	196	5,096	61,152
Less: Production and Operating Costs	124	3,222	38,662
Profit	72	1,874	22,490

Market Analysis

Market for scented phenyl is growing due to good fragrance and also because of almost the same cost as that of ordinary phenyl. The wide application in commercial establishments, hospitals, hotels, nursing homes and restaurants, etc., has carved a good market niche for this product.

Supply of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials and machines can be imported from India.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING NATURAL FIBRE YARN(ROPES)

Introduction

This business idea is for the production and marketing of ropes, Ropes prepared by fiber yarn are used for different purposes. The ropes are used in all the sectors of the economy but are most prominent in the agricultural sector. Right from livestock keeping to simple cultivation and then to commercial farming, ropes play a substantial role in the farming processes. Setting up a small plant to make ropes out of fiber yarn using local materials like jute is thus a good entrepreneurial idea. The business idea is premised on the production of 800 ropes per day, 20800 per month and 249600 per year. The revenue potential is estimated at 1,457,664 US $ per year.

Production Process

By using sewing machine parts, the yarn is spun, which is operated by sitting on a stool and by simply pedaling the table model sewing machine. The total Operating costs for this project is 227,370 US $ per year

Capital investment requirement in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Stool	No.	10	2	20
Sewing machine	No.	1	1,200	1,200
Yarn twister	No.	4	50	200
4-hole rope maker machine	No.	4	15	60
Extruder(900-1000 per min)	No.	1	8,000	8,000
TC on machinery				9,480

Production and operating costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty / day	Pdn cost / day	Pdn cost month	Pdn cost/ year
yarn or, jute	kg	25	25	700	18,200	218,400
Sub-total			25	700	18,200	218,400

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	40	480
Labour	100	1200
Rent	100	1200
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3,120
Deprectiation(Asset write off)Expenses)	197.5	2,000
Sub -total	747.5	8600
Total Operating Costs	19,016	227,370

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with adaily capacity of 800 ropes
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes a 4 year life of assests written off at 25% per year for all assets
3. Direct cost include materials ,supplies and other costs that directly go into production

Project product cost and Price structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Ropes	800	249,600	0.73	182,208	0.8	145766

Profitability analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	467.2	12,147	145,766
Less production and operating Costs	728.75	18,948	227,370
Profit	19	484	5,808

Market analysis

Ropes are highly demanded in various sectors of the economy especially agricultural sector both urban and rural areas.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The government has set up incentives to those who are involved in manufacturing sector as a bid to encourage setting up small and medium enterprise to create employment.

Source of information on machines

Machines can be purchased from Saachi Uganda Ltd Luwum Street.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING BAMBOO PRODUCTS

Introduction

This business idea is for making of bamboo products. Bamboo products are made out of natural resources available in rural areas. The application of bamboo is widely found in making variety of baskets, partitions, candy sticks, trays used in sericulture, etc. The business idea aims at production of 520 units per month which translates into 6240 units annually. The revenue potential is estimated at $54,600 per annually with a total capital investment of $1,465. The project has an estimated net profit of 14,594 and a payback period 2 years and 7 months.

Plant capacity

The idea envisages production of 6,240 units annually.

Production Process

The equipments used are knives and fixtures. Hand tools are also used. The manufacturing process starts with splitting bamboo into thin wafers to suit the variegated needs of the end product. This is followed by manually knitting the split wafers into products especially designed to cater for the needs of the customers.

Market Analysis

The bamboo products have a ready market both in rural and urban areas. A variety of bamboo products are used for storage of fruits, vegetables and grains etc. There is potential market at: traditional sites, tourist centers, public and private offices, hotels, etc. which would help in promoting this industry.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements in US $

Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Knives and fixtures	No	25	22	550
Hand tools	No	30	16.5	495
Working Tables	No	3	140	420
Total				1,465

Production and Operating Expenses in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Bamboo Sticks	No	0.18	400	72	1,872	22,464
Sub-total					1,872	22,464

General costs (Overheads)

Salaries and Wages	280	3,360
Electricity	120	1,440
Water	250	3,000
Transportation Expenses	200	2,400
Consumable stores	85	1020
Selling and Distribution	90	1080
Administrative expenses	150	1,800
Repairs	55	660
Shelter	210	2,520
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	22	261.6
Sub-total	1,462	17,542
Total Operating Costs	3,334	40,006

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in$

Item	Qty / day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn Cost / yr	UPx	TR
Small Baskets	12	3,744	6	19,223	6.5	24,336
Medium Baskets	7	2,184	6	9,612	7	15,288
Large baskets	6	1,872	6	9,612	8	14,976
Total	25	7,800	18	40,006	21.5	54,600

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	175	4,550	54,600
Less: Production and Operating Costs	128	3,334	40,006
Profit	47	436	14,594

Agriculture Sector

MAKING SISAL FIBRE HANDICRAFTS

Introduction

This business idea is for production of sisal fibre handicrafts. Sisal fibre extracted from sisal leaves is used for making many types of decorative items, bags, wall hangings and toys. The products from sisal are normally appealing in tourist places, hotels and restaurants with a business risk is competition from other manufacturer thus need for proper management and control of the business. The business idea aims at production of 1,300 pieces of fibre handicrafts. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 524,160 per year with a net profit margin 7%. The total capital investment for the project is US$ 1,260.

Plant Capacity

The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 50 units per day.

Technology and Production Process

Sisal leaves are cut and fibre extracted through a Raspador machine. After washing in water and subsequent drying, the leaves are 'beaten' to remove undesired particles. The dry fibre is used for making braids, which are dyed and made into attractive handicrafts

Scale of investment

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Raspador Machine	No	1	750	750
Hand tools	No		510	510
Total				1,260

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year
Direct costs3:						
Crude Petroleum Jelly	Kgs	8	129	1032	26,832	321,984
Oils	Litres	3.5	7	24.5	637	7,644
Scented ingredients	Kgs	8	1	8	208	2,496
Wax	Kgs	2.5	2	5	130	1,560
Packaging materials	Pieces	0.05	721	36.05	937	11,248
Sub-total					28,744	344,932

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	700	8,400
Other materials	1000	12,000
Utilities	1500	18,000
Administrative expenses	1500	18,000
Selling and Distribution	3250	39,000
Fuel	3000	36,000
Miscellaneous expenses	700	8,400
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	26.25	315
Sub-total	11676.25	140,115
Total Operating Costs	40,421	485,047

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 days

Project Product costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty /day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Bags	70	21,840	22	485,047	24	524,160

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1680	43,680	524,160
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1555	40,421	485,047
Profit	125	3,259	39,113

Sources of supply of raw materials and equipments

All equipments and raw materials can be got in Uganda.

Market Analysis

As the handicrafts made of sisal fibre are elegant and cost effective, the market for sisal fibre is promising and attractive especially in urban and semi-urban areas. The sisal handicrafts also enjoy export potential.

Agriculture Sector

MAKING DECORTICATED CASHEWNUT

Introduction

This business idea is for Production and marketing of edible cashew nuts, the business idea is premised on production of 6,680 kgs of cashew nuts per month which translates into 56160 per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 5408 per month, translating into 64896 per year. The project cost is US $ 64,896

Production Process

In the mechanized system, the raw cashew nuts are decorticated using a hand operated machine, mounted on a work table. The decorticator splits the nut when placed between two horizontally mounted blades, especially spread to suit the contour of the raw nut. The outer shell is conveniently split by sliding and splitting action of blades. An operator can process 25-30 kg nuts per day.

Production Capacity

The plant can have a capacity 9000 kgs per year

Land Requirement

Rent for a year would cost about 1,200 US Dollars

Capital investment requirement in US $

Item	Unit	Quantity	@	Total
Cashew Decorticator	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Other equipments	No.	1	100	100
Delivery van	No.	1	2,500	2,500
TC of Machinery				3,600

Production and operating costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Cashew nuts	Kgs	0.6	300	180	4,680	56,160
Sub-total					6,680	56,160

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	15	180
Utilities (water)	15	180
Salaries	60	720
Rent	75	900
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	75	900
Sub-total	240	2,880
Total Operating Costs	6,920	59,040

Project cost

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Prod. Cost /year	UPx	TR
cashew nuts	320	99,840	0.5	49,920	1.3	64,896

Profitability analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Cashew nuts	208	5,408	64,896
Less Prod & Operating Costs	189.2	4,920	59,040
Profit	18.8	488	5,856

Market

Cashew nuts are highly demanded on the world market. Local market also exists although cashew nuts are not very common in all the areas of Uganda. This could turn out to be the turning factor in the marketing of cashew nuts as they have an open market, with limited competition.

Government Incentives

Government is encouraging small scale business that would provide employment to natives by giving them funds, subsidies and land.

Equipment Suppliers

Equipment can be imported from Asia and Europe

Agriculture Sector

ESSENCE EXTRACTION FROM CURRY LEAVES

Introduction

This business idea is for essence extraction from curry leaves. Essence adds flavor and taste to food. For one to enter the market, it is recommended that s/he targets supplying to supermarket chains, grocery/retail shops and restaurants. The business idea aims at production of 46,800 bottles of essence annually. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 702,000 annually. The total capital investment for the project is US $ 4,700.

Plant Capacity

The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 150 vials per day and this is an output of a single 8-hour work shift.

Technology and Production process

Essence is extracted from the curry leaves with the essence extractor or distillation set then the liquid is filled in bottles and sealed. The room should be moist to conserve the fresh curry leaves.

Scale of investment

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Distillation Set	No	1	1000	1,000
Working bench	No	10	370	3,700
Total				4,700

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Fresh curry leaves	Kgs	1.8	1,000	1,800	46,800	561,600
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.07	100	7	182	2,184
Subtotal					46,982	563,784

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	300	3,600
Utilities	400	4,800
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	100	1,200
Shelter	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	97.92	1,175
Sub-total	1,098	13,175
Total Operating Costs	48,080	576,959

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn/yr	UPx	TR
Essence Bottles	150	46,800	12.33	576,959	15	702,000

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	2,250	58,500	702,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1,849	48,080	576,959
Profit	401	10,420	125,041

Government facilities and Incentives

The government encourages agro-based investments because they add value. The tax policy is quite favorable for the industrialists e.g. if you export, you enjoy reimbursement tax.

Market analysis

The essence extraction from curries' leaves is a rural micro enterprise activity and has good demand in domestic as well as international market. Areas of concentration would include restaurants, hotels, retail/grocery stores and tourist centers.

Sources of Supply of equipments

All equipments can be got in Uganda

Trade Sector

JEWELLERY MAKING

Introduction

This is about making jewelerry such as rings, brooches, chains, and bracelets by cutting, shaping and polishing the material for producing fashion jewels. Jewelry is used by women mostly though of late men have started using it. This business idea aims at production of 200 pieces of jewelry per day thus 62,400 pieces annually. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 62,400 annually and the total investment is estimated at US $ 1,580 in the first year of Project operation. The net profit margin is estimated at 39%.

Production Process

It involves collecting, designing and decorating beads, horns, metals, stones, shells and joining them with threads and strings.

Scale of investment

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Working table		6	220	1,320
Scissors		5	6	30
Brushes		5	4	20
Needles	sets	7.5	6	45
Other equipments		1	165	165
Total				1,580

Production and Operation costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	Unit cost	Qty/day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Beads	Kgs	5	4	20	520	6,240
Shells	Kgs	3	8	24	624	7488
Stones	Kgs	1	5	5	130	1560
Horns		3	5	15	390	4680
Sand paper		5	2	10	260	3120
Strings	Mtr	0.75	10	7.5	195	2340
Metals		0.5	10	5	130	1560
Subtotal					2,249	26,988

General costs (Overheads)

Salaries and wages	300	3,600
Utilities	250	3,000
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	180	2,160
Rent	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	54	648
Sub-total	984	11,808
Total Operating Costs	3,233	38,796

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.

Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	Unit Cost	Pdn/yr	Unit Price	TR
Bead jewelry	100	31,200	1	14,400	0.5	15,600
Metal Jewelry	50	15,600	12.0	187,200	2	31,200
Shell jewelry	50	15,600	0.44	6,864	1	15,600
TOTAL	200	62,400	13	38,796	2.75	62,400

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	200	5,200	62,400
Less: Operating Costs	122	3,182	38,796
Profit	322	8,382	23,604

Market

The market for jewels is constant throughout the year and could include the following; beauty shops, market places, street vending places, work places, homesteads, salons and tourist places.

Suppliers of Materials and Equipment

All the materials and equipment can be sourced locally and are readily available since this does not require sophisticated technology.

Trade Sector

SHOCK ABSORBER RECONDITIONING

Introduction

Shock absorbers are essential items for smooth riding of any automobile. Their basic function is to absorb any shocks to ensure a comfortable ride and better control of the vehicle/automobile. With the high number of automobiles in Uganda and noting the state of most of Uganda's roads, the rate at which shock absorbers are replaced is high. The project cost is US$12,740, capacity of 4,000 per year giving US$13,978 as revenue in a year.

Production Process, Capacity and Technology

Shock absorbers are opened and checked for oil passage and required pressure. The dirt is removed and fresh oil is filled after replacing rubber bushes and seals.

The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of reconditioning 4,000 shock absorbers per annum but this can be increased as a bigger customer base is captured.

Capital investment Requirement in US$.

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@
Oil fired tilting furnace	No	1	1,000
Weighing balance	No	2	30
ladle & tongs	No	2	15
Hand moulding equipment	No	1	1,200
Bench grinder	No	1	80
Mixing Machine	No	1	500
TC of Machinery & Tools			

Production and Operation costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty	Pdn cost
Direct Costs				
Used shock absorbers	Pcs	0.25	12.82	83.3
lubricating oil and fluids	ltrs	6	0.32	50
Rubber bushes/seals	pkts	13	0.06	22
Packaging material	ltrs	1	1.6	42
Sub-total				197

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	300
Selling & distribution	200
Utilities (Water, power)	70
Administration	20
Rent	150
Miscellaneous expenses	100
Depreciation	25
Sub-total	865
Total Operating Costs	1,062

Project product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty /day	@	UPx	TR
Shock absorbers	12.8	3.19	3.5	13,978

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month
Less: Production and operating costs	41	1,062
Profit	4	103

Market

The market is mainly from existing vehicles for reconditioning the shock absorbers. The used shock absorbers can be reconditioned and used, which costs less than a quarter of the Price of a new set. It would also be recommended to liaise with automobile dealers.

Source of machinery and raw materials

Some have to be imported and others could be locally made by Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya Gayaza Rd or John lugendo and Co Ltd, Ndeeba Masaka Rd email lugendojohn07@yahoo.com. Used shock absorbers can be locally sourced cheaply from all garages in the country.

Government incentive:

Repairs and minor capital equipment 100% granted on actual cost incurred in a year. Private sector foundation Uganda has grants for SMEs to develop capacity.

Trade Sector

FOOD VENDING

Introduction

This business idea involves preparing different kinds of foodstuffs. The food is prepared and served to people at their work places. The various local dishes prepared include: Matooke, groundnuts, beef stew, rice, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, peas chicken and greens.

The business risk involved is healthy and safety related risks surrounding the manufacturing and processing. The business idea is premised on production of 130 plates of food per day which translates into 3,380 plates of food per month and 40,560 plates per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $85,800 per year and net profit margin 27%.

Production process

Raw food stuffs are procured from the market and processed through various preparations then cooked using either a charcoal stove or firewood. Various additions can be added through frying the sauce to add flavor.

Capital Investment Requirements in US $

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Chairs and tables	No.	300	14	4,200
Charcoal stove (big size)	No.	5	40	200
Table	No.	2	20	40
Saucepans	No.	10	50	500
Utensils (Plates,cups ,spoons, knives)	N0	400	150	60,000
Washbasins	No	4	2	6
TC on equipment				64,946

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Charcoal	sacks	10	2	20	520	6,240
Matooke	Bunches	8	3	24	624	7,488
Beans	kg	1.3	3	3.9	101.4	1,217
Rice	kg	1.12	7	7.84	203.84	2,446
Kalo	kg	1	4	4	104	1,248
G. nuts	kg	1.6	3	4.8	124.8	1,498
Meat	kg	4	8	32	832	9,984
Peas	kg	2.4	2	4.8	124.8	1497.6
Greens	Bundles	0.2	2	0.4	10.4	124.8
Chicken	No.	8	4	32	832	9,984
Salt	gms	0.2	250	50	1300	15600
Sub-totals				184	4,777	57,327

General costs(overheads

Utilities (water and power)	100	1,200
Labour	100	1,200
Rent	100	1,200
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	1,000	12,000
Sub –total	1,350	16,200
Total Operating Costs	6,127	73,527

1, Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 130 plates of food.
2, Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3, Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Costs and Prices Structures$

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Plate of food with chicken	30	9,360	1.5	14,040	2.5	23,400
Plate of food with beef	100	31,200	1.2	37,440	2	62,400
TC		40,560				85,800

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	275	7,150	85,800
Less production and operating Costs	235.7	6,127	73,527
Profits	39.3	1,023	12,273

Market Analysis

The market for this business consists of people who are not able to prepare food because of their commitments at their work place. The food will be vended in different places like workplaces, markets, building sites and bus stages.

Government Facilities and Incentives

Uganda is a liberalized economy and trading is quite free as long as you are within the confines of the law.

Trade Sector

ESTABLISHING A WAY-SIDE RESTAURANT

Introduction

There is high demand for food and beverages in Uganda. Any attempt in establishing a modern restaurant can prove to be a profitable business especially when it's located in a good area. The establishment of this project requires a total fixed cost of US$16,300, and operating costs of US$ 98676, generating revenue of US$ 242,040 in the first year of operation.

Production Capacity, Technology &Process

The production process involves preparation of food, beverages and snacks.

Capital Requirements & Equipment

The investment scale basically depends on the desired objectives of the entrepreneur. However, the following equipment can be used in the project establishment.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Fridges	No	3	400	1,200
Cutlery	Sets	60	20	1,200
Furniture	No	-	-	1,000
Cooking Equipments	No	-	500	500
Music System, TV & Computer	No	3	500	1,500
Blenders, food warmers, juice	No	6	150	900
mixers &flasks				250
Delivery Van	No	1	7,000	7,000
Bouquet set	Sets	2	350	700
Gas and water tanks	No	-	-	500
Decoration materials, empty crates	No	-	-	550
Standby generator	No	1	800	800
Other equipments		-	-	200
Total				16,300

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of selling 130plates of food, 150 bottles of beverages &80 cups of tea.

2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs $

Cost Item	Units	Unit	Qty/	Pdn cost/	Pdn cost/	Pdn cost/
				day	month	Year
Food Items	Bchs	-	-	80	2,080	24,960
Sauce Items	Kgs	-	-	70	1,820	21,840
Beverages	Cts	-	-	50	1300	15,600
Spices, Cooking oil, Sugar etc (seasonings)	Kgs	-	-	30	780	9,360
Other materials			-	6	156	1,872
Sub-total			-	236	6,136	73,632
General Costs (Overheads)						
Labour					300	3,600
Utilities					400	4,800
Gas & Charcoal					200	2,400
Uniforms					35	420
Cleaning & Toiletries					100	1,200
Rent					500	6,000
Miscellaneous expenses					100	1,200
Depreciation					452	5,424
Sub-total					2,087	25,044
Total Operating Costs					8,223	98,676

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Foods	150	47,400	1.7	79,560	3	142,200
Beverages	150	46,800	0.4	18,720	1.6	74,880
Tea	80	24,960	0.8	19,968	1	24,960
Total		119,160		98,676		242,040

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	775.8	20,170	242,040
Less: Pdn & Operating Costs	316.3	8,223	98,676
Profit	459.5	11,947	143,364

Market Analysis

The market readily exists as food products are consumed by everybody & combined with outside catering services. T he business can be a viable venture.

Government facilities and incentives

Generally, there are no set government incentives on restaurants but prosperity for all programs can be an intervention program.

Trade Sector

MOBILE FOOD VENDING

Introduction

This proposal is production and mobile vending of food. About 200 covers would be produced daily. The Project costs are US $ 16,450 and estimated revenues stand at US $93,600 per year. Market potential is great since hotels and restaurants are expensive and away from work places. This will deliver the food at the required time and take away the utensils soon. This service limits the movement of workers and makes them more productive.

Production, Capacity and Technology

A variety of food stuffs would form the menu for this venture. Different foods are prepared, cooked by boiling, frying, steaming, baking, stewing. This is then packed in containers that are taken to different service points and some delivered directly to offices or business premises. Mobile vans or motor bikes can be used to transport the food.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Distribution vans	No	2	7,000	14,000
cooking pans	No	10	30	300
Warmers	No	10	38	380
Plates	No	150	2	300
Glasses	No	150	0.8	120
Cutlery	No	200	1	200
Dish washer, wipers, trays, serviettes, stuck buckets	No	1	1,150	1,150
TC of Machinery & Tools				16,450

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of 200 Covers.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and all other costs that directly go into production of a product
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Market Analysis

Food is a human necessity and therefore the market for this business is guaranteed. What is required here is ensuring quality food, fast and reliable services.

Source of Equipment and Materials:

All equipment is locally available. Food stuffs are available throughout the year.

Government:

Government ensures a liberalized free trade economy as long as you operate within the local authorities by-laws.

Production and Operating cost in US $

(a)Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	Unit cost	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Food stuffs (rice, posho, potatoes, cassava and bananas).	Kgms	2	30	60	1,560	18,720
Cooking oil	ltres	2	1	1.5	39	468
sauces (meat, chicken,gnuts, beans, greens, peas, etc)	Kgms	5	25	50	1,300	15,600
Spices, onions, tomatoes	Kgms	2	5	10	260	3,120
Drinks	crates	1	10	10	260	3,120
Sub-total				131.5	3,419	41,028
General Costs (Overheads)						
Labour					600	7,200
Selling & distribution					100	1200
Utilities (Water, power)					70	840
Rent					100	1,200
Miscellaneous expenses					50	600
Depreciation					260	3,120
Sub-total					1,180	14,160
Total Operating Costs					4,599	55,188

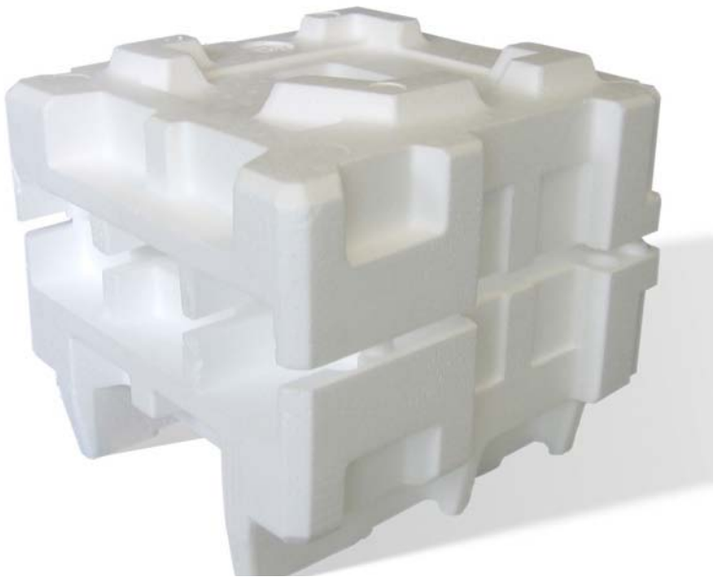
Project product costs and Price structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ year	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Food	200	62,400	1	55,188	1.5	93,600

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	300	7,800	93,600
Less: Production and operating costs	176.8846	4,599	55,188
Profit	123	3,201	38,412

Trade Sector



MAKING EXPANDED PET PRE-FOAMS FOR PACKAGING

Introduction

This project is for manufacturing and marketing of Expanded Pet pre-foams. Foam nets are preferred over conventional packaging materials due to their merits. They are mainly used for packaging glass bottles, medicine and electronic instruments.

The business idea is premised on production of 2002 rolls per month which translates into 24,024 rolls per year, with a capital investment of US$35,100 The revenue potential is estimated at US$96,096 per year with a net profit margin of 24% and a payback period of 3 years 6 months.

Production Process

LDP along with additives like blowing agent, talcum powder, etc. are mixed in the blender. This mixture is fed into the hopper of the extruder where the molten substance is mixed with Freon gas to provide smooth & glassy surface and strength. The extruded LDPE passes through a multi hole double rotation and expands.

LDPE foam nets are pulled out by drawing machine and trimmed by pneumatic device. The nets are dropped into stainless steel container smoothly and continuously, from where they are removed, packed and sent to the market.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Mixer	No	1	3,000	3,000
Extruder Screw diameter	No	1	2,800	2,800
Multi hole double rotating die	No	1	2,700	2,700
Drawing and cutting unit	No	1	24,000	24,000
Freon gas supply System	No	1	2,000	2,000
Blender	No	1	600	600
Total				35,100

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Cost						
Low Density Polythene	rolls	0.8	50	40	1040	12,480
Resin	liter	2.5	20	50	1300	15,600
Freon gas	liter	2.2	10	22	572	6,864
Talcum powder	KG	2.4	10	24	624	7,488
Sub-total			90	136	3,536	42,432

General Costs(Overheads)

Rent	240	2,880
Labour	850	10,200
Utilities	140	1,680
Preliminary costs	100	1,200
Transport Costs	230	2,760
Miscellaneous costs	250	3,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp	731	8,775
Sub-total	2,541	30,495
Total Operating Costs	6,077	72,927

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 77 rolls of Expanded Pet Pre-foams
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes4 years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days

Project Product Costs and Price

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Expanded Pet Pre-Foam	77	24,024	3	72,927	4	96,096

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	308	8,008	96,096
Less: Production and Operating Costs	234	6,077	72,927
Profit	74	1931	23,169

Supply of Raw materials and Equipments

Raw materials can be procured locally or imported from Kenya while Equipments may also be imported from China and Japan.

Government Incentives Available

Government has put up Organizations like Private Sector Foundation Uganda which serve as a channel through which subsidies and free advisory services are provided to investors.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING METALIC FASTENERS

Introduction

Belt fasteners are used widely in industries manufacturing suit cases, travel bags, apparel belts, shoes etc. They could be manufactured in different sizes and designs depending on the demand. The unit would make the buckles for the belts as well as the shoes in different varieties. The variety may include double wire lock buckle, oval shape shoe buckle, square pronged buckle, rectangular buckle among others. There are however no standard set up for these items since the designs, size, and material are constantly changing due to the market demand.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The manufacturing process involves the use of two types of machines which include a power press as well as hand press on one hand and a hook making machine on the other. The mild steel plate of gauge 19/20 is cut into strips of appropriate size using a bench shearing machine. The sheared plate is then punched out using a power press, and finally, fly presses are used to mould and smoothen the article. The produced article goes through the electroplating plant to give it the final desired coloring or look which may be chrome, golden, silver etc. The established setup would produce about 2,500 pieces of fasteners of different sizes a day thus 780,000 per year. The Revenue Potential is estimated at 234,000 per year. The net profit margin is at 51%.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements and Equipment

The investment scale depends on the project set objectives.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Treadle Shearing Machine	No	1	1,500	1,500
Special purpose hook making machine	No	1	500	500
15 tone power press	No	1	3,000	3,000
Fly press No.1	No	3	1,000	3,000
Electroplating Plant	No	1	1,000	1,000
Total				9,000

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Production and operation Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ Mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Mild Steel Plates (gauge 19/20)	Pcs	63	4	252	6,552	78,624
Steel Wires	Roll	40	0.50	20	520	6,240
Other materials		-	-		167	2,000
Sub-total			5	272	7,239	86,864

General Costs (Overheads)

Labor	400	4,800
Rent	500	6,000
Utilities	600	7,200
Administrative expenses	150	1,800
Selling and distribution	260	3,120
Miscellaneous expenses	125	1,500
Depreciation	188	2,250
Sub-total	2,223	26,670
Total Operating Costs	9,461	113,534

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 2,500 belt fasteners.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market for fasteners is readily available as there are many small scale establishments engaged in the production of items that would use these products. Currently these items are imported. Their absence may contribute to failure to manufacture belts locally. Thus, this is a venture likely to stimulate other items to be produced. They could be exported to our neighbors especially Kenya where their use is more pronounced.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	unit Cost	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/Rev
Fasteners	2,500	780,000	0.146	113,534	0.3	234,000

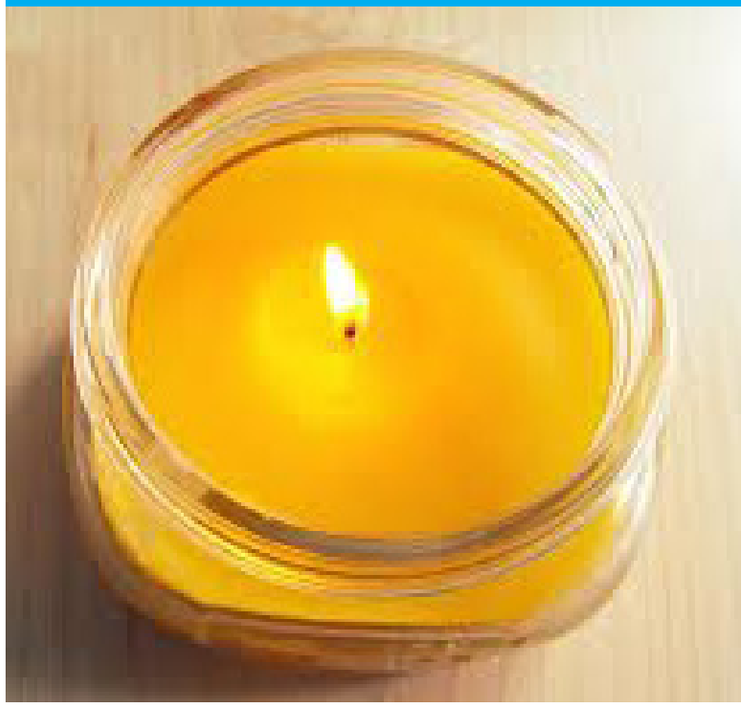
Profitability Analysis table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	750	19,500	234,000
Less: Production &Operating Costs	364	9,461	113,534
Profit	386	10,039	120,466

Government Facilities and Incentives

The Income tax Act 1997 allows a 25% charge on start up costs spread over years and the government has set up liberalized trade and commerce policies.

Trade Sector



MAKING WAX CANDLES

Introduction

Candles are cylindrical structures made of wax and are used for illumination purposes. Their market structure is relatively high since they are used in hotels, households, churches and for decorative purposes. They are available in ordinary, fancy shapes and various sizes. The business idea aims at production of 14,612 wax candles per month which translates into 175,344 wax candles per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 1,753 per month, translating into US$ 21,041 per year with a sales margin of 20%. The total investment capital for this project is US$17,586.The demand for this product.

Production Capacity

The production capacity for the project depends on the size of a mould used. For example, a medium mould can produce 70 wax candles per hour and a single 8-hour working shift per working day produces 562 candles. But in a period of one month the machine can produce 14,612 wax candles and each candle costs at a minimum US$0.075-0.15)

Technology and Process Description:

The Equipments used are simple and can be fabricated locally. It Includes: Aluminum mould, charcoal stove, knife, saucepan and firewood. The process involves wax and satiric acid which are melted in a mild steel mould. The wick is inserted in the candle – moulding machine and the molten mass is poured in the cylindrical mould and it is cooled by water and poured on the floor. When completely dry, the wick threads are trimmed and then packed.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment requirements and equipment:

The scale of investment depends on the market available, but most especially the manufacturer produces on orders.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Candle moulds	No	2	80	160
Charcoal Stove	No	2	55	110
Weighing machine	No	1	160	160
Packing Machine	No	1	150	150
Total				580

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Wax	Kgs	3	7	21	546	6,552
Satiric acid	Liters	4	2	8	208	2,496
Wick length	Rolls	3	1	3	65	780
Sub-total				32	819	9,828

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	60	720
Labour350	4,200	
Utilities (Charcoal)	25	300
Other costs (Transport costs, & others)	200	2,400
Deprecation (Asset write off) Exp	11.46	137.52
Sub-total	646.46	7,758
Total Operating Cost	1,465	17,586

Production costs are assumed for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 562 wax candles.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	Unit cost	Pdn/Yr	Unit Price	T/rev
Wax candles	562	175,344	0.08	17,550	0.12	21,041

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	67.4	1,753	21,041
Less: Production and Operating Costs	56.4	1,466	17,586
Profit	11	288	3,455

Market Analysis

The market for candles is available throughout the year both in rural and as urban areas.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The government has put up youths training projects to improve on their skills in candle making and there are Non Government Organizations based in Kampala and Pader districts which support people with capital for making wax candles.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING OF FISHING HOOKS

Introduction

Modern fishing hooks are used in fishing of large fish such as Nile perch, fishing in ponds and wells etc.

The investment in this project requires a certain big amount of capital, but the payback period is short. An estimated fixed capital of US$53,023 and operating costs of US$ 123,094, when invested can generate estimated revenue of US$ 283,920, in the first year of operation. The net profit margin for this project is 57%. And the pay pack period is estimated at 1 year 8 month.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The production technology involves heating a hook material to exact temperature that is perfect for that particular style and then molded depending on the size, and design. The hot hook is then cooled in oil. After cooling, then sharpening of the finished hook is done using sharpening fabricating machines.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements and Equipment

The investment scale depends on the set goals and objectives of the project.

The capital requirements and equipment needed is as indicated in the table below.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Supermax TCM-V56T	No	1	37,904	37,904
Fabrication tools	No	-	-	3,000
Furniture and Fittings	No	-	-	3,600
Delivery Van	No	1	6,019	6,019
Other Tools	No	-	-	2,500
Total				53,023

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Carbon Steel	Kgs	15.5	7	108.5	2,821	33,852
Bronze	Kgs	6	9	54	1,404	16,848
Aluminum	Kgs	4.7	5	23.5	611	7,332
Other materials	Kgs	2	4	8	208	2.496
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.07	260	18.2	473	5,678
Sub-total				212.2	5,517	66,830

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour costs	1,021	12,252
Utilities	1,113	13,356
Administration expenses	300	3,600
Selling & distribution	125	1,500
Rent	750	9,000
Fuel	150	1,800
Miscellaneous expenses	125	1,500
Depreciation	1,105	13,256
Sub-total	4,689	56,264
Total Operating Costs	10,206	123,094

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 260 pieces of fishing hooks.

2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars

Market Analysis

The market for fishing hooks widely exists since the fishing industry in Uganda is a vibrant one contributing to about 10% of the GDP.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Modern Fishing Hooks	260	81,120	1.5	123,094	3.5	283,920

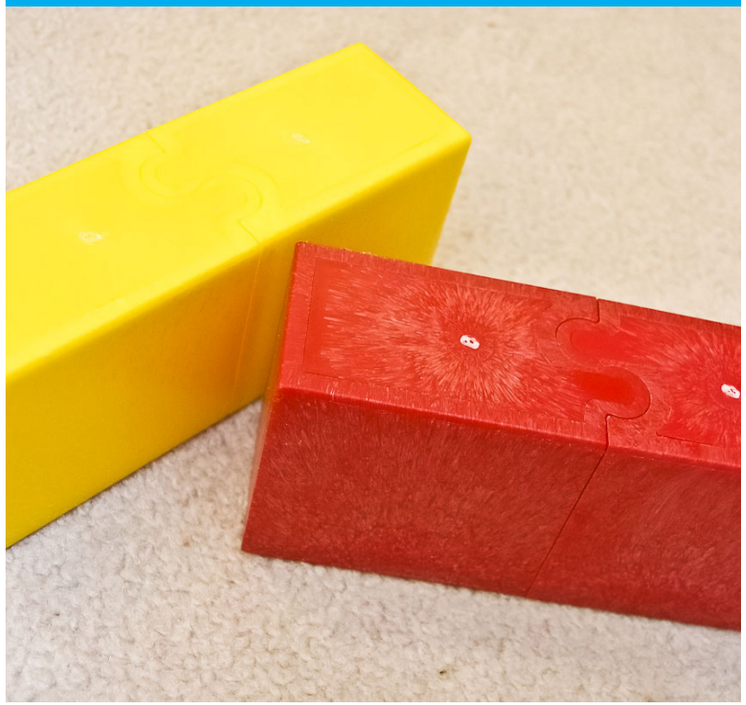
Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	910	23,660	283,920
Less: Production & Operating Costs	394	10,258	123,094
Profit	515	13,402	160,826

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government is trying to modernize the fishing industry and any investment targeted towards that direction can be funded using the “Bonna Bagagawale” program and the European Investment Fund

Trade Sector



PLASTIC BRICKS

Introduction

The business idea is for making and marketing of plastic bricks. This business idea is premised on production of 13,000 plastic bricks per month which translates into 156,000 plastic bricks per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 13,000 per month which translates into US$ 156,000 per year. The project cost is US $ 12,743.

Production Process

The process involves filling and compacting soil in mineral water bottles. After compacting, the bottles are then sealed with bottle caps.

Capital investment requirements in US$

Item	Unit	Quantity	@	TC
Hoes	No.	5	4	20
Spades	No.	5	4	20
Wheelbarrow	No.	2	30	60
TC of Machinery				100

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
soil	Tones	20	1	20	520	6,240
Plastic bottles	No.	0.02	500	10	260	3120
Sub-total					780	9,360

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (water)	10	120
Salaries	120	1,500
Rent	100	1,200
Depreciation	1.9	22.8
Sub-total	231.9	3,383
Total Operating costs	1011.9	12,743

Production assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 500 plastic bricks.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off of 25% per year
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product

Project Product Cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Prod. Cost / year	UPx	TR
Plastic bricks	500	156,000	0.5	12,743	1	156,000

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Plastic bricks	500	13,000	156,000
Less Production & Operating Costs	40.8	1061.9	12,743
Profit	459.2	11,938	143,257

Market

Plastic bricks making is still a new idea on market, but the bricks are believed to be long lasting for a period of 100 years if used. They are suitable when constructing in wetlands. The idea will also help government and local authorities to reduce on plastic waste and protect the environment.

Trade Sector

CROCHETING AND EMBROIDERY IN UGANDA

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of products such as: Sweaters, Sleeveless/ Waist Coats, Shawls Socks, Table Clothes and Embroidery on Caps, Jackets, Shirts, Gifts and more. The business idea is premised on production of various products with a revenue potential of US$ 80,093 per month which translates into US$ 961,116 per year. The project cost is US 27,050 Dollars.

Process Description

The person knitting needs to have a Knitting Machine. The Burbins are loaded with threads, and then they start knitting. For Embroidering, a mult-head embroidering machine is loaded with thread in their burbins; embroidering is done according to the desired computerized image or picture.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@
Sewing machine	No	1	80
Multi head Embroidery Machine	No	1	15000
Delivery van	No	1	3000
Embroidery Design Shop software	No	1	100
Hand tools	No	5	52
Total			18,232

Production and Operation Costs In US $

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 2,551 products.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure In US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Prod. Cost / year	UPx	TR
Sweaters (small size)	36	11,232	3.70	41,558	6.0	67,392
Sweaters (big size)	36	11,232	3.70	41,558	7.0	78,624
Waist coats	36	11,232	3.70	41,558	6.0	67,392
Baby Shawls	36	11,232	3.70	41,558	6.5	73,008
Table cloth (sets)	7	2,184	19.0	41,496	12.5	27,300
Badges	500	156,000	0.06	9,360	0.3	39,000
Caps	500	156,000	0.27	42,120	0.8	117,000
Logos on T-shirts	700	218,400	0.25	54,600	1.3	273,000
Labeling	700	218,400	0.03	6,552	1.0	218,400
				320,362		961,116

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Sweaters (small size)	216	5,616	67,392
Sweaters (big size)	252	6,552	78,624
Waist coats	216	5,616	67,392
Baby Shawls	234	6,084	73,008
Table cloth (sets)	88	2,275	27,300
Badges	125	3,250	39,000
Caps	375	9,750	117,000
Logos on T-shirts	875	22,750	273,000
Labeling	700	18,200	218,400
Less Prod & Operating Costs	520	13,524	162,286
Profit	2,560	66,569	798,830

Market Demand

The business has a great market demand from Schools, Colleges, Corporate, NGOs; Households, Security organs and the various forces for designing and printing their uniforms.

Equipment Suppliers

SENGA Sew Co Ltd, Plot 7 Luwum Street. P.O. Box 24901 Kampala Uganda.

Tel: 256-414-235832, +256-772-863857

in budget making.

Trade Sector

BUSINESS IDEA FOR PAINT MANUFACTURING

Introduction

Paint manufacture involves the mixing of different chemicals at different sequences and at specified durations for them to set and form a thick and, or sticky solution that is used to coat structure surfaces when applied to give them a decorated look of the desired colours. The mixing is done by a trained person with acumen in that field. This industry product is on high demand since the Construction sector is growing very fast and booming. The capital outlay is a bit stretched but the return on investment justifies it.

The project requires an estimated fixed capital of US$ 14,544 and operating costs of US$ 491,765 generating revenue of US$ 698,880 in the first year of operation.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

Paint manufacture machinery and equipment can be located in a moderate space of about 15ft *20ft, and a store of about 15ft* 10ft plus an office space of about 120 square feet. The factory production capacity depends on the size of the machinery the shifts operated and the capital invested. If materials are available, the factory can operate up to three shifts. Costing is based on a capacity of 2,000 jerry cans of emulsion paint a month.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Mixer	No	1	2,400	2,400
Electrical Installation	No	-	-	750
Weighing Scale (Digital)	No	1	300	300
Laboratory Equipment	No	1	400	400
600 Liter drums	No	3	100	300
Jerry cans	No	1,600	2	3,200
Pickup	No	1	7,000	7,000
Viscometer	No	1	100	100
Carrier Trolley	No	1	50	50
Time Watch	No	1	4	4
Tool Kit	No	1	40	40
Total				14,544

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
TT	Kgs	3	96	288	7,488	89,856
PVA	Kgs	2	80	160	4,160	49,920
Whiting	Kgs	0.15	1,600	240	6,240	74,880
Foam line	Mlgm	1.5	11.2	16.8	437	5,242
Ammonia	Mlgm	0.02	400	8	208	2,496
Nitrosal	Kgs	11	24	264	6,864	82,368
Water	Ltrs	0.03	1,920	57.6	1,498	17,971
Packaging Materials	Pcs	2	160	320	8,320	99,840
Sub-total					35,214	422,573

General costs (Overheads)

Rent	750	9,000
Labour	1,454	17,448
Protective ware	83	996
Power	1,950	23,400
Selling and Distribution	688	8,256
Cleaning and Toiletries	271	3,252
Miscellaneous	267	3,204
Depreciation	303	3,636
Sub-total	5,766	69,192
Total Operating Costs	40,980	491,765

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 160-20ltr jerry cans of emulsion paint.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

Construction Sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the country. There is therefore, a ready market for the paint and paint products once quality is taken into account during production. Construction Companies, Estate Developers, Hardware shops, Institutions as well as individuals are the potential customers.

Project product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total Rve
Emulsion Paint	160	49,920	9.8510577	491,765	14	698,880

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	2,240	58,240	698,880
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1576	40,980	491,765
Profit	664	17,260	207,115

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING HALF BRICKS

Introduction

The construction sector is the most vibrant sector in Uganda today registering the highest level of growth and therefore any investment in such sector takes a lucrative path.

The Business Ideais targeted towards investing in a sector that is very vibrant with its products being on rising demand .An estimated output of 4056000half bricks per year has been done and fixed capital of20475US$ if injected in the project with operating costs of 51007US$, can yield an estimated revenue of 54756US$ in the first year of operation.

Production Capacity, Technology &Process

The production capacity depends on the machine used and the skilled manpower employed to operate it.

The production process of bricks is quite simple as it majorly involves mixing of the soil, moulding, drying the bricks but gently in a shade not by direct sunshine to reduce cracks that may develop on the brick. After drying them for about two weeks, they are well built to gather and then burnt. The burnt bricks are left for about four days and thereafter can be sold.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Furniture &Fittings	No	2	500	1000
Double Shaft mixer	No	1	6,000	6,000
Truck (3Tones)	No	1	10,000	10,000
Shade&glazing room	No	-	2,000	2,000
Water tank	No	3	300	900
Spades,hoes,axes	No	-	-	375
Other tools	No	-	-	200
Total				20,475

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ yr	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Plastic red Clay	Kgs	0.04	900	36	936	11,232
Water	Ltrs	0.01	1,500	15	390	4,680
Carbonized materials	Kgs	0.04	400	16	416	4,992
Rice husk Ash	Kgs	0.01	300	3	78	936
Sub-total			900	70	1,820	21,840

General Costs(Overheads)

Firewood	420	5,040
Fuel	347	4,158
Labour	708	8,500
Feeding costs	175	2,100
Utilities	21	250
Ground and office rent	288	3,450
Miscellaneous	46	550
Depreciation	427	5,119
Sub-total	2,432	29,167
Total Operating Costs	4,252	51,007

Profitability

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	175.5	4,563	54,756
Operating Costs	163.5	4,251	51,007
Profit	12.016	312	3,749

Market Analysis

The demand for bricks is very high more especially by housing estate developers, construction companies, individual construction projects etc.

Government Facilities and Incentives

There are clear incentives set by the government on such projects but there exists tax exemptions on same raw materials like fuel, soil, and firewood.

Trade Sector

MAKING COTTON T-SHIRTS

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of cotton t-shirts. Cotton t-shirts are particularly for sports and casual wear. A good sweat absorbent wear, these garments are soft, tough and wrinkle free. The revenue is estimated at US$ 702,000 per year, and the project cost is estimated at US$ 107,819 inclusive of operating cost in the first year and the revenue potential is USD 702,000. The pay period is 3 months at net profit of 87%.The production capacity per day is 450 t-shirts per day. The risk associated is marketing mix which can be managed by better management and control of the business.

Production Process

As per the desired sizes and designs, the knitted fabric is cut into pieces and labeled as per measurement of the latest designs for the market. Then, the required button stitching is added to the semi finished fabrics. These products undergo strict quality control measures as knitted shirts and finished garments that are ready for packing and marketing.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Over lock machine	no	1	988	988
Cutting machine	no	1	2,680	2680
Sewing machine	no	5	500	2500
Industrial flat iron	no	1	258.4	258.4
Packing materials	no	100	0.05	5
Cutting set	no	6	11.7	70.2
Measuring tape	no	2	3	6
Zig zag machine	no	1	610	610
Van	no	1	11,200	11200
Total cost on machinery				18,318

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Unit	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ yr
Cotton knitted fabric	mtrs	1.5	450	675	17,550	210,600
Sub-total			450	675	17,550	210,600

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	150	1,800
Labour	750	9,000
Rent	100	1,200
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3,120
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	4579	54,953
Sub –total	1,569	18,828
Total Operating Costs	7,458	89,501

1 Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year; with a daily capacity of 450 pieces of T-shirts.
2 Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3 Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other items that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Costs and Price in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
T-shirts	450	140,400	0.6	89,501	5	702,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	2,250	58,500	702,000
Less production and operating Costs	287	7,458	89,501
Profit	1,963	51,042	612,499

Market Analysis

The demand for T-shirts has been increasing as a casual wear especially for sportswear. Apart from domestic demand, the shirts enjoy a lot of demand from the export market. With the current market prospects in the Western countries, this could yet turn out to be a very profitable project

Source of raw materials and equipment

Raw materials can be sourced locally from knitting industries like phoenix or could be imported from Italy and German.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government is willing to support industrialist as an initiative for development. There are tax exemptions and land protectionism at relatively low interest rates.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING OF BALL-PEN REFILLS

Introduction

The proposed plant is for manufacture of refills for the ball pens. The ball pen has almost replaced the conventional fountain pens, with the use-and-throw refills, creating a niche of its own. Thanks to the ease and convenience of the ball pens, they have turned into the most preferred medium of writing, which is not only cost –effective, but also serves the variegated needs of the people who write. These come in different sizes and in various colours made from a very small diameter HDPE tubes filled with a special type of ink. The business idea aims at production of 500 units per day thus 156,000 units per annum. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 31,200 annually and the startup capital is US $2,660 thus total capital investment of the project is US$ 23,887. The payback period is approximately 1 year with a net profit margin of 32%.

Production Process

The HDPE granules are fed into the extruder through hopper to produce extruded plastic tubes, which are cut to fit into various sizes of the ball pens by a cutter unit and the metal tips are fitted, ink filled to make the refills ready for use. They are then packed in a plastic film by a machine and dispatched to the market for bulk sell.

Scale of Investment in US$

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Ink filling system	No	1	600	600
Air compressor	No	1	550	550
Water pump	No	1	350	350
Cutter unit	No	2	80	160
Extrusion system	No	1	1,000	1,000
Total				2,660

2. Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year
Direct costs3:						
HDPE granules	Kgs	0.5	10	5	130	1,560
Tips	No	0.005	550	2.75	71.5	858
Packing materials	No	0.1	10	1	12	144
Subtotal					213.5	2,562

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	500	6,000
Utilities	300	3,600
Selling and Distribution	200	2,400
Administrative expenses	200	2,400
Shelter	300	3,600
Depreciation	55	665
Sub-total	1,555	18,665
Total Operating Costs	1,769	21,227

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	Unit Cost	Pdn/yr	Upx	T/rev
Refills	500	156,000	0.14	21,227	0.2	31,200
TOTAL		156,000		21,227		31,200

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	100	2,600	31,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	68	1,769	21,227
Profit	32	831	9,973

Plant Capacity

The plant would have a minimum capacity of 500 refills per day.

Market Analysis

Plastic ball pens are now gradually becoming a part of common possession, which turns popular by the year. Refills, an integral part of ball pens, also have good demand both in domestic as well as export market. Supply to educational institutions, public and private offices would help capture the market.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING MOSQUITO REPELLANT CREAM

Introduction

This proposal is for producing cream that drives mosquitoes away from whoever applies the product. Mosquitoes are a menace to human race as they transmit malaria parasites through their bite. They must therefore be kept at bay. This can be successfully done by applying a repellent cream which keeps them at bay. The cream is applied on the exposed parts of the body e.g. the face and neck; the legs, the hands, and it remains effective for about 10 hours. The project requires an estimated fixed capital of US$ 629 and total operating costs of US$84,566 generating revenue of US$126,000 in the first year of operation with a net profit margin of 33%. The payback period is estimated at 4 years.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

Snow white petroleum jelly is heated and melted in stainless steel air-tight vessel and when it reaches a boiling point, mosquito repellent essential oil is added and allowed to mix thoroughly. Color may be added if desired. After, the solution is filled in plastic containers and placed on trays to cool. These are later cleaned, labeled and packed in dozens and sealed for dispatch to the market.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Qty	@	total
Production Utensils	-	-	125
Tables	3	130	390
Basins	5	1.2	6
Jerrycans	5	1.6	8
Charcoal Stove	2	50	100
Total			629

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/yr
Direct Costs					
Essential Oil	45	1	45	1170	14040
White Mineral Oil	30	3	8.6	223.6	2683.2
Petroleum Jerry	400	4	61.5	1599	19188
Labels	0.01	256	2.56	66.56	798.72
Plastic Containers	0.5	256	128	3328	39936
Sub-total		268	360	6,387	76,646

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	175	2,100
Rent	125	1,500
Selling and Distribution	50	600
Utilities	160	1,920
Miscellaneous	150	1,800
Sub-total	660	7,920
Total Operating Costs	7,047	84,566

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 3,500-150mgs of repellant cream.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market is wide since malaria is one of the biggest killer diseases in Uganda. The people who feel uncomfortable by sleeping under mosquito nets can easily switch to repellant creams.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total Rve
Mosquito Repellent Cream	538	168,000	0.50	84,566	0.75	126,00000

Profitability Analysis Table in US4

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	404	10,500	126,000
Less: Production& Operating Costs	271	7,047	84,566
Profit	133	3,453	41,434

Risk certainty

The risk involved in this idea is healthy and safety which can be mitigated by employing better qualified scientists.

Trade Sector

MAKING HERBAL BATH SOAP

Introduction

This profile envisages the setting up of a plant for the production of Herbal bath soap with a capacity of 200kg per day. The herbal bath soap is a kind of soap that contains natural ingredients like the essential oils from aloe vera, patchouli, citronella, rose and sampaguita.

Production Procedure/Process

1. Measure and weigh the ingredients as specified.
2. To make 36Â°Be lye solution, mix well 2 1/2 liters of water with 1 kg of caustic soda.
3. Measure 360 ml lye solution and mix with 590 ml of the oil using an electric mixer. Blend the oil-lye mixture very well until creamy.
4. While mixing continuously, prepare the coloring for the soap. In separate containers, dissolve a few drops of oil with a little of the blue and yellow coloring powder. Use separate sticks for stirring each color.
5. Mix together the dissolved blue and yellow coloring powder in one container. Estimate the amount of each color to produce an olive green color. Set aside.
6. Go back to the oil-lye mixture in the mixer and test its consistency by using a chopstick or bamboo stick.
7. When the oil-lye mixture is already creamy, add the aloe vera essence and spring fragrance. Next, add the remaining additives – CDEA, sodium silicate and sodium benzoate.
8. While mixing continuously, add the prepared olive green color.
9. When the olive green color is already even, remove the mixture from the mixer.
10. Transfer the mixture to the molds. Distribute the soap mixture evenly
11. Allow the soap to harden for 2-4 hours. When the soap hardens, slice it by using a piece of string.

Capital Investment Requirements

The total Capital Investment cost to start this project including year one's operating costs is estimated at USD 253,780.

Market Analysis:

The demand for herbal soap is widely spread all over the Country although it may also be exported.

Project Costs:

1. Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Electric Mixer	No.	1	300	300
Pails	No.	2	20	40
Bamboo Stick	No.	1	20	20
Soap molds	No.	5	50	250
Strings	Meters	20	1	20
Measuring Cups	No.	2	5	10
Blender	No.	1	15	15
Weighing Scale	No.	1	50	50
Delivery Van	No.	1	6,000	6000
Total Amount				6,705

2. Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a) Direct Materials, Supplies & Costs

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Caustic Soda	Kgs	0.18	50	9	234	2,808
Coloring Powder	Kgs	4	5	20	520	6,240
Essential oil	Litres	6	10	60	1,560	18,720
Spring Fragrance	Litres	10	5	50	1,300	15,600
Lanolin	Litres	26	5	130	3,380	40,560
CDEA	Kgs	4.25	5	21.25	553	
Aloe vera	Litres	9	50	450	11,700	140,400
Silicate	Litres	20	5	100	2,600	
Sodium	Kgs	0.43	5	2.15	56	670.8
Sub total				842.4	22,422	224,999

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	200	2,400
Labour	500	6,000
Utilities (Power &Water)	300	3,600
Repair & Maintenance	200	2,400
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	139.7	1,676
Sub - total	1,840	22,076
Total Operating Costs	24,262	247,075

3. Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr$	UPx	T/rev
H. Soap	200	62,400	3.96	247,075	6	374,400

4. Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,200	31,200	374,400
Less: Production & Operating Costs	792	20,590	247,075
Profit	408	10,610	127,325

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials:

Raw materials are readily available in Ugandan markets in the Chemicals Shops and Aloe vera farmers.

Trade Sector

MAKING ALUMINUM POWDER

Introduction

Aluminium powder is a fine granular powder made from aluminium which has several applications and is used in the manufacturing of slurry explosives, detonators for specialized applications such as rails, crackers, sparkles and other pyrotechnic products. The envisaged project is for setting up of a plant to make this powder. The project cost is US $ 30,351 with production capacity of 300,000 kgs per annum collecting estimated revenues US $ 44,998 per year.

Production Process

Aluminium metal is melted in a furnace with the temperature maintained around 7200-7600C. By inducing an air jet in the molten aluminium, small particles of atomized aluminium are produced. A jet of hot air under pressure is passed through annular opening, near the top, drawn by suction through orifice. This leads to the formation of small particles of aluminium. These particles are drawn by suction, through a collecting duct placed above the nozzle, and finally get into a cyclone collecting system. The process of sieving segregates different sizes of aluminium powder. The envisaged plant would have a minimum plant capacity of 300 tonnes per annum. This is on the basis of 300 working days and single 8-hour daily work shifts.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total cost
oil fired furnace	No	1	1,800	1,800
Ball mill	No	1	529	529
Thermo compressor	No	1	640	640
Hot air chamber	No	1	750	750
Powder collecting duct complete section	No	1	1,300	1,300
Water cooling pump	No	1	800	800
Total cost of tools & Equipment				5,819

Production and Operating costs in US $

(a)Direct material, supplies and cost

Cost Item	Units	Unit Cost	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Aluminium metal	kgs	0.13	32	4	108	1,300
Mineral spirit	ltrs	53	0.1	5.3	137.8	1,654
Coating material	kgs	8	1.6	12.8	332.8	3,994
Packaging material	ltrs	0.7	1.6	1.12	29.12	349
Sub-total				23	608	7,297

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	350	4,200
Selling & distribution	200	2,400
Utilities (Water, power)	500	6,000
Administration	250	3,000
Rent	400	4,800
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	121	1,455
Sub-total	1,921	23,055
Total Operating Costs	2,529	30,351

1. Production costs assumed are for312 days per year with daily capacity of 961 kgs
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs directly incurred to produce the product.
4. Currency used is US Dollars.

Project product cost and Price Structure in $

Item	Qty/ day	Qtyyr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	Upx	Total rev
Aluminum powder	961.5	299,988	0.10	30,351	0.15	44,998

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	144.225	3,750	44,998
Less: Production and operating costs	97.279929	2,529	30,351
Profit	47	1,221	14,647

Market

Production of aluminium powders of various grades and products, such as aluminium paste is not well established in the country. The aluminium powder industry is still of a relatively small size. With the introduction of a plant to make military hardware, the market for aluminium powder is bound to increase. There is also a market for export of aluminium powder and paste.

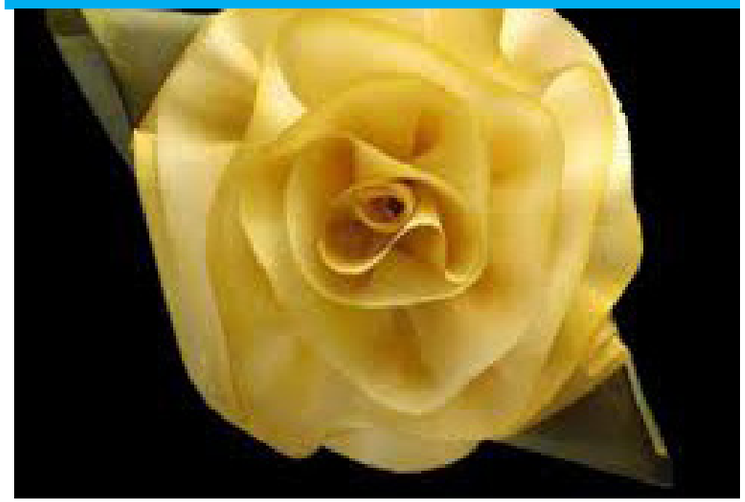
Source of Equipment and materials

It can be locally made by Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya, Gayaza Rd or imported. Allumium can be locally purchased from individuals all over the country as scrap.

Government incentive:

Startup costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments. Initial allowance granted in the first year of production while 75% granted on the cost base of plant and machinery for industries located elsewhere in the country.

Trade Sector



BUSINESS IDEA FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL SILK FLOWER

Introduction

There are many types of artificial flowers including those made from glass, paper, porcelain and plastic, just to name but a few. The most popular artificial flowers are made from silk. All petals are made from white silk cotton and rayon fabric, regardless of the finished colour. The demand for silk flowers arises from the fact that they last much longer than natural flowers.

Production Capacity

The capacity of the firm depends on the type/design and size, however, it is estimated that at least 20 silk flowers can be produced per day.

Production Technology

The process of making artificial flowers requires simple technology with a little artistic knowledge especially in flower designs.

Process

The fabric is die-cut into many petal shapes and sizes for one single type of flower. In the first process the petals are dyed using cotton balls and paint brushes to touch colour onto the petals beginning from the edge of the petal working towards the center. The dyeing of one petal can take up to an hour of concentrated work.

Raw Materials:

The basic raw materials include: fabrics of silk, wires, corn starch, and clear fast-drying glue.

Equipment & Tools:

The essential tools and equipments include:

Scissors, wire cutter, paint brush, sewing thread and needles, foam rubber mat, and cardboard. These supplies are available in "Shauriyako" market – Kampala Uganda.

Scale of Investment & Capital Investment Requirements:

This project will be run on a small scale basis where at least 520 silk flowers will be made in a month. The fixed capital investment costs required to start this project are estimated at 100USD.

Market Analysis:

The demand for artificial silk flowers arises from the fact that they are durable; they last longer compared to natural flowers. The market for silk flowers is very high in residential houses, factories, hotels, offices, and even overseas. Natural flowers wither in a few days and they are quite expensive.

Project Costs

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Scissors	No.	2	10	20
Mat	No.	1	20	20
Card Board	No.	1	50	50
Needles	No.	2	5	10
Total Amount				100

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/Yr
Direct Costs						
Fabrics	Mtrs	4	20	80	2080	24960
Corn Starch	Ltrs	5	5	25	650	7,800
Threads	Roll	5	1	5	130	1,560
Glue	Ltrs	7	1	7	182	2,184
Pigments& Dyes	Ltrs	9	10	90	2,340	28,080
Sub total				207	5,382	64,584

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	200	2,400
Labour	300	3,600
Utilities (Power & Water)	100	1,200
Sub - total	600	7,200
Total Operating Costs	5,982	71,784

Project Product Costs & Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Silk Flowers	20	6,240	12	71,784	15	93,600

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	300	7,800	93,600
Less: Production & Operating Costs	230.07692	5,982	71,784
Profit	69.923077	1,818	21,816

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

The supply of inputs especially fabrics is readily available in Uganda, i.e. Phoenix International.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The Government is willing to promote this sector through provision of; tax exemptions, land, basic infrastructure, grants and long term loans at relatively low interest rates and liberalized market and good trade policies.

Trade Sector

MAKING PLASTIC BANGLES

Introduction

This business idea is for the production and marketing of plastic bangles Women world over wear bangles for elegancy. Plastic bangles have a good market as they are available in different designs and colours for different occasions and seasons. Thus setting up a plant to make plastic bangles is a good business and is quite viable. The TR is estimated at US$ 1,248,000 per year while the production capacity is estimated at 1,000 bangles per day. The total investment is estimated at US$ 852,277 per year.

Production process

In manufacturing plastic bangles, acrylic pipes of different diameters are cut as per the demanded market size and thickness, which are engraved and polished and ultimately packed for market.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Socket buffing machine	No.	1	1,400	1,400
Fixer	No.	2	500	1,000
Testing machine	No.	1	145	145
Total cost on machinery				2,545

Production and Operating cost in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost / month	Pdn cost/ year
Acyclic plastic Pipe	mtrs	46	50	2,300	59,800	717,600
Colour	kgs	5.8	60	348	9,048	108,576
Sub-total			110	2,648	68,848	826,176

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	150	1,800
Labour	750	9,000
Rent	250	3,000
Miscellaneous costs	500	6,000
Distribution costs	260	3,120
Depreciation (Asset write off)Expenses)	53.02	636.25
Sub -total	1,963	23,556
Total Operating Costs	70,811	849,732

Production costs assumed are for312 days per year with a daily capacity of 1000 bangles.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
plastic bangles	1,000	312,000	2.72	849,732	4	1,248,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	4,000	104,000	1,248,000
Less production and operating Costs	2,724	70,811	849,732
Profit	1,276	33,189	398,268

Market Analysis

Plastic bangles have a ready market both in rural and urban areas. More so, they are liked by tourists and are normally bought for remembrance. They are therefore supplied in tourist centers, cultural centers and all shops.

Sources of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials are locally available from industries dealing in plastics where acyclic plastic pipes are made out of recycled plastics and equipments can be sourced from India and China.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government policy encourages establishment of many industries to create employment and plastic materials are an environment hazard and so recycling them is in line with government environment policy of controlling plastic bags.

Trade Sector

MAKING BUCKETS

Introduction

Buckets are a household item in many homes mainly used to draw and store water and to wash clothes. They are however, used to carry other items as well. They are popular because of their durability and multipurpose use. They are quite common in rural areas, although urban dwellers use them too. The project idea has been developed to tap into the existing market for metallic buckets. The project estimates fixed capital of US$ 3,049, operating costs of US$ 226,410, generating revenue of 247,104 US$ in the first year of operation. The project's profit margin is estimated at 8%.

Production Process

Buckets are manufactured out of galvanized iron sheets. It is cut into required sizes within conical shapes. These are then assembled and swaging as a main production process is done. A handle is made out of cut to size steel rod and fitted on to the body. Utmost precision is focused on the fixing of the bottom to the body to ensure it does not leak.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Shearing machine	No	1	820	820
Bending Machine	No	1	522	522
Hand operated circle cutting machine	No	1	600	600
Press Hand operated	No	1	457	457
Office furniture Fittings	No	-	-	150
Tool Kit & other tools	No	-	-	500
Total				3,049

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Galvanized Iron sheet	Pcs	55	12	660	17,160	205,920
Steel Rods	Pcs	52	0.5	26	676	8,112
Rivets	Pcs	0.3	22	5.5	143	1,716
Sub-total				692	17979	215748

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	200	2,400
Labour	300	3,600
Utilities	175	2,100
Cleaning and Toiletries	50	600
Miscellaneous	100	1,200
Depreciation	64	762
Sub-total	889	10,662
Total Operating Costs	18,868	226,410

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 36 buckets.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

Buckets and drums are common in schools and training institutions and places of communal gatherings like community centers.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	Total Revenu
Buckets	36	11,232	20	226,410	22	247,104

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per year
Revenue	792	20,592	247,104
Less: Production and Operating Costs	726	18,868	226,410
Profit	66	1,724	20,694

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government has come out clean on the liberalization of the economy. There are a lot of incentives for those entrepreneurs who venture into manufacturing. They enjoy VAT deferment facilities and other tax benefits. Through organizations like Private Sector Foundation Uganda there are plenty of opportunities that accrue to the users of these available facilities including financial Subsidies.

Business Risk

This is associated with some risks like incurring losses thus need for employing better marketing strategies like Price, product, and people among others.

Trade Sector

SCREEN PRINTING UNIT

Introduction

This project is for making and marketing of screen printing units. Screen Printing Unit is a type of printing done by using designs developed on nylon silk cloth by chemical method, which is used for printing items like cards, stickers, file covers and also used for textile printing. Different types of press that may be private or public sector undertakings are buyers of screen printing units therefore there is a high demand in the market. The idea is premised on production of 385 screen printing units per day which translates into 120,120 screen printing units per annum. The revenue potential is estimated at US$231 per day, translating into US$72,072, per year with a profit margin of 28%; and total investment is US$ 3,850 for the first year of project operation. The payback period is estimated at 5 months.

Production Process

Screen printing units involve developing the design on the nylon screen. After that, the screen is stretched on the wooden frame and the printing work taken up after cleaning the screen.

The screen is left to dry through application of a mixture of screen coating solution and a sensitizer along with a chlomolyne film backside. The coated room is left to dry in a darkroom. The dried screen is then exposed to the positive film of the design with the help of sunlight. Later with a jet of water, the screen is washed thoroughly till such a time when the design is clear on the screen. Subsequently, it is left to dry again. Finally printing is done with a squeeze using the desired printing ink.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amt
Exposed Cabinet fitted with electrical fittings	No	1	1,310	1,310
Exposure frames fitted with glass	No	2	520	1,040
Flat Screen printing machine	No	1	300	300
Screen printing tools	-	-	1,100	1,100
Wooden frames	No	4	25	100
Total				3,850

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 385 printed cards. Apart from printing cards like business cards, Christmas cards, the business Unit can also make other printed items like textiles, file covers etc. therefore, the business project aims at production of more than one item. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.

Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Printing Chemicals	Liter	2.5	5	12.5	325	3,900
Nylon bolting cloth	roll	2.5	5	12.5	325	3,900
Printing Inks	No	35	2	70	140	1,680
Sheets	No	2.5	20	50	1,300	15,600
Sub-total			32	145	2,090	25,080

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	150	1,800
Labour	1,225	14,700
Utilities(Power)	400	4,800
Preliminary Costs	250	3,000
Miscellaneous Costs	150	1,800
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	80	963
Sub-total	2,255	27,063
Total Operating Costs	4,345	52,143

Project Product Cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Screen Printing Unit	385	120,120	0.4	52,143	0.6	72,072

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mth	Per Yr
Revenue	231	6,006	72,072
Less: Production &Operating Costs	167	4,345	52,143
Profit	64	1,661	19,929

Market Analysis

Screen printing is popular and used by almost all people in the printing sector and product manufacturers. There is a high demand for printed materials, in both rural and urban areas.

Availability of Raw materials and Equipments

Raw materials like screen printing chemicals and screen printing inks can be imported from Dubai or procured locally while Equipments can be imported from China and Japan.

Government Incentives Available

There are Government institutions such as: Private Sector Foundation Uganda which serves as a channel through which subsides and free advisory services are given to investors.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING ARTIST'S COLOURS

Introduction

Artist's colors are widely used in many art paintings and designs. They are produced in many forms using different color material mixtures. The Business Idea is based on the need to explore the existing market especially with the vocationalisation of education. An estimated fixed capital of US $ 14,950 and operating costs of US$ 50,223, generating revenue of US$97,812 in the first year of operations. The net profit margin is 47% with the payback period of 1 year and 5 months.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The production process of artist's colors mostly involves mixing of artists' color raw materials. Molten wax and citric acid is mixed with colors and clay using a mixer. The mixture is poured and cooled in the moulds to cast the wax crayons. The final product is then poured into printed tin boxes or glass bottles or paper cartoons.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements and Equipment

The investment scale largely depends on the set goals and objectives of the project. The equipment used is very simple to acquire and relatively cheap.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Mixer	No	2	500	1000
Pot mill	No	2	500	1,000
Table press	No	1	400	400
Filling machine	No	1	450	450
Testing equipment	No	1	600	600
Delivery van	No	1	6,000	6,000
Furniture & fittings	No	-	-	3,000
Other tools	No	-	-	2500
Total				14,950

Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Clay	Kgs	3	4	12	312	3,744
Citric acid	Kgs	11.5	2	23	598	7,176
Paraffin wax	Kgs	2	2	4	104	1,248
Colour pigments	Kgs	4	4	16	416	4,992
Water	Ltrs	0.25	16	4	104	1,248
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.12	190	22.8	592.8	7,114
Other materials		-	-	-	100	1200
Sub-total			218	81.8	2,227	26,722

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour costs	625	7,500
Utilities	208	2,496
Administration expenses	188	2,256
Rent	100	1,200
Selling & distribution	150	1,800
Fuel	175	2,100
Miscellaneous expenses	113	1,356
Cleaning and toiletries	88	1,056
Depreciation	311	3,738
Sub-total	1,958	23,502
Total Operating Costs	4,185	50,223

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 190 tins of artist's colours of 150 Liters each.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26 work days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market exists especially in schools, vocational institutions, art galleries, universities and in ordinary craft paintings.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Artists Colours	190	59,280	0.85	50,223	1.65	97,812

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	313.5	8,151	97,812
Less: Production & Operating Costs	161	4,185	50,223
Profit	153	3,966	47,589

Government Facilities and Incentives

There is reduction of 100% on training expenditure cost incurred during the year of income on training citizen employees but not exceeding five years in total.

Trade Sector

HORN BUTTONS

Introduction:

This involves production and marketing of horn buttons. A button is a small disc, typically round object usually attached to an article of clothing in order to secure an opening, or for ornamentation. Functional buttons work by slipping the button through a fabric or thread loop, or by sliding the button through a reinforced slit called a buttonhole. Horn buttons are made from cow and buffalo hooves and horns. Their market structure is relatively high since most clothes and some bags need horn buttons as fasteners.

Production Capacity

The business idea is premised on three hundred and twelve working days and single shift of 8 hours per day. The unit is designed to have production of 100 kilograms of horn buttons per day translating into an annual production of 31,200 Kilograms. The revenue potential is estimated at US$2,600 per month, translating into US$31,200 per year with a net profit margin of 16% and total investment requirement is US$11,807 for the first year of business Operation. The business idea's payback period is 3 years.

Technology and Process Description

Horn button making involves use of plant and machinery like Circular Saw, Band Saw, Boring Machine, Hole Drilling machine, Circular Designing Machine, Buffing Polishing Lathes, Polishing Drums, Belt Sander, Double Ended tool grinder, Metal Turning Lathe and Filter Tools. Production process involves cutting of horns, boring, hole drilling, designing, buffing, polishing and packing.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Circular Steel saw	No	1	150	150
Band saws	No	2	125	250
Boring machine	No	4	100	400
Buffing polishing lathe	No	2	150	300
Hole drilling machine	No	3	250	750
Circular designing machine	No	4	250	1,000
Polishing drums	No	2	150	300
Belt Sanders	No	2	125	250
Double ended tool grinder	No	1	400	400
Metal turning lathe	No	1	357	357
Filter tools	Set	6	25	150
Delivery Van	No	1	7,500	7,500
Total				11,807

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Animal Horns	No	0.5	50	25	650	7,800
Colour/Dye	kg	1.5	5	7.5	195	2,340
Packing materials	No	0.05	100	5	130	1,560
Sub-total			155	37.5	975	11,700

General Costs(Overheads)

Rent	100	1,200
Labour	500	6,000
Utilities	120	1,440
Preliminary Costs	150	1,800
Miscellaneous Costs	100	1,200
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	246	2,952
Sub-total	1,216	14,592
Total Operating Costs	2,191	26,292

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 100 Kilograms of Horn Buttons.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.
Colours/Dyes can be purchased in different colours

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Horn Buttons	100	31,200	0.8	26,292	1	31,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	100	2,600	31,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	84	2,191	26,292
Profit	16	409	4,908

Market Analysis

The market for horn buttons is readily available with designers, dress makers and tailors etc clothes manufacturing industries.

Source of supply of Machinery, Equipment and Raw Materials

Machinery and Equipments are bought locally in hardware shops while raw materials are also got locally.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

Government has encouraged Associations like Uganda Manufacturers Association which is the mouth piece for all Industrialists. Other organizations like Uganda Investment Authority and Private Sector Foundation Uganda are in place to give support to those with investment ventures.

Trade Sector

MAKING LEATHER SANDALS

Introduction

The business idea is for making and marketing of leather sandals. It is premised on production of 18,200 Leather Sandals per month which translates into 218,400 Sandals per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 50,960 per month which translates into US $ 611,520 per year. This project cost is US $ 10,150.

Production Process

After the tannery process, different layers of skins and hides are put together to make shoe soles, another piece is cut that will make the strings of the shoe. The two pieces are then inter-joined by use of either glue or sewing machine. The two are finally taken for smoothening more especially at the edges.

Capital Investment Requirements in US $

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Heavy Duty sewing machine	No.	1	5,000	5,000
Smoother machine	No.	1	1200	1200
Cutting tools	No.	5	190	950
Delivery van	No.	1	3,000	3,000
TC of Machinery				10,150

Production and operating costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	Unit Cost/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
skins and hides	Kgs	1	150	150	3,900	46,800
Glue	grams	1.5	10	15	390	4,680
Sub-total				165	4,290	51,480

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	100	1200
Utilities (water)	100	1200
Salaries	250	3000
Rent	100	1200
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	211.46	2,538
Sub-total	761.46	9,138
Total Operating Cost	5,051.5	60,618

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 800 Leather Sandals.

Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off of 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure In US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty /yr	@	Prod. Cost /yr	UPx	TR
Leather sandals	700	218,400	0.28	60,618	2.8	611,520

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue	1,960	50,960	611,520
Less: Prodn& Operating Costs	194.28686	5,051	60,618
Profit	1,766	45,909	550,903

Government Incentives Available

Government is encouraging small scale businesses and income generating activities to eradicate poverty through “Bonna Bagagawale Programme”.

Market Analysis

There is an ever-increasing demand for leather products processed from skins and hides.

Availability of Raw Materials and Equipment

Raw Materials (skins and hides) can be got from Ankole and Karamoja regions in Uganda, and equipment can be obtained from the local market.

Risk Certainty

This business associated with risks of stiff competion from other manufacturers thus need for employing better mixing strategies like Price, place among others.

Trade Sector

MAKING FANCY LEATHER GLOVES

Introduction

Leather gloves are used as protective wear for human hands. They are available in types and sizes and are sought after by all but especially motor bicycle riders and military personnel. The demand for leather gloves exists both in domestic and export markets. The business idea aims at production of 520 pairs of gloves per month, which translates into 6,240 pairs annually. The revenue potential is estimated at $ 44,928 annually year with a sales margin of 9.8%. The total capital investment for the project is $ 2,780.

Plant Capacity

The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 20 pairs of gloves per day.

Production Process

The fancy gloves manufacturing process involves selecting suitable leather of required colours and thickness, cutting the leather to the desired sizes and designs, and putting linings. Gloves are stitched with thumbs attached to the palm, textile lining are also stitched and joined with glove. Finally, buttons, elastic, are fitted and the gloves are packed.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Flat bed sewing machine	No	1	120	120
Cylinder bed stitching machine	No	1	400	400
Leather skiving machine	No	1	1300	1300
Zig-zag sewing machine	No	1	700	700
Jack setting machine	No	1	30	30
Button-hole making machine	No	1	200	200
Flexible dummies	Sets	3	10	30
Total				2,780

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ yr1
Direct costs3:						
Leather	Metres	3	20	60	1,560	18,720
Buttons	Boxes	1	1	1	26	312
Lining	Meters	2	1	2	52	624
Decoration	Meters	2	1	2	52	624
Sub-total					1,690	20,280

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	250	3,000
Utilities	200	2,400
Selling and Distribution	80	960
Administrative expenses	100	1,200
Shelter	200	2,400
Depreciation machinery	57.92	695
Sub-total	887.92	10,655
Total Operating Costs	2,578	30,935

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/yr	UPx	TR
Gloves	20	6,240	4.96	30,935	7.2	44,928
Total	20	6,240	4.96	30,935	7.2	44,928

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	144	3,744	44,928
Less: Production and Operating Costs	99.15	2,578	30,935
Profit	44.85	1,166	13,993

Sources of Supply of Equipment

All equipments and raw materials are present in Uganda at Kiyembe Lane along Market Street.

Government Facilities and Incentives

A favorable tax policy for investors/entrepreneurs, a liberalized economy and encouragement to export value added locally produced stuff.

Trade Sector

MAKING SHOE POLISH

Introduction

It is usually a waxy paste or cream used to polish, shine, and water proof or improves and restore the appearance of leather and footwear products that it is used in both liquid and semi solid form. Shoe polish is not only used on footwear but can also be applied to all leather materials including bags, etc. The most prominent type of shoe polish, Kiwi, is imported and this gives local producers a chance to start producing shoe polish. Project capacity is 60,000 kgs annually with revenue estimated at US$ 98,842 per year. The payback period for this idea is 7 months and the net profit margin of 18%.

Production Process

Shoe polish can be manufactured using vats reasonably powerful heaters and air conditioners. There is no set method of manufacture although most methods use pressure. The process consists of homogenizing molten waxes and other additives followed by thinning with solvent. This involves heating the wax in high temperatures of up to 85 degrees Celsius. The semi-solid polish is packed in round tins, while the liquid polish is packed in plastic bottles having sponge pasted caps. Dyes are added and mixed in turpentine oil if it is not a neutral polish. The mixed mass is reduced slowly to 50 °C, and as its viscosity increases, it is poured through a closed funnel into a cooling chamber.

The poured mass is allowed to settle slowly, providing uniform distribution. The process is considered straightforward and the required equipment is relatively easy to acquire. The cost of establishing a fully fledged shoe polish manufacturing facility has been estimated at around $6800(as of 2012). The project can yield an estimated revenue of 98,842 US$ per year.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

ITEM	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Reaction vessel with mixer & heater	No	1	3,700	3,700
Storage vessel	No	1	1,500	1,500
Packing machine	No	1	1,200	1,200
Rota stamping Machine	No	1	275	275
Weighing balance	No	1	125	125
TC of tools				6,800

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 192 Kgs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operation costs in US$

(a) Direct Materials, Supplies and costs.

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Carnauba wax	Kgs	2.5	9.62	24.05	625.3	7,504
Synthetic waxes	Kgs	1.5	0.32	0.48	12.48	150
Paraffin	Ltrs	1.25	3.21	4.0125	104	1,252
Turpentine	Ltrs	3.5	0.3	1.05	27.3	328
Dye	Kgs	2	3.2	6.4	166.4	1,997
Polish containers	Pkts	1	16	16	416	4,992
Sub-total				52	1,352	16,223

General Costs (Overheads)

Labor	4,000	48,000
Selling & distribution	500	6,000
Utilities (Water, power)	400	4,800
Rent	300	3,600
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	142	1,700
Sub-total	5,442	65,300
Total Operating Costs	6,793	81,523

Project product costs and Price Structure in

Item	Qty / day	Qty / yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	TR
Shoe Polish	192	60000	1.36	81,523	1.65	98,842

Profitability analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	316.8	8,237	98,842
Less: Production & operating costs	261	6,793	81,523
Profit	56	1,443	17,319

Market

Leather footwear is a common product in rural and urban areas and shoe-polish is essential to improving the life and appearance of the footwear. If good quality shoe polish is locally produced, buyers cannot be an issue; what matters will be quality.

Source of machinery

These equipments can be easily fabricated from Uganda as it helps reduce cost but importing may remain an option.

Government incentives

75% initial allowance granted in the first year of production on the cost base of plant and machinery for industries elsewhere in Uganda.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING PRINTING INK

Introduction

Printing ink is one of the most needed products in the printing industry. Most of the printing ink is imported and this gives an opportunity for any new company to explore the un tapped section in the industry. This Idea therefore targets a wide market with an estimated fixed capital of US$ 15,020 and operating costs of US$ 377,663 generating revenue of US$ 561,600 in the first year of operation with the net profit margin of 33%.

The payback period for the project is 3 months.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The most efficient method of manufacturing printing ink is the paste form. Here raw materials such as dry pigments are mixed with additives such as oxidants, modifiers, driers wetting agents in a stainless planetary mixer. The mixture is then passed into a triple roll for a number of times until the required quality standard is attained. The paste form ink is then packed.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements and Equipment

The investment scale largely depends on the set project objectives.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Ball Mill	No	1	1650	1650
Varnish Kettle	No	1	825	825
Planetary Mixer	No	1	1500	1500
Triple Roll Mill	No	1	2500	2500
Vessels	No	2	750	1500
Hot Plates	No	3	275	825
Furniture	No	-	1500	1500
Storage Tanks	No	3	500	1500
Weighing Scale	No	1	300	300
Laboratory equipment	No	1	2420	2420
Other tools		-	-	500
Total				15,020

Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Dyes	Kgms	10	55	550	14,300	171,600
Solvents	Kgms	5.6	20	112	2,912	34,944
Resins	Kgm	7	45	315	8,190	98,280
Waxes	Kgms	4	15	60	1,560	18,720
Other Materials	Kgms	-	-	-	0	0
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.5	135	67.5	1,755	21,060
Sub-total			270	1,105	28,717	344,604

Cleaning and Toiletries

Advertising	200	2,400
Labour	1188	14,256
Utilities	483	5,796
Cleaning and Toiletries	396	4,752
Miscellaneous	175	2,100
Depreciation	312.92	3,755
Sub-total	2,755	33,059
Total Operating Costs	31,472	377,663

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 120kgs of printing ink.
2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market for printing ink widely exists with major consumers such as: printeries, educational institutions, public and private offices etc.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ Day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	Unit Price	Total Rve
Printing Ink	120	37,440	10.09	377,663	15	561,600

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	1800	46,800	561,600
Less: Production and Operating Costs	121083	31,472	377,663
Profit	589	15,328	183,937

Government Facilities and Incentives

There is no VAT charged on raw materials and the government has secured the European Investment Fund which can be accessed by investors

Trade Sector

TOOTH BRUSH MAKING

Introduction

This business idea is for making and marketing of tooth brushes. Toothbrushes are important for safeguarding teeth and cleaning the accessible surface, which helps prevent tooth decay and maintain dental hygiene and freshness. They have a wide market structure especially in urban areas throughout the year and can be made in different shapes and sizes.

The business idea is premised on production of 260,000 toothbrushes per month which translates into 3,120,000 tooth brushes per annum and this is on the basis of 312 working days in a year and 8-hour single work shifts in working day. The revenue potential is estimated at US$528,321per month translating into US$6,240,000 per annum with a net profit margin of 92%. Total investment requirement is US$ 27,027 for the first year of project operation.

Production Process

In manufacturing toothbrushes, cellulose acetate is used in a multifamily injection-moulding machine to make handles. Mixed in a hopper of an automatic injection machine, cellulose acetate moulding powder is mixed together with a suitable dyestuff. The materials melt to take the shape of mould cavity after injecting this into multi-cavity moulds.

On opening the mould, the handles are ejected. Brush handles thus obtained are put into automatic toothbrush making machine for boring, bristle filling and then tightening of bristle is done by fine steel or brass. The bristle is trimmed and packed ready for sale.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Automatic Injection molding machine	No	1	4,052	4,052
Pre-heating Oven	No	1	58	58
Automatic Toothbrush making machine	No	1	9,096	9,096
Scarp grinder	No	1	3,168	3,168
Multi Cavity mould	No	1	516	516
Hand tools	Set	1	541	541
Packing Machine	No	1	632	632
Weighing machine	No	1	132	132
Other Equipments	Set	1	1,212	1,212
Delivery Van	No	1	7,620	7,620
Total				27,027

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ month	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Cellulose acetate moulding powder	Kg	1	500	500	13,000	156,000
Nylon Bristle	Kg	0.75	200	150	3,900	46,800
Dyes in different colours	Kg	0.75	100	75	1,950	23,400
Gum	Liter	1	100	100	2,600	31,200
Packing materials	No	0.05	10,000	500	13,000	156,000
Sub-total			10,900	1,325	34,450	413,400

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	270	3,240
Labour	2,150	25,800
Utilities	200	2,400
Preliminary costs	100	1,200
Miscellaneous Costs	100	1,200
Deprecation (Asset write off)Exp	6757	81,081
Sub-total	9,577	114,921
Total Operating Costs	44,027	528,321

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 10,000 toothbrushes.
This business unit can make tooth brushes of different colors and sizes.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Tooth brushes	10,000	3,120,000	0.2	528,321	2	6,240,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	20,000	520,000	6,240,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1,693	44,027	528,321
Profit	18,307	475,973	5,711,679

Market Analysis

Due to the increasing awareness, personal dental care and dental hygiene is recommended by dental surgeons and is generally accepted by people in both urban and rural areas. Therefore, this product provides good scope for new entrants in the field and considering the growth in the total population coupled with the increasing awareness, the products are bound to find a good market.

Supply of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials can be procured locally from chemical shops while Equipments can be imported from Japan and China.

Trade Sector

MAKING RUBBER BANDS

Introduction

This business idea is production and marketing of rubber bands. A rubber band is a short length of rubber and latex formed in the shape of a loop. They come in multiple colors. Such bands are typically used to hold multiple objects together. Rubber bands are elastic in nature and are extensively used for a variety of purposes in offices, shops and banks. Its establishment capital operational annual cost is modest at about US$ 45,501 per year, Potential revenue is estimated at US$70,200 per year and the production capacity is 80 bundles per day.

Production Process

Latex is prepared by using stabilizers and pigments through the normal dipping method. With the help of moulds, through dipping and vulcanizing, rubber tubes are prepared. These are used to prepare rubber bands in different sizes, colours and widths.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Rubber band cutting machine	No.	2	400	800
Wooden moulds	No.	3	100	300
Ball mill	No.	1	210	210
Packing materials(kg)	No.	10	30	300
TC on machinery				1,610

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Rubber pigments	Sheets	38	3	114	2,964	35,568
Sub-total			3	114	2,964	35,568

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	100	1,200
Labour	100	1,200
Rent	150	1,800
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3,120
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	33.5	402.5
Sub -total	693.5	8,323
Total Operating Costs	3,658	43,891

1 Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 250 bundles of rubber bands.
2 Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3 Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Rubber Bands	250	78,000	0.56	43,891	0.9	70,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	225	5,850	70,200
Less production and operating Costs	140.67	3,658	43,891
Profits	84.33	2,192	26,310

Market Analysis

Rubber bands have steady demand in the market. Financial institutions are the major users but trading community and others such as school, shop keeper etc use substantial amounts too.

Source of raw materials and equipments

Raw materials like rubber can be imported from Congo Free State, Ghana and Liberia while equipments can be sourced from China.

Government facilities and Incentives

The government is encouraging the establishments of industries at all levels to create employment. These are soft loans with various financial institutions coupled with advisory service and subsidies.

Trade Sector

BUSINESS IDEA FOR DISTILATION OF WATER

Introduction

This business idea is for production of Distilled water to ensure its purity. The business idea is premised on the production of 200 liters per day which translates into 44,400 liters per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 81,120 per year. The total Investment can cost about US $ 27,200.

Production process

Tap water is collected and heated in a glass flask to the boiling point and thus vaporizes (becomes steam), While other substances remain in solid state, in boiler (glass flask). Steam is then directed into cooler (condenser tube) containing cold water, where it cools down and returns to liquid water, purified of additional substances found in it before distillation

Equipments and tools required in us$

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Water distiller	No.	1	10,000	10,000
Delivery van	No.	1	6,000	6,000
TC of Machinery				16,000

Raw materials

Water

Project capacity

The project has a capacity of 100-240 gallons per day (24hrs)

Production and operating cost in us$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost / day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Water	Ltrs	0.001	1	0.001	0.026	0.312
Sub-total					0.026	0.312

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	50	600
Salaries	300	3600
Rent	150	1800
Fuel	100	1200
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	333	4,000
Sub-total	933.33	11,200
Total Operating costs	933	11,200

The plant is profiled to take a period of 4 years in production
Depreciation rate is 25% per year
Production assumed to take 8 hour per day

Product cost and Price structure in us$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty / yr	@	Prod./ yr	UPx	TR ($)
Distilled water	1,000	312,000	0.04	11,200	0.26	81,120

Profitability analysis in us $

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Distilled water	200	5,200	81,120
Less Prod & Operating Costs	36	933	11,200
Profit	164	4,267	69,920

Demand

There is high demand for distilled water as it is purified for human consumption, the distilled water can be supplied to supermarkets, retailers, wholesalers, hospitals and individual organizations.

Equipment suppliers

Small Equipments and machinery can be obtained from the local market.

Government incentive

Government is encouraging small scale businesses and income generating activities to curb poverty.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING PLASTIC CONTAINERS

Introduction

This business idea is for manufacturing and marketing of plastic containers. Plastic containers are light-weight, flexible and chemically resistant containers. They can be made in attractive colors which are most popular and are used for household purposes. In most parts of Uganda especially the rural areas, people use plastic containers because they are very durable. A project to manufacture plastic containers would be very viable since there is good market for the containers in both rural and urban areas. Supply to super markets, retail and whole sellers would help to capture part of the market.

The business idea is premised on manufacturing 9,308 containers in different sizes per month, which translates into 111,696 containers per annum. But output can be increased as demand for the products gets established on the market. The revenue potential is estimated at US$14,893 per month translating into US$178,714 per annum with a sales margin of 20% and total investment requirement is US$15,785 for the first year of project operation. The net profit margin of this idea is 11% with a payback period of at least 8 months.

Production Process

The injection molding technique is simple. This is where the molten plastic is conveyed through a cool mould die of desired size and shape. The plastic takes the shape of the mould cavity and is finally removed and polished mechanically.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Index molding machine	No	1	4400	4400
Oven	No	1	550	550
Scrap grinder	No	1	2200	2200
Multi Cavity mould	No	1	1375	1375
Hand tools	Set	1	550	550
Weighing machine	No	1	110	110
Delivery Van	No	1	6,600	6600
Total				15,785

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ month	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Polypropylene granules	Kg	1.6	200	320	8,320	99,840
Colors/ dyes	Kg	0.8	100	80	2,080	24,960
Packing Materials	Kg	0.7	8	5.6	146	1,747
Sub-total			308	406	10,546	126,547

General Costs(Overheads)

Rent	250	3,000
Labour	1,750	21,000
Utilities (Water & power)	150	1,800
Preliminary costs	100	1,200
Miscellaneous Costs	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off)	329	3,946
Sub-total	2,679	32,146
Total Operating Costs	13,224	158,693

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 385 plastic containers.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Plastic Containers	358	111,696	1.4	158,693	1.6	178,714

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	572.8	14,893	178,714
Less: Production &Operating Costs	509	13,224	158,693
Profit	64	1,668	20,020

Market Analysis

Plastic Containers are extensively used in day-to-day activities with a solid potential market in both rural and urban areas.

Supply of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials can be imported from India and South Africa while Equipments can be imported from China and Japan.

Government Incentives Available

Government has put up Organizations like Private Sector Foundation Uganda which serve as a channel through which subsidies and free advisory services are given to serious investors.

Risk certainty

The in the risks involved in this project are related to stiff competition from other firms which may bring about business failure before celebrating its first birth day, thus, there is need to employ better marketing mix tools like Price, product, quality control among others.

Trade Sector

BUSINESS IDEA FOR MAKING HERBAL DEODORANT

Introduction

The business idea is to set up a plant to make liquid deodorant that can be used in kitchens and bathrooms, etc. This business idea is premised on production of 13,000 Deodorants per month which translates into 156,000 Deodorants per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 26,000 per month which translates into US $ 312,000 per year. This project cost is US $ 3,073.

Production Process

1 1/2 tablespoon of beeswax (yellow is best)

1/2 tablespoon cocoa butter

1 tablespoon coconut oil

15 drops white thyme essential oil

15 drops rosemary essential oil

25 drops lavender essential oil

3 drops castor oil

Melt beeswax in a glass jar standing in hot water, add the cocoa butter, and when it has melted, add the oils. Stir to mix thoroughly, and then pour into a clean container. Discard deodorant stick case and leave to cool and set.

Capital investment in US $

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Emulsifier stirrer	No.	1	500	500
Storage vessel	No.	1	50	50
Hot plates	No.	3	8	23
Delivery van	No.	1	2,500	2,500
TC of Machinery				3,073

Production and operating costs in US $

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	rod. cost / day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
bee wax	Kgs	0.5	20	10	260	3,120
Coacoa butter	Kgs	5	10	50	1,300	15,600
Cocoa Nut oil	Kgs	0.2	5	1	26	312
white thyme essential oil	Ltrs	0.2	5	1	26	312
rosemary essential oil	Ltrs	0.2	5	1	26	312
lavender essential oil	Ltrs	0.2	5	1	26	312
castor oil	Ltrs	0.2	5	1	26	312
Sub-total					1,690	20,280

General costs (Overheads)

Deodorant sticks	13	156
Utilities (power)	150	1,800
(Utilities (water)	15	180
Salaries	300	3,600
renting	150	1,800
Misc. costs	100	1,200
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	64	768
Sub-total	779	9,348
Total Operating costs	2,469	29,628

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 500 Herbal Deodorants.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off of 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Cost and Price structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty /yr	@	Prod. Cost / yr	UPx	TR
Herbal deodorant	500	156,000	0.19	29,628	2.0	312,000

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Herbal deodorant	1,000	26,000	312,000
Less Prod & Operating Costs	95	2,469	29,628
Profit	905	23,531	282,372

Government Incentives

Government is encouraging small scale businesses and income generating activities to eradicate poverty through “Bonna Bagagawale Programme”. Government lab, the Chemothary Centre and National Drug Authority Labs at Wandegeya help to analyse the chemical contents of the herbs.

Supplier of Plant and Machinery

The equipments and raw materials required for this plant are locally available.

Trade Sector

BUSINESS IDEA FOR MAKING SCHOOL BAGS

Introduction

The idea is premised on production and marketing of 20,800 bags per month which translates into 249,600 bags per year. The revenue potential is estimated at USD 41,600 per month which translates into USD 499,200 per year. The business has a good market demand throughout the year especially at the beginning of term. This kind of investment can cost about US 122,116 in the first trading year.

Production Process

The manufacturing process calls for skill in cutting the raw material, followed by stitching and fixing accessories before it is packed for dispatch. An internal lining is fixed to prevent easy tearing from the inside.

Capital Investment required in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Industrial Sewing machine	No.	2	2,650	5,300
Pair of scissors	No.	5	6	30
Measuring tape	No.	1	3	3
Delivery van	No.	1	5,000	5,000
TC of Machinery				10,333

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Tarpaulin	Mtrs	1.3	100	125	3,250	39,000
Zips	No.	0.3	800	200	5,200	62,400
Threads	Bundles	1.5	3	5	130	1,560
Sub-total					9,737	116,844

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	150	1,800
(Utilities (water)	20	240
Packaging	50	600
Salaries	150	1,800
Renting	150	1,800
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	215.27	2,583
Sub-total	735.27	8,823
Total Operating costs	9,315	125,667

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 800 School bags.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Product Costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty /yr	@	Prod. Cost / yr	UPx	TR
School bags	800	249,600	0.50	125,667	2	499,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
School bags	1,600	41,600	499,200
Less Prod & Operating Costs	402.77965	10,472	125,667
Profit	1,197	31,128	373,533

Market Analysis

With the growing numbers of school-and-college-going children, the demand for these bags is on the rise. Hence, there is a ready market for neatly stitched bags. The plant may also incorporate in other bags like transport bags. These are all easily marketable in Uganda.

Government Incentives Available

Government has reduced taxes on scholastic materials to boost the Education sector. In a bid to eradicate poverty, government is encouraging small scale businesses through PROSPERITY FOR ALL programme.

Suppliers of Plant and machinery

SENGA Sew Co Ltd, Plot 7 Luwum Street. P.O. Box 24901 Kampala Uganda.

Tel: 256-414-235832, +256-772-863857

Shoprite Lugogo Kampala

Trade Sector

MAKING LIQUID LAUNDRY SOAP

Introduction

This profile envisages the establishment of a plant that will produce laundry liquid soap based on the capacity of 267 liters per day. The liquid laundry soap maybe used in hand or machine washing, that's why it's called laundry soap.

Production Process

It is important to thoroughly boil the lye solution so that it will become clean and clear.

Procedure

A. Making the Lye Solution – The proportion of one liter lye concentrate solution is: 45% or 450ml caustic potash and 55% or 550ml of water.

1. Weigh the 450ml caustic potash accurately and dissolve this in 550ml water. Mix well in a pail. This is the lye solution.
2. Place the pail with the lye solution on a big pail containing hot water so that the solution becomes slightly warm.

B. Making the Soap

1. Mix one liter of coconut oil and 560ml lye solution in the stainless steel container of the electric mixer.
2. When the mixture is slightly blended, transfer the stainless container to the stove. Continue mixing while the mixture is being boiled or until its temperature reaches 180Â°F. Switch off the stove to maintain the 180Â°F temperature.
3. Meanwhile, mix the Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) with a little water in a separate container.
4. Slowly add 428 to 432ml of boiling water to the mixture while stirring continuously.
5. Continue stirring the mixture for one hour until it becomes clear.
6. Allow 10-15 minutes to pass before adding the Coconut Diethanolamide (CDEA). The CDEA makes the soap produce more suds.
7. Add 2-5ml of lemon fragrance to the liquid soap.
8. When all of the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed, switch off the stove and the electric mixer. Remove the stainless steel container from the stove and allow the liquid laundry soap to cool.
9. When cooled, pour the soap into the plastic bottle. Before using the soap, set aside for some time to let the caustic soda lose its effect. The liquid laundry soap is now ready to use.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment

The total Capital investment cost to start this project is estimated at USD 4,100.

Market Analysis

The market for Laundry Liquid soap is spread all over the country especially in Super markets, Schools, Hospitals, Hotels & Hostels, Retail shops and can be exported.

Project Costs

The total production cost at full operation capacity is estimated at US$ 197,521 generating annual revenue of US $ 249,600.

Capital Investment requirements in US$

Capital Investment item	Units	Qty	Unit cost	Amount
Electronic Soap mixer	No.	2	500	1000
Weighing Scale	No.	2	50	100
Thermometer	No.	2	50	100
Boilers	No.	3	300	900
Other office equipments	No.	1	2000	2000
Total				4100

Production and operating costs in US$

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Cost/ day	Cost/mth	Cost/Yr
Direct Costs				US$	US$	US$
Coconut oil waste oils	Ltrs	12	19	228	5,928	71,136
Caustic Potash	Ltrs	10	19	190	4,940	59,280
Other materials	Ltrs	-	-	0	208	2,496
Subtotal				418	11,076	132,912

General Costs(Overheads)

Administration expenses	541	6,492
Labour	2000	24,000
Utilities	500	6,000
Rent	1000	12,000
Selling & Distribution	541	6,492
Depreciation	85	1,025
Miscellaneous	375	4,500
Subtotals	5,042	60,509
Total operating Costs	16,118	193,421

Project product cost and Price structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Prodn/ yr	UPx	Revenue
Liquid soap						
(20liters jerry-can)	160	49,920	3.9	193,421	5	249,600

Profitability analysis in US $

Profitability item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	800	20,800	249,600
Less: Production & operating costs	620	16,118	193,421
Profit	180	4,682	56,179

Sources of Supply of Raw materials

Raw materials are readily available in Uganda from chemical shops.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The Government supports industrialization in Uganda through; Tax exemptions, Land, Basic infrastructure, Grants, long term Loans and liberalized market. The manufacturers are allowed to recover their start-up cost to the tune of 25% of their expenditure in the year of income for four years and initial allowance of 50%.

Trade Sector

MAKING AIR FRESHENER

Introduction

Air fresheners are consumer products that mitigate unpleasant odors within indoor spaces. They can be in form of candles, sprays and gel and can also be used as a deodorant. They are an item that both household and public offices can't seem to do without. The freshener is also commonly used in both public and home toilets. The production capacity is estimated at 200 pieces per day, monthly production of 5,200 pieces and annual production of 62,400 which yields the TR US$162,240 per year, leading to net profit margin of 27% and payback period of 8 months.

Production Process

Air freshener cake is made out of Para dichlorobenzene, colour and perfume. These ingredients are properly mixed and molded by using fly press. The resulting gel of freshener is packed to avoid the absorption of moisture, which weakens the freshener.

Capital Investment Requirements ($)

Capital investment item	Unit	Qty	@	Amount
Fly press wheel type single body	No.	1	6,000	6,000
Drum mixer	No.	1	630	630
Plastic bucket with lid weighing balance	No.	3	50	150
Van	No.	1	6,000	6,000
Packing materials	No.	1,500	0.4	600
TC of machinery				13,380

Market Analysis

With increasing population and the need for improved living conditions, the demand for air freshener is also gradually increasing. The growing hygiene consciousness has attracted attention to this product. Hence, there is ready market in urban areas. Areas of target are: supermarket chains, retail shops, restaurants, hotels and tourist centers.

Sources of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials are readily available in Uganda markets in the chemicals industry and equipments are available in the market.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government is willing to support industrialists in Uganda through capital, tax exemptions, grants and liberalized markets and trade policies. There is a lot of free data and free consultation in government ministries and parastatals like Private Sector Foundation Uganda.

Production and Operating costs (US$)

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Para dichlorobenzene	Kg	0.8	100	80	2,080	24,960
Perfume colour	kg	25	10	250	6,500	78,000
Sub-total	3			30	8,580	102,960

General costs (overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	125	1500
Labour	75	900
Rent	125	1500
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	260	3120
Depreciation (Asset write off)Expenses)	278.75	3,345
Sub -total	913.75	10965
Total Operating Costs	9,494	113,925

1 Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 200 tins of air refreshner.
2 Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3 Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Costs and Price Structure ($)

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Air freshener	200	62,400	1.83	113,925	2.6	162,240

Profitability Analysis ($)

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	520	13,520	162,240
Less production and operating Costs	365.14423	9,494	113,925
Profit	154.85577	4,026	48,315

Trade Sector

TEFLON (PTFE) PRODUCTS – FRYING PANS

Introduction

This profile envisages the setting up of a plant that manufactures Teflon products. For this case, this profile will look at Teflon frying pans. Teflon is a tough, waxy, nonflammable organic compound with a slippery surface, attacked by very few chemicals and stable over a wide temperature range. Its qualities make it useful in gaskets, bearings, container and pipe linings, electrical insulation, parts for valves and pumps used for corrosive fluids and protective nonstick coatings on cooking utensils, saw blades and other articles.

Production capacity

This plant will be established on the premise of producing 200 sets (6 pieces each of Teflon frying pans per day giving rise to 6,000 sets of Teflon frying pans per month.

Production Technology/Process

One of the most common and visible uses of PTFE is coating for nonstick pots and pans. The pan must be made of aluminum or an aluminum alloy. The pan surface has to be specially prepared to receive the PTFE. First, the pan is washed with detergent and rinsed with water, to remove all grease. Then the pan is dipped in a warm bath of hydrochloric acid in a process called etching. Etching roughens the surface of the metal. Then the pan is rinsed with water and dipped again in nitric acid. Finally, it is washed again with deionized water and thoroughly dried.

The liquid coating may be sprayed or rolled on. The coating is usually applied in several layers, and may begin with a primer. The exact makeup of the primer is a proprietary secret held by the manufacturers. After the primer is applied, the pan is dried for a few minutes, usually in a convection oven. Then the next two layers are applied, without a drying period in between. After all the coating is applied, the pan is dried in an oven and then sintered.

Raw Materials:

Teflon frying pans are made from Teflon (PTFE) – “grains” or “Liquid” which is sprayed on the surface to form a more heat resistant layer.

Equipment & Materials

Heater/Convection Oven, Spray machine

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements

The total Capital investment cost to start this project is

Market Analysis:

The demand for Teflon coated frying pans is spread all over the country especially in schools, hotels, & individual households and may also be exported.

Project Costs

Fixed Capital Requirements in US$

Description	Amount (USD)
Equipment	2200
Total Amount	2200

NB: The cost of land for factory building is estimated at US$ 20,000

Working Capital: (Monthly) in US$

Description	Cost$	Amount (USD)
Raw materials (aluminum pans)	20/set	120,000
Teflon	150/ltr	110,000
Labour (4 people)	370@	1,480
Utilities (Power &Water)		1,250
Total		232,730

Project Monthly Revenue:

The estimated daily sales and revenue are shown in the table below:

Description	Sales	Price $ / set	Revenue$
Out put	6,000	50	300,000
W. Capital			232,730
Gross Profit			67,270

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials:

Teflon in form of Liquid or Grain is readily available in the Ugandan chemicals industry.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The Government has adopted initiatives to support industrialization through: tax exemptions, basic infrastructure, Grants, and liberalized market.

Trade Sector

MAKING RUBBER WASHERS

Introduction

The rubber washers are rings made of rubber used in mechanical devices and are used to plug any sort of leak in the pipeline system, seal parts in contact with liquids. They are used to prevent vibrations from spreading from one part to another so reducing noise. These are mainly common with chemical and food industries as major consumers of rubber washers and gaskets, etc.

With the continuing and increase in the rate of construction works, the demand for rubber washers, many of which are imported, will increase. The project annual operating cost is US $ 129,466 producing 359,986 units annually translating into revenue estimated at US $ 179,993 per year. The net profit margin is estimated 28% with a payback period of 4 months. Thus is viable and can be put up in areas where access to prime properties is guaranteed.

Production Process

In manufacturing these products, rubber compounds are cut into moulds and pressed with the help of hand press, which are heated with steam, cut to required sizes and finally packed for the market. The profiled plant has a minimum plant capacity of 359,986 units of washers per year

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Fly press Machine	No	1	1530	1530
Moulds	No	4	1000	4000
Furniture	No	5	75	375
Other hand tools	No	1	500	500
TC of tools				6405

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 1,154 washers.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operating costs in US $

a. Direct Materials, Supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Rubber	Kgs/ pkts	0.1	9.62	0.962	25.012	300.14
other chemicals	ltrs	75	0.32	24	624	7,488
Packaging materials -paper boxes	Kgs/ pkts	0.1	3.21	0.321	8.346	100.15
Lubricant	kgs/ ltres	12.5	0.3	4	104	1,248
Polyethene bags	Kgs/ pkts	0.5	1	0.5	13	156
Sub-total				360	9,367	112,406

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	455	5,460
Selling & distribution	250	3,000
Utilities (Water, power)	250	3,000
Rent	200	2,400
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	167	2,000
Sub-total	1,422	17,060
Total Operating Costs	10,789	129,466

Project product costs and Price Structure in

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	TR($)
Rubber Washers	1,154	359,986	0.4	129,466	0.5	179,993

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	577	14,999	179,993
Less: Production and operating costs	415	10,789	129,466
Profit	162	4,211	50,527

Market

Industrial houses are the major consumers of rubber washers. Therefore, the entrepreneur has to establish a network before entering the market. However, due to the booming premises' construction in the country the market is promising.

Source of Equipment and Material

Equipment can be fabricated in Uganda at: Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya, Gayaza Rd, John Lugendo and Co Ltd Ndeeba Masaka Rd, email lugendojohn07@yahoo.com and Tree Shade Ltd, Mwanga II Rd-Kisenyi Kampala can provide this. Materials are both imported and locally purchased.

Government Intervention

Initial allowance of 75% granted in the first year of production on the cost base of plant and machinery for industries located elsewhere in the country. 25% start up granted on actual cost over the first four years in equal installments.

Risk certainty

The risk with this idea is in case of poor quality rubber rings, the business may lose its market. Therefore, the need for better management control.

Trade Sector

MAKING RUBBER STAMPS

Introduction

Rubber stamps are used with some type of ink made of dye or pigment applied on them to leave a mark or an image or pattern that has been carved, molded, laser engraved when stamped on a piece of paper or anything. The stamps are made in different sizes and design as per the requirements of the customer. Manufacturing of rubber stamps is not only simple but also lucrative. Company seals can also be made in this project. It costs US$ 2,721 to be set up for the first year of operation with capacity production of 14,998 stamps per year and yielding TR of US$ 53,999 per annum. The net profit margin is at 5% with a payback period of 5 months.

Production Process, Capacity and Technology

The letter types are arranged in a composing tray with the text placed along with spaces and lines fixed on to the frame of a wooden block. A mixture of plaster of Paris and whitening powder are placed on a metallic tray. The tray is kept on letter type frame and fixed tightly, which results in an impression on the plaster of Paris mixture. A thin rubber sheet is cut into the required size. The rubber sheet is spread over the impression of plaster of Paris and pressed to the frame with the help of a hand press.

The frame (entire set) is heated for a specific time so that the rubber penetrates in the letter impression. Finally, the rubber impression is cleaned and pasted to a wooden or metal handle with the help of synthetic adhesive. A rubber cushion piece is also used to hold the rubber firmly to the handle. The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 15,000 units of rubber stamps per annum and this is on the basis of 312 working days in a year.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Unit	Qty	Price	Total
Lead letter types	No	1	500	500
iron composing stand	No	1	122	122
case stand or wooden frames	No	4	10	40
stamp pressing machine	No	1	500	500
Hand cutter	No	1	4	4
Stove	No	1	55	55
Other tools	No	1	1500	1500

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 48.1stamps.

2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operation costs in US$

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
iron and wooden sheets	ltrs/ kgs	1	0.16	0.16	4.16	49.92
Synthetic adhesive	ltrs	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	31.2
plaster of Paris	roll	0.04	0.96	0.038	0.9984	12
cushion sheet & whitening powder	ltrs/ kgs	4.65	0.22	1.023	26.598	319.18
Packaging material	pkts	0.5	3.21	1.605	42	501
Sub-total					76.36	914

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	200	2,400
Selling & distribution	70	840
Utilities (Water, power)	100	1,200
Administration	110	1,320
Rent	100	1,200
Miscellaneous expenses	50	600
Depreciation	81	975
Sub-total	711	8,535
Total Operating Costs	787.36	42,825

Project product costs and Price structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	Unit Cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Rubber stamps	48.1	14,998	2.86	42,825	3.6	53,999

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	173	4,499	53,999
Less: Production and operating costs	137	3,569	42,825
Profit	36	931	11,174

Market

The demand of this product is increasing day by day and this has resulted in a small number of entrepreneurs generally becoming involved in manufacturing these products locally. The customer base for rubber stamps, among others, includes government offices, colleges, schools, banks, private companies and small shops in semi- urban and urban areas.

Source of Equipment and Raw materials

Some Equipment may be imported and others got locally. Raw materials like rubber tires can sometimes be used and they are locally available although importing could also be done.

Trade Sector

MAKING OFFICE GLUE

Introduction

This profile envisages the establishment of a plant that will manufacture office glue based on the capacity of 500 liters per day. The simplest glue is that made from a paste of flour and water.

Production Process

Put plain white flour and water into a bowl depending on how much glue you need.

Mix the flour and water together until a smooth paste is achieved. It should not be too thick or too drippy

Use it soon after creating it. It can be used to stick paper together.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements

The total capital investment cost to start this project is estimated at USD 12,945 generating annual revenue of USD 234,000 at a net profit of 28% with a payback period of 5 months.

Market Analysis

The demand for office glue is very high in the paper products industry, schools, offices, and craft projects.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	units	Qty	@ $	amount $
Delivery van	No.	1	11200	11200
Mixer	No.	1	580	580
Gas cooker	No.	1	840	840
Boiler	No.	1	110	110
Bowls	No.	2	107.6	215.2
Total Amount				12945.2

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Manioc Powder	Kgs	0.5	250	125	3250	39000
Vinegar	Litres	2.5	100	250	6500	78000
Water	Litres	0.05	200	10	260	3120
Sub total				385	10,010	120,120

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	400	4,800
Packaging Material	500	6,000
Labour	800	9600
Utilities (Power & Gas)	1,000	12,000
Repair & Servicing	500	6,000
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	269.69	3,236
Sub - total	3,970	47,636
Total Operating Costs	13,980	167,756

Project Product Costs & Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	T/rev
Glue	500	156,000	1.1	167,756	1.5	234,000

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	750	19,500	234,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	538	13,980	167,756
Profit	212	5,520	66,244

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

Raw materials are readily available in Uganda.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The Government is willing to support industrialization through; tax exemptions, basic infrastructure, grants, long term loans and liberalized market.

Risk certainty

The business risk involved may include operational risks; marketing risks among others thus need to manage properly the marketing mix tools of Price, product among others.

Trade Sector

MAKING PENCILS

Introduction
A pencil is a writing implement or art medium constructed of a narrow, solid pigment core inside a protective casing. The case provides an external scaffold to protect the structural integrity of the core, and also prevents the pigment from accidentally staining the hand during use. Pencils are widely used in the country in fields like education, carpentry, and artillery work among others, hence creating a big demand for them.

Production Capacity
The production capacity is estimated at 6,000 dozens of pencils per day.

Raw Materials
The most important ingredient in a pencil is the graphite, which most people continue to call lead, which is a method of combining graphite with clay and wax or other chemicals. The cedar usually arrives at the factory already dried, stained, and waxed to prevent warping.

Process & Technology
Modern pencils are made industrially by mixing finely ground graphite and clay powders, adding water, forming long spaghetti-like strings, and firing them in a kiln. The resulting strings are dipped in oil or molten wax, which seeps into the tiny holes of the material, resulting in smoother writing.

A juniper or incense-cedar plank with several long parallel grooves is cut to fashion a "slat," and the graphite/clay strings are inserted into the grooves. Another grooved plank is glued on top, and the whole assembly is then cut into individual pencils, which are then varnished or painted. Afterwards people can then add personal things like pencil grips and eraser toppers & Labels.

Equipment
The Essential tools and equipments required are; Circular Saw, Grover, Eraser Tipping machine, Ferrule, Painting machine & Shaper. These equipments may be imported from China & India.

Scale of Investment & Capital Investment Requirements
The total scale of investment is estimated at US$12,300 where at least 1,872,000 dozens of pencils will be manufactured in a year and this will generate annual revenue of US $ 505,400 in the first of project operation with a net profit margin of 30%.

Market Analysis
Pencils are widely used in the country in almost all fields such as Education, Carpentry and Artillery among others; hence creating a big demand for them.

Project Costs
The Project fixed capital requirements are summarized in the Table below:

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Delivery Van	No.	1	6,000	6,000
Power Saw	No.	1	500	500
Grover	No.	1	250	250
Eraser Tipping Machine	No.	1	800	800
Ferrule	No.	1	1,200	1,200
Painting Machine	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Shaping Machine	No.	3	800	2,400
Furniture	No.	5	30	150
Total Amount				12,300

1. Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	PdnCost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Cedar	Ft	2	500	1000	26000	312000
Graphite	Kgs	1	60	60	1560	18720
Sub total				1,060	27,560	330,720

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	400	4,800
Packaging Material	200	2,400
Labour	300	3,600
Utilities (Power & Water)	400	4,800
Repair & Servicing	200	2,400
Fuel	300	3,600
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	256.25	3,075
Sub - total	2,056	24,675
Total Operating Costs	29,616	355,395

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Pencils (Dzns)	6000	1,872,000	0.19	355,395	0.3	505,440

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,620	42,120	505,440
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1,139	29,616	355,395
Profit	481	12,504	150,045

Source of Supply of Raw Materials
Raw materials will be imported from India which has good quality Granite.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available
The government is ready and willing to provide incentives to investors in form of land and tax exemptions among others.

Trade Sector

MAKING COLOURED WAX CRAYONS

Introduction

Used as educational aid for drawings and sketches, coloured wax crayons are in great demand now, especially with current policy reforms in the education sector. They are normally used by children and artists, although they can be used by professionals, especially in business presentations, etc. A plant for making coloured wax crayons can be set up anywhere and does not require much in terms of expertise. This makes the project suitable for both rural and urban folks and will cost US$2,720 with capacity of 59,998 boxes annually, estimated revenues US$ 59,998per year with a net profit margin of 45%.

Production Process, capacity and Technology

The process consists of melting wax with the appropriate dye/ pigment. Filler is added to the melted wax and cast in required shapes and sizes. Finally, the crayons are wrapped and packed in cardboard boxes. The envisaged plant would have a minimum capacity of 192.3 boxes (1 gross per box) per day. This is on the basis of 312 working days in a year and single 8-hour daily work shifts.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Mixer	No	1	1,200	1,200
Packing &Sealing machine	No	2	4	8
Mould	No	2	82	164
Boilers/ Melting machine	No	2	512	1,024
Compressor /cooler	No	1	324	324
TC of tools & Equipment				2,720

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 192.3 boxes.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs directly incurred to produce the product.
4. Currency used is US Dollars

Production and Operating costs in US$

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Paraffin,	ltrs	1.3	0.5	0.624	16	195
Wax	kgs	3	16	48.09	1250	15004
Dyes	pkts/kgs	3.3	0.1	0.325	8.45	101.4
Packaging material	pkts/kgs	1.5	9.62	14.43	375.18	4502.16
Sub-total				63.469	1,650	19,802

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	390	4,680
Selling & distribution	200	2,400
Utilities (Water, power)	150	1,800
Administration	50	600
Rent	150	1,800
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	57	680
Sub-total	1,097	13,160
Total Operating Costs	2,747	32,962

Project product cost and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Crayons	192	59,998	0.5	32,962	1	59,998

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	192.3	5,000	59,998
Less: Production and operating costs	106	2,747	32,962
Profit	87	2,253	27,035

Market

With the growing education base both in urban and rural areas, the use of coloured wax crayons have shot up in the last few years. Therefore, there is ready market and for this, educational institutions including nurseries, vocational colleges like Art academies, should be targeted. Supply should also be made to bookshops and other stationery shops.

Source of machinery and raw materials:

It can be locally made by Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya Gayaza Rd or John Lugendo and Co Ltd, Ndeeba Masaka Rd email lugendojohn07@ yahoo.com. Wax can be locally sourced cheaply, but can also be imported.

Government incentive:

Startup costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments. Initial allowance granted in the first year of production; 75% granted on the cost base of plant and machinery for industries located elsewhere in the country.

Trade Sector

MAKING DISINFECTANT FLUIDS

Introduction

A disinfectant is basically an agent, which destroys pathogenic organisms. A good disinfectant should also be a deodorant possessing good shelf qualities and it should be effective against a host of microorganisms. The total project cost is US$ 5,710, with production capacity of 50,000kgs per year with estimated revenue of US$ 250,068 annually with a net profit margin of 7%.

Production process, capacity and technology

The manufacture of black fluid disinfectants involves saponification of fatty oils. Soft soap is prepared by adding a boiling solution of caustic soda (33 %) to a mixture of fatty oils and molten rosin. The soft soap thus obtained is dissolved in hot water and the creosote and cresol are added. The fluid thus obtained is dark brown or black in colour. To manufacture white fluid disinfectants, casein is dissolved in water and a homogenous solution is made.

Borax is added to this casein solution and stirred properly, which is then filtered and the requisite amounts of HBTA and cresol and creosote are added. Subsequently, homogenization is done in shearing colloid mill. The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 50 tonnes per annum. It is assumed that there are 312 working days in a year.

Capital Investment Requirement in US$

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Cast iron pan	No	1	550	550
Soft soap dissolving vessel	No	1	720	720
Colloid mill	No	1	790	790
Hot water still direct fired	No	1	210	210
Casein solution tank	No	1	1,200	1200
HBTA creosote mixing tank	No	1	540	540
Other tools & equipment	No	1	1,700	1700
TC of Machinery & Tools				5,710

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 160.3Ltrs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Market

The product has a good market both in rural and urban areas. Thanks to the growing awareness, the people are using disinfectants as a preventive measure. Supply to hotels, restaurants, public and private offices, supermarket chains, stores, etc. would help in capturing a portion of the market.

Production and Operating costs in US$

Direct materials, supplies and costs.

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
High boiling tar acid	ltrs/ kgs	23	25.64	589.72	15332.72	183,993
Cresol, creosote	ltrs	7.2	3.21	23.112	600.912	7,211
Casein & Borax	ltrs	8	1.6	12.8	332.8	3,994
Sodium benzene	ltrs	13.2	1.6	21.12	549	6,589
W.W. Rosin	ltrs	7.9	0.15	2	31	370
Castor oil & soya bean oil	ltrs/ kgs	10.2	0.25	2.55	66.3	796
Caustic soda	ltrs	12.5	0.32	4	104	1,248
Packing material	kgs/ pkts	0.17	64.1	11	283	3,400
Sub-total				665	17,210	207,600

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	350	4,200
Selling & distribution	300	3,600
Utilities (Water, power)	600	7,200
Administration	150	1,800
Rent	500	6,000
Miscellaneous expenses	150	1,800
Depreciation	118.9	1,428
Sub-total	2,169	26,028
Total Operating Costs	19,468.9	233,627

Project product costs and Price structure in $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Disinfectant Fluids	160.3	50,014	4.7	233,627	5	250,068

Profitability Analysis in US

	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	802	20,839	250,068
Less: Production and operating costs	749	19,469	233,627
Profit	53	1,370	16,441

Trade Sector

MAKING RUBBER MOULDED PRODUCTS

Introduction

This business idea is for making rubber molded products. Rubber molded products are mostly used in automobile and assembling units. Molded rubber products find extensive use in railways, automobile, and bicycles and also in many industrial and domestic appliances. The business idea aims at production of 1,300 kgs of rubber products per month. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 78,000 per year with a net profit margin of 42% and a payback period of 2 years. The total capital investment for the project is US$ 15,390.

Production Capacity

The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 36,000 kgs of rubber products per annum when operating a single shift of eight hours a day, 300 days per annum.

Technology and Process Description

Natural rubber latex is compounded with zinc oxide, anti-oxidants, paraffin wax, satiric acid, china clay, needle oil, ammonium chloride, in a rubber mixing mill. This mixture is extruded as slabs or other forms of rubber sheeting and then fed into moulds in measured quantities to the compression moulding press. These are cured by steam from a boiler.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Rubber Mixing Mill	No	1	220	220
Extruder	No	1	12,500	12500
Hot Press	No	1	300	300
Boiler	No	1	2,000	2000
Moulds	No	10	22	220
Weighing Scale	No	1	150	150
Total				15,390

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ Year
Direct costs3:						
Rubber	Kgs	0.4	50	20	520	6,240
Zinc Oxide	Litres	0.48	20	9.6	249.6	2,995
Antioxidants	Litres	0.8	10	8	208	2,496
Paraffin Wax	Kgs	0.12	30	3.6	93.6	1,123
Needle Oil	Litres	0.35	5	1.75	45.5	546
Satiric Acid	Litres	2.52	5	12.6	327.6	3,931
Ammonium Chloride	Kgs	0.22	7	1.54	40.04	480
China Clay	Kgs	0.28	8	2.24	58.24	699
Subtotal					1,543	18,511

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	400	4,800
Utilities	500	6,000
Selling and Distribution	200	2,400
Administrative expenses	200	2,400
Shelter	600	7,200
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	321	3,848
Sub-total	2,221	26,648
Total Operating Costs	3,763	45,158

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 2 year life of assets written off at 50% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	Unit Cost	Pdn/yr (US$)	Unit Price	T/ rev(US$)
Zinc sulphate	50	15,600	3	45,158	5	78,000

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	250	6,500	78,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	145	3,763	45,158
Profit	105	2,737	32,842

Sources of supply of Equipments

Equipments can be got from Eagle Co.Ltd, China and Kebeln Machinery Co. Ltd, China. They can also be got in Uganda.

Trade Sector

MAKING OF READY MADE GARMENTS - JEANS

Introduction

The business of readymade garments is increasing day by day due to changes of fashions in human life. In the RMg sector Jean pants are showing good growth in local and export market. There are a number of branded Readymade garments manufacturing Units in Uganda. These days several companies are into the business of making jeans pants and also supplementary items like buttons and zips.

Production Capacity

The production Capacity projects at least at 312,000 Garments per annum will be produced.

Production Process

The manufacturing process depends on skills of the workers. Required cloth to be cut into required sizes and design as per the measurements of the latest designs. Then the required lining, button stitching and zip are added to the semi-finished fabric and finished garments are ready for packing and marketing.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements

The total project investment cost of the project is estimated at USD 1,191 for the first year of project operation generating a revenue potential of USD 4,680,000.

Market Analysis & Projected Demand

The demand for RMg is increasing at around 18-20 % annually in the country. The popularity of jean pants is good among youths and fashion conscious public. The domestic market and the export market are growing rapidly and the unit for manufacturing can be run quite successfully if they can tap the market.

Project Costs

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Operating Costs in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Zig-zag Machine	No.	1	300	300
Iron Boxes	No.	2	80	160
Wooden racks	No.	2	73	146
Furniture	No.	3	80	240
Sewing machine	No.	1	150	150
Embroidery machine	No.	1	195	195
Total Amount				1,191

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Fabric	Mtrs	3.2	4,000	12,800	332,800	3,993,600
Threads	No.	1	200	200	5,200	62,400
Zips	No.	0.4	1,000	400	10,400	124,800
Buttons	No.	0.05	1,000	50	1,300	15,600
Sub total				13,450	349,700	4,196,400

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	500	6,000
Labour	800	9,600
Utilities (Power & Water)	1,000	12,000
Depreciation	25	298
Sub - total	2,325	27,898
Total Operating Costs	352,025	4,224,298

Project Product Costs &

Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	T/rev
Garments	1000	312,000	14	4,224,298	15	4,680,000

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	15,000	390,000	4,680,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	13,450	352,025	4,224,298
Profit	1,550	37,975	455,702

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

The Raw materials can be sourced locally from Knitting Industries such as: Picfare, Phoenix or could be imported from Italy and German.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The Government is willing to support Industrialization as its initiative for Development. There are incentives to industrialists in form of: Tax exemptions, Land, Basic infrastructure, Protectionism, Grants and long term Loans at relatively low interest rates and liberalized market.

Trade Sector

MAKING RUBBER ERASERS

Introduction

An eraser or rubber is an article of stationery that is used for removing pencil and sometimes pen writings. Erasers have a rubbery consistency and are often white or pink, although modern materials allow them to be made in any color. Many pencils are equipped with an eraser on one end. Typical erasers are made from synthetic rubber, but more expensive or specialized erasers can also contain vinyl, plastic, or gum-like materials. Other cheaper erasers can be made out of synthetic soy-based gum.

Used by school and college going students, erasers are used in addition to the common pencil erasers and some special type of erasers such as typewriter print erasers, ink erasers, etc., which are used in offices and other establishments. The project cost is US$ 3,060 producing 624,000 units annually giving estimated revenue of US $ 174,720 per year generating an annual profit of US$ 9,941.

Production process

The process essentially consists of the following steps:

i) Mixing of various ingredients of the rubber compound namely pale crepe, sulphur, white factice, whiting, zinc oxide and other chemicals and colours.

ii) Moulding the same, in the form of desired shapes and sizes. The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 2,000 rubber erasers per day.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Mixing mill	No	1	560	560
Hydraulic	No	1	160	160
Grinder machine	No	1	840	840
other tools & equipment	No	1	1,500	1500
TCs for equipment				3,060

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 2,000 rubbers.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: e materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operating costs in US$

(a) Direct material, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Rubber sheets	kgs	30	16	481	12503.4	150,041
Sulphur	kgs	16	0.32	5.12	133.12	1,597
other chemicals	ltrs	7.5	0.16	1.2	31.2	374.4
Packing material	pkts	0.6	9.62	5.8	150.072	1,801
Sub-total				492	12,817	153,814

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	250	3,000
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	300	3,600
Administration	50	600
Rent	100	1,200
Miscellaneous expenses	50	600
Depreciation	63.75	765
Sub-total	913.8	10,965
Total Operating Costs	13,732	164,779

Project product costs and Price structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	TR
Dehydrated fruits	2,000	624,000	0.3	164,779	0.3	174,720

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	560	14,560	174,720
Less: Production and operating costs	528	13,732	164,779
Profit	32	828	9,941

Market

The demand for rubber erasers is closely linked with the growth of education and industrial establishments. With the increasing number of schools, colleges, educational institutions and offices, the market for erasers is poised for growth. Hence, there exists scope for new units to tap the market.

Source of Equipment and Raw Materials

Can be locally fabricated in Uganda by Tonet Ltd kanyanya Gayaza Rd or imported.

Government Incentive

Startup costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments. Sources of Supply of Raw

Materials

All raw materials and equipments are imported.

Market Analysis

The demand for surgical gloves is big in hospitals, pharmaceuticals and research centers.

Trade Sector

MAKING EXERCISE BOOKS

Introduction

This business idea is for manufacturing and marketing of exercise books. Exercise books are stationary items required for schools, offices and other purposes. Their market structure and demand is high since they are used by all school pupils from primary to senior four. They are sold in stationary shops, markets, whole sale shops, retail shops and even on the streets.

Production Capacity

Production capacity depends on the quantity of raw materials used in production process. The business idea is based on three hundred working days, single shift of 8hr.per day. The smallest viable unit can produce 2,000 Exercise books of 96 pages per day, translating into 624,000 Exercise books of 96 pages per annum at a sales Price of US$0.25 each. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 156,000 per month, translating into US$ 1,872,000 per annum and total investment requirement is US$ 71,390 for the first year of project operation.

Technology and process Description

Manufacturing of exercise books involves use of Double Side Disc Ruling Machine size 915 mm Hand Feed with motor and starter, Paper and Board Cutting Machine hand operated, and power driven Cutting width 990 mm with mortar and starter, Wire Stitching Machine power operated with motor and starter capacity 25mm, Press 460*610mm, Offset Printing Machine complete with accessories & electrical. The production process involves ruling of lines on the paper in red & blue ink, folding of paper, cutting of paper, cutting of outer cover, printing of outer cover, folding of the outer cover & stitching of cover and pages, Inspection and packing.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements

The scale of Investment is relatively big as it involves buying many different machines and equipment.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Double side disc ruling machine	No	1	12,500	12,500
Paper and board cutting machine	No	1	9,800	9,800
Wire stitching machine	No	1	3,490	3,490
Offset printing Machine with all Electronic accessories	No	1	31,000	31,000
Working tools	Set	2	1,700	3,400
Delivery Van	No	1	11,200	11,200
Total				71,390

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ mth	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Reams of Paper (size A3)	No	5	16	80	2080	24960
Craft Paper in different colours (for covers)	No	0.85	400	340	8840	106080
Printing Ink	Liter	28	1	28	728	8736
Stitching Wires	Packet	0.5	2	1	26	312
Gum	Liter	0.81	5	4.05	105.3	1263.6
Sub-total			424	453.05	11,779	141,352

General Costs(Overheads)

Rent	1,000	12,000
Labour	625	7,500
Utilities(power)	120	1,440
Preliminary Costs	250	3,000
Miscellaneous Costs	150	1,800
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	595	7,139
Sub-total	2,740	32,879
Total Operating Costs	14,519	174,231

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 2,000 exercise books of 96 pages.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at _10% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Exercise books of 96 pages	2,000	624,000	0.3	174,231	3	1,872,000

Project Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	6000	156,000	1,872,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	558	14,519	174,231
Profit	5442	141,481	1,697,769

Market Analysis

There is ready market throughout the country as more and more children go to school. The UPE programme has boosted the numbers.

Source of Supply of Machinery, Equipments and Raw Materials

The supply of raw materials, Machinery and Equipments is procured locally although it could also be imported from countries like Japan, South Africa and Chain.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

There are low tax rates and sometimes no taxes at all on most of the industrial equipments and raw materials.

Trade Sector

MAKING DESIGNER COTTON BAGS

Introduction

Cotton bags are environmentally friendly products and can be a perfect replacement for polythene and plastic bags. The business profile is targeted towards production of 32,760 bags in the first year of operation with an initial investment fixed capital totaling to US$5,150 & estimated revenue of US$144,144 in the first year of project operation. The project is also expected to yield a net profit of 44%.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The production process involves cutting different sizes of cotton cloth pieces and then stretching them on a stretching machine. The stretched pieces are tailored into different sizes and designs using a sewing machine. Where it is necessary to include company labels and designs, they can be sewn or just printed to add value to the products.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements and Equipment

The investment scale greatly depends on the objectives of the entrepreneur and the machines production capacity. But on a relatively small scale production, the capital requirements and equipment are as tabled bellow.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Stretching Machine	No	2	300	600
Sewing Machine	No	2	1,000	2,000
Furniture	No	-	-	1,400
Art printing Machine	No	1	400	400
Other tools	No	-	-	750
Total				5,150

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct costs						
Cotton Cloth	Mtrs	2	45	90	2,340	28,080
Thread	Rolls	2	4	3	78	936
Printing Paint	Ltrs	5	7	35	910	10,920
Cotton wool	Rolls	6	10	60	1,560	18,720
Sub-total			66	188	4,888	58,656

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	533	6,400
Rent	600	7,200
Utilities	178	2,140
Selling & distribution	225	2,700
Miscellaneous expenses	146	1,750
Depreciation	107	1,288
Sub-total	1,789	21,478
Total Operating Costs	6,677	80,134

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 105 pieces of cotton bags.

2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-work days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars

Market Analysis

The market is very easy to explore as the government is trying to ban the use of polythene bags.

Project product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Designer Cotton Bags	105	32,760	3.10	80,134	4.4	144,144

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	462	12,012	144,144
Less: Pdn & Operating Costs	257	6,678	80,134
Profit	205	5,334	64,011

Government Facilities & Incentives

The government is trying to phase out environmentally unfriendly products like polythene & plastic bags and therefore any intervention that will lessen environmental degradation such as use of cotton bags will be welcomed by the government.

Trade Sector

MAKING SCOURING POWDER

Introduction

Scouring powder is a widely used household product. It is used in cleaning of metallic and ceramic products such as: tiles, toilet bawls, bathtubs & rinsing sinks etc.

Production Capacity Technology & Process

The production process involves the mixing of baking soda, salt, and borax powder in the right quantities and then the mixture is stored in an air tight container. Production capacity of 99,840kgms of scouring powder in the first year of operation and a total annual revenue of US$53,914can be realized when a total operating cost of US$32,319 is injected into the project. The net profit margin is 40% and the pay back is 1 year and 3 months

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements and Equipment

The investment scale largely depends on the production capacity and the ease with which raw materials are acquired.

The major equipment required includes the following items as tabled bellow.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total($)
Mixer	No	1	400	400
Air tight Container	No	1	500	500
Delivery Van(0.5 -tone)	No	1	4,000	4,000
Furniture & Fixture	No	-	-	1,200
Weighing Scale	No	1	200	200
Other Tools	No	-	-	1,200
Total				7,500

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Salt	Kgs	0.4	16	6	167	2,000
Borax Powder	Kgs	0.35	32	11	292	3,500
Baking Soda	Kgs	0.4	32	13	333	3,994
Packaging Materials	Pcs	0.08	160	13	333	4,000
Other materials		-	-	-	83	1,000
Sub-total			240	43	1208	14,494

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	292	3,500
Rent	267	3,200
Utilities	267	3,200
Selling & distribution	225	2,700
Cleaning & Toiletries	154	1,850
Miscellaneous expenses	125	1,500
Depreciation	156	1,875
Sub-total	1,485	17,825
Total operating Costs	2,693	32,319

1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 320kgs of scouring powder.

2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars

Market Analysis

The market exists widely in urban areas and the product can easily be supplied to supermarkets, wholesale and retail shops. Big producers such as: Mukwano Industries Ltd and Unilever Uganda Ltd may affect production costs and Price of new entrants as they produce at relatively low costs since they enjoy the economies of large scale production.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Scouring Powder	320	99,840	0.32	32,319	0.54	53,914

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	173	4,493	53,914
Less: Production& Operating Costs	104	2,693	32,319
Profit	69	1,800	21,595

Government Facilities & Incentives

Poverty eradication programs such as “Bonna Bagagawale”are aimed at financing such projects. There is also the European investment fund.

Trade Sector

MAKING PAPER ENVELOPES

Introduction

Paper envelopes are stationery products that can easily be marketed as the users and consumers are very many such as government organizations, schools, courier organizations and individual consumers.

The establishment of this project requires total operating costs of US$122, 412, generating revenue of US$ 312,000 in the first year of operation. The net profit margin is 61%.

Production Capacity, Technology &Process

A paper cutting machine is used to cut different paper pieces to sizes as wanted by the operator for the type and size of envelopes to be produced. Binding glue is then applied to the cut sides of the paper and later they are joined together. Labeling can be done thereafter. The envelopes are then packed ready for distribution.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Paper Cutting machine	No	1	250	250
Rulers	No	100	0.4	40
Pencils	No	300	0.04	12
Glue Sticks	No	125	1.6	200
Scissors	No	34	4	136
Furniture	No	-	-	300
Other tools	No	-	-	400
Total				1,338

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 5,000pieces of paper envelopes.

1. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
2. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
3. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
4. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/Yr
Direct Costs						
Wall Paper Samples	Mtrs	1.5	20	30	780	9,360
Bonded Paper	Mtrs	2	34	68	1768	21,216
Decorative Paper	Mtrs	10	22	220	5720	68,640
Printer Paper	Reams	1.5	10	15	390	4,680
Glue	Ltrs	4	3	12	312	3,744
Old Calendars Pictures	Mtrs	2	5	10	260	3,120
Other materials		-	-	-	121	1,452
Sub-total			143	355	9,351	112,212

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	250	3,000
Utilities	150	1,800
Rent	100	1,200
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Cleaning & toiletries	50	600
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	100	1,200
Sub-total	850	10,200
Total Operating Costs	10,201	122,412

Market Analysis

Stationery products have a high demand by many institutions such as: schools, Government bodies, Stationery shops, NGOS and individual buyers.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Paper Envelopes	2,500	780,000	0.08	119,884	0.4	312,000

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1000	26,000	312,000
Less: Production &Operating Costs	392	10,201	122,412
Profit	608	15,799	189,588

Government Facilities & Incentives

Some Stationery products are zero rated products.

Trade Sector

MAKING SERVIETTES

Introduction

A serviette is a small piece of table linen that is used to wipe the mouth and to cover the lap in order to protect clothing when eating. Made out of light absorbent material, napkins are soft to absorb sweat and clean the mouth. The market is constituted by individual consumers, hospitals, restaurants, homes and hotels among others. The business idea aims at production of 2,600 packets of serviettes per month which translates into 31,200 packets annually. The revenue potential is estimated at 11,180 dollars per month, translating into 134,160 dollars per year The total capital investment for the project is 3,635 dollars. The net profit margin is estimated at 29% with a payback period of 3 months.

Plant Capacity

The profiled plant is expected to produce 40,560 units (each unit with 10 packs of 50 pieces each) per annum.

Technology and Production Process

To make serviettes, a hand driven knitting machine and a yarn twister are used. The raw materials include Cotton staple yarn, absorbent thread, cotton thread, cardboard boxes and craft papers.

Cotton staple yarn is knitted into loose fabric tube, cut to required pieces of absorbent cottons with the ends of the napkins tied by thread and packed in printed polythene bags.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Hand driven Knitting Machine	No	1	3,462	3,462
Yarn Twister	No	1	173	173
Total				3,635

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Cotton staple yarn	Yarns	3	40	120	3,120	37,440
Absorbent thread	No	3	30	90	2,340	28,080
Cotton thread	Yarns	3	10	30	780	9,360
Cardboard boxes	No	0.76	5	3.8	99	1,186
Craft papers	No	1.7	15	25.5	663	7,956
Sub-total					7,002	84,022

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	250	3,000
Utilities	300	3,600
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	100	1,200
Shelter	150	1,800
Depreciation machinery	76	909
Sub-total	976	11,709
Total Operating Costs	7,978	94,673

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure $

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Plain Serviettes	70	21,840	3	66,271	4	87,360
Decorated Serviettes	30	9,360	3	28,402	5	46,800
Total	100	31,200	6	94,673	9	134,160

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	430	11,180	134,160
Less: Production and Operating Costs	303	7,889	94,673
Profit	127	3,291	39,487

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials and Equipments

All equipments and raw materials can be sourced locally.

Government Facilities and Incentives

There are a number of government programme to facilitate industrialists. Among them is Private Sector Foundation Uganda which builds capacity and develops business plans and feasibility studies for investors.

Market Analysis

The Market cuts across Individual consumers, hospitals, restaurants, homes and hotels among others. However, there are many competitors thus the need for exploiting the export market.

Trade Sector

SETTING UP A BEAUTY SALOON

Indtroduction

This business idea is aimed at setting up a Barber's shop. The idea is premised on making different hair styles and haircuts for both males and females. The business has a good market demand due to the changing fashion of hair trends among Ugandans especially the youths. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 1,560 per month which translates into US$ 18,720 per year. The total project cost is US$ 12,639 annually. The net profit margin is estimated at 36% and the payback period is 4 months.

Process Description

Depending on the customer's desired style or service being sought for.

Capital Investment Requirements in US Dollars

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Water kettle	No.	1	40	40
Towels	No.	20	1.3	26
Sink	No.	2	10	20
Aprons	No.	5	1.8	9
Furniture	No.			300
Shavers	No.	5	30	150
Fan	No.	2	52	104
Wall Styling mirrors	No.	3	20	60
Combs	Sets	3	10	30
TC of Machinery				739

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
After shave	Tins	8	1	8	208	1,664
disinfectants	Tins	4	1	4	104	1,248
Spray	Tins	15	1	15	390	4,680
Powder	Tins	2	1	2	52	624
Sub-total					754	8,216

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	15	180
(Utilities (water)	10	120
Salaries	150	1,800
renting	120	1,440
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	12	144
Sub-total	307	3,684
Total Operating costs	1,061	11,900

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 30 Customers.
Depreciation is charged on electrical equipment and furniture and assumes 2 years life of assets write off at 25% per year for all assets.
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Product Cost and Price Structure In US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Prod. Cost /year	UPx	TR
Hair cuts	30	9,360	1.2	11,900	2	18,720

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Hair cuts	60	1,560	18,720
Less Prod & Operating Costs	38	992	11,900
Profit	22	568	6,820

Market Demand

The business has a great market demand in both rural and urban areas throughout the year and a higher demand during festive seasons.

Equipment Suppliers

All these equipments can be purchase from the local market.

Risk certainty

However the risks involved include fire outbreak of fire, however this can be solved through insurance of the business.

Trade Sector

MAKING PLASTIC ROPES

Introduction

A rope is a bundle of flexible fibers twisted or braided together to increase its overall length and tensile strength. Ropes may be used for hunting, carrying, lifting, and climbing dates back to prehistoric times.

The capital investment required is US$ 13,178 generating TR of US $ 468,000 per year with an annual profit level of US $102,052. However, the payback period is estimated at 2 months.

Production technology

Fibers and filaments are first formed into yarn. The yarn is then twisted, braided, or plaited according to the type of rope being made. The diameter of the rope is determined by the diameter of the yarn, the number of yarns per strand, and the number of strands or braids in the finished rope.

Production Process

To make plastic ropes, chemists and chemical engineers must do the following on an industrial scale:

Prepare raw materials and monomers

Carry out polymerization reactions

Process the polymers into final polymer resins.

Produce finished products.

Production Capacity

Basing on the demand for plastic ropes, this plant will produce 1,000 ropes per day totaling to 26,000 ropes per month.

Raw Materials

Ropes will be made from plastics and a combination of chemicals to give them strength, which have been processed to allow them to be easily formed and extruded into long filaments.

Market Analysis & Projected Demand

The demand for plastic ropes is very high especially in the fishing, building and construction, & farming industry. Plastic ropes may also be exported to neighboring countries.

Project Costs

The project costs to establish this plant are shown in tables below:

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Delivery Van	No.	1	3,000	3000
Molding Machine	No.	1	3,000	3000
Crushing Machine	No.	1	3,000	3000
Injection Machine	No.	1	2,500	2500
Boiler	No.	1	1,500	1500
Furniture	No.	3	30	150
Weighing Scale	No.	1	28	28
Total Amount				13178

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Compounded Plastics	Kgs	0.2	3000	600	15,600	187,200
Chemicals	Litres	1.5	300	450	11,700	140,400
Sub total				1,050	27,300	327,600
General Costs (Over heads)						
Rent				500		6,000
Labour				600		7,200
Utilities (Power)				800		9,600
Repair & Servicing				500		6,000
Fuel				500		6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses				295.6		3,548
Sub - total				3,196		38,348
Total Operating Costs				30,496		365,948

Project Product & Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr$	UPx	T/rev
Ropes	1000	312,000	1.3	404,970	1.5	468,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,500	39,000	468,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1,050	30.495.6	365.948
Profit	450	8,504.4	102,052

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

The major raw material is Plastics which are purchased from local individuals at a relatively cheaper Price all over the country and chemicals used are readily available in chemical dealing industries & shops.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

Government is encouraging the recycling of plastics in a bid to minimize environmental degradation in Uganda hence availability of raw materials.

Trade Sector

RECYCLING PLASTICS

Introduction

This business idea is premised on production of 36,400 plastic products per month which translates into 436,800 products per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 21,331 per month which translates into US $ 255,975 per year. The project cost is US $ 11,028.Net profit is estimated at 72%. Payback is 3 months.

The demand for this idea is high due to the growing demand for Plastic products.

Production Process

The production process involves cleaning waste plastic, sorting plastics according to their grades, cutting to small pieces, extruding or crushing the plastics to get required sizes of granules. Chemicals are mixed with the crushed plastic to reinstate its originality.
The mixture is then put into a boiler, melted before transfer into the injection machine that sends it to the molding machine. The finished product is removed from the molds, taken for trimming and packed.

Capital Investment Requirements in US $

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Weighing scale	No.	1	28	28
Molding machine	No.	1	3,000	3,000
Injection machine	No.	1	2,500	2,500
Boiler	No.	1	1,500	1,500
Crushing machine	No.	1	3,000	3,000
Hand tools	No.	20	50	1000
TC of Machinery				11,028

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ year
Plastics/scrap	tones	250	1	250	6,500	78,000
Chemicals (PVC/ DBP)	Ltrs	0.5	20	10	260	3,120
Sub-total					6,760	81,120

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	150	1,800
(Utilities (water)	15	180
Salaries	350	4,200
Renting	200	2,400
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	834	10,005
Sub-total	1,549	18,585
Total Operating costs	8,309	99,705

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 500 Sealing Wax
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off of 25% per year for all assets
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product

Project product costs and Price structure $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Prod. Cost /year	UPx	TR
Ladies shoes	200	62,400	0.2	14,244	1.5	93,600
Soles	200	62,400	0.2	12,480	1.5	93,600
Front heels	500	156,000	0.2	31,200	0.5	78,000
Hind Heals	300	93,600	0.2	18,720	0.3	28,080
Sandals	200	62,400	0.2	12,480	1	62,400
	1,400	436,800		31,200		355,680

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			TR
Ladies shoes	300	7,800	93,600
Soles	300	7,800	93,600
Front heels	250	6,500	78,000
Hind Heals	90	2,340	28,080
Sandals	200	5,200	62,400
Less: Prod & Operating Costs	320	8,309	99,705
Profit	820	21,331	255,975

Market

There is a growing demand for Plastic products across the country. Plastic products are also sold to the neighboring countries such as: Rwanda, Burundi and Congo. Crushed materials of plastics can also be sold to other big companies in form of raw materials.

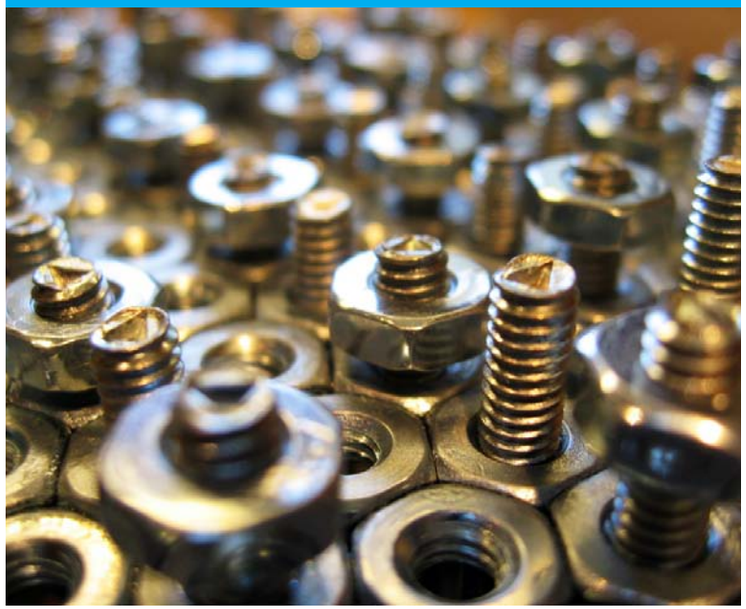
Government Incentives Available

Government is encouraging the development of small scale industries in a bid to curb poverty and create employment.

Suppliers

Plastics are purchased from local individuals at a relatively cheaper Price all over the country. Some of the machinery needed can be fabricated locally.

Trade Sector



BOLTS AND NUTS

Introduction

A bolt is a cylindrical piece of metal that fastens objects together while nut is a hexagonal or square piece with a threaded hole at the centre. Nuts and bolts have a high market demand in the industrial sector.The business idea aims at production of 2,600 kilograms of bolts and nuts per month. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 241,800 per year with a sales margin of 10%. The total capital investment for the project is US$ 19,113.

Production Capacity

The envisaged plant will have a capacity of 100 kilograms of bolts and nuts per day when operating a single shift of eight hours a day for 300 days within a year.

Production process

The head of the bolt is formed after feeding steel rod into a double stroke cold header machine. Later, using a bolt head trimmer, the bolt is machined to square or hexagonal shape and the threads are cut on a thread-rolling machine. For nuts, steel rods are fed into an automatic nut forking machine and the nuts in a semi-finished form are then fed into a tapping machine for internal threading.

Scale of investment

Capital requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Grinder	No	1	750	750
Sealing machine	No	5	31	155
Weighing machine	No	2	80	160
Filling machine	No	2	2000	2000
Delivery Van	No	1	7,000	7,000
Trays	No	25	3	75
Fermenting materials	No	10	3	30
Dark shade	No	1	1,500	1,500
Furniture & Fixture	set	5	400	2,000
Other tools	No	-	-	840

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
MS Rounds	Kgs	8	100	400	10,400	124,800
Pickling Chemicals	Kgs	7	20	140	3,640	43,680
Packaging Materials	Pieces	0.2	50	10	260	3,120
Subtotal					14,300	171,600

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	400	4,800
Utilities	200	2,400
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	150	1,800
Shelter	400	4,800
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	398	4,778
Sub-total	1,648	19,778
Total Operating Costs	15,948	191,378

Project product Costs and Price Structure $

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/yr	UPx	T/ revenue
Bolts	50	15,600	6	95,689	8	117,000
Nuts	50	15,600	6	95,689	8	124,800
Total	100	31,200		191,378		241,800

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	775	20,150	241,800
Less: Production and Operating Costs	613	15,948	191,378
Profit	162	4,202	50,422

Government Facilities and Incentives

The Government has liberalized the economy and encouraged people to invest in industrial set up through incentives like low tax rates and deferred tax payments.

Sources of Supply of Equipment

All equipment can be got from the local market at lower costs.

Trade Sector

LEATHER PURSES

Introduction

Real leather purses are made out of animal hides, fish skins. It is a garget for keeping money and other documents. It is commonly known as money purse wallet simply because people use it to keep in their money in the pockets of the handbags.

Production Capacity and Process

The production capacity per day is 500 pieces of leather purses and monthly production is about 13,000 purses, which translates into an annual production of 156,000 pieces of Leather purses/wallets. The Price per leather wallet is US$ 3.5 and this means US$ 1,750 gross revenue per day hence monthly gross revenue US$ 45,500 which translates into annual gross revenue of US$ 54600.

Technology and Process of Production

This business idea involves the use of strap cutting machine, stitching machine and working tools. The process involves the strap cutting, stitching, dying and designing the product as well as fixing fasteners and punching zips.

Capital Investments Requirements in US$

Capital Investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Sewing machine	Number	2	520	1,040
Leather tarning Machine	Number	1	880	880
Strap cutting	Number	1	944	944
Punching Zips	No.	1	630	630
Other equipment		1	520	520
Sub-total				4,014
Land		2	5,000	10,000
Total Investment				14,014

Production and operating costs in US$

Cost item	@/dy	Qty/dy	Cost/ dy	Cost/ mnth	Cost/yr
Direct Costs					
Turned leather	12	100	1200	31,200	374,400
Dye	3	30	90	2,340	28,080
Threads	0.8	120	96	2,496	29,952
Subtotal	15.8	250	1,386	36,036	432,432

General Costs (Overheads)

Administration expenses	542	6,500
Labour	2,250	27,000
Utilities	650	7,800
Rent	700	8,400
Selling & Distribution	300	3,600
Depreciation	84	1,004
Miscelleneous	208	2,500
Subtotals	4,734	56,804
Total operating Costs	40,770	489,236

Market Analysis

It is projected that leather purses have a ready market in Uganda and East African countries because of their high quality despite the competition with bark cloth purses which are not durable.

Project product costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/year	@	Prodn/ year	UPx	Rev
Lether purse	500	156,000	3.14	489,236	3.5	546,000

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	1,750	45,500	546,000
Less: Production operating costs	1,568	40,770	489,236
Profit	182	4,730	56,765

Sources of Supply of Machinery, Equipment and Raw Materials

Machinery is available on the local market along Entebbe road or can be imported from China and India while raw materials can be bought locally from the industrial area in Kampala and from Uganda Leather tanning Industry Limited in Jinja.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING SPRAY PAINTING

Introduction

Spray painting is a technique where a device sprays a coating (paint, ink, vanish) through the air onto a surface. It leaves the surface uniform and bright, and above all, gives the product an elegant look. It protects the metal from rusting and makes it weather proof. The business idea aims at creation of 1,560 job works per annum with persons spraying cars. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 24,700 per month, translating into US$ 234,000 per year with a sales profit of $ 23,446 the total capital investment for the project is US$ 3,434.

The profiled project has a minimum capacity of 1,560 job works per annum.

Technology and Production Process

The equipment used includes: an Air Compressor, a Spray Gun and an HVLP Paint Sprayer and other equipments. The raw materials are paint hardener and thinner. Paint is poured in the spraying gun and sprayed uniformly with the help of a compressor.

Capital requirements in US $

Capital Investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Air compressor	No	1	2,450	2,450
Spray gun	No	1	235	235
HVLP Paint	No	1	499	499
Other equipment	Number	1	50	250
Total				3,434

Production and operating costs in US $

Cost item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Cost/ day	Cost/ month	Cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Paint	liters	30.0	10	300	7,800	93,600
Hardener	liters	25.0	5	125	3,250	39,000
Thinner	liters	11.5	10	115	1,708	20,496
Subtotal		66.5	25	540	12,758	153,096

General Costs(Overheads)

Administration expenses	542	6,500
Labour	2,083	25,000
Utilities	650	7,800
Rent	1,000	12,000
Selling & Distribution Expenses (Advertising)	233	2,800
Depreciation	72	859
Miscellaneous	208	2,500
Subtotals	4,747	56,959
Total operating Costs	17,546	210,555

Project product costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ year	@	Prod./ year	UPx	Revenue
Saloon car	5	1,560	134.97	210,555	150	234,000

Profitability Analysis

Profitability item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	750	19,500	234,000
Less: Production operating costs	675	17,546	210,555
Profit	75	1,954	23,446

Sources of Supply of Equipments

All equipments are imported, but could also be got from the local market from places such as: Casement (U) Limited. Materials that can be got from Uganda include: Sadoline paint and other local paint manufacturers.

Market Analysis

Apart from being used in the normal construction procedures, this technique can be employed for painting steel furniture, two wheelers, three wheelers and tractors. This is most suitable in places where automobiles and tractors are aplenty.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The Government is willing to support industrialization in Uganda through; Tax exemptions, Land, Basic infrastructure, Grants, long term Loans and liberalized market.

Trade Sector

MAKING PRINTED SHOPPING BAGS

Introduction

Shopping bags or carrying bags are made from LD/LLDPE plastic, which are used by traders and business houses with their firm names printed in multi –colours using off set printers. This project involves capital of US$153,638 which in return brings in gross profits of US$112,320 with a profit margin of US$ 23,030 per annum. The bags are not only convenient, but are also a means of advertising and sales promotion. What is proposed here is to set up plant to make printed shopping bags, which are environmentally friendly since they can be recycled.

Production Capacity The proposed plant would have a minimum capacity of 150 tonnes per annum. The shopping bag production capacity is about 89,290 units of bags per annum.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

LD/LLDPE mixture after feeding to the blown film extruder, are melted and pumped out in the form of a tube, which is blown into a bubble and collapses to form a lay flat. The lay flat is given corona treatment and printed in flex printing machine. The film is converted into a bag by attaching a handle and sealing the bottom.

Capital Investments requirements in US$

Capital Investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Film Blowing machine	No	1	1,100	1,100
Printing Machine	No	1	580	580
Rocker Hydraulic pressure cutting	No	1	944	944
Paper bag making machine	No	1	830	830
Other equipment		1	520	520
Total				3,974

Production and operating costs in US $

Cost item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Cost/ day	Cost/ month	Cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Turned leather	Kg	0.8	50	40	1,040	12,480
Dye	ltrs	0.5	20	10	260	3,120
Water	ltrs	0.6	10	6	1,708	20,496
Subtotal		1.9	80	56	3,008	36,096

General overheads

Administration expenses	542	6,500
Labour	2,083	25,000
Utilities	650	7,800
Rent	650	7,800
Selling & Distribution Expenses	217	2,600
Depreciation	83	994
Miscellaneous	208	2,500
Subtotals	4,433	53,194
Total operating Costs	7,441	89,290

Project product costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Prodn/ yr	UPx	TR
Shoping bags	600	187,200	0.5	89,290	0.6	112,320

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability item	Per day	Per month	Per yr
Revenue	360	9,360	112,320
Less: Production operating costs	286	7,441	89,290
Profit	74	1,919	23,031

Sources of Supply of Machinery and Equipment and Raw Materials

Blown film extruder, air compressor, pumps, printing machine flexography/rotogravure, bag making machine, and the raw materials used are Printing ink, LD/LLDPE granules and handles. These machines can be imported from China although they can also be got from our local market on Entebbe road.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The manufacturers are allowed to recover their start-up cost to the tune of 25% of their expenditure in the year of income for four years and initial allowance of 50% of cost base for eligible property in areas of Kampala, Namanve, Entebbe, Njeru and Jinja while 75% of cost base of those outside specified areas. Such initial cost is allowed for tax purposes.

Trade Sector

COTTON MOSQUITO NETS

Introduction

This profile envisages the establishment of a plant that will manufacture Cotton mosquito nets based on the production capacity of 450 nets per day. Mosquito nets are a natural alternative to toxic chemical sprays as a method of protection against mosquitoes, moths, sand flies and other insects. The 100% cotton muslin netting provides an enhanced sleeping environment due to its natural fibres and is superior to nylon or polyester mosquito nets. It also allows for a safe and comfortable nights sleep.

Production Process

The manufacturing process of making mosquito nets goes through cutting the fabric/material according to the required size and design, which is then followed by sewing.

Equipment:

- Sewing machine
- Embroidery machine
- Zig zag machine
- Other accessories

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Sewing machine	No	3	375	1,125
Embroidery machine	No	1	129	129
Zig zag machine	No	2	172	344
Other accessories	No	1	107	107
Total				1,705

source: Chinese market

Production and operation costs

Cost item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Cost/ day	Cost/ month	Cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Cloth	mtrs	1.6	900	1,440	37,440	449,280
Thread	pcs	0.5	3,000	1,500	39,000	468,000
Other Materials	pcs	-	-	-	1,708	20,496
Subtotal		2	3,900	2,940	78,148	937,776

General Costs

Administration expenses	708	8,500
Labour	2,667	32,000
Utilities	650	7,800
Rent	1,000	12,000
Selling & Distribution	542	6,500
Depreciation	36	426
Miscelleneous	375	4,500
Subtotals	5,977	71,726
Total operating Costs	84,125	1,009,502

Project product costs and Price structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	pdn/yr	UPx	Revenue
Mosquito nets	450	140,400	7.2	1,009,502	7.6	1,067,040

Profitability analysis in US $

Profitability item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	3,420	88,920	1,067,040
Less: Production operating costs	3,236	84,125	1,009,502
Profit	184	4,795	57,538

Sources of Supply of Raw materials

The Raw materials can be sourced locally from Knitting Industries such as: Picfare, Nytil, Phoenix, but could also be imported from Italy, German, and China.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The Government has waved off taxes from the mosquito nets, and on top of that investors are allowed to recover startup cost in four years at a rate of 25%. If the factory is located in prescribed areas of Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Namanve, Njeru initial costs to the tune of 50% are allowed while for the rest of areas in Uganda 75% initial costs are allowed.

Trade Sector

SHOE REPAIRING

Introduction

Shoes are important accessories put on by all categories of people, from babies, children and adults. Sered with. Find a perfect shoe, find out how and what to do when something goes wrong and you need to repair it. This can be a viable venture because nobody wants to move with worn-out, torn, cut, or broken shoes. This project cost US$ 1030 working on about 436800 repairs annually and yielding annual revenues estimated at US $ 13104.

Process, Capacity and Technology

Item	Units	Qty	cost	Total
Leather stitching machine	No	2	425	850
stitching needles	No	10	3	25
foot frames	No	5	5	25
Boards	No	3	5	15
Shelves and Racks	No	2	15	30
Tables	No	2	25	50
Other Cutting instruments	No	10	3	30
Brushes	No	4	1	4
Hammers	No	4	2	8
TC of Machinery & Tools				1,030

The process of repairing shoes is not out straight because depending on the extent of damage on the shoes. These could be broken heels and worn out soles, stitching, faded leather, loose straps or buttons or buckles or fasteners etc.

These determine what to be followed when doing repairs. The capacity 300 shoes per month and the technology involved is locally invented and therefore very affordable.

Capital Investment Requirement in $

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of 300 repairs
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and all other costs that directly go into production of a product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operating costs in US$

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Fabric	Mtrs	3	0.96	2.88	74.88	89
Synthetic	Mtrs	1.2	0.32	0.384	9.984	120
Leather	Mtrs	7	1.28	8.96	232.96	2,796
Threads	Rolls	10	0.2	2	52	625
Nails	kgs	2.6	0.01	0.026	0.676	8.112
Glue	ltrs	6	0.01	0.06	1.56	18.72
Sub-total				14.31	372.06	4,465.7

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	350	4,200
Selling & distribution	50	600
Utilities (Water, power)	35	420
Rent	150	1,800
Miscellaneous expenses	75	900
Depreciation	21.4	257.5
Sub-total	681	8,178
Total Operating Costs	10534	12,6434

Project product costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty /yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Repairs	1400	436,800	0.1	43,680	0.3	13,104

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	42	1,092	13,104
Less: Production and operating costs	41	1053.6	12,644
Profit	1	38	460

Market Analysis

New Shoes are quite expensive and with our terrain and broken walk ways, shoes get damaged quite often and thus need to repair them. These clinics therefore are often jammed with customers.

Source of Machinery:

Locally fabricated by Tonet Ltd Kanyanya Gayaza Rd, Tree Shade Ltd, Mwanga II Road Kisenyi Kampala and can also be sourced from China and India. Raw materials are locally available.

Government Incentives:

U.I.A provides guidelines on investment, government incentives, taxes and security matters.

Trade Sector

MAKING MOSQUITO COIL

Introduction:

Mosquito coil is mosquito repelling incense usually shaped into a spiral; and typically made from a dried paste of pyrethrum powder. The coil is usually held at the center of the spiral, suspending it in the air, or wedged by two pieces of fireproof nettings to allow continuous smoldering. Burning usually begins at the outer end of the spiral and progresses slowly toward the centre of the spiral, producing a mosquito-repellent smoke. A typical mosquito coil can measure around 15 cm in diameter and lasts up to 8 hours. Mosquito coils are widely used in Asia, Africa, and South America. The Production capacity is 1404000 boxes per year bringing estimated revenue of US$ 82240 annually having invested US$ 6340

Government Incentive

Initial allowance 70% granted on actual cost base of plant and machinery for industries located elsewhere in Uganda.

Market

There is good market potential because mosquitoes are a menace and malaria prevalence is quite high. A mosquito coil requires no electricity and is affordable in rural areas.

Capital Investment Requirement in US$

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Powder blending machine	No	1	1000	1000
Crushing & Kneading machine	No	1	1700	1700
Extrusion Machine vessel with stirrer	No	2	900	1800
Cutting Machine with blower	No	2	850	1700
Rota stamping Machine	No	1	40	40
Tube filling machine	No	1	100	100
TC of tools				6340

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 32.1 Kgs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Pyrethrum	Kgms	2	3	6	156	1,872
Deodar sawdust	ltrs	2.2	0.2	0.44	11.4	137.28
Maida wood bark	ltrs	1.3	0.13	0.169	4.3	52.72
pyrethrum oleoresin	Pkts	1.5	31	46.5	1,209	14,508
Citronella oil	ltres	2.4	0.32	0.768	20.1	240
Benzoic acid	ltres	90	0.16	14.4	374	4,493
Packaging boxes	kgs	3.6	3	10.8	281	3,370
Other materials / chemicals	Ltrs	45	1	45	1,170	14,040
Sub-total	-	-	-	124	3,226.00	38,712.02

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	1,200	14,400
Selling & distribution	250	3,000
Utilities (Water, power)	900	10,800
Rent	500	6,000
Miscellaneous expenses	150	1,800
Depreciation	132.08	1,585
Sub-total	3,132	37,585
Total Operating Costs	6,358	76,297

Project product cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty / day	Qty /yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr($)	UPx	TR($)
Mosquito Coils	4,500	1,404,000	0.2	280,800	0.3	84,240

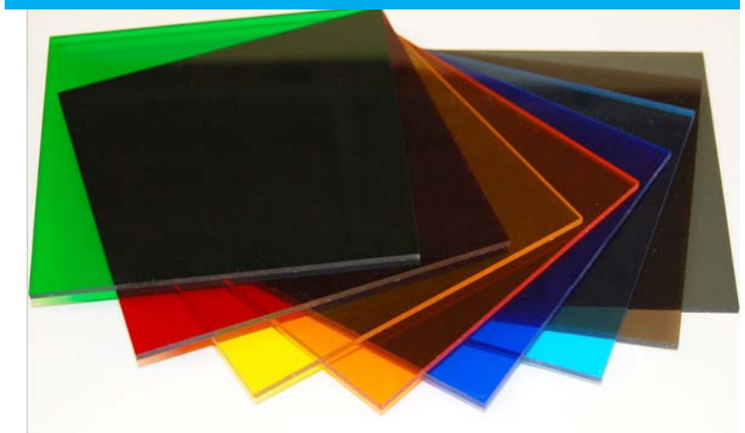
Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	270	7,020	84,240
Less: Production and operating costs	244.5	6,358	76,297
Profit	25.5	662	7,943

Source of Machinery and materials

Local fabricators can provide the raw materials such as: Tree shade Ltd, Mwanga II road –Kisenyi, Kampala or Tonet Ltd Kanyanya, Gayaza road or John Lugendo Co. Ltd, Ndeeba Masaka Rd. email lugendojohn07@yahoo.com. Kenya and the local market will provide raw materials.

Trade Sector



MAKING ACRYLIC SHEETS

Introduction

Acrylic sheet are used in manufacturing of scales, set square stencils, transparent covers of instruments, neon and fancy lighting signboards, fancy tables, storage boxes, floppy diskette, shelves for audio cassettes and other novelty items. They have good weather resistance with highly durable optical clarity, high strength-to-weight ratio, good dimensional stability, good thermo-formability, etc. it costs US$ 15950 with a capacity 31200kg annually and estimated revenues are US$ 433056 per annum

Production process

In manufacturing process, a mixture of regenerated and virgin methyl methacrylate monomer is used to affect economy of operation. To obtain the regenerated polymer, the acrylic scrap is heated with certain chemicals to about 4000- 4500 C in a mild steel distillation still placed on a open fire or a furnace and fitted with a condenser and collecting flask. The heating operation results in cracking polymetyl methacrylate into crude methyl methacrylate monomer, which, after vaporizing, gets condensed and is collected in a tank, is redistilled to obtain the pure regenerated monomer.

A mixture of the virgin monomer and regenerated monomer is mixed with the desired catalyst of benzyl peroxide and heated. After a desired degree of polymerization, the viscous mass is cooled, mixed with pearl essence colours and poured into moulds. The moulds are filled with pre-polymerization mass and heated, finally they are dipped in a hot water bath to complete the polymerization. On complete polymerization, the sheets are cut into required sizes and covered with paper sheets.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Acrylic scrap depolmerization unit	No	1	2,000	2,000
SS distillation still	No	2	1,000	2,000
Coal fired boiler	No	2	3,200	6,400
Water storage tanks	No	2	550	1100
Glass sheet moulds	No	1	2,000	2,000
Acrylic sheet cutter machine	No	1	1250	1250
Water circulation pumps	No	4	300	1,200
TC of Machinery & Tools				15,950

Production and Operating costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Acrylic scrap	kgs	70	3.21	225	5842	70,106
Methyl methacrylate monomer	ltrs	45	0.16	7.2	187.2	2,246
Benzyl peroxide	ltrs	37	0.1	3.7	96.2	1154.4
calcium chloride	kgs	20	0.96	19.2	499.2	5,990
Pearl essence& Colour	ltrs	7	0.22	1.54	40.04	480.48
Stearic acid	ltrs	70	0.31	21.7	564.2	141
Packaging material	pkts	4	3.21	12.8	334	4,006
Sub-total				293	7,607	84,652

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	1,200	14,400
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	500	6,000
Administration	100	1,200
Rent	400	4,800
Miscellaneous expenses	150	1,800
Depreciation	332.33	3,988
Sub-total	2,782	33,388
Total Operating Costs	10,388.8	118,040

Project product costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Acrylic Sheets	100	31,200	3.47	108,264	4	433,056

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	1388	36,088	433,056
Less: Production and operating costs	378.33	9,837	118,040
Profit	1009.7	26,251	315,016

Source of Equipment

It can be locally made by Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya, Gayaza Rd or imported.

Trade Sector

MAKING RUBBER BALLONS

Introduction

The proposed Business Idea is to set up a plant for making and marketing of rubber balloons. Balloons are colorful rubber items produced in different sizes, patterns, designs, and shapes. Rubber balloons are play materials for children of all age groups and are also used for decorative purposes. They can be marketed through retail outlets, Stationary Shops, Fancy Stores and Gift Shops. This business idea is premised on production of 46800kgs per month which translates into 3900kgs per annum. The revenue potential is estimated at US$120058 per month translating into US$1,440,698 per annum with a sales margin of 5% and a total investment requirement is US$ 9856 for the first year of project operation.

Production Process

The latex is prepared, compounded, dipped and the film is dried and beading made with the help of moulds, through dipping and vulcanizing, the latex is stripped off, which gives the finished product; whereby a packet of 100 units of rubber balloons in different colours and sizes is ready for dispatch

Capital investment requirement in us$

Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
De-ammoniating Vessel	No	1	400	400
Pot mill	No	1	250	275
Paddle Mixer	No	1	250	250
Dipping ace	No	2	350	700
Packing Machine	No	1	600	600
Weighing Balance	No	1	150	150
Delivery Van	No	1	8000	8,000
Total				10,375

Operating cost in us $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ month	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Latex	kg	1.5	1,000	1,500	39,000	468,000
Chemicals and dyes	kg	2	200	400	80,000	960,000
Packing Materials	No	1.2	10	12	312	3,744
Sub-total			1,210	1,912	119,312	1,431,744

General Operating Costs (Overheads)

Rent	50	600
Labour	180	2,160
Utilities(Power)	100	1,200
Preliminary costs	100	1,200
Miscellaneous Costs	100	1,200
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	216.16	2,594
Sub-total	746.16	8,954
Total Operating Costs	120,058	1,440,698

1,000 Kilograms of Rubber Balloons and it is assumed that each kilogram contains 50 Rubber balloons and each balloon is sold at US$0.035 on the wholesale market.
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project cost and Price structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Balloons	1,800	561,600	1.5	842,400	1.75	1,474,200

Profitability analysis table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	4,725	122,850	1,474,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	4,618	120,058	1,440,698
Profit	107	2,792	33,502

Market Analysis

Rubber balloons have a steady demand in the market since they are used in all occasions especially for decorations.

Source of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials (Latex Rubber) can be imported from countries like Ghana and Liberia while equipment can be imported from India and China.

Government Incentives Available.

Government is encouraging small scale businesses and income generating activities to eradicate poverty through financial institutions which provide soft loans to the investors. Organizations like Private Sector Foundation Uganda are channels through which subsidies and free advisory services are given.

Trade Sector

MAKING SPINDLE TAPES

Introduction

Spindle tapes are mainly used in textile industries where spindles do run at a very high speed with minimum vibrations. Perfect spindle tapes are ideal for cotton, woolen, worsted & synthetic fiber spinning.

The Project cost is US$42,006 bringing revenue estimates of US$139,994 from production capacity of 700128 rolls annually.

These tapes exhibit, Permanent anti static behavior, are energy saving, high resistance to abrasion and easy to join. With increased focus on increasing local textile output, and the advent of institutions like Nytile and phoenix textiles plus the successful accessing of foreign markets especially through new trade policies, the demand for spindle tapes is also increasing.

Production process, capacity, technology

The main production process consists of yarn preparation, and weaving. Yarn, nylon or cotton obtained in the form of cones from spinning mills is transferred into weaver's beam using the warping machine and bobbins using the pin winding machine. The beaver's beam is mounted on the multi- station power loom which constitutes warp.

Bobbins are fed into the power loom through shuttles and this constitutes weft. Tape is woven by the interlacing of weft and warp. This is done mechanically by the power loom. After the tape is made, it is inspected, measured and rolled by the automatic tape rolling machine. The plant at the start of production has a minimum output of 700,000 meters each year. This is equal to 14,000 rolls each of 50 meters length, and working 26 days in a month

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Qty	Price	Total
Sectional warping machine	1	4,500	4,500
Pirn winding machines	1	3,200	3,200
Multi-station power loom	2	4,900	9,800
Automatic tape rolling machine	1	3,200	3,200
TC of tools			20,700

Production and Operation costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Cotton Yarn	Mtrs	0.21	19.2	4	105	1259.9
Nylon Yarn	Mtrs	0.6	25.6	15	400	4,800
Chemicals	Ltrs	45	0.16	7.2	187	2,246
Sub-total				26.6	692	8,306

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	1,000	12,000
Selling & distribution	200	2,400
Utilities (Water, power)	200	2,400
Administration Expenses	400	4,800
Rent	500	6,000
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	431	5,175
Sub-total	2,831	33,975
Total Operating Costs	3,523	42,006

Project product cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Spindles	2,244	699,972	0.1	38,700	0.2	139,994

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	449	11,666	139,994
Less: Production and operating costs	134	3,501	42,006
Profit	314	8,166	97,988

Market

Spindle tapes have great market in the textile sector. Therefore, supply should be made to those industries, which deal in textile production. Potential for export exists in the long run especially with the advent of the AGOA act which promotes the export of textile materials to the USA. However, with the growth of the local textile industry, there is market locally for the tapes.

Source of machinery and Raw materials

All the machinery can only be imported while materials to be used can be got locally but also some can be imported.

Government intervention

75% initial allowance granted in the first year of production on the cost base of plant and machinery for industries elsewhere in Uganda. Startup costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments.

Trade Sector

REXENE WORKS (BICYCLE CARRIER SEATS)

Introduction

This business idea is for the production and marketing of Rexene products, Rexene finds a wide application ranging from being used as seat covers to covering material. Rexene works include: bicycle carrier seats that are used in transportation of people. As Rexene products are cost effective, flexible and long lasting, there is a good demand for Rexene products that is untapped. The production capacity is estimated at 140 seats per day, total operating costs are estimated at US$ 142,827 per year and revenue estimates at US$ 213988 per year.

Production Process

After creating patterns, Rexene is put along with a suitable cloth lining stitched along with the needed fittings like, sisal roll plywood sponge and glue etc. The Rexene material can also be used for making two-wheeler seats covers, using the same machines.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Qty	@	Amount
Sewing machine with 1/4 horse power	3	1,850	5,550
Other tools		1,000	1,000
TCs on Equipments			6,550

Production and operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Sponge (21/2x6)	fts	1.05	60	63	1638	19,656
Sisal	Rolls	3	2	6	156	1872
Glue	Ltrs	5.2	3	15.6	405.6	4,867
Threads	sets	2.15	2	4.3	111.8	1,342
Plywood	Mtrs	11.5	30	345	8,970	107,640
Sub-total			97	433.9	11,281	135,377

Utilities (water and power)	50	600
Labour	250	3,000
Rent	100	1,200
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Administration costs	25	300
Depreciation (Asset write off)Expenses)	136.5	1,638
Sub -total	621	7,450
Total Operating Costs	11,902	142,827

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 150 bicycle carrier seats
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product

Project product cost nd Price structurein US

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Bicycle carrier seats	140	43,680	2.13	93,038	2.3	213,988

Profitability analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	685.85	17,832	213,988
Less production and operating Costs	457.7	11,902	142,827
Profit	19	484	5,810

Market Analysis

A relatively low cost process, products made out of rexene have tremendous market potential. Preferred by many, Rexene products have high demand.

Sources of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials are available in markets and equipment can be sourced from China North Machine (U) co.ltd. Plot 24 Jinja Rd opp. Bank of Africa.

Government Facilities and Incentive Available

The Government is willing to promote this sector through provision of: Tax exemptions, Land, Basic infrastructure, Grants and long term Loans at relatively low interest rates and a liberalized market.

Trade Sector

SYNTHETIC GEM CUTTING AND POLISHING

Introduction

This business idea is for cutting and polishing synthetic gem. . Synthetic gems are widely used in preparation of imitation jewelry and also in decorative jewelry, fancy articles, mirrors, slip-ons, ready-made garments and bitenge. The business idea aims at production of 5,000 units per month which translates into 60,000 units annually. The revenue potential is estimated at $US 10,055 per month, translating into $ 120,660 per year with a sales margin of 15%. The total capital investment for the project is $ 6,860.

Technology and Production Process

The Tools and Equipments used include: a slicing machine, a performing machine, faceting machine, tools and other items and office furniture. The raw materials are cutting plates and synthetic gems.

The rough gem crystal is cut on a thin steel plate and is fed with real diamond dust mixed with water. The work done in cutting the rough gem crystal gives deep horizontal and vertical cuts on the rough gem which are chiseled and hammered out to get a fine gem.

Due to its fragile nature, it breaks into rough coned pieces. The rough pieces are mounted with a pitch and shell on the edge of bamboo stick, which is pressed against rough carborundum wheels. Finally, proper facing and polishing of rough-cut pieces is done by using grinding lap made of gun metal, copper, lead, etc.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment item	Qty	@	Amount
Slicing machine	1	1,280	1,280
Performance machine	1	700	700
Faceting machine	1	3,380	3,380
Office Furniture	4	800	3,200
Others	1	500	500
Total			9,060

Production and operation costs in us $

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Cost/ day	Cost/ month	Cost/ yr
Direct Costs Cutting plate	pcs	12	19	228	5,928	71,136
Synthetic Gems	pcs	10	19	190	4,940	59,280
Other Materials	pcs	-	-	0	1,708	20,496
Subtotal		22	38	418	12,576	150,912

General Costs

Admin.expenses	500	6,000
Labour	2,500	30,000
Utilities	650	7,800
Rent	1,000	12,000
Selling & Distribution	542	6,500
Depreciation	189	2,265
Miscelleneous	375	4,500
Subtotals	5,755	69,065
Total operating Costs	18,331	219,977

Projected Monthly Revenue

Project product costs and Price structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Prodn/ year	UPx	Revenue
Jewerly Rings	150	46800	4.7	219,977	5.5	257,400

Market Analysis

Synthetic gems are widely used in preparation of imitation jewelry, decorative/fancy articles, mirrors, slip-on and ready-made garments. Apart from domestic market, synthetic gems can also be exported.

Sources of Supply of Equipments and Raw Materials

The equipments and raw materials can be imported.

Trade Sector

MAKING CLEANING POWDER

Introduction

This business idea is for making cleaning powder. The cleaning powder, manufactured in different qualities and grades, is mainly used for cleaning stainless steel utensils, glassware, ceramic ware and flooring etc. In addition to households, the bulk users of cleaning powders are hotels, canteens and commercial organizations.

The business idea aims at production of 15,600 kgs of cleaning powder annually. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 255,840per year with a net profit margin of 19% and a payback period of 4 months. The total capital investment for the project is US$ 9,250.

Production Process

Soda ash and acid slurry are mixed in required proportion and left for an hour. Subsequently, this is mixed with calcite powder, fragrance and grounded to fine powder and packed for marketing.

Scale of Investment

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Ribbon blending machine	No	1	7,500	7,500
Weighing balance	No	1	500	500
Sealing machine	No	1	300	300
Bag Sealing machine	No	1	500	500
Containers	No	10	45	450
Total				9,250

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/yr1
Direct costs3:						
Dolomite	Kgs	0.49	50	24.5	637	7644
Acid slurry	Litres	1.89	10	12	309	3709
Soda Ash	Kgs	1.27	10	12.7	330.2	3962.4
Tri-sodium phosphate	Kgs	55	10	550	14300	171600
Sub-total					15,576	186,916

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	500	6,000
Utilities	400	4,800
Selling and Distribution	200	2,400
Administrative expenses	150	1,800
Shelter	300	3,600
Depreciation Expenses	193	2,313
Sub-total	1743	20,913
Total Operating Costs	17,319	207,829

Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure in US

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/yr	UPx	Total revenue
Cleaning powder	50	15,600	13.32	207,829	16.4	255,840

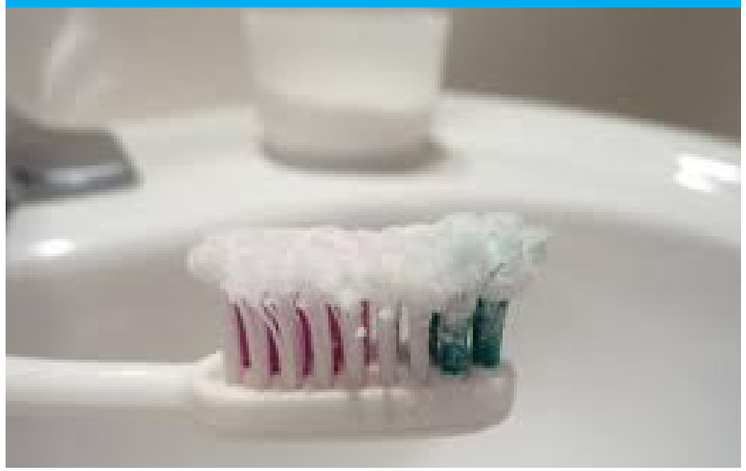
Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	820	21,320	255,840
Less: Production and Operating Costs	666	17,319	207,829
Profit	154	4,001	48,011

Sources of Supply of Equipments

All equipments can be obtained in Uganda.

Trade Sector



MAKING TOOTHPOWDER

Introduction

This business idea is for the production and marketing of toothpowder. Tooth powder is healthy for teeth and gums and will leave your mouth feeling super clean and your breath smelling good. Toothpaste simply adds binder agents and water, turning the powder into a paste that has a cleaner feeling and more easily coats the teeth. The TR is estimated at US$62,400per year with a net profit of 51% and a payback period of 2 years and 5 months. The total investment cost of US$15,555per year.

Production Process

Combine three tablespoons of baking soda, one tablespoon salt, and four drops of clove oil in glass or metal bowl. Use a spoon to mix well, mashing mixture against the sides of the bowl to ensure that oil is well distributed. To use powder, place a teaspoonful in the palm of your hand and pick up with a moistened toothbrush and Store powder in small, air-tight jar.

Capital investment requirements USD

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Distillation unit	no	1	620	620
Toothpaste filling machine	no	1	1,275	1275
Baby boiler	no	1	2,295	2295
Grinder	no	1	120	120
Crimping machine with hand operated	no	1	945	945
Van	no	1	9,000	9000
Drier	no	1	1,300	1300
Total cost on machinery				15,555

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost / day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost year
Baking soda	kg	1.5	5	7.5	195	2,340
Table salt	kg	0.8	2	1.6	41.6	499
Clove oil	ltrs	2.5	3	7.5	195	2,340
Sub-total			10	16.6	431.6	5,179

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	150	1,800
Labour	813	9,756
Rent	150	1,800
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Distribution costs	650	7,800
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	324	3,889
Sub -total	2,137	25,645
Total Operating Costs	2,569	30,824

Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 500 tins of tooth powder.
Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project product Cost and Price Structure

Item	Qty / day	Qty /yr	@	Pdn / yr	UPx	TR
Tooth powder	500	156,000	0.2	30,824	0.4	62,400

Profitably Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	200	5,200	62,400
Less production & operating Costs	99	2,569	30,824
Profit	101	2,631	31,576

Market Analysis

Tooth powder is used in our daily life irrespective of age group. Dental care awareness is increasing all the people's demand for the paste and powder including the rural masses. As a result, it has a good growing market. It can be supplied to supermarket chains, retail/grocery shops and clinics. This product is stocked almost in all shops throughout the country.

Source of Raw Materials and Equipment

Raw materials and equipments are locally available on market

Government Facilities and Incentives

Government is encouraging small scale businesses and income generating activities to eradicate poverty and create employment.

Trade Sector

KNITTING OF WOOLEN KNITWEAR

Introduction

Woolen knitted products are highly demanded. The business idea is aimed at establishing a woolen kitting project with a capital investment cost of US$ 18,834 , producing an average of 60 woolen knitwear products per day totaling to US$ 18,720 pieces fetching a revenue of US$ 121,680 when sold in the first year of operation. The operating costs are US$ 104,342.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The production process involves winding yarn and then knitted in different fashions as the operator desires. The product is combined together by a sewing machine and then packed.

The production capacity largely depends on the nature of the machines used, the efficiency and experience of the workers, and the desired objectives of the project.

Capital Requirements and Equipment

Capital Investment Requirements in US $

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Knitting machine	No	2	7,000	14,000
Sewing machine	No	2	500	1,000
Furniture	No	-	-	2,500
Scissors	No	10	15	150
Measuring tapes	No	12	7	84
Steam Iron	No	2	50	100
Other Equipment	No	-	-	1,000
Total				18,834

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Rolls of yarn	Rolls	0.75	254	190.5	4,953	59,436
Rolls of threads	Rolls	0.5	35	17.5	455	5,460
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.08	64	5.12	133	1,597
Sub-total			353	213.1	5,541	66,493

General Costs(Overheads)

Labor	954	11,450
Utilities	346	4,150
Selling and distribution	187	2,240
Miscellaneous expenses	88	1,050
Administration expenses	188	2,250
Rent	1,000	12,000
Depreciation	2763	4,709
Sub-total	3,143	37,849
Total Operating Costs	8,684	104,342

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of knitting 60 pieces of woolen knitwear.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-work days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Woolen Knitwear	60	18,720	5.6	104,342	6.5	121,680

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	390	10,140	121,680
Less: Pdn &Operating Costs	334	8,695	104,342
Profit	56	1,445	17,338

Trade Sector

DECORATION OF GLASS WARES

Introduction

This project is for manufacturing and marketing decorated glassware. In order to upgrade the quality of the daily-use glassware items like tea sets, dinner sets, and lampshades different designs are put on the glassware to make it more attractive. They have a wide market because they are household items in almost every family in both rural and urban areas.

They are used in places like hotels, offices, Restaurants, and homes. The business idea is based on production of 26,000decorated glasses per month, which translates into 312,000glasses per annum.

The revenue potential is estimated at US$14,300 per month, translating into US$171,600 per annum with a net profit margin of 23% and a payback period of 1 year and 4 months. Total investment requirements are US$ 24,110 for the first one year of project operation.

Production process-The glassware is decorated with the help of special attractive designs are painted or printed.. In making multi-coloured designs, different types of silk screens are prepared after mixing colours with turpentine fat oil or gum. After painting on a clean surface, the glassware is allowed to dry and put in an electric muffle furnace and heated at a temperature of 500°C-550 °C

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	Cost	Amount
Silk Screen- Printing machine	No	1	1,100	1,100
Electronic Muffle furnace	No	1	13,000	13,000
Painter's wheels	No	2	230	460
Paint brushes, dishes, basins, buckets etc	No	20	2	40
Office Equipments	No		510	510
Delivery Van	No	1	9,000	9,000
Total				24,110

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct costs						
Ceramic ware	No	0.2	1,000	200	5,200	62,400
Ceramic colours	liters	1	50	50	1,300	15,600
Luster	liters	2.5	25	62.5	1,625	19,500
Screen printing materials	No	3	5	15	390	4,680
Packing Materials	No	0.027	1,000	27	702	8,424
Sub-total			2,080	355	9,217	110,604

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	250	3,000
Labour	750	9,000
Utilities (Water & power)	100	1,200
Preliminary costs	100	1,200
Miscellaneous costs	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off)Exp	492	5,900
Sub-total	1,792	21,500
Total Operating Costs	11,009	132,104

1. Production and Operating Costs in US$
2. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 1,000 decorated glass wares
3. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
4. Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
5. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Decorated Glass wares	1,000	312,000	0.4	132,104	0.55	171,600

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	550	14,300	171,600
Operating Costs	423	11,009	132,104
Profit	127	3291	39,496

Trade Sector

MAKING BRASS WARE (FLOWER VASES)

Introduction

Flower vases are used in offices, homes, churches, hotels restaurants and reception halls. Vases can be made from a number of materials including cement, ceramics and glass.

The business idea is for the production and marketing of flower vases. The production capacity is estimated at producing flower vases 80 per day with the total investment estimated at a cost of US$368. the TR estimated at a cost of US$589,056per year, with a net profit of 10% .

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Unit	Qty	@	Amount
Buckets	No.	20	4.8	96
Molds	No.	15	2.1	31.5
Working tables	No.	4	40	160
Jeri cans	No.	10	8	80
TC on machinery				368

Production Process

Cement is mixed into large empty buckets, clay and water are added and mixed together and the mix should not be thick. Painting oil is taken and rubbed into the mold, making sure that you cover the entire inside of the mold; this will make it a lot easier to remove the cement from the mold. The next step is to add cement to the mold, only filling it half way. Spread evenly into the mold, and then place the small flower pot directly in the middle of the mold bucket; this will help to set the shape of the flower pot. Then allow your mold to dry. This will probably take several hours. It will help if you can set the mold in the sun to allow it to harden.

Once the cement is hard you can them remove it from the mold. Make sure that it is completely dry before you remove it. Then paint the pot afterwards; two coats of paint are more desirable, allow the first coat to dry then add the second coat. Once the paint is dry you can then add your dirt and start planting your flowers.

Production and Operating costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost / day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/yr
Cement	Kg	10.6	100	1,060	27,559	330,720
Paint	ltrs	18	20	360	9,360	112,320
Oil	ltrs	1	8	8	208	2,496
Clay	Tones	80	3	240	6,240	74,880
Sub-total					43,368	520,416

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	100	1,200
Labour	250	3,000
Rent	175	2,100
Miscellaneous costs	250	3,000
Administration costs	100	1,200
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	8	92
Sub -total	883	10,592
Total Operating Costs	44,251	531,008

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 80 flower vase.
2. Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the production

Project product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty / yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Flower vases	80	24,960	21.3	531,008	23.6	589,056

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per mnth	Per Year
Revenue	1,888	49,088	589,056
Less production and operating Costs	1,702	44,251	531,008
Profit	186	4,837	58,048

Sources of Raw Materials:

Raw materials are locally available.

Government Facilities and Incentives

The Government subsidies in form of Tax exemptions & Grants are available for the informal sector.

Trade Sector

MAKING PLASTIC BOTTLE CAPS

Introduction

This business profile aims at setting up a plant that manufactures plastic bottle caps. Bottle caps, or closures, are used to seal the openings of bottles of many types. They can be small circular pieces of metal, usually steel, with plastic backings, and for plastic bottles a plastic cap is used instead. A bottle cap is typically colorfully decorated with the logo of the brand of beverage.

Production Process

To make plastic bottle caps, chemists and chemical engineers must do the following on an industrial scale:

- Prepare raw materials and monomers
- Carry out polymerization reactions
- Process the polymers into final polymer resins
- Produce finished products.

Production Capacity

Basing on the demand for bottle caps, this plant will be capable of producing 1tonn of bottle caps per day totaling to 26 tonnes per month.

Tools and Equipment in US $

• Heater/Melting Machine	• Injection machine
• Molding machine	• Weighing balance
• Plastics crushing machine	• Raw Materials
• Recycled plastics	
• Ethylene and propylene come from crude oil	
• Plasticizers, dyes and flame-retardant chemicals	

Requirements Market Analysis& Projected Demand

The demand for plastic bottle caps is very high in Drinks and Beverage Company & Health and pharmaceuticals industry. Plastic bottles may also be exported to neighboring countries such as: Rwanda, Burundi and Congo.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Truck	No.	1	12,000	12,000
Injection Machine	No.	1	3,100	3,100
Molding Machine	No.	1	5,250	5,250
Plastic Melting Machine		1	1,250	1,250
	No.			
Weighing Scale	No.	1	110	110
Furniture	No.	3	33	99
Total Amount				21,809

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@ $	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day$	Prod. Cost/ mth$	Prod. Cost/ Year[1]$
Direct Costs						
Ethylene Oxide	Litres	6	100	600	15,600	187,200
Compounded Plastics	Kgs	0.6	1,000	650	16,900	202,800
Sub total					32,500	390,000

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	400	4,800
Packaging Material	100	1,200
Labour	600	7,200
Utilities (Power & Water)	1,000	12,000
Repair & Servicing	500	6,000
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	454	5,452
Sub - total	3,554	42,652
Total Operating Costs	36,054	432,652

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/day-ton	Qty/ yr	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	T/rev
Caps	1	312	1,387	432,652	1,600	499,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,600	41,600	499,200
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1387	36,054	
			432,652
Profit	213	5,546	66,548

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

The major raw material, plastics are purchased from local individuals at a relatively cheaper Price all over the country and chemicals used are readily available from chemical dealing industries & shops.

Trade Sector

MAKING BATHROOM SANDALS

Introduction

This venture is for making of Bathroom sandals. Their market structure is wide because they are used by all people in the society. Their demand prospect is high due to the continuous increase in income of people and improved life styles.

Production Capacity

The business idea is premised on production of 12,012 pairs of sandals per month which translates into 144,144 pairs per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$278,198per year , with a net profit margin of 34% and a payback period of 4 months. This project Investment is US$11,638.

Process Description:

The process involves cutting cellular rubber sheets into required shapes & sizes and ready-made straps are fixed to the cut rubber sheets depending on the size and colour.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Hydraulic cutting machine	No	1	2,800	2,800
Drilling Machine	No	1	500	500
Smoother Machine	No	1	230	230
Drilling bits for straps, cutting tools	No	6	18	108
Delivery van	No	1	8,000	8,000
Total				11,638

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Hawai Rubber Cellules	No	10.9	8	87	2,267	27,206
Straps	pairs	0.96	462	444	11,532	138,378
Sub-total			470	531	13,799	165,585

General Costs(Overheads)

Packing materials	20	240
Rent	75	900
Utilities(power)	30	360
Labour	775	9300
Preliminary costs	250	3000
Other costs	100	1200
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp	242	2,910
Sub-total	1,492	17,910
Total Operating costs	15,291	183,495

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 462 pairs of bathroom sandals.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days

Project production Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Bathroom sandals	462	144,144	1.27	183,495	1.9	278,198

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	891.66	23,183	278,198
Less: Production and Operating Costs	588	15,291	183,494
Profit	304	7,892	94,704

Raw materials and equipments

Raw materials can be imported from countries like Ghana and equipments can be obtained from the local market.

Government Incentives Available

Government is encouraging small scale businesses and income generating activities to eradicate poverty through

Trade Sector

MAKING RUBBER ADHESIVE

Introduction

This profile envisages the establishment of a plant that will make Rubber Cement. Rubber cement is an adhesive made from elastic polymers mixed in a solvent such as acetone and hexane to keep them fluid enough to be used. This makes it part of the class of drying adhesives: as the solvents quickly evaporate, the “rubber” portion remains behind, forming a strong yet flexible bond. Often a small percentage of alcohol is added to the mix.

The total Capital Investment cost to start this project is estimated at USD13,610. The predicted annual revenue is USD 673,920, with a net profit of 23% and a payback of 2 months.

Production Process

The process to make rubber cement is relatively simple. After the rubber is broken down into smaller pieces, it is mixed with the hexane-or heptane-based solvent and then various sizes of containers are filled with the liquid. Most equipment is automated.

Raw Materials

Rubber cement is an opaque liquid that contains pulverized natural or synthetic rubber and a solvent based on hexane or heptanes. Grades of rubber cement may contain 70-90% heptanes or hexane and 1-15% isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol) or ethyl alcohol (ethanol). The rubber is received in the form of large blocks or slabs, typically 100 lb (45 kg) in size.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Truck	No.	1	8,000	8,000
Grinder	No.	1	3,100	3,100
Mixer	No.	1	750	750
Tanks	No.	5	100	500
Furniture	No.	2	50	100
Weighing Scale	No.	1	160	160
Packaging Machine	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Total Amount				13,610

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@ $	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day$	Prod. Cost/ month$	Prod. Cost/ Year[1]$
Direct Costs						
Rubber	Kgs	0.77	500	385	10,010	120,120
Heptanes	Ltrs	45	25	1125	29,250	351,000
Ethanol	Ltrs	0.48	75	36	936	11,232
Sub total				1,546	40,196	482,352

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	500	6,000
Labour	500	6,000
Utilities (Power & Water)	800	9,600
Repair & Maintenance	300	3,600
Packaging Materials	200	2,400
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	284	3,403
Sub - total	3,084	37,003
Total Operating Costs	43,280	519,355

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/ dayLtrs	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	T/rev
Rubber Cement	600	187,200	2.77	519,355	3.6	673,920

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	2,160	56,160	673,920
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1,665	43,280	519,355
Profit	495	12,880	154,565

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

Raw materials may be imported from Liberia/West African Countries.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The Government is willing to support industrialization through; Tax exemptions, Basic infrastructure, Grants, long term Loans and liberalized market.

Trade Sector

MOBILE FUEL DISTRIBUTION

Introduction

Fuel is a commodity that is used by almost every household. The need to take services near to the people especially in rural and semi urban areas by selling fuel especially kerosene can be a good profitable venture as most people in rural areas buy fuel at relatively high Prices.

The business idea target is to reduce on the costs incurred by many middle men businesses in the rural and semi urban areas which are reflected in form of Price, therefore, it will entail selling at relatively lower Price.

The project is expected to yield annual revenue of US$436,800, with a net profit margin12% and a payback period of 5 months.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements & Equipment

The investment scale depends on the intended objectives of the entrepreneur. The capital requirements and equipment needed is as tabled below.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Total($)
Delivery Van (2.5-tones)	No	1	18,000	18,000
Fuel tank (1,500 ltrs)	No	1	4,000	4,000
Funnel	No	1	27.5	27.5
Furniture & Fixture	No	-	-	410
Total				22,438

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Kerosene	Ltrs	1.16	1,000	1160	30,160	361,920
Sub-total			1,000	1160	30,160	361,920

General Costs (Overheads)

Distribution costs (Fuel)	835	10,020
Salaries &Wages	230	2,760
Repairs & Maintenance	70	840
Miscellaneous	100	1,200
Office rent	150	1,800
Depreciation	467	5,609
Sub-total	1,852	22,229
Total Operating Costs	32,012	384,149

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily supply of 1,000litres of kerosene.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26 work days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Fuel (Kerosene)	1000	312,000	1.2	384,149	1.4	436,800

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,400	36,400	436,800
Less: Production & Operating Costs	1231	32,012	384,149
Profit	169	4,388	52,651

Government Facilities & Incentives

There is no VAT on fuel and therefore there are no extra costs to be incurred in form of VAT.

Trade Sector

DECORATION OF CERAMIC WARE

Introduction

Ceramic wares are precious products that have a high demand by many users. This project idea has been developed basing on the need to explore the abundant market that exists in the country as most of the ceramic ware is imported. The estimated fixed capital is 42,680US$, with operating costs of 100,041US$, and an estimated revenue of 125,424US$ in the first year of operation.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The process of decorating ceramic ware takes majorly two processes namely;

Plastic decoration form and painting form.

In plastic form, ceramic decoration is accomplished while the clay is pliable. This form includes the physical shaping of the object itself, incising, impressing, embossing, or ornamentation (ceramic flower application).

The painting form of ceramic decoration pertains to the surface coloring and includes slip painting, under glaze, glaze, and over glaze types. This type of decoration changes the surface of the ware both eye and sense touch.

Capital Investment Requirements in US $

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Land and Buildings	No	-	-	16,000
Powerful Computers	No	1	2,500	2,500
Image Scanners	No	2	1,120	2,240
Multi-colour printing equipment	No	1	2,280	2,280
Furniture &Fittings	No	-	-	2,500
Electric Kiln	No	1	5,890	5,890
Delivery Van	No	1	9,000	9,000
Other Tools	No	-	-	2,270
Total				42,680

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Precious metals	Kgs	8	2	16	416	4,992
Metal Oxides	Kgs	5.8	2	11.6	301.6	3,619
Powdered Glass	Kgs	2.2	7	15.4	400.4	4,805
Ceramic ware	Pcs	2	60	120	3120	37,440
Painting materials	Pcs	4.2	4	16.8	436.8	5,242
Printing frames materials	Pcs	1.9	5	9.5	247	2,964
Magazines Other materials	Pcs	2.7	3	8.1	210.6	2,527
Sub-total			83	197	5,132	61,589

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour costs	1,400	16,800
Utilities	561	6,732
Administration expenses	208	2,500
Selling & distribution	313	3,750
Miscellaneous expenses	167	2,000
Depreciation	556	6,670
Sub-total	3,205	38,452
Total Operating Costs	8,337	100,041

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 60 pieces of ceramic ware.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Decorated Ceramic Ware	60	18,720	5.3	100,041	6.7	125,424

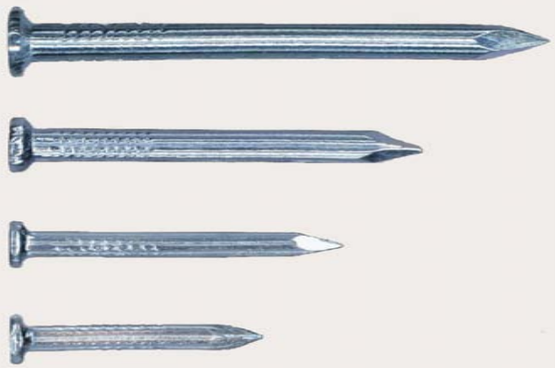
Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	402	10,452	125,424
Less: Production & Operating Costs	321	8,337	100,041
Profit	81	2,115	25,383

Market Analysis

The market for ceramic wares readily exists in the country since most of the products are household products.

Trade Sector



MAKING WIRE NAILS

Introduction

This business idea is for manufacturing and marketing of wire nails. The nails consist of hard drawn bright mild steel wire with a head, which helps in driving the nail inside. They are made in various sizes. Wire nails are used for roofing, fastening in carpentry and woodwork, fencing, etc. With the rise in construction activities, both commercial and private, the demand for wire nails is bound to increase. Setting up a plant to make wire nails would thus meet this demand. This business idea is premised on manufacturing 769 kilograms of three inch wire nails per day which translates into 239,928 kgms of wire nails per annum. The revenue potential is estimated at US$55,583 per month translating into US$ 667,000 per annum with a sales margin of 33% and total investment requirement of US$ 71,300 for the first year of project operation.

Production Capacity

The plant at the onset of production has a minimum capacity of 20 tones of nails each month. As a bigger segment of the market is captured, output can be increased.

Manufacturing Process Description and Technology

The manufacturing technology involves feeding steel wire in the form of coil into a wire nail-forming machine. At first, cold heading forms the head and then the point takes shape. The nails are tumbled in a tumbling barrel with sawdust or similar materials to remove burrs. The finished nails are weighed and packed for marketing.

Investment Scale Capital Requirements and Equipments

The Investment scale depends on the set goals and objectives of the project and the market for the products.

The Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Automatic Wire Nail making machine	No	1	25,000	25,000
Grinding machine with 1-horse power Motor and four Grinding Stones	No	2	12,000	24,000
Steel Polishing Drums	No	4	700	2,800
Wire Drawing Machine with 5-horse power Motor	No	2	4,500	9,000
Delivery Van	No	1	8,000	8,000
Other Tools			2,000	2,500
Total				71,300

Production and operating costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	Unit cost	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ month	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Iron and steel oar	tone	680	1	680	17,680	212,160
Lubricant Oil	Liter	3.2	200	640	16,640	199,680
Cotton Waste	Kg	0.3	200	60	1,560	18,720
Packing materials	No	2.4	10	24	624	7,488
Sub-total			411	1404	36,504	438,048

General Costs (Overheads)

Other materials	1,000	12,000
Rent	750	9,000
Labour	1,000	12,000
Utilities (Power $ water)	250	3,000
Preliminary Costs	250	3,000
Miscellaneous costs	250	3,000
Depreciation (Asset write off)Exp	1,485	17,825
Sub-total	4,985	59,825
Total Operating Costs	41,489	497,873

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 769 Kilograms of 3 inch wire Nails. But other nails like 1 inch nail, 2 inch nail etc, can also be manufactured using the same production process.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days

Project Product Cost and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/day	Unit cost	T/rev
Wire Nails of 3 inches	769	239,928	2	497,873	2.78	667,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	2,138	55,583	667,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1,596	41,489	497,873
Profit	542	14,094	169,127

Market Analysis

The market for wire nails is high throughout the year both in rural and urban areas.

Source of Supply of Machinery and Equipments

Equipments and Machinery are imported from Chain and Japan while raw materials are imported from Iran or South Africa

Government Incentives Available

There can be a saving in terms of taxes since there is no VAT charged on raw materials.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING LEATHER BELTS

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of leather belts. Real leather belts are one accessory of apparel made of cowhides or other animal skin. It is a flexible band worn around the waist. A belt supports trousers or other articles of apparel and it serves for style and decoration. Their market structure is high since they are of good quality and they are used by almost all people with trousers and others.

The business idea is premised on three hundred working days single shift of 8 hours per day the unit is designed to have production of 1,000 belts per day which translates into 312,000 leather belts per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$197,600 per month translation into US$2,371,200 per year with a sales margin of 27%with total capital investment requirement of US$67,660 and operational cost of 1,868,893 for the first year of project Operation.

Production Capacity

The production capacity depends on the materials and equipments used in the production process.

Technology and process description

This project involves use of strap cutting machine, stitching machine, Riveting, punching machine and working tools. The production process involves strap cutting, stitching, riveting, coloring/dying, pressing designs, fixing fasteners/buckles and punching.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirement and Equipment

The project is on a small scale investment and capital investment depends on the intended number of outputs a manufacturer is targeting.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Strap cutting machine	No	2	6,000	12,000
Stitching machine	No	2	8,100	16,200
Riveting machine	No	2	7,500	15,000
Punching machine	No	2	300	600
Working tools	Set	4	390	1,560
Delivery van	No	1	9,000	9,000
Preliminary costs	No	1	300	300
Construction cost (Building)	No	1	10,000	10,000
Land	Piece	1	3,000	3,000
Total				67,660

Production and Operation Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Leather	roll	10	200	2,000	52,000	624,000
Rivets	No	1.5	1,000	1,500	39,000	468,000
Buckles	No	2	1,000	2,000	52,000	624,000
Dye	kg	2.3	50	115	2,990	35,880
Packaging materials	roll	11.2	20	224	5,824	69,888
Sub-total			2,270	5,839	151,814	1,821,768

General Costs(Overheads)

Utilities (Power & water)	250	3,000
Labour	2,000	24,000
Miscellaneous Costs	500	6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Exp	1,177	14,125
Sub-total	3,927	47,125
Total Operating Costs	155,741	1,868,893

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 1,000 Leather belts.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure in

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Leather Belts	1,000	312,000	6.0	1,868,893	7.6	2,371,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	7,600	197,600	2,371,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	5,990	155,741	1,868,893
Profit	1,610	41,859	502,307

Market Analysis

It is projected that leather belts have a wider market both internally and externally because of their good quality.

Source of supply of Machinery, Equipment and Raw Materials

Supply of raw materials is done locally and equipments can be got from hardware shops.

Trade Sector

MAKING CARD BOARD CARTONS FROM RECYCLED CARDBOARD

Introduction

This business idea is for making card board cartons from recycled cardboard. Cardboard boxes (cartons) are industrially prefabricated boxes, primarily used for packaging goods and materials. This box uses regular cardboard that usually gets thrown away. It makes a sturdy box for storing small things; you can basically make it any size you like. They have the inherent advantages of being light in weight, easy to fabricate and store. Cardboard boxes are used for packing TVs, Fridges, and bulky things like soap, toothpastes and garments. The market potential covers the entire packaging industry. The business idea aims at production of 62,400 boxes annually. The revenue potential is estimated at $ 90,355 per year with a sales margin of 28%. The total capital investment for the project is $ 9,614.

Plant Capacity

The envisaged project has a minimum plant capacity of 200 boxes per day on the basis of 8-hour single working daily shifts. Output can then be increased with time depending on demand as operations gain experience.

Capital Investments Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Box Cutter	No	1	21	21
Carton Stapler	No	1	243	243
Stitching machine	No	1	350	350
Delivery Van	No	1	9,000	9000
TOTAL				9,614

Production Process

The process description involves, deciding the size and dimensions of your box,(drawing and cutting), gluing the pieces together, sanding the pieces to see if they are even, let the pieces dry, join them all and the product is ready for use. Generally, boxes are prepared to customer specifications and the boxes/cartons can be prepared indifferent sizes, designs and colors

Production and Operating Cost

Cost Item	Units	@ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3						
Card Boards	No	0.58	200	116	3,016	36,192
Staples	Boxes	0.42	5	2.1	55	655
Fixing Materials	Boxes	0.23	10	2.3	60	718
Ruler and Pens	No	0.2	10	2	52	624
Sub-total					3,182	38,189

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	400	4,800
Utilities (Electricity)	200	2,400
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	100	1,200
Repairs	75	900
Shelter	150	1,800
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	200	2404
Plant and Machinery	197	2,364
Sub-total	1,422	17,068
Total Operating Costs	4,605	55,257

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty /day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Small boxes	60	18,720	0.25	4,680	0.49	9,173
Medium Boxes	60	18,720	0.75	14,040	1.27	23,774
Large Boxes	80	24,960	1.5	37,440	2.3	57,408
Total	200	62,400		56,160		90,355

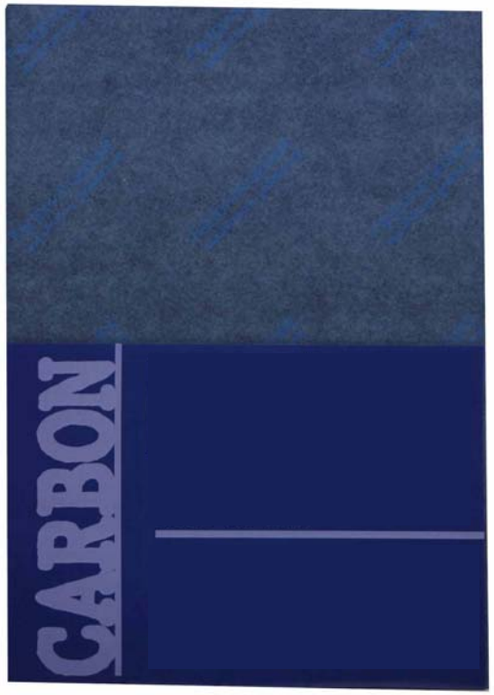
Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	289.6	7,530	90,355
Less: Production and Operating Costs	177.10	4,605	55,257
Profit	112.50	2,925	35,098

Sources of supply of equipments

Equipments can be got from India, or fabricated locally at Katwe (Uganda) at modest Prices.

Trade Sector



MAKING CARBON PAPER

Introduction:

This business idea is for production and marketing of carbon paper. Carbon paper is paper coated on one side with a layer of a loosely bound dry ink or pigmented coating, usually bound with wax. It is used for making one or more copies simultaneously with the creation of an original document. The total investment requirement is USD1,620 with an operational cost of USD428,157 per year, with TRs estimated at US$ 561,600 per year and production capacity estimated at 4 cartons per day, each carton with 100 pieces.

Production process

The process involves preparation of coating mix, coating on the paper surface, and cutting it into sizes for the market.

Capital investment in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Coating machine	No	1	600	600
Printing machine	No	1	410	410
Paper cutting machine	No	1	100	100
Ball mill	No	1	213	213
Packing materials(kg)	No	10	29.7	297
Total cost on machinery				1,620

Production and operating costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/yr
Papers	Grams	2.6	500	1,300	33,800	405,600
Dyes and waxes	Ltrs	4.5	10	45	1,170	14,040
Oil	Ltrs	4	4	16	416	4,992
Sub-totals			514	1,361	35,386	424,632

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	35	420
Labour	50	600
Rent	125	1500
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	34	405
Sub -total	294	3,525
Total Operating Costs	35,680	428,157

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 5 cartons carbon papers
2. Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product costs and Price structures

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Carbon papers	500	156,000	2.74	428,157	3.6	561,600
Total		156,000				561,600

Probability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	1,800	46,800	561,600
Less production and operating Costs	1,372	35,680	428,157
Profit	428	11,120	133,443

Market Analysis

Carbon papers have a steady market. Carbon papers are used in banks, offices, micro-finance institutions, educational institutions therefore there is a huge potential for carbon paper.

Sources of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials are locally available and equipments can be imported from China or India.

Government facilities and incentives

Some of these items like chemicals used in this industry are imported tax free.

Trade Sector

MANUFACTURING OF NAIL POLISH

Introduction

Nail polish is a cosmetic product used by the majority of women in Uganda. It has got market both in rural and urban areas of the country.

This project idea was developed on the basis of using the simplest technology in the manufacturing of nail polish with an estimated fixed capital of 4,850 US$, and operating costs of 175,817US$ used to produce 11,856 liters of nail polish to realize 330,439US$ of revenue in the first year of operation.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The production technology is very complex and may involve the use of robots, but recently a home made nail polish can be manufactured using a much simpler technology. Here the primary film former called nitrocellulose is mixed with a shimmer or metallic pearl and this may create a good shade if applied but care has to be taken by first applying it on the nails to test its quality.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements and Equipment

The investment scale is dependant on the set project objectives.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@	Total
Laboratory testing kit	No	1	500	500
Utensils	No	-	-	440
Portable stirrer with mortar	No	1	2,400	2,400
Bottle filling machine	No	1	650	650
Containers(Drums)	No	2	230	460
Other tools	No	-	-	400
Total				4,850

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Nitrocellulose	Kgs	12.5	25	312.5	8,125	97,500
A shimmer	Kgs	9	7	63	1,638	19,656
Metallic pearl	Kgs	6.9	3	20.7	538	6,458
Ethyl alcohol	Ltrs	6.4	3	19.2	499	5,990
Bottes-25ml (packaging)	Pcs	0.05	1,513	75.65	1,967	23,603
Other materials		-	-	-	167	2,004
Sub-total				491	12,934	155,212

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	767	9,200
Utilities	538	6,450
Rent	500	6,000
Administrative expenses	204	2,450
Cleaning & toiletries	100	1,200
Selling & distribution	200	2,400
Miscellaneous expenses	146	1,750
Depreciation	101.04	1212.5
Sub-total	2,556	30,663
Total Operating Costs	15,490	185,874

1. 1) Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily production capacity of 38 litres of nail polish.
2. 2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. 3) Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. 4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-work days.
5. 5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market for cosmetics is readily available country wide and for successful implementation, it is recommended that products are distributed to supermarkets, salons and cosmetic shops that can easily increase sales.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Nail Polish	1,513	472,056	0.39	185874	0.65	306,836

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	983	25,570	306,836
Less: Production & Operating Costs	596	15,490	185,874
Profit	388	10,080	120,962

Government Facilities and Incentives

The initial allowance on plant and machinery offered can be an incentive as it reduces on income tax components on the investment.

Trade Sector

KING COTTON KNITTED WEARS

Introduction

This business idea is for making cotton knitted wears. Cotton knitted would serve a big section of low income communities. Cotton knitted outwears such as pullovers, slipovers and children suits etc are substitutes for woolen garments which are expensive. They have a relatively high demand in middle class and low income people areas. The business idea is premised on production of 2,600 pieces per month which translates into 31,200 pieces per Year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 13,000 per month which translates into US$ 156,000 per year with a sales margin of 10%. Total Investment requirement is US$3,588.53.

Capital Investment Requirements

This Business Idea is for both small scale and medium scale investment, and capital injected depends on the desired production capacity.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Over lock stitching machine with motor	No	1	750	750
Sawing machine with motor	No	2	1,500	3,000
Cutting table	No	4	20	80
Electronic flat Iron	No	2	20	40
Steam Pressing table	No	1	250	250
Weighing balance	No	1	150	150
Stools.etc	No	4	10	40
Delivery van	No	1	8,000	8000
Total				12,310

Production Capacity

The production capacity depends on the labour, materials and equipments used in the production process. The business idea is premised on three hundred and twelve working days single shift of 8 hours per day; the unit is designed to have a minimum production of 10 pieces per day which translates into 2,600 pieces per month.

Technology and process Description

Cotton knitted cloth in various designs and colors combination is purchased from the knitting units. The cloth is spread on the cutting table and required size of garments is cut. These cut pieces are first stitched with lock stitching sewing machines and then over locked. The stitched garments are pressed and then packed for marketing.

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Knitted fabric	meter	1.5	175	262.5	6,825	81,900
Internal lining	meter	0.5	120	60	1,560	18,720
Buttons	kg	1	0.5	0.5	13	156
Zips	No	0.4	58	23.2	603	7,238
Hooks	kg	1	0.5	0.5	13	156
Cardboard boxes	No	0.5	10	5	130	1,560
Packing materials	No	0.005	100	0.5	13	156
Sub-total			464	352.2	9,157	109,886

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	1,498	17,976
Rent	250	3,000
Utilities(water & power)	100	1,200
Miscellaneous Costs	100	1,200
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	256.45833	3,078
Sub-total	2,204	26,454
Total Operating Costs	11,362	136,340

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 100 Pieces of cotton Knitted wears.
2. Different knitted wears in different sizes and designs can be made.
3. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
4. Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
5. A production month is assumed to have 26 workdays.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/ Yr	UPx	T/rev
Cotton knitted wears	100	31,200	4.37	136,340	5	156,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	500	13,000	156,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	437	11362	136340
Profit	63	1638	19660

Market Analysis

Their market potential is high because there is readily available market all over the country and for export to the neighboring countries.

Source of Supply of Machinery, Equipments and.....

Trade Sector

BONE CHINA

Introduction

Bone China porcelain products are decorative products that are used by a range of consumers especially hotels, recreation centers, events management enterprises, office and home decoration enterprises etc.

The targeted output for the project is 39,936 pieces of high quality bone china porcelain products produced annually requiring an estimated fixed capital of US$ 43,602, operating costs of US$ 89,548, realizing estimated revenue of US$ 143,770, in the first year of operation. The projected net profit margin is at 38% and having a payback period of 3 years.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Land and Buildings	No	-	-	16,000
Hammer & Ball Mills	No	2	1,270	2,540
Jaw crushers	No	1	1,290	1,290
Electric kiln	No	1	5,890	5,890
Wheel throwing machine	No	2	1,900	3,800
Mixer	No	1	1,220	1,220
Fuel blower	No	1	1,362	1,362
Furniture & Fittings	No	-	2,500	2,500
Delivery van	No	1	9,000	9,000
Total				43,602

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The manufacturing process involves the following stages;

The raw materials such as: clay, feldspar, silica, stone dust, are first crushed using jaw crushers, hammer mills or ball mills.

they are cleaned to remove improperly sized materials, and later passed into a mixer to mix the cleaned materials.

Using the soft plastic method of production, the materials are shaped by manual molding, jiggering or ram pressing, wheel throwing where the mixed material is put on the wheel and shaped while the wheel turns.

After shaping the materials, bisque firing takes place and here heating of the products is done at relatively low temperatures to vaporize volatile contaminants and minimize shrinkage during firing.

The products are passed to an electric kiln where fifing takes place using high temperature ranging between 1,000 to 1,5000c.

The products are left to cool and later packaged for selling and distribution.

Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Clay &Stone dust	Kgs	0.028	128	3.6	93.1	1,118
Felspar Silica, vanaculanite	Kgs	18	7	126	3276	39,312
Water & Other materials	Kgs	0.005	4,000	20	520	6,240
Packaging materials	Pcs	0.229	128	29.3	762	9,145
Sub-total			4263	179	4,651	55,816

General costs (Overheads)

Labour costs	1,217	14,600
Utilities	561	6,732
Administration expenses	375	4,500
Miscellaneous expenses	83	1,000
Depreciation	575	6,901
Sub-total	2,811	33,733
Total Operating Costs	7,462	89,548

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 128 pieces of bone china porcelain products.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Bone China Porcelain	128	39,936	2.2	89,548	3.6	143,770

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	460.8	11,981	143,770
Less: Production &Operating Costs	287	7,462	89,548
Profit	174	4,518	54,222

Market Analysis

The market for bone China porcelain exists in the country with major consumers such as: supermarkets, restaurants, wholesale shops and retail shops etc.

Trade Sector

MAKING NATURAL RUBBER ADHESIVES

Introduction

The demand for Adhesives is very high in the Paper products industry, Schools, Offices and Craft projects.
This profile envisages the establishment of a plant that will manufacture Adhesives from Natural Rubber based on the capacity of 500 liters per day. An adhesive, or glue, is a mixture in a liquid or semi-liquid state that adheres or bonds items together.

The venture is estimated o yield an annual revenue of US$780,000, with net profit margin 19% and payback period of 2 months.

Production Process:

Adhesives cure (harden) by evaporating a solvent (Most adhesives cure at room temperature) or by exposing them to an elevated temperature. The rubber compositions are packed together by molding them into thin coatings between a release film and a porous substrate to allow curing. The resultant product has highly desirable bonding and release.

Project Costs

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Delivery Van	No.	1	9,000	9,000
Mixer	No.	1	540	540
Boiler	No.	1	520	520
Rollers	No.	2	238	476
Total Amount				10,536

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@ $	Qty/ day	Prod Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year[1]$
Direct Costs						
Rubber	Kgs	3.8	500	1900	49400	592800
Sub total				1,900	49,400	592,800

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	500	6,000
Packaging Material	300	3,600
Labour	800	9,600
Utilities (Power & Water)	600	7,200
Repair & Servicing	500	6,000
Fuel	500	6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	220	2,634
Sub - total	3,420	41,034
Total Operating Costs	52,820	633,834

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Adhesive	500	156,000	4.1	633,834	5	780,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	2500	65,000	780,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	2,032	52,820	633,834
Profit	468	12,181	146,166

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials

Raw materials are readily available in Uganda.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The Government is willing to support industrialization through; Tax exemptions, Basic infrastructure, Grants, long term Loans and a liberalized market.

Trade Sector

MAKING PAINT BRUSHES AND BRISTLE BRUSHES

Introduction

There are many types of paint brushes where by some are made from stiff or soft hairs, which be either natural hairs or synthetic fibres. Soft brushes are ideal for thin paint which spreads easily and for detailed work as they form a sharp point which allows for precision painting.

However on the other hand, Bristle Brushes are superbly hand crafted out of the finest quality pure white Chungking bristle hair.

Plant Capacity

The profiled project envisages production of 100 brushes a day. The revenue potential is estimated at US$124,800 annually; the total capital investment for the project is US$ 2,772.The net profit margin for this idea is 54% and a payback period of 3 months.

Production Process

Raw fibres, bristles or hair are opened and separated in a spiking machine. They are then dressed and bundled according to their thickness and lengths. MS sheets are cut using a shearing machine and pressed to make ferrules. Ferrules are filled with bristles and dipped in vulcanizing rubber solution from the bottom side to properly soak the roots of the bristles. Wooden handles are placed in an electric hot air baking oven to ensure proper setting of the bristles under controlled temperature after fixing ferrules, the handle is nailed. The brushes are finally inspected and packed.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Wood working circular saws	No	2	38	76
Foot operated guillotine	No	1	1,376	1376
Drying ovens	No	1	689	689
Shearing machine	No	1	380	380
Bristles spiking machines	No	1	251	251
Total				2,772

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod Cost/ Year
Direct costs						
Bristles	Sticks	0.19	100	19	494	5,928
Handles	Pieces	0.4	100	40	1040	12,480
MC Sheets	Sheets	0.28	50	14	364	4,368
Wire nails	No	0.07	200	14	364	4,368
Peal Pins	No	0.1	200	20	520	6,240
Vulcanizing Solution	Litres	0.26	50	13	338	4,056
Sub-total					3,120	37,440

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	400	4,800
Utilities	500	6,000
Selling and Distribution	150	1,800
Administrative expenses	200	2,400
Shelter	400	4,800
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	58	693
Sub-total	1,708	20,493
Total Operating Costs	4,828	57,933

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty / day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn/ yr	UPx	T/ revenue
Brushes	100	31,200	2	57,933	4	124,800

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	400	10,400	124,800
Less: Production and Operating Costs	186	4,828	57,933
Profit	214	5,572	66,867

Market Analysis

Paint brushes and natural bristle fibre brushes are used in every house in rural and urban areas. It is a cost effective technology and has good market potential in rural and urban sectors.

Sources of Supply of machine

All equipments and raw materials are imported.

Trade Sector

MAKING HAND MADE PAPER

Introduction

This Business Idea is about the manufacturing of paper from agro-waste and cotton waste. It is popularly known as hand paper because the production process is labour oriented. Paper and paper products are of great value to mankind in modern times. Paper is a basic means or medium of communication, and of great use in dissemination, capture, and storage of information. This is an ideal project because the demand is immense and all paper used in this country is imported.

Secondly, the paper produced is cheap and the raw materials are readily available locally. Thirdly it could be located in rural areas where the raw materials are in plenty, and where the end users are found instead of transporting it long distances.

The project requires estimated fixed capital of US$ 12,300 and operating costs of US$ 325,635 generating revenue of US$ 499,200. This venture is estimated to yield a net profit margin of 35% and a payback period of 3 months.

Production Process and Capacity

This process produces paper between 150 to 600 grams and about one to two tons could be produced every day. Waste paper as well as grass, jute, rice straw and other agro-wastes are made into pulp by cutting them into small pieces that easily dissolve in water and turn into a paste form which is the pulp. This is then refined and colour and chemicals are added. A wet sheet is formed on the mould and is transferred to felt. The cylinder moulded paper is dried and polished over a roller and the paper produced is taken in form of sheets.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Rug Chopper	No	1	1,250	1,250
Digester	No	1	100	100
Hollander Beater	No	1	300	300
Agitator/Shaker	No	1	350	350
Cylinder Mould	No	1	300	300
Hydraulic Press	No	1	500	500
Drying Chamber equipment	No	1	1,000	1,000
Calendaring machine	No	1	1,000	1,000
Paper cutting machine	No	1	1,500	1,500
Knife Grinder	No	1	1,500	1,500
Delivery Van	No	1	4,000	4,000
Furniture & Fittings	No	-	-	500
Total				12,300

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Agro waste &waste paper	Tns	25	3	75	1,950	23,400
Rosin	kgs	3.5	50	175	4,550	54,600
Whitening agent	kgs	4.4	50	220	5,720	68,640
Starches	kgs	1.2	150	180	4,680	56,160
Caustic Soda	kgs	1.3	50	65	1,690	20,280
Bleaching powder	kgs	4	50	200	5,200	62,400
Dyes &other chemicals	kgs	0	-	-	500	6,000
Sub-total			353	915	24,290	291,480

General Costs(Overheads)

Rent	400	4,800
Labour	1,000	12,000
Utilities	640	7,680
Cleaning and Toiletries	100	1,200
Selling & distribution	325	3,900
Miscellaneous	125	1,500
Depreciation	256.25	3,075
Sub-total	2,846	34,155
Total Operating Costs	27,136	325,635

Market Analysis

As far as paper is concerned, any amount or tonnage that is produced would find market. Currently all sorts of paper in this country are imported. Thus, the potential is inexhaustible. Secondly, this is a project which would easily be located where the consumers are since the major input raw materials are everywhere.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	Total Rve
Handmade Paper	800	249,600	1.30	325,635	2	499,200

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	1,600	41,600	499,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1,044	27,136	325,635
Profit	556	14,464	173,565

Trade Sector

REFINING OF USED LUBRICATING OIL

Introduction

This business idea is for refining of used lubricating oil. Lubricating oil is extracted from crude petroleum by a process of distillation. It falls under the category of high value products and the demand for it keeps on growing. The market size is big as it is used for any machine or instruments to increase their efficiency and longevity; to reduce the wear and tear caused by friction. It can be refined to make it very close to original lubricating oil. The business idea is premised on production of 3,500 liters of refined lubricating oil per month which translates into 42,000 liters per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 10,530 per month translating into US$ 126,360 per year with a profit margin of 20%. Total investment requirement is US$16,800 for the first year of the project.

Production Process

The used lubricating oil is collected in tanks. The oil is transferred to a dehydration tank through a pump and subsequently heated to separate water from oil. The moisture-free oil is transferred to a settling tank and is treated with concentrated sulfuric acid for impurities to settle down. The mixture is again heated under vacuum for 3-4 hours and the clear liquid is siphoned and additives are mixed to give desired properties.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Storage Tank	No	2	800	1,600
Settling Tank	No	1	2,500	2,500
Aid Treatment Tank	No	1	1,750	1,750
Vacuum Distillation	No	1	2,000	2,000
Receiver for fuel dilution	No	1	2,500	2,500
Gas Absorber	No	1	1,250	1,250
Horizontal plate	No	2	450	900
Condenser made of M.S plate	No	1	1,500	1,500
Laboratory testing Equip	Set	1	1,000	1,000
Oil fired burner	No	1	1,500	1,500
Drums	No	20	15	300
Total				16,800

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Cost						
Used lube oil	Ltrs	0.7	80	56	1,456	17,472
Concentrated Sulfuric acid	Ltrs	1.5	30	45	1,170	14,040
Fuller	Ltrs	1.5	20	30	780	9,360
Lime	kgs	1.15	15	17.25	449	5,382
Additives	Ltrs	0.5	15	7.5	195	2,340
Sub-total					4,050	48,594

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	4,000	48,000
Rent	250	3,000
Utilities(water & power)	200	2,400
Other Costs(Miscellaneous)	500	6,000
Depreciation(Asset write off) Exp	350	4,200
Sub-total	5,300	63,600
Total Operating Costs	9,350	112,194

1. Production costs assumed are 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 135 liters of Refined Lubricating Oil.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ Yr	Unit cost	Pdn/Yr	Unit px	T/rev
Refined Lubricating Oil	135	42,000	2.66	112,194	3	126,360

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	405	10,530	126,360
Less: Production and Operating Costs	360	9,350	112,194
Profit	45	1,181	14,166

Market Analysis

There is a high demand for lubricating oil compared to its supply both in urban and rural areas and this is because about two thirds of the lube oil is used by industry while the remaining one third goes for automobiles. And it is also used for blending in various types of like spindle oil, transformer oil, axle oil and hydraulic oil, etc.

Availability of Raw materials and Equipments

Raw materials like used lube oil, lime and additives can be got locally from Kilembe mines and can be imported from Libya while equipments like Absorber and Vacuum pump for distillation can be imported from China and Japan.

Trade Sector

MAKING POWER INVERTORS

Introduction

The business idea is for making and marketing of Power Invertors. This business idea is premised on production of 15Invertors per month which translates into 180 Invertors per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $ 9,000 per month which translates into US $ 108,000 per year. The project cost is US $ 108,165.

Production Process

Production process involves making a metallic box, sealing all its corners with solidal welding. Building the Oslators, Inverter system, Charging system and Automatic system, putting in switches and sockets

Capital Investment Requirements in US Dollars

Item	Unit	Quantity	@	Total
Solidaling machine	No.	1	20	20
Drill	No.	1	20	20
Hand tools	No.	10	12.5	125
TC of Machinery				165

Production and Operation Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty	Prod. cost	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ yr
Orslator	No.	25	1	25	650	7,800
Transformer	No.	75	1	75	1,950	23,400
Diodes	No.	5	1	5	130	1,560
Thermostat	No.	8	1	8	195	2,340
Circuit board	No.	3	1	3	65	780
Capacitors	No.	4	1	4	91	1,092
Resistor	No.	0.3	1	0 .3	7	78
Switch	No.	4	1	4	104	1,248
Fetes	No.	5	22	110	2,860	34,320
Box (metallic)	No.	25	1	25	650	7,800
Sub-total					6,702	80,418

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	15	180
Salaries	25	300
renting	75	900
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	3	41
Sub-total	118	1,421
Total Operating costs	6,820	81,839

1. Production costs assumed monthly capacity of 15 Power Invertors.
2. Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets write off of 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Cost and Price Structure

Item	Period	Output	@	UPx	TC	TR
Power Invertors	per month	15	455	600	6,820	9,000
	per year	180	5,456	7,200	81,839	108,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue			
Power Invertors	346	9,000	108,000
Less Prod & Operating Costs	262	6,820	81,839
Profit	84	2,180	26,161

Market Analysis

There is an ever-increasing demand for Invertors due to power shortages and interruptions. The market for the invertors is within the country and spreads beyond our borders like Rwanda, Sudan and Congo.

Availability of Raw Materials and Equipment

All Equipments, tools and other Materials can be got from the local market

Government Incentives Available

Government is encouraging small scale businesses and income generating activities to eradicate poverty through the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda and “Bonna Bagagawale Programme where subsidies are offered

Trade Sector

MAKING SPECTACLE FRAMES

Introduction

This Business Ideais for manufacture and marketing of spectacle frames from plastic cellulose acetate sheets. They are mass consumption items and are used by those with eye sight problems and for protection from the sun. The project envisages producing 1,300 sets of spectacle frames per month on the basis of 8 hours per working day. This translates into 15,600 sets per annum. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 546,000 per year with a net profit margin 14% and a payback period of 3 months. The total investment requirement for the venture US$ 17,510

Production Process

Spectacle frames are made in two parts that is; one is the front which holds the two glasses and the other is the two sides which are fitted on each of the front. Generally spectacle frames are specified by Eye size and Bridge size. Eye size is the one which decides the size of the glass which it holds while the bridge size is the distance between the two glasses.

Capital Investment Requirement in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Sheet cutting machine	No	1	4,300	4,300
Pneumatic wire shooting machine	No	1	4,000	4,000
Front design machine	No	1	250	250
Pneumatic hing fitting machine	No	1	3,250	3,250
Nose bumping fixture	No	1	2,000	2,000
S.P hand press and bending fixture	No	1	500	500
Side grooving machine	No	1	500	500
Drill Machine	No	1	560	560
Fixture and hammer	No	2	200	400
Special purpose fixture with heating box	No	1	250	250
Barrel polishing machine	No	1	1,500	1,500
Total				17,510

Production and Operating costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct costs	No	50	10	500	13,000	156,000
Cellulose Nitrates	No	37	5	185	4,810	57,720
Cellulose Acetate Sheets of 4mm to 8mm thickness		85	15	700	18,200	218,400
Sub-total					36,010	432,120

General Costs(Overheads)

Rent	2,200	26,400
Labour	20	240
Utilities(power)	250	3,000
Other costs	366	4,388
Depreciation (Asset write off) Exp	365	4,378
Sub-total	3,251	39,006
Total Operating costs	39,261	471,126

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 231 Spectacle frames.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes a 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, Supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Spectacle frames	50	15,600	30.2	471,126	35	546,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,750	45,500	546,000
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1510.0176	39,260	471,126
Profit	240	6,240	74,874

Government Incentives Available

Government is encouraging small and Medium Enterprises and income generating activities to eradicate poverty through provision of soft loans in the financial institutions.

Market Analysis

There are more people today wearing spectacles as a creative treasure and many more use sun glasses. Thus plastic frames which are trendy and fashionable have a ready market and their Prices are relatively low.

Availability of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials and equipments are imported from Japan, China and German.

Trade Sector

MAKING LLDPE MAILING COVER / ENVELOPES

Introduction

Linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) is a linear polymer, with short number of branches; it has a narrower molecular weight. LLDPE mailing covers and envelops are a good substitute for the conventional paper covers. Aesthetically designed and lightweight, these envelopes also save on postage charges and can be recycled, have excellent wear and tear resistance and are durable. A plant to make such products can be put up anywhere in Uganda, and it can cost US$78,055 with a production capacity of 50,000Kgs per year. The project is estimated to yield revenue of US$109,996, with a net profit of 29%.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

ITEM	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Blown film extruder	No.	1	4500	4500
Bag making machine	No.	1	3750	3750
printing machine	No.	1	2000	2000
Weighing balance	No.	2	25	50
TC of tools & Equipment				10,300

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 160 Kgs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operation in US $

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Production Process, Capacity and Technology

The LLDPE granules along with fillers and pacifiers are charged into the blown film extruder, to melt and are homogenized and blown vertically upwards through a die and taken up by rollers. The air bubble controls the width of the film. The bubble is cooled by a jet of air. The film is treated for better printability and wound over paper tubes. These rolls are printed and converted in the form of envelope by cutting and side sealing. The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 50 tonnes per annum on the basis of 312 working days in a year.

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
LLDPE	Kgms	7	13	88	2,275	27,300
Filter & pacifiers	Kgms	100	1	50	1,300	15,600
Terpene	Ltrs	30	1	30	767	9,204
Other materials / chemicals	Ltrs	75	1	75	1,950	23,400
Sub-tot				138	3,575	42,900

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	1,115	13,380
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	1,000	12,000
Rent	400	4,800
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	215	2,575
Sub-total	2,930	35,155
Total Operating Costs	6,504.5	78,055

Project product and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
LLDPE Envelopes	160	49,998	1.6	78,055	2.2	109,996

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	353	9,166	109,996
Less: Production and operating costs	115	3,002	78,055
Profit	237	6,164	31,941

Market

LLDPE mailing covers are used for sending documents, brochures, annual reports, magazines, shareholder certificates, etc., through post or couriers. Other features are that they are lightweight, high tear resistant, printable and economic as they can be easily protected from dust & rain, etc which makes this product easily marketable.

Source of Machinery and Materials

The equipment and machines are specialized and computerized and so they can only be imported. They can be got from USA, China, India, etc. Materials are got from Kenya and some locally.

Government Facilities

Initial allowance granted in the first year of production 75% granted on the cost base of plant and machinery for industries located elsewhere in the country.

Trade Sector

PRODUCTION OF ZINC SULPHATE

Introduction

Zinc sulphate is a colorless crystalline, water-soluble chemical used to manufacture animal feeds, fertilizers and agricultural sprays. It also has applications in textile dyeing and printing, as a reagent in glues, in electro galvanizing paints, varnishes and in the manufacture of many zinc compounds. Zinc sulphate has a good market potential in rural areas and agriculture sector. The business idea aims at production of 3,900 kgs of zinc sulphate per month. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 374,400 annually with a net profit margin of 9% with a payback period of 3 month.

The total capital investment for the project is US $11,622.

Plant Capacity

The plant in this profile has a minimum capacity of 46,800 kgs of zinc sulphate per annum.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Pulverizer	No	1	291	291
Pumps	No	10	26	260
Reaction tank	No	1	147	147
Sulphuric acid storage tank	No	1	219	219
Discharge and mud recovery tank	No	1	122	122
Filter Press	No	1	7,900	7900
Crystallizers	No	1	52	52
Centrifuge	No	1	1,800	1800
Chilling Plant	No	1	831	831
Total				11,622

Production Process

Zinc sulphate is manufactured by leaching zinc ash with dilute sulpuric acid. The leached solution is filtered to separate un-reacted zinc, which is reused along with the next charge. The filtrate is treated with potassium permanganate and zinc dust to precipitate impurities.

It is then treated with nitro so beta-naphthol to remove cobalt. The excess of sulphuric acid is neutralized with zinc carbonate. The solution is filtered and evaporated. After evaporation, the thick solution is allowed to settle in a settling tank where crystals of zinc sulphate come out of the cooler. The crystals are separated from the mother liquor in a centrifuge and dried on belt drier. The mother liquor is re-circulated to the evaporator. The crystals are then packed and marketed.

Production and Operating Expenses

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Zinc Ash	Kgs	8	100	800	20,800	249,600
Sulphuric acid	Kgs	10.5	20	210	5,460	65,520
Packaging Materials	Pieces	2	5	10	260	3,120
Subtotal					26,520	318,240

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	400	4,800
Utilities	400	4,800
Selling and Distribution	200	2,400
Administrative expenses	150	1,800
Shelter	400	4,800
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	242	2,906
Sub-total	1,792	21,506
Total Operating Costs	28,312	339,746

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 work days

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty / day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn/yr	UPx	T/rev
Zinc Sulphate	150	46,800	7	339,746	8	374,400

Profitability Analysis Table in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,200	31,200	374,400
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1,089	28,312	339,746
Profit	111	2,888	34,654

Sources of Supply of Equipments

All equipments can be got in Uganda; however others can be imported from counties like China, USA etc.

Mining Sector

SILVER EXTRACTION FROM WASTES

Introduction

Silver is a very precious and important metal extensively used in photography, X- ray films, jewelry, electrical materials, medicine, etc. In the modern era, silver extraction from waste material has caught the imagination of scientists and engineers. Today, silver is extracted from the waste solution of X-ray clinics, photographers, block makers, and offset printers. Project cost is US$4,800 with a production capacity of 45Kgs per annum and yielding estimated revenues of US$20,218 per year.

The project is expected to yield a net profit of margin of 31% and payback of 2 years and 4 months.

Production Process, Capacity and Technology

The silver extraction machine has simplified the process of drawing silver from waste. Firstly, the silver concentration is checked on site with the silver estimation paper in grams per litres. Based on the silver estimation, purchase rates are fixed. The waste solution is first filled in the machine, the moment the machine is switched on, and the silver present in the solution gets deposited on the collecting blocks. In a stipulated time, the silver on the collecting blocks is obtained in pure form. Minimum capacity of 45 kg per annum working 26 days in a month.

Capital Investment Requirement in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	Price	TC
Silver extraction machine	No	1	4,500	4,500
Testing Equipment	No	1	300	300
TC of tools & Equipment				4,800

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 0.144 kgs
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs that directly go into production of a product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operation cost in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Fixed solution (photo labs)	Ltrs	0.25	16.03	4	104	1,250
Testing chemicals	Ltrs	75	0.16	12	312	3,744
Packing material		1.5	0.64	0.96	24.96	300
Sub-total				17	441	5,294

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	150	1,800
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	200	2,400
Rent	75	900
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	100	1,200
Sub-total	725	8,700
Total Operating Costs	1,166	13,994

Project product costs and Prices Structure in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	Unit cost	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Silver	0.14	45	312	13,994	450	20,218

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	64.8	1,685	20,218
Less: Production and operating costs	44.85	1,166	13,994
Profit	19.95	519	6,224

Market

Silver can be sold anywhere at around $250 per kg. This is very promising as the raw materials could even be got for free as waste and the potential for exporting is high.

Source of Machinery and Materials

The equipment and machines can be imported from India; meanwhile raw materials can be got locally from the photo studios, clinics and hospital labs.

Government Facilities

Startup costs up to 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments.

Risk

Wear and tear machinery however this can be mitigated through proper maintenance.

Mining Sector

BRICK MAKING FROM BLACK SOIL

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of bricks at a small scale investment. This business idea aims at production of 90,000 bricks per month, which translates into 1,080,000 bricks per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 4,501 per month translating into US$54,007 per year with a sales margin of 10% and total investment capital is US$531,615 for the first year.

Production Capacity

It is analyzed that more than 3,000 bricks can be made per day depending on the equipments being used. The company can have a production capacity of more than 80,000 fired bricks and 10,000 unfired per month (Hoffman kilns can fire 80,000 bricks).

Technology and Process Description

The clay brick making technology is simple as it requires less skilled manpower and local materials mixture. The production process starts with the raw clay, preferably in a mix with 25-30% siliceous stone dust to reduce shrinkage. The clay is first ground and mixed with water to the desired consistency. The clay is then pressed into wooden moulds and pressed into preferred cube shape. The cubes are left to dry slowly while covered with banana leaves, grass or plastic sheets to avoid cracking which lowers quality. The dried bricks are then fired ("burned") at 900-1000 °C to achieve strength.

Scale of Investment (Capital Requirements, Equipment & machinery)

The investment scale depends on the production capacity and demand. The following tools and equipments can be used:

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Wooden moulds	No	3	5	15
Hoes	No	4	3.6	14.4
Jerry cans	No	5	2	10
Spades	No	3	5	15
Wheel barrow	No	3	28	84
Delivery truck	No	1	9,000	9,000
Total		19	9,040	9,138

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Clay	trips	25	4	100	2600	31200
Grass	Bundles	0.1	10	1	26	312
Ash & Siliceous stones	trips	12.5	1	12.5	325	3900
Sub-total			15	114	2951	35412

General Costs(Overheads)

Utilities(Firewood & Water)	32	384
Labour	425	5100
Rent	250	3000
Other Costs	150	1800
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	190	2,282
Sub-Total	1047	12,566
Total Operating Costs	3,998	47,978

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 3,462 bricks.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes a 4 years' life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structures in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn/ Yr	UPx	T/rev
Bricks	3,462	1,080,144	0.0 4	43,206	0.05	54,007

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	173	4,501	54,007
Less: Prdn & Operating Costs	154	3,998	47,978
Profit	19	502	6,030

Market Analysis

With the growing construction projects in urban and rural areas, the market base for the bricks is wide.

Sources of supply of raw materials

Raw materials are available locally.

Government facilities & incentives available

The Government supports or encourages the formation of Associations in different sectors. These can act as pressure groups to smoothen operations and influence government policies. Uganda Investment Authority is also set up to promote and facilitate the potential investors.

Mining Sector

MAKING LOW DUST CHALK

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of low dust chalk. Chalk is a soft compacted whitish calcite used as a writing aid in educational institutions. Low dust chalk reduces health hazards that result from excess chalk dust. The market structure for chalk cuts across academic institutions. It can be produced in a wide range of colours though white chalk is most preferred. The business idea aims at production of 3,900 boxes of chalk per month. The revenue potential is estimated at US$655,200per year with a sales margin of 10%; the total capital investment for the project is US$2,588.

Production capacity

The profiled plant has a minimum capacity of 150 boxes of chalk per day and each box normally has 100 chalk pieces.

Production Process

To produce chalk, Plaster of Paris, French chalk and kaolin are mixed and made in a form of paste. The paste is cast in a suitable mould and dried. The dried material is then neatly packed for the market.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Oven	No	1	638	638
Moulds	No	10	100	1000
Vessels	No	10	95	950
Total				2,588

Production and Operating Expenses

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Plaster of Paris	Bags	23	50	1,150	29,900	358,800
French Chalk	Kgs	20	15	300	7,800	93,600
Kaolin	Kgs	15	10	150	3,900	46,800
Binder	Kgs	20	10	200	5,200	62,400
Packaging materials	Pieces	0.15	100	15	390	4,680
Subtotal					47,190	566,280

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	300	3,600
Utilities	200	2,400
Selling and Distribution	100	1,200
Administrative expenses	100	1,200
Shelter	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	54	647
Sub-total	854	10247
Total Operating Costs	48,044	576,527

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	Unit cost	Pdn/yr	Unit cost	TR
Chalk boxes	150	46,800	12.32	576,527	14	655,200

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	2,100	54,600	655,200
Less: Production and Operating Costs	1,848	48,044	576,527
Profit	252	6,556	78,673

Sources of Supply of Equipments

All materials needed can be got locally at fair Prices.

Government Incentives

The Government has liberalized the economy and encouraged people to invest in industrial set up through incentives like low tax rates and deferred tax payments.

Mining Sector

MAKING POTTERY PRODUCTS

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of pottery products on a small scale investment. Pottery is the process of mixing clay with water; and shaping the mixture into pottery products/Pottery ware such as: pots, cups, plates, bowls, urns and candleholders. The market structure and demand for pottery products is generally wide because they are sold in places like curio shops, Art Kiosks and other places. They are used for various purposes such as: decorations, flower vases in workplaces, schools, lodges and households; while some products can be exported. The business idea aims at production of 104 pottery products per month which translates into 1,248 pottery products per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US$1,560 per month, translating into US$18,720 per year with a sales margin of 5% and total investment capital of US$9,141 for the first year of project operation.

Production Capacity

The production capacity depends on the intended number of products a manufacturer is willing and able to make, their sizes and the quantity of raw materials used in the production process. In this case, the TC of this project is US$ 526.

Technology and Process Description

The technology used is relatively simple as it involves modeling red clay by use of hands, shaping tools and paint for decorating. Pottery is the process of mixing clay with water; and shaping the mixture into pottery wares. The modeled objects are then exposed to heat to dry then put in a kiln for burning to get the final product.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements and Equipment

The scale of investment generally depends on the interests of the manufacturer and the demand for the products.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Basins	No	4	2	8
Hoes	No	4	2.5	10
Kiln	No	1	200	200
Medium Working table	No	2	150	300
Jerry cans	No	4	2	8
Total				526

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs in US$

+	Units	@	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ month	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Red Clay	kg	0.2	40	8	208	2,496
Grass	Bundle	0.3	10	3	78	936
Water	Liter	0.003	10	0.03	0.78	9.36
Sand particles	kg	0.3	10	3	78	936
Sub-total			70	14	364.8	4,377.4

General Costs(Overheads)

Labour	200	2400
Utility (Firewood)	50	600
Oil paint	40	480
Transport	50	600
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	7	84
Sub-total	397	4,764
Total Operating Costs	761.8	9,141.4

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 4 big pots but the business unit can also make other pottery products in different sizes and shapes.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct Costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 days.

Product Cost and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	@	Pdn cost/ Yr	UPx	T/rev
pots	4	1,248	8	9,986	15	18,720

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	60	1,560	18,720
Less: Production and Operating Costs	29.29936	761.8	9,141
Profit	30.7	798.2	9,579

Market Analysis

The Market for pottery products is wide since they are multipurpose and the products can be sold for many different users.

Source of Supply of Machinery, Equipments and Raw Materials

Both the raw materials and machinery are readily available on the local market.

Mining Sector

MAKING CLAY PIPES

Introduction:

The clay pipe industry was one of the earliest industry and today verified clay pipe is the most durable sewer product available, with long life, environmentally friendly, inert resistant to chemicals. Clay pipe is enjoying renewed interest among Civil Engineers and in municipalities that have an environmentally preferable purchasing policy and desire to incorporate sustainable practice. Clay pipes are used in laying drainage lines.

These pipes have the special advantage of water absorption over other pipes and are produced in different shapes and sizes. The pipes are used in almost every building and construction, especially with the increased efficiency needs about sewerage disposal. The Revenue potential is estimated at US $43,290 per annum and production capacity of 23,400 from total investment of US$ 16,530.

Production Process, Capacity and technology

A manually operated clay pipe–making machine has been developed to enable easy use by semi- skilled potters in both urban and rural areas. These pipes are extruded from a mixture of lean and plastic clay of varying composition and fired at optimum firing temperature of 900- 950 degrees centigrade. The pipes are cooled and packed for the market. The proposed plant would have a minimum capacity of 75 pieces of pipes per day. This is on the basis of single daily 8-hour work shifts.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	Total
Vertical clay pipe making machine	No	1	500	500
Firing Kiln	No	1	2500	2500
TC of tools				3000

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 75Pecies.
2. 2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. 3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. 4. A production month is 26 work days
5. 5. Currency used is US Dollars.
6. Production and Operation Costs in US$

Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Plastic clay	Kgms	0.01	75	0.75	19.5	1.63
Fuel	Litres	1.6	20	32	832	9,984
Sub-total			-		852	9,986

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	640	7,680
Selling & distribution	100	1,200
Utilities (Water, power)	500	6,000
Rent	50	600
Miscellaneous expenses	25	300
Depreciation	2	750
Sub Total	1,317	16,530
Total Operation	2,168.50	26,516

Project Product costs and Price structures in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr($)	UPx	TR($)
Clay pipes	75	23,400	1.1	26,706	1.85	43,290

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	139	3,608	43,290
Less: Production and operating costs	24	636	16,530
Profit	114	2,972	26,760

Market

Clay pipes are extensively used in the construction of drainage systems and have good market potential both in rural and urban areas. With the increase in the rate of constructions/buildings being put up, these pipes would find a ready market although they would face competition from some other local producers.

Source of machinery and Materials

These could be locally fabricated and constructed. Tonet Ltd Kanyanya, Gayaza Rd, John Lugendo and co Ltd, Ndeeba Masaka Rd, and Tree Shade Ltd Mwanga II Rd –Kisenyi Kampala can be contacted. Clay can be got from all over the country from the sand and clay mining sites.

Government incentive

Start up costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments.

Mining Sector

BRASS & BRONZE ITEMS CASTINGS

Introduction

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc and the proportion of copper and zinc vary in this alloy depending upon requirements of the end product. Copper alloy with tin is known as gun metal or tin bronze. This has wide application in engineering, marine and automobile industry. Copper alloy with aluminium is known as aluminium bronze. It is also extensively used in manufacturing of decorative items for our daily use. It costs US$ 36,035 with a capacity of 15,000kg yielding estimated revenue of US $ 44,994 per year.

Production Process, capacity and technology

The process of casting involves melting of the desired composition, preparation of mould cavity of sand, pouring the molten metal into mould cavity, knocking the mould after solidification and cooling of the castings, fitting and cleaning. The envisaged plant has a minimum m plant capacity of 15,000kg per annum but output can be increased tremendously when a grip on the market has been made.

Capital investment Requirement in US $

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@
Oil fired tilting furnace	No	1	1,000
Weighing balance	No	2	30
ladle & tongs	No	2	15
Hand moulding equipment	No	1	1,200
Bench grinder	No	1	80
Mixing Machine	No	1	500
TC of Machinery & Tools			

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 48.1 Kgs.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes a 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per
3. year for all assets.
4. Direct costs include materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
5. A production month is 26 days and Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operation costs in US $

(a) Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Copper & Zinc	kgs	1	32	32	833	10,000
Mould release agent	ltrs	6	0.16	1.0	25	300
Other reagents	ltrs	1.25	1.00	1.3	33	390
Packaging material	pkts	2	3.21	6.4	167	2,000
Sub-total				41	1,058	12,690

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	1,200	14,400
Selling & distribution	200	2,400
Utilities (Water, power)	200	2,400
Administration	50	600
Rent	100	1,200
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	95	1,145
Sub-total	1,945	23,345
Total Operating Costs	3002.9	36,035

Project product costs and Price structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	TR
Brass & Bronze casting	48.1	14,998	2.40	36,035	3	44,994

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue	144	3,749	44,994
Less: Production &operating costs	115	3,003	36,035
Profit	29	747	8,959

Market

Brass and bronze items have very good market potential. The demand for use of brass and bronze art ware for decoration purposes in houses and offices has increased considerably. With increased industrialization in Uganda and an improvement in the quality of living, demand for the castings is bound to go up.

Source of Equipment and Raw materials

Can be locally fabricated in Uganda by Tonet Ltd kanyanya Gayaza Rd or imported and raw materials can easily be mobilized locally or even imported.

Government incentive

Startup costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments.

Mining Sector

CEMENT BRICK MAKING

Introduction

Bricks are the basic requirement for any construction activity. They are prepared with the help of mud, clay or cement. Bricks made of cement are hallow and solid hence the great acceptance in the market because of their strength. For such an investment, one needs to have at least a small piece of land of about ½ Acre that can be either rented or owned. The idea envisaged is for production of 52,000 blocks per month and 624,000 per year. The revenue potential is estimated US $218,400 per year with total investment of US $12,011.

Process description and production capacity

Cement, sand, stone chips, stone dust and rods are mixed in suitable proportions along with water. This concrete mix is placed in metal or wood moulds. For reinforcement, wire mesh or rods are placed between successive layers of Concrete mix and compacted by vibration. The cast items are kept for a day to set. Then they are cured in a water tank for 15 days for complete setting.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Cement Block making Machine	No.	1	2700	2700
Cement mixing machine	No.	1	2200	2200
Coffee tray	No.	1	7	7
Vibrator	No.	1	1500	1500
Moulds	No.	4	439	1756
Wheel barrows	No.	6	30	180
Total cost on machinery			6876	8343

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Cement	kg	0.03	500	15	390	4,680
Stone dust	Tones	75	1.5	112.5	2,925	35,100
Sand	Tones	50	4	200	5,200	62,400
Sub-total			506	327.5	8,515	102,180

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	300	3,600
Labour	1,300	15,600
Rent	250	3,000
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Administration expenses	300	3,600
Repairs and maintenance	100	1,200
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	302	3,624
Sub -total	2,602	31,224
Total Operating Costs	11,117	133,404

This business idea is premised on production of 2000 blocks per day. A producer needs 1000kg of cement, 300kgs of stone dust and 8,000kg of sand that adds up to 6,000kg per day.
½ an acre of in one of the kampala suburbs would cost over US $3668
Ratio=1:3:8, that is cement, stone dust and sand respectively (kg) and each dried block weighs 6kg

Project Product Costs and Price in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost / yr	UPx	TR
Cement bricks	2,000	624,000	0.4	249,600	0.7	174,720
Total		312,000				218,400

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	700	18,200	218,400
Less production and operating Costs	428	11,117	133,404
Profit	272	7,083	84,996

Market Analysis

The demand for cement bricks is high in construction and housing companies.

Sources of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials can be locally sourced and equipments can be bought from IMER group found in Industrial Area 6th street plot No.108 -Kampala.

Government facilities and incentives available

In a bid to boost the construction sector, the government of Uganda has reduced taxes on all Construction materials.

Social Sector

VIDEO FILMING

Introduction

The moving images have almost replaced the conventional still photographs with people opting for films of social gatherings, religious, political and marriage functions, etc. The technological advancement has brought the video close to people, which has led to tremendous growth of video studios centers even in small towns and villages. The project cost isUS$199,632 and estimated annual revenue is US$ 468,000.

Production Process, Capacity and Technology

The operating process involves simple steps. However, much depends upon the skill and acumen of the person handling the camera. Equipment; Video Recording Equipment is bought and put in place. Trained and specialized cameramen take the positions of manning this equipment. It is not easily quantifiable as this depends on a number of factors including the quality of the recordings being given out, the charges, etc

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Price	TC
VHS/SVHS Video camera	No	1	600	600
Lighting	No	2	200	400
External microphones	No	2	80	160
Computers	No	1	500	500
Computer soft ware	No	1	40	40
Labeling machine	No	1	300	300
Camera accessories	No	1	200	200
CD burning and recording deck	No	1	150	150
Editing Gadgets	No	1	250	250
Other Equipment	No	1	400	400
TC of tools & Equipment				3,000

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 2 video coverage.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operation costs in US $

Direct Materials, Supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs						
VHS/SVHS Video tapes	No	12	24	288	7,488	89,856
VHS/SVHS Video CDs	No	10	0.2	2	52	624
Batteries	No	4	0.5	2	52	624
Chemicals solutions for developing	Liters	50	1	2	7,644	91,728
Sub-total				294	15236	182832

General Costs (Overheads

	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Labour	27	700	8,400
Selling & distribution	8	200	2,400
Utilities (Water, power)	4	100	1,200
Rent	4	100	1,200
Miscellaneous expenses	8	200	2,400
Depreciation	4	100	1,200
Sub-total	54	1400	16800
Total Operating Costs		63616,	199,632

Project product costs and Price Structure in $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ year	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Videos, Films, Movies etc	5	1560	150	234,000	300	468,000

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	1500	39,000	468,000
Less: Production and operating costs	640	16,636	199,632
Profit	860	22,364	268,368

Market

The use of electronic media has created a favorable climate for filming of all programmes and events among all sections of people in the society. This can be done to generate higher incomes even in rural areas. Advertising is needed for this project to quickly pick up demand.

Suppliers of Equipment

The equipment is available on the Ugandan markets, Photogenic can provide it.

Government Incentives

Start up costs 25% granted on actual cost over the first four years in four equal installments.

Social Sector

STARTING AN ONLINE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE

Introduction

This is about setting up an online music and book store. Books and music will be sold in hard or digital downloadable versions. Clients will access the store, place orders and make payments online. The project cost is estimated at US$ 7,500 per year with a working Capital of USD 18,956 covering about 2months operational cost. This yields total revenue of US$309,192 for the first year of operation. The business has a payback period of 2 years and a net profit margin of 24%. The Sales of the business grows gradually with the aid of repetitive buyers, referrals and other loyal customers. It is a business that does not need one to be present in any selling points thus you can operate from wherever you are. The investment can be scaled in accordance with the Capital available.

Process Description and system Production Capacity

Online book and music stores are an established and proven business model currently globally dominated by Amazon. The internet has entered many households in Uganda and across the world.

A website is set up with a well programmed data base having encryptions of upgrade of new products in the system. The data base is expected to carry 50,000,000 GB capacity with 200 copies of books and music sold daily which translates into 62,400 copies respectively. Different textbooks are bought and listed on the business sight for different people to view and if interested, they register to buy online

The service charges are then paid by means of credit card facility ie Visa or Master card through an international or global bank such as Barclays.

Capital investment requirements in US$

Capital Item	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount
Desktop Computer	2	650	1300
Laptop	1	500	500
Website		5000	5000
Internet Installation		200	200
Furniture & Fittings		300	300
Business bank account		200	200
Total			7500

Production and Operation Costs in US$

Cost Item	Unit cost	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/yr
Direct costs3:					
Books (New) Novels	8	40	320	8320	99840
Books (Old) Novels	1.61	50	80.5	2093	25116
Text books	15	20	300	7800	93600
Music Singles and movies	0.12	180	21.6	561.6	6739.2
Empty CDs	0.19	0.24	0.0456	1.1856	14.2272
Subtotal				18776	225,309

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	50	600
Internet Charges	50	600
Administrative expenses (Calls, postage, etc)	50	600
Others	30	360
Sub-total	180	2,160
Total Operating Costs	18,956	228,195

1. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
2. Production costs assumed 312 days per year

Project Product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	Unit Cost	Unit price	Total cost/yr	Total Revenue
Books (New) Novels	40	12480	8	10	100,565	124,800
Books (Old)	50	15600	2	3.5	25,841	54,600
Text books (New)	20	6240	15	19	94,325	118,560
Music Singles and movies	180	56160	0.09	0.2	7,464	11,232
TOTAL					228,195	309,192

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	991	25,766	309,192
Less: Production and Operating Costs	729	18,956	228,195
Profits	262	6,810	81,723

Market analysis

There is a ready market of 120m English speaking people in the East African Community area. There is limited access to books across the region. This will be a good business opportunity that will exploit this gap. Orders can be placed and paid for online from any part of the region and fulfilled via post parcels.

Sources of materials

Books can be obtained from publishers such as Penguin. Music can be obtained from Music production and distribution companies such as Sony. Both are available in print hard copy of Digital versions

Social Sector

PROJECT FOR MAKING A BUSINESS CALL CENTRE

Introduction

A business call centre is a place that has adequate telephone facilities, trained consultants, access to wide data bases, internet and other on-line support infrastructure so as to provide information and support to customers on a retail time basis. A customer today is able to place an order on the internet, do sale and purchase transactions, make payments, order for loans, and also download digitized products e.g. music. Setting up a call centre basically offers services like web integration, automatic call distribution, interactive voice response, predictive dialer, screen pop-up capabilities, and management features.

Technology

A call centre involves efficient integration and management of telecom and IT infrastructure. The essential components of a call centre are: premises, Leased circuit/communication connectivity, Data compression and decompression equipment, Computer telephony integration, Voice enabled PCs connected to high performance servers, Voice over the internet protocol, Predictive dialer, Interactive voice response and automatic call distributors.

Capital Investments Requirements in US $

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Computers	No			5,850
Lease circuit &modems	No			2,000
Server	No	1	2500	2,500
Dialogic phone sets, headsets,	No			1,000
Data compression equipment	No			1,000
Pop up screens	No			250
UPS, printers	No			1,000
Office equipment	No			640
Electricals	No			500
Generator (5 KVA)	No			505
Air conditioners	No			900
Telephone and fax	No			350
Total				16,495

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ mth	Pdn Cost/mth	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:					
Paper	Reams	25	5	125	1,500
Pens	Boxes	5	2	10	120
Floppies	No			300	3,600
Other Consumables	No			200	2,400
Subtotal				635	7,620

General costs (Overheads)

Salary & wages	1,900	22,800
Utilities and overheads	170	2,040
Postage, telephone	65	780
Transportation, conveyance	100	1,200
Repairs and maintenance	100	1,200
Adverts and publicity	430	5,160
Internet connection charges	50	600
Shelter (rented)	750	9,000
Miscellaneous	40	480
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	4123.75	4,124
Sub-total	3,949	47,384
Total Operating Costs	4,584	55,004

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project product Costs and Price Structure

Service	Sv/day	Sv/Year	Service cost	Service charge	TR
Call centre	2	624	88.15	105	65,520
TOTAL		624			65,520

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	5,460	65,520
Less: Production and Operating Costs	4,584	55,004
Profit	876	10,516

Market Analysis

The market potential for call centers includes people and industries that require customer interface, private businessmen, airlines, financial services groups (banks, insurance firms, etc.), telecommunication service groups, ICT companies, Hospitals, hotels, tourism and travel firms, large manufacturing firms and other service industries.

Government facilities and incentives

The communications sector was liberalized through setting up the communications commission that eases and facilitates any setup in this sector.

Social Sector

DRY CLEANER SERVICES

Introduction

Dry cleaning uses non-water-based solvents to remove soil and stains from clothes. It involves cleaning of clothing and textiles using an organic solvent rather than water. The solvent used is typically Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), in the industry and "dry-cleaning fluid" by the public. Dry cleaning is necessary for cleaning items that would otherwise be damaged by water and soap or detergents. It is often used instead of hand washing delicate fabrics, which can be excessively laborious.

Scale of Investment & Capital Investment Requirements

From this scale of investment, it is estimated at least 100 garments will be cleansed in a day. The Fixed & Working Capital Investment Costs for the first year of operation is estimated at USD 26,913 and the TR is estimated at USD 73,000 for the first year of project operation

The payback for this idea 40% and the pay is at most 3 years and 6 months.

Production Capacity

It is estimated that 100 garments will be cleaned per day.

Raw Materials

The Raw materials required is Solvents, i.e.: Tetrachloroethylene

Process

A dry-cleaning machine is similar to a combination of a domestic washing machine, and clothes dryer. Garments are placed into a washing/extraction chamber (referred to as the basket, or drum), which is the core of the machine. The washing chamber contains a horizontal, perforated drum that rotates within an outer shell. The shell holds the solvent while the rotating drum holds the garment load. The basket capacity is between about 10 and 40 kg (20 to 80 lb). A typical wash cycle lasts for 8–15 minutes depending on the type of garments and degree of soiling

Equipment

The Essential tools and equipments required are;Dry cleaning machine, Flat Iron, Garment bags, Ironing board, Clothes' hangers and; Chairs

All the above equipments are readily available in Uganda.

Costs

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@$	Amount $
Delivery Van	No.	1	26,000	26,000
Dry Cleaning Machine	No.	1	640	640
Flat Iron	No.	1	55	55
Garment Bags	No.	20	7	140
Ironing Board	No.	1	15	15
Cloth Hangers	No.	50	0.25	13
Office Chair	No.	1	50	50
Total Amount				26,913

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Water	Ltrs	0.001	800	1	24	288
Detergents	Ltrs	5	10	50	1,500	18,000
Sub total				50.8	1,524	18,288

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	300	3,600
Labour	300	3,600
Utilities (Power)	200	2,400
Repair & Maintenance	300	3,600
Fuel	300	3,600
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	561	6,728
Sub - total	1,961	23,528
Total Operating Costs	3,485	41,816

Project Product Costs & Price Structure

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr$	UPx	T/rev
Clods	100	36,500	1.15	41,816	2	73,000

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	200	6,083	73,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	115	3,485	41,816
Profit	85	2,598	31,184

Market Analysis

The demand for dry cleaning services is very high in the City and busy Urban & Trading Centres.

Source of Supply of Raw materials:

Tetrachloroethylene will be sourced locally in Super markets and Chemical Shops in Uganda.

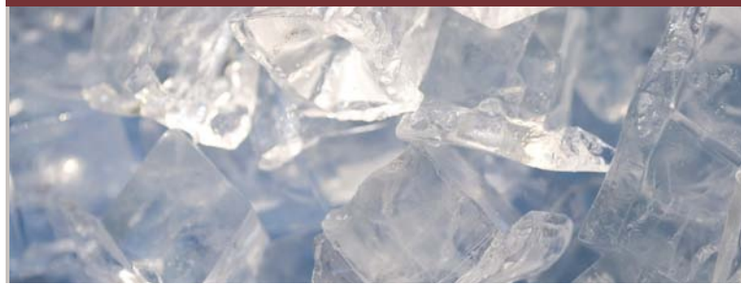
Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The government is ready and willing to provide subsidized facilities to the service Industry in form of Tax exemptions among others.

Risk

The business involved with this idea is risks of breakdown in machinery. This is can be solved by repairing equipments or replacements.

Social Sector



REFRIGERATION SERVICE

Introduction:

Refrigeration is the process of removing heat from an enclosed space, or from a substance and moving it to a place where it is unobjectionable. The primary purpose of refrigeration is lowering the temperature of the enclosed space or substance and then maintaining that lower temperature. The profile is for setting up of a service center to do repairs on fridges, installation and maintenance of cold rooms, freezers and cold rooms, glass fronted display rooms and air conditioning. This would require specialization in installation and maintenance of air conditioning for transport, industry, offices and homes, cold rooms and refrigeration for transport. The total project would cost US$29,084 serving 624 units per annum. This would yield estimated revenue of US$ 24,336 annually. The payback period for this idea is 2years and the net profit is estimated at 3%.

Production Process and Capital Investment Requirement

Servicing largely depends on the problems to be rectified. However, the process involves, inspecting the refrigerator, testing, replacing and rectifying the problem with minor repairs carried out on the spot at the customer's place. Only in case of major repairs, the refrigerator has to be lugged to the nearest servicing Centre.
The profiled service center has a minimum capacity of servicing 600 units per annum. With increased awareness on the role of refrigeration, the demand for the service center is bound to go up and more refrigerators will be serviced

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
vacuum Pump	No	3	212	636
Blower	No	2	42.9	85.8
Drilling Machine	No	2	25	50
Pressure Pump	No	2	110	220
Fridge Cylinder	No	3	30	90
Testing tools eg multimeter, ammeter	No	3	10	30
Hand tools, tinkering tools, flaring tools	No	3	15	45
Blower lamp & other miscellaneous	No	2	250	500
Office furniture and work tables	No	1	500	500
Electrical works	No	1	200	200
Tube filling machine	No	2	150	300
TC of tools				5400

1. Production costs assume 312 days per year with daily capacity of 2 Fridges.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and all other costs incurred to produce the product.
4. A production month is 26 work days

Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operating costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/ yr
Direct Costs						
Freezing Material	Kgs/ pkts	4	1.60	6.4	167	2,000
Copper pipes	Kgs/ pkts	7.5	0.32	2.4	63	750
Fasteners & Glue	kgs/ ltres	12.5	0.4	5	125	1,500
Mini spares like relays & other consumables	Kgs/ pkts	2	1	2.	52	624
Sub-total				16	406.2	4,874

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	655	7,860
Selling & distribution	250	3,000
Utilities (Water, power)	250	3,000
Rent	200	2,400
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	113	1,350
Sub-total	1,568	18,810
Total Operating Costs	1,974	23,684

Project product costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/yr	UPx	TR
Repair services	2	624	38	23,684	39	24,336

Profitability Analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	78	2,028	24,336
Less: Production and operating costs	76	1,974	23,684
Profit	2	54	652

Market

With the growing base of consumers for refrigerators and coolers, there is latent demand to locally set up service centers in rural areas. Individuals will be buying new electrical appliances as government is putting a ban on used electrical appliances and when need for repairs come, people want perfect service providers.

Supply of equipment

Most equipment like new refrigerators will be imported and other tools got from the local market.

Government incentive

The government policy to ban importation of used refrigerators will force users to invest in durable fridges and thus the need for maintenance and supply services.

Social Sector

ROOF CLEANING SERVICES

Introduction

The algae, dust, decomposed leaves and rust and smoke have made many roofs of houses to look “older than the actual age of the house” .They do accelerate the depreciation process of the buildings.

This project idea is developed after realizing the opportunities that exist in the cleaning service sector. An estimated total operating cost amounting to 63,505US$, when injected in the project can realize revenue of 99,840US$ in the first year of operation. The estimated fixed capital is 11,432US$.

Process of Offering the Service

The process of offering the service involves mixing cleaning detergents,water,scrubbing tools, dust blowers all combined to wash the roof top. Where painting is needed, spray paint can be sprayed on the top or if it is cleaning, then cleaning oil is applied after washing.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements & Equipment

The capital requirements depend on the investment scale portfolio of the project. The equipment tabled below can be used for a good start of the project.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@
Spray painting machine	No	2	450
Tile cleaning machine	No	2	600
Dust blowers	No	2	140
Detergent mixer	No	2	500
Furniture & Fixtures	No	-	-
Service Vehicle	No	1	6000
Hand brushes	No	10	1.2
Wipers	No	2	200
Sand paper	No	-	-
Climbing ladders	No	2	100

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/day	Pdn cost/mth
Direct Costs				
Colour paint	Tns	20	2	1092
Spray paint	Tns	25	2	1,300
Cleaning oil & detergents	Ltre	-	-	438
Water	Ltrs	-	-	125
Sub-total			-	2,955

General Costs (Overheads)

Gloves	29
Labor	1,480
Utilities	70
Fuel	200
Administration expenses	196
Miscellaneous expenses	102
Depreciation	238.16
Sub-total	2,338
Total Operating Costs	5,293

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily cleaning of 2 building roofs.

2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

The market for cleaning services widely exists as most of the houses these days are made of tiles plus colored iron sheet roofs that need repainting .Getting tenders for cleaning housing estates can be a very profitable venture as most suburbs of city are now turning into estates.

Production costs and Price structure in US$

Service	Rfs-cl/ day	Rfss-cl/yr	Rf-cl cost	Total cl-cost/ yr	Serv-charge	T/rev
Roof Cleaning	2	624	103	64,129	160	99,840

Profitability analysis in US $

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	320	8,320	99,840
Less: Production &Operating Costs	203.5	5,292	63,505
Profit	116.5	3,028	36,335

Government Facilities and Incentives

The government offers 25% on start-up costs spread equally in the first four years of operations.

Social Sector

SETTING UP A BAR

Introduction

This business idea is for selling juice and alcoholic products. A bar is a place where drinks such as beers, soft drinks and some eats are offered for sale and they can be set up in any place especially trading centers which gather many people. Their market structure is wide because it's throughout the year, but its peak is during public holidays and festive seasons hence increasing on their demand.

The business idea is premised on selling of 5 crates of beers, 5 crates of soft drinks, 10 bottles of spirits and 5 boxes of water per day. The revenue potential is estimated at US$665 per day translating into US$207,480 per year with a net profit margin of 19% and total investment requirement is US$7,480for the first year of project operation.

Technology and process Description:

A bar has no complicated technology involved because it involves a working table, refrigerator, waiters and waitresses for serving the customers. Its process description involves purchasing crates of beers, crates of soft drinks and boxes of water in large quantities and selling them to customers in small quantities for immediate consumption.

Requirements and Equipments:

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Refrigerators	No	2	350	700
Gas stove	No	2	200	400
Source pans	No	10	15	150
Plates	No	50	1	50
Working table(Counter)	Unit	1	400	400
Chairs	No	50	80	4,000
Serving tables	No	13	40	520
Glasses	No	100	1.6	160
Shelves	Unit	1	400	400
Air Conditioners (Fans)	No	4	80	320
Music System	Set	1	380	380
Total				7,480

Project Operation and Operating Costs

Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year
Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes _4_ years life of assets written off at _25% per year for all assets.
Direct Costs include supplies of products (stock)
A month for sale is assumed to have 26 days.

Direct Products (Stock) and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	cost/ day	cost/ month	cost/ year
Direct Costs						
Beers	Crates	28	5	140	3,640	43,680
Spirits	No	20	10	200	5,200	62,400
Soft drinks	Crates	7.7	5	38.5	1001	12,012
Water	Box	6	5	30	780	9,360
Eats (snacks)			100	100	2,600	31,200
Serviettes	Packet	0.75	1	0.75	19.5	234
Silver pack	No	0.15	15	2.25	58.5	702
Sub-total			141	512	13,299	159,588

General Costs(Overheads)

Rent	160	1,920
Labour	200	2,400
Utilities(Power & water)	100	1200
Miscellaneous Costs	50	600
Depreciation (Asset write off)	193	2,316
Sub-total	703	8,436
Total Operating Costs	14,002	168,024

Project Product Costs and Price Structure $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Beers	5	1,560	19	39,000	40	62,400
Spirits	10	3,120	8	31,200	20	62,400
Soda	5	1,560	10	13,104	15	23,400
Water	5	1,560	4.8	9,360	8	12,480
snacks	50	15,600	2	35,100	3	46800
TR per year						207,480

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	665	17,290	207,480
Less: Production and Operating Costs	538.5	14,002	168,024
Profit	126.5	3,288	39,456

Market Analysis

The market for this project is throughout the year mainly in busy trading centers, but its peak is during public holidays and festive seasons.

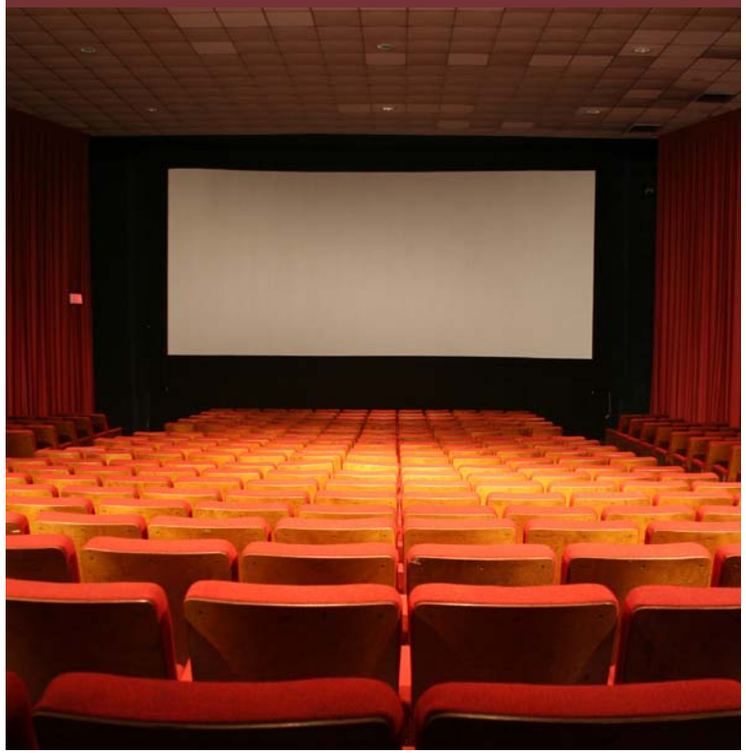
Source of Supply of Machinery, Equipment and Stock Materials

The supply of Equipments is done locally.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

The government has set up institutions and Associations to train people on how to generate profits from their businesses, for example, the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda.

Social Sector



VIDEO THEATRE

Introduction

This business idea is for setting up a video theatre. A video theatre is a place where films and soccer matches are screened and viewers pay a certain fee for the service. Football matches, sports events, music shows and drams can also be shown in video theatre. The project cost is estimated at US$ 10,846 per year, operational capacity is estimated at100 people per day and revenue is estimated at US$40,180 per year.

Production process

The chosen video tape is inserted into a video player which is connected to a television screen for showing films .The video player, decoder and television screen need an electrical supply in order to function.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Screen	No.	1	800	800
Video player	No.	1	80	80
Decoder	No.	1	100	100
Air conditioners	No.	4	200	800
Chairs	No.	200	10	2,000
Computer	No.	1	320	320
LCD Projector	No.	1	500	500
Amplifier	No.	1	500	500
Table	No.	1	120	120
Total cost of machinery				5,220

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Video CDS	No.	0.6	8	4.8	124.8	1497.6
Subscription for Dstv			80		80	876
Sub-total				4.8	204.8	2,374

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	200	2,400
Labour	150	1,800
Rent	200	2,400
Miscellaneous costs	75	900
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	81	972
Sub -total	706	8,472
Total Operating Costs	910.8	10,846

Project Product Costs and Price in US$

Item	Period	Shows per day	Cost Per show	Per show value	TCs	TR
Movie	Per day	5	4	35	20	175
	Per year	936	4		3,744	32,760
Soccer	Weekend	4	4	35	16	140
	Per year	212	4		848	7,420
Total per yr						40,180

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	128.8	3,348	40,180
Less production and operating Costs	34.8	903.8	10,846
Profit	94.0	2,445	29,334

Market Analysis

The market is readily available throughout the year and there is high demand during soccer seasons and holidays. Market for this business is mainly in urban centres and rural areas. The volume of patrons depends on the quality of service

Sources of materials:

Raw materials are available in urban centres.

Government Facilities and Incentives

Government set up a Communication Commission which liberalized communication operations. Uganda is a free and liberalized economy.

Health Sector

PORTABLE MEDICAL FIRST AID KITS

Introduction

This profile looks at establishing a project that will make portable medical first aid kits. A first aid kit is a collection of supplies and equipment for use in giving first aid. First aid kits may be made up of different contents depending on who has assembled the kit and for what purpose. It may also vary by region due to varying advice or legislation between governments or organizations.

Production capacity

This project will be in position of producing 2,600 medical first aid kits per month totaling to 31,200 per year and this generates 9,360,000 TRs per year. The total operating costs are US$7,652,400 for the first year of project operation generating annual revenue of US$9,360,000 with a net profit margin of 18%.

Procedure

First aid kits are made by assembling essential medical tools & equipment and the necessary medicines & drugs. Standard kits often come in durable plastic boxes, fabric pouches or in wall mounted cabinets. It is recommended that all kits are assembled in a clean, waterproof container to keep the contents safe and aseptic. Kits should also be checked regularly and restocked if any items are damaged or out of date.

Contents

- Plastic Tweezers
- Disposable gloves are often found in modern first-aid kits.
- Regular strength pain medication
- Gauze and Low grade disinfectant.
- Adhesive bandages (band-aids, sticking plasters).
- Moleskin—for blister treatment and prevention
- Dressings (sterile, applied directly to wound)
- Saline for cleaning wounds or washing out foreign bodies from eyes
- Soap- used with water to clean superficial wounds once bleeding is stopped.
- Antiseptic wipes or sprays for reducing the risk of infection in abrasions or around wounds. Dirty wounds must still be cleaned for antiseptics to be effective.
- Burn dressing, which is usually a sterile pad, soaked in a cooling gel.

Daily Raw materials for one Kit

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Plastic Tweezers	Pairs	12	100	1,200	31,200	374,400
Disposable Gloves	Pairs	4	200	800	20,800	249,600
Pain Medication	Packs	10	100	1,000	26,000	312,000
Surgical Mask	Pairs	15	100	1,500	39,000	468,000
Apron	Pairs	5	100	500	13,000	156,000
Container	Sets	25	100	2,500	65,000	780,000
Saline	Bottles	10	100	1,000	26,000	312,000
Soap	Pieces	5	100	500	13,000	156,000
Burn Dressings	Packs	20	100	2,000	52,000	624,000
Adhesive Tape	Packs	15	100	1,500	39,000	468,000
Haemostatic Agents	Bottles	12	100	1,200	31,200	374,400
Adhesive Bandages	Rolls	8	100	800	20,800	249,600
Anti septic wipes	Bottles	10	100	1,000	26,000	312,000
Goggles	Pairs	20	100	2,000	52,000	624,000
Gauze	Rolls	20	100	2,000	52,000	624,000
Moleskin	Packs	40	100	4,000	104,000	1,248,000
Dressings	Packs	10	100	1,000	26,000	312,000
Sub total				24,500	637,000	7,644,000

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	200	2,400
Labour	300	3,600
Utilities (Power &Water)	200	2,400
Sub - total	700	8,400
Total Operating Costs	637,700	7,652,400

Operating Costs in US$

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	T/rev
Medical Kits	100	31,200	245	7,652,400	300	9,360,000

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	30,000	780,000	9,360,000
Less: Production & Operating Costs	24,500	637,700	7,652,400
Profit	5,500	142,300	1,707,600

Sources of Supply of Raw materials:

Raw materials are readily available on the Ugandan market.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

Health Sector

MAKING DISPOSABLE SYRINGES

Introduction

A syringe is a simple piston pump consisting of a plunger that fits tightly in a tube. The plunger can be pulled and pushed along inside a cylindrical tube (the barrel), allowing the syringe to take in and expel a liquid or gas through an orifice at the open end of the tube. The open end of the syringe may be fitted with a hypodermic needle, a nozzle, or tubing to help direct the flow into and out of the barrel. This project capital investment requirement is US $ 18,600 generating a revenue potential of 343,200 per year. The net profit margin is 42% with a payback period of 5 months. Therefore, proposes to install entire equipments needed for an integrated disposable syringe plant.

Production Capacity:

It is estimated that this project will manufacture 1tonne of syringes per day giving rise to about 30 tons per month and this will generate TR of 343,200US$ per year.

Technology:

A disposable syringe may be simple and straight forward to look at, but it is an uneconomical and risky business to manufacture them without the necessary expertise. Hypodermic syringe production is strictly controlled by the United States government, specifically the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). They have compiled a list of specifications to which every manufacturer must comply. They perform inspections of each of these companies to ensure that they are following good manufacturing practices, handling complaints appropriately, and keeping adequate records related to design and production.

Equipment:

The essential machinery required includes: (i) Disposable syringe moulding machine (ii) Syringe packaging machine and (iii) Fixed data flexographic printer. These equipments can be imported from India.

Raw Materials:

Compounded formulation plastic is used as a raw material in a syringe moulding machine to form a barrel, piston/plunger cover of a disposable plastic syringe.

Market Analysis:

Disposable syringes are widely used by Doctors and it is the way to go world over. With the increase in population in our country, requirement for these items is a must to curb transmission of diseases.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Delivery Van	No.	1	8,000	8,000
Flexographic Printer	No.	1	2,800	2,800
Molding Machine	No.	1	5,000	5,000
Plastic Melting Machine	No.	1	1,000	1,000
Weighing Scale	No.	1	100	100
Furniture	No.	5	40	200
Packaging Machine	No.	1	1,500	1,500
Total Amount				18,600

Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Sterilasable Paper	Metre	5	10	50	1300	15600
Ethylene Oxide	Litres	5	50	250	6,500	78,000
Compounded Plastics	Kgs	0.5	500	250	6,500	78,000
Sub total				550	14,300	171,600

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	400	4,800
Packaging Material	100	1,200
Labour	400	4,800
Utilities (Power & Water)	300	3,600
Repair & Servicing	200	2,400
Fuel	400	4,800
Depreciation(Asset write off) Expenses	400	4,650
Sub - total	2,200	26,250
Total Operating Costs	16,500	197,850

Project Product Costs & Price Structure S

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Syringes	2000	624,000	0.32	197,850	0.55	343,200

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1,100	28,600	343,200
Less: Production & Operating Costs	634.13462	16,488	197,850
Profit	466	12,113	145,350

Sources of Supply of Raw Materials in US$

Production facilities for manufacturing Disposable syringes are supplied to Developing Countries – together with the essential know-how – by a number of German and other European companies.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available:

The following incentives are available from Government in her bid to promote Health and wellbeing of the people and they include: Capital incentives, tax exemptions, land, basic infrastructure, and grants.

Health Sector

PROJECT PROFILE ON MAKING SANITARY TOWELS

Introduction

This business idea is for production and marketing of sanitary towels. A sanitary towel is an absorbent item worn by a woman while she is menstruating, recovering from vaginal surgery or any other situation where it is necessary to absorb a flow of blood from a woman's vagina. The towels are made of cotton, which is extensively grown in Uganda. The product is a necessity. The total investment cost is estimated at US$ 47,749 per year, with a production capacity of 200 packets per day and revenue estimated at US$53,040 per year.

The project is expected to yield a net profit of 48% and payback period of 7months.

Production process:

Cotton yarn is knitted into loose fabric tube. The loose fabric tube is cut into required pieces of absorbent cotton with the ends of the towels tied by thread. The towels are packed in printed polythene bags.

Capital Investment Requirements in US $

Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Hand driven knitting machine	No.	1	3,462	3,462
Yarn twister	No.	2	173	346
TC of machinery				3,808

Production and Operating Costs in US $

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost / month	Pdn cost/ year
Cotton threads	Cartons	1.5	2	3	78	936
cardboards boxes	No.	7	3	21	546	6,552
Cotton staple yarn	Yard	4	2	8	208	2496
Absorbent cotton	kg	6.5	5	32.5	845	10,140
Sub -total					1677	20124
Craft papers	Grams	14	8	112	2912	34944

General costs(overhead)

Utilities(water and power)	50	600
Labour	83	1000
Rent	125	1,500
Production and operating costs	41.66667	500
Distribution costs	260	3,120
Depreciation(Asset write off)Expenses)	79	952
Sub -total	639	7672
Total Operating Costs	2,316	27,796

1, Production costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 200, packets of sanitary towels
2, Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets
3, Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.

Project Product Cost and Price

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	TR
Sanitary Towels	200	62,400	0.45	27,796	0.9	53040

Profitability Analysis ($)

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	170	4,420	53,040
Less production and operating Costs	89	2316	27796
Profits	81	2104	25244

Market Analysis

Sanitary towels are on high demand in urban areas and are supplied in supermarkets, retail shops, hospitals, dispensaries, educational instructions and clinics. Demand has stretched to rural areas due to raising standards of living.

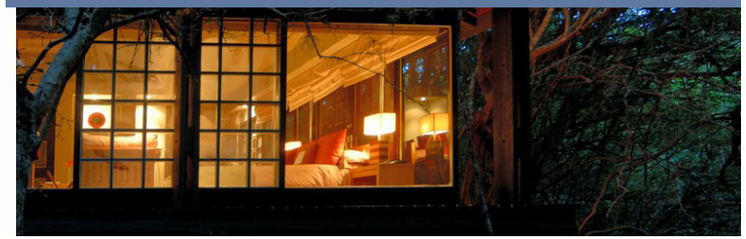
Government Facilities and Incentives Available

There are a number of government programs to facilitate industrialists; one such institution is Private Sector Foundation Uganda that has boosted the capacity and development of business plans.

Sources of raw materials

Raw materials are locally available and equipments can be imported from China and India

Tourism Sector



FOREST LODGE

Introduction

This business idea is for establishing a forest lodge. This business idea aims at accommodating 8 people per day. The revenue potential is estimated at US$ 31,171 per month translating into US$ 374,052 per year. The total investment capital is US$ 876,730 and a profit of US $ 1,049,688 per year. This idea is also expected to yield a net profit margin of 74% and to have a payback period of 6months.

Project Description

The idea assumes a facility with 20 rooms, accommodating an average of 8 people per night and serving 15 plates of food and 20 drinks per day. Other incomes may be got from entry to the facility just to relax.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Item	Qty	Cost	Amount
Land Purchase (acres)	5	28000	140,000
site preparation	5	2800	14,000
Generator	1	3200	3,200
Solar Panels	20	15000	300,000
Gas (Big cylinder)	1	5000	5,000
Cottage Construction	20	12000	240,000
Water Pump	1	40000	40,000
Telecom equipment	1	2000	2,000
Walkways, campsite,	1	3000	3000
Tv - 15”	25	240	6,000
Radio system	1	402	402
Beddings and curtains	1	2000	2,000
Kitchen Requirements	1	64000	64,000
Office Requirements	1	24800	24,800
Center/coffee table	15	180	2,700
Single bed boxes	13	150	1,950
Twin bed boxes	22	200	4,400
Easy sofas	50	140	7,000
Side stool	40	24	960
Mattresses	50	70	3,500
Money Safe	1	400	400
Vehicles	2	4000	8,000
Restaurant equipment	1	2400	2,400
Front office designs	1	1000	1,000
Key holders	30	0.6	18
Total			876,730

Production and Operating Costs

Direct Materials, Supply and Costs in US$

Cost Item	Units	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Direct Costs				
Food stuffs	various	400	12,000	144,000
Sub-total			12,000	144,00

General Costs(Overheads)

Utilities(Firewood & Water)	4,600	55,200
Labour	53,340	640,080
Miscelleneous costs	200	2,400
Depreciation(Asset write off)Exp	3,653	43,836
Sub-Total	61,793	741,516
Total Operating Costs	73,793	885,516

1. Production costs assumed are for 366 days per year.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes a 1 years’ life of assets written off at 4% per year for all assets.
3. A production month is assumed to have 30 days.

Project Product Costs and Price Structures in US$

Item	Qty/day	Qty/Yr	UPx	T/rev
Single room	3	1,098	300	329400
Double room	5	1,830	360	658,800
Food stuffs	15	5,490	50	274,500
Drinks	20	7,320	12	87,840
Other Incomes	20	7,320	10	73,200
Total				1,423,740

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Yr
Revenue	3,901	118,645	1,423,740
Less: Operating Costs	1,039	31,171	374,052
Profit	2,862	87,474	1,049,688

Market Analysis:

With the growing tourist potential in the country, the market is wide. the projected areas include Mt.Elgon National park, Kibale conservation area, Kidepo valley national park, lake Mburo national park among others.

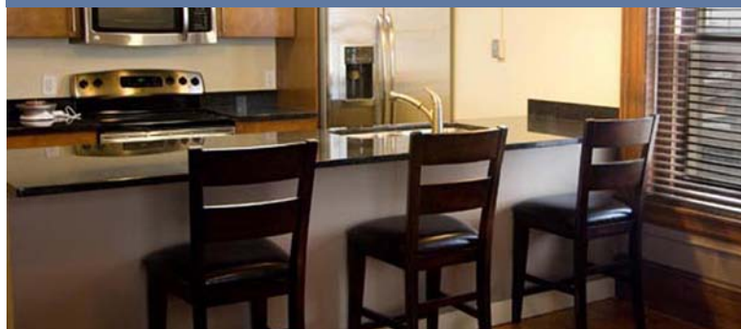
Sources of supply of raw materials

All the raw materials required in the operation of the lodge are locally available in Uganda. These include food, drink and bed facilities. Food stuffs can be obtained from any local community adjacent to the protected area. Drinks (soft and beers) and bed facilities can be obtained from either nearby trading centers or Kampala city.

Government facilities & incentives available

The Government supports the formation of Associations in different sectors. In addition the Uganda Investment Authority is also set up to promote and facilitate the potential investors.

Tourism Sector



HOLIDAY HOMES/ TIME SHARE APARTMENTS

Introduction

This business idea is for constructing holiday homes/time share apartments. A holiday home apartment is a property with a particular form of ownership or use of rights. These kinds of apartments are for middle class families who want to reduce on their costs when they go for vacations.

The apartments are normally paid for weekly or monthly and for that period one owns the apartment for the rest of his/ her life.

The investor will help members of the apartments to form a home owners association which will collect the annual maintenance fees.

The project is expected to be completed in 6 years. Revenue will be obtained starting from the 3rd year and profits will be accrued from the 4th year.

The apartments will be sold to 52 persons per week throughout the years. There will be marketing of the properties via estate agents. The market will be sought on the start of phase 1 such that by the time you finish construction of phase 1, you would have sold ½ of the block. The building project is expected to be completed within 72 months. All members will be advised to book in time such that they don't collide. Members shall pay US $1000 as annual maintenance fee and US$200to join time share exchange club.

Some materials and equipments can be got in Uganda while others are imported.

Scale of Investment

Capital cost projections in US Dollars($) 000

ITEM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Total
Land	120							120
Landscaping	8							8
Architect	100							100
Planning	8							8
Buildings	0	780	780	780	780	0	0	3,120
Wall fence		100	250	50				400
Pool & Gym			200	50	100			350
Commission	0	0	32	62	62	73	21	251
Staff	0	25	84	84	84	25	0	302
website		5	0	0	2	0	0	7
Promotion	0	90	90	90	90	90	30	480
Interest	0	0	300	300	300	0	0	900
Total	236	1,000	1,736	1,416	1,418	188	51	6,046

Project Product Costs and Price Structures in US$

Sales	0	0	1,560	3,120	3,120	3,640	1,040	12,480
Total	236	1,000	1,736	1,416	1,418	188	51	6,046
Profit	-236	-1,000	-176	1,704	1,702	3,452	989	6,435

Sales of Apartment

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Apartments	0	0	3	6	6	7	2	24
Number of weeks			52	52	52	52	52	260

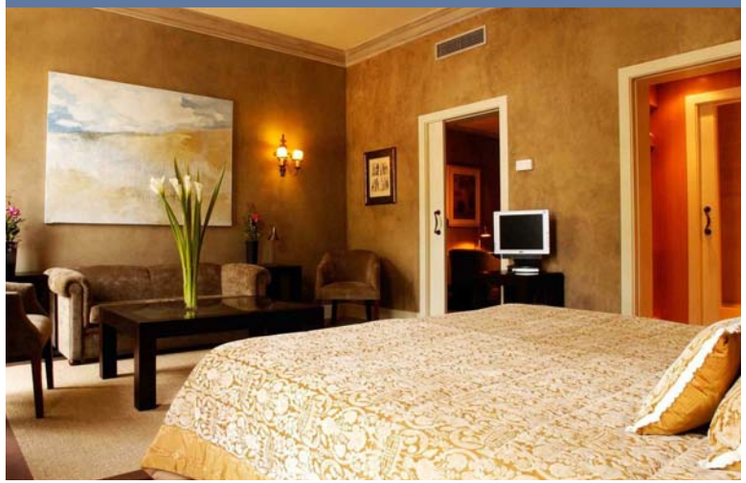
Market analysis and opportunities

The market for holiday homes/ time share apartments is high since this kind of business doesn't exist yet in Uganda. Due to the growth of the tourism sector in Uganda, there is need to exploit such an opportunity. The revenue is determined by the level of tourists and middle class families who need to cut on the costs incurred when living in hotels.

Risk:

Inability to access foreign buyers for the time share properties which can also be solved through proper marketing.

Tourism Sector



FOUR STAR BRANDED TOURIST HOTEL

Introduction

A franchise shall be brought from one of the world's best hotel for travelers known as Holiday Inn Express Hotel. Due to the growth and development of the tourism sector, there is a need to exploit such an opportunity by establishing such a hotel such that when tourists come to the country, they don't miss what is in their home land. The franchiser will do the marketing of the hotel internationally hence making massive sales/ revenue.

However, the franchisee will be expected to pay 10% of the sales made monthly. The franchise shall be bought with cutesy that whoever will be a customer of holiday inn express, shall also be a customer in the precedent host. The hotel shall be designed to the standards of the franchiser.

Its market is determined by local individuals and the level of tourists who come for the holidays since Uganda is gifted by nature which attracts a number of foreigners to come and spent their holiday especially during winter and summer seasons. Also government officials, diplomats and foreign investors having meetings, conferences and workshops are part of the market.

The business aims at having 70 rooms, consisting of single deluxe, double deluxe , family suits, 100 seat conference room, health club with sauna and gym, adults and kids swimming pool, 2 hotel shuttles, and parking for 30-40 vehicles.

The revenue potential is estimated at US$2,646,000 with a net profit margin of 32% and an estimated payback period of 1 year and 1 month. The total capital investment for the project is US$ 3,011,725.

Hotel capacity

The hotel is a long term investment and for the first two years, it's expected to have 50%-70% occupancy. However, full capacity utilization is at hosting 70 guests per day.

Capital Investment

Item	units	qty	@	amount
land	acres	2	160,000	240,000
buildings		1	2,000,000	2,000,000
housekeeping items		70	1,000	70,000
furniture &fittings		70	8,000	560,000
architectural plan		1	20,000	20,000
Motor vehicles and Equipment		2	50,000	100,000
generator		1	5,000	5,000
Computers		5	1,000	5,000
security items		1	10,000	10,000
telephone intercom lines		75	23	1,725
Total				3,011,725

Service and Operational costs in US Dollar

Direct costs	units	@	qty/ day	service cost/ day	service cost/ month	service cost/yr
Fuel	litres	1.46	20	29	876	10,512
stationery		4	2	8	228	2,736
repairs & maintenance	No.	1	1	100	3,000	36,000
housekeeping supplies		100	4	400	12,000	144,000
foods and drinks	tonnes & crates	3,000	1	3,000	90,000	1,080,000
advertising costs					5,000	60,000
franchise fee						266,686
telephone costs					5,000	60,000
sub total					116,104	1,659,934

general costs

salaries/wages	40,000	480,000
utilities(power & water)	30,000	360,000
Depreciation (Buildings)	3,333	40,000
Depreciation (furniture and fittings)	4,667	56,000
Depreciation Housekeeping items	1,944	23,333
Motor vehicles and Equipment	2,083	25,000
miscellaneous expenses	2,000	24,000
sub total	84,028	1,008,333
Total operating expenses	200,132	2,668,267

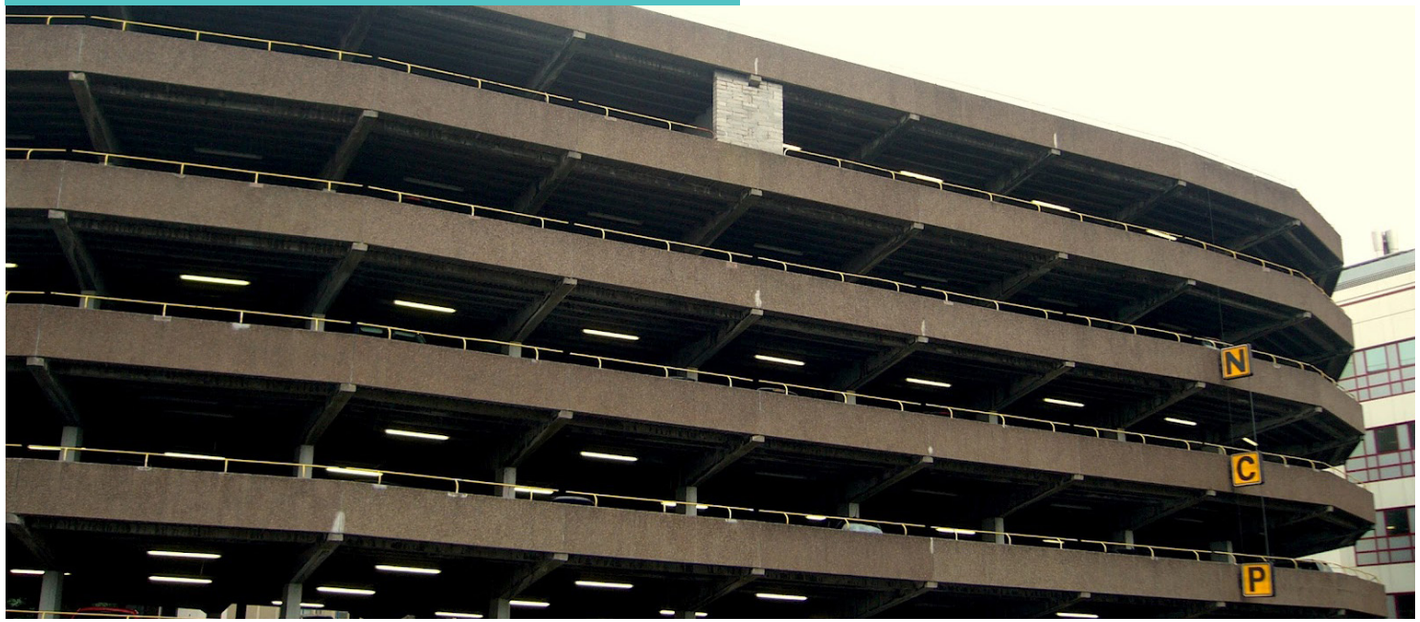
Probability Analysis

	per day	per month	per year
Revenue (Rooms)	7,350	220,500	2,646,000
Revenue (other)	2,450	73,500	882,000
total operating expenses	7,412	222,356	2,668,267
Profit	2,388	71,644	859,733

Risk:

Fluctuations in tourist and visitor numbers which can be mitigated through proper marketing

Infrastructure Sector



MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK

Introduction

The Multi-storey car park is one of the businesses that are still virgin in the country. A building of six levels accommodating approximately 80 spaces each on a site of approximately 0.5 acres located in one of the busy areas of the city centre would give the proposed park a wide catchment area. The park is planned to accommodate 500 vehicles with an occupancy rate of 80% per day.

In its basic form the proposed car park building should be rectangular, with the footprint fully occupying the available site with two access ramps. The construction works to completion will take up to 12 months at a cost of US $2,280,000. On completion of construction the car park is estimated to generate a profit margin of 26% per annum and a payback period of 3 years 3 month.

Design considerations

The design shall include both architectural and structural plans. The proposed Car-park architectural design will consider the customer carefully and provide a system that is simple and safe. It must however, be compatible with the locality and follow the guidelines established by the Local Planning Authority in terms of appearance and scale. These principles of use and planning tend to control the size of the car park, circulation facilities, and geometric design requirements. Parking yards, stairs and ramps are the major features in the design and the design must have all stairs rise to the full height of the building, giving access/exit to all levels including the roof. Interior ramps are most commonly used.

Parking structures are subjected to the heavy and shifting loads of moving vehicles, and must bear the associated physical stresses. It is therefore imperative that expansion joints are used between sections not only for thermal expansion but to accommodate the flexing of the structure's sections due to vehicle traffic.

Construction Process

The site shall be cleared and leveled and left to settle ready for Construction will be started just like any other storey building taking into consideration the pressure it is bound to hold. It is proposed that frameless 'structural' glazing is used to the outer walls of the stair towers allowing daylight to flood in and clear views out. The solid walls and roof elements of the stairs are finished in smooth white render, enhancing the simple, clean lines.

Capital Investments Requirements

Capital investment item	units	Qty	@ in US $	Total
Land (0.5 Acres)	No.	1	600,000	600,000
Site Development(Excavation $ filling)		1	400,000	400,000
Construction of 6 Storey Parking Block		1	1,600,000	1,600,000
Site Management		1	40,000	40,000
Office Equipment	No	1	25,000	25,000
Computer Equipment		1	10,000	10,000
Motor Vehicle	No	1	20,000	20,000
Breakdown Towing and Emergency Repairs		2	60,000	120,000
Preliminary Expenses	No	1	50,000	50,000
Total			2,805,000	2,865,000

Infrastructure Sector

Production and Operating Costs

Operational costs Per Year

	Per/month	Per Year
Staff Salaries	3,200	38,400
Other Staff Costs	4,690	56,280
Motor vehicle operations and maintenance	300	3,600
Office Supplies	500	6,000
Utilities (Water, Electricity & Telephones)	300	3,600
Public Relations	60	3,600
Building Insurance	833	10,000
Depreciation Expenses	-	-
Total Operating Costs	9,883	121,480

1. The service is assumed to be provided for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes Buildings at 2%, MV at 20%, computers 10% and Equipments at 12.5%.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 work days.

Service Costs and Price Structure in US$

Item	% of Occupancy	Lots	Lots available Per Day	Lots available Per Yr	UPx	Rve/ Mth	Rve /Yr
Parking Fee Revenue							
2 Hourly Parking Lots	20%	4	4	384.0	1	384	119,808
2 Hourly Parking Lots	30%	2	2	288.0	2	432	134,784
Day Long Parking Lots	50%	1	1	240.0	3	600	187,200
Overnight Parking Lot	20%	1	1	96.0	4	384	119,808
Sub-Total						1,800	561,600

Revenue from Advertising

	No. of Levels	No. Per Level	Total Bill Boards	UPx	Revenue/ Month	Revenue /Yr
Advertising space	6	60.0	360.0	900	27,000	324,000

Revenue from Breakdown Towing & Emergency Repairs

	Annual Traffic Handled	% Requiring Emergency	annual No requiring Service	UPx	Revenue/ Month	Revenue /Yr
Breakdown Towing & Emergency Repair Services	314,496	2.5	7,862	10	6,552	78,624
Grand Total					35,352	964,224

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue:			
Parking Fee	69	1,800	561,600
Advertising Space Fee	1,038	27,000	324,000
Towing & Emergency Repairs Fee	252	6,552	78,624
Sub-Total	1,360	35,352	964,224
Less: Operating Costs	729	18,960	230,405
Profit	630	16,392	733,819

Market Viability:

The market demand for parking yard is increasing every year due to the increased number of people purchasing vehicles as it has become a necessity rather than a luxury good.

Risks

The business risk associated with this idea is the thief of Vehicles if the security is not well monitored.

Infrastructure Sector

COMPOUND DESIGNING

Introduction

Compound designing is an upcoming lucrative business in this era. Many developers are now interested in having well designed compounds that are be- fitting to their modern homesteads. This can be done for Universities, homes, Schools recreation centers, hospitals, camping sites, estates, hotels etc. and it is on very big demand and is highly marketable. Project cost is US$ 21,864 collecting revenue of US$49,920 annually form 312 compounds done per year. The project is estimated to yield a net profit margin of 56% and the payback period of 1year 9 month.

Processes, Capacity and Technologies

The process starts as the premises near completion or when civil works are in the final stages. Leveling of the compound commences, black soil is mixed with composite and planting of grass, flower, trees, hedges etc. follows. Pavements, pavers and any arches are all put in place. Constant irrigation or watering is done to speed up growth. The placing of lights are identified and if procured are fixed.

Capital Investment Requirement in US $

Item	Units	Qty	Cost	Total
Cutters/ mowers	No	5	1,200	6,000
slashers	No	5	5	25
Hoes ,level, dustbin, rake Spade	No	1	130	130
Motor bikes	No	2	1,100	2,200
scissor	No	5	15	75
Horse pipes	No	5	40	200
carrier basin	No	5	2	10
tape measures	No	5	10	50
watering cans	No	5	20	100
wheelbarrow	No	5	100	500
TC of Machinery & Tools				9,290

1. Production costs assumed are for 312 days per year with daily capacity of 1 compound.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and all other costs that directly go into production of a product.
4. A production month is assumed to have 26 work days.
5. Currency used is US Dollars.

Production and Operating costs in US$

(a) Direct materials, supplies and costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/day	Pdn cost/ mth	Pdn cost/yr
Direct Costs						
String (blade)	Meter	1.5	3	4.5	117	1404
Fuel	Litres	1.8	20	36	936	11232
Sub-total				41	1053	12636

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	350	4200
Selling & distribution	150	1800
Utilities (Water, power)	20	240
Rent	40	480
Miscellaneous expenses	30	360
Depreciation	194	2323
Sub-total	769	9403
Total Operating Costs	1,822	22039

Project service costs and Price structure in

Service	Comps Design /day	Design comp/ yr	Comp design cost	Comp design cost/yr	Comp design Price	TR
designing	2	624	57	17,815	80	49,920

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	160	4,160	49,920
Less: Production and operating costs	70	1,822	21,864
Profit	90	2,338	28,056

Marketing

Compound designing is a new development that has come up with modernization that is sweeping society. It eventually includes the maintenance and the demand is immense. The market potential includes: the affluent, Institutions and recreation centers among others. This is a lucrative business venture.

Source of Equipment and Materials

The equipment and materials can all be sourced locally and at relatively cheaper rates. Tonet Ltd, Kanyanya Gayaza Rd, John Lugendo & co Ltd

Ndeeba

Masaka Rd, email lugendojohn07@yahoo.com can fabricate machines.

Government Incentives

Deductible annual allowances on all locomotives, equipment and machinery

Infrastructure Sector

MAKING MANHOLE COVERS

Introduction:
A manhole cover is a removable plate forming the lid over the opening of a manhole, to prevent anyone from falling in and to keep unauthorized persons out. They usually feature “pick holes,” in which a hook handle is inserted to lift them.

Production Capacity
This project will produce 100 Manhole covers per day.

Production Process
Manhole covers are generally made using sand casting techniques.

Equipment
The Essential tools and equipments required include:

- Mortar Mixer & Moulds
- Spades & Wheel barrows
- Water tanks
- Cutters
- Finishers

NB: These tools & equipments can be purchased from “Shauriyako” shopping centre-Kampala, Uganda.

Scale of Investment, Capital Investment Requirements and Equipment
The scale of Investment is estimated at US$ 4,458.

Market Analysis
Construction is a booming sector; therefore, Manhole covers are on high demand especially in Drainage construction, Hotel sites, Road construction- side walk ways, and Telecommunication, Tunnels, Residential and Commercial buildings.

Project Costs
The Projected costs of production both fixed and working capital is summarized in the Tables below:

Fixed Capital Requirements in US$

Capital Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Truck	No	1	3,000	3,000
Mortar Mixer	No	1	910	910
Moulds	No	4	60	240
Spades	No	2	3.2	12.8
Wheel barrows	No	2	34.6	69.2
Water tank	No	1	183	183
Cutters	No	2	15	30
Finishers	No	2	3.2	6.4
Sieve tray	No	1	7	7
Total				4458.4

Production & Operating Costs in US$

Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Prod. Cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ Year
Direct Costs						
Lake Sand	Trps	122	0.2	24.4	634.4	7,613
Swampy Sand	Trps	102	0.08	8.16	212.16	2,546
Sand Stones	Trps	122	0.04	4.88	126.88	1,523
Wire Mesh	Roll	12	0.04	0.48	12.48	150
B. Wire	Roll	32	0.04	1.28	33.28	399
Cement	Kgs	0.24	865	208	5,400	64,801
Sub total					6,419	77,032

General Costs (Over heads)

Rent	300	3,600
Labour	800	9,600
Utilities (Power &Water)	500	6,000
Repair & Maintenance	300	3,600
Fuel	1,000	12,000
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	256	3,069
Sub - total	3,156	37,869
Total Operating Costs	9,575	114,901

Project Product Costs and Price Structure:

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@$	Pdn Cost/yr$	UPx	T/rev
Manhole covers	100	31,200	4.52	141,334	6	187,200

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	600	15,600	187,200
Less: Production & Operating Costs	332	11,778	141,334
Profit	268	3,822	45,866

Sources of Supply of Raw materials
Raw materials are locally available in Uganda especially Lake sand from lake shores and fine sand from wet lands.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available
The Government has subsidized the Building & Construction sector through tax exemptions.

Infrastructure Sector

MAKING CEMENT BASED PRODUCTS

Introduction

The business idea is for the production of and marketing of cement based products. Cement Products are more on the move nowadays with the increase in housing activity. These may include but are not limited to: Cement Blocks, pavers, Bricks, Slabs, Culverts, Manhole covers, Sculptures or Statues to mention but a few. To have such an Investment one needs to have at least a small piece of land of about ½ Acre that can be either rented or owned. The idea is premised on production of 26,000 blocks per month and 312,000 per year. The revenue potential is estimated US 218,400$per year with total investment of US $13215.5.

Process Description and Production Capacity

Cement, sand, stone chips, stone dust and rods are mixed in suitable proportions along with water. This concrete mix is placed on metal or wooden moulds. For reinforcement, wire mesh or rods are placed between successive layers of Concrete mix and compacted by vibration. The cast items are kept for a day to set. They are then cured in water tank for 15 days for complete setting.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Cement Block making Machine	No.	1	6,400	6400
Cement mixing machine	No.	1	5700	5700
Coffee tray	No.	1	6.7	6.7
Vibrator	No.	1	800	800
Moulds	No.	50	2	100
Wheel barrows	No.	6	34.8	208.8
Total cost on machinery				13215.5

Production and Operating Costs in US$

This business idea is premised on production of 1,000 blocks. A producer needs 500kg of cement, 1,500kg of stone dust and 4,000kg of sand that totals to 6,000kg per day.

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Cement	kg	0.04	500	20	520	6,240
Stone dust	Tones	75	1.5	112.5	2925	35,100
Sand	Tones	50	4	200	5200	62,400
Sub-total				332.5	8,645	103,740

General costs(overheads)

Utilities(water and power)	275	3,300
Labour	1,300	15,600
Rent	200	2,400
Miscellaneous costs	50	600
Administration expenses	275	3,300
Repairs and maintenance	100	1,200
Depreciation (Asset write off)Expenses	3304	39,647
Sub –total	5,504	66,047
Total Operating Costs	14,149	169,787

Ratio=1:3:8, that is cement, stone dust and sand respectively (kg) and each dried block weighs 6kg

Project Product Costs and Price in US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Cement blocks	1,000	312,000	0.5	169,787	0.7	218,400
Total		312,000				218,400

Profitability Analysis in US$

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	700	18,200	218,400
Less production and operating Costs	544	14,149	169,787
Profit	156	4,051	48,614

Market Analysis

Cement based products are used in construction of houses, schools and other public buildings and compounds.

Sources of Raw Materials and Equipments

Raw materials can be locally supplied and equipments can be fabricated locally by John Lugando &Co.ltd and Kisenyi- Kampala.

Government facilities and incentives available

In a bid to boost the construction sector, the government of Uganda has reduced taxes on all Construction materials.

Infrastructure Sector

ESTABLISHING A METAL WORKSHOP

Introduction

This is a business idea premised on setting up a metal workshop to fabricate different items for stocking for any buyer to pick at will and also to fabricate on order. The establishment of a modern workshop would require an estimated fixed capital of US$ 3,016 and operating costs of US$ 119,612 generating revenue of US$ 164,786 in the first year of operation. The workshop would be able to fabricate a variety of items as demand dictates and among others doors, windows, beds, chairs, and gates would be produced and stocked.

Production Capacity, Technology and Process

The process involves the cutting of the plates, tube pipes, angle lines, hollow sections and bars for a particular item, assemble them into an article, weld and grind them. Then, filler paste is applied where necessary and thereafter the article is sprayed.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Welding Machine	No	1	500	500
Vice	No	2	130	260
Welding Machine	No	1	240	240
Grinding Machine	No	2	100	200
Hack Saw blade	No	2	10	20
Drilling Machine	No	2	100	200
Compressor/Spraying	No	1	500	500
Welding Torch	No	2	25	50
Welding Guards	No	2	8	16
Cutters	No	2	300	600
Bending Kit	No	1	300	300
Rivet Gun	No	1	30	30
Tool Kit	No	1	100	100
Total				3,016

Production and Operating Costs in US$

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Angle Lines	Pcs	23	0.3	6.75	175.5	2,106
Hollow Sections	Pcs	20	7	140	3640	43,680
Tube Pipes	Pcs	7	3.6	25.2	655.2	7,862
Mild Steel Plates	Pcs	53	0.2	10.5	273	3,276
Welding Rods	Pkts	2.5	2.8	7	182	2,184
Grilling Discs	Pcs	3	5.6	16.8	436.8	5,242
Locks	Pcs	40	0.4	16	416	4,992
Filler Paste	Pkts	5	0.4	2	52	624
Hinges	Pairs	1	16.3	16.3	423.8	5,086
U-Channel	Pcs	43	0.1	4.25	110.5	1,326
Other materials		-	-	104	2704	32,448
Sub-total			36.7	348.8	9,069	108,826

General Costs (Overheads)

Rent	250	3,000
Labour	300	3,600
Protective ware	73	876
Power	150	1,800
Miscellaneous	63	756
Depreciation	63	754
Sub-total	899	10,786
Total Operating Costs	9,968	119,612

1) Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of producing 5pieces of metal products.

2) Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3) Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4) Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5) The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn Cost/yr	UPx	Total Rve
Gates	0.19	59.28	600	35,568	750	44,460
Front doors	0.38	118.56	205.00	24,305	300	35,568
Rear Doors	0.38	118.56	51.33	6,086	70	8,299
Windows	1.92	599.04	74.00	44,329	82	49,121
Chairs	1.92	599.04	21.00	12,580	30	17,971
Beds	0.19	59.28	127.01	7,529	158	9,366
Total		1,554		130,396		164,786

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	528.16	13,732	164,786
Less: Production and Operating Costs	383	9,968	119,612
Profit	144.78949	3,765	45,174

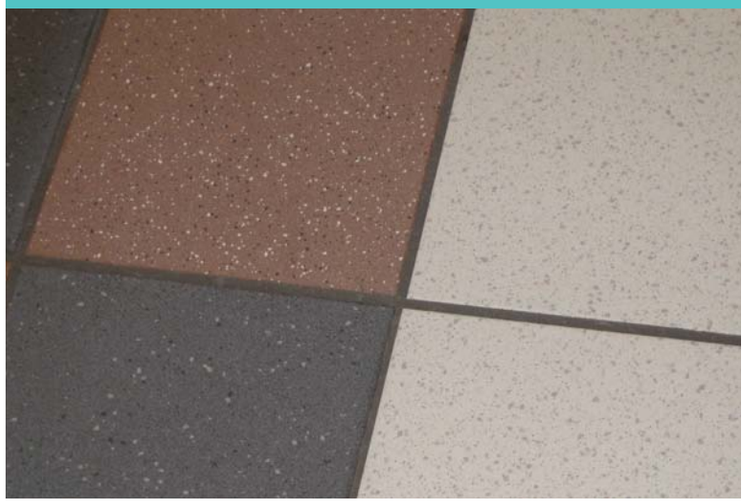
Marketing

The market potential is great because the construction industry is among the fastest growing sectors of our economy. There is a lot of demand for doors, gates, windows and burglar proofing etc.

Government Facilities and Incentives

There is a lot of encouragement by the government to whoever is setting up any production unit more so if it is to create some form of employment. The Trade and Commerce policies are all attuned to support any form of investment

Infrastructure Sector



MAKING MOSAIC TERRAZO TILES

Introduction

This business idea is for making mosaic terrazzo tiles. Mosaic floor tiles, are made of cement, sand and coloured stone chips. They are sold in attractive colours with a shining smooth surface. They are used extensively in making floors of residential as well as commercial blocks. Mosaic tiles are load bearing, termite proof, impermeable and easy to clean. The business idea aims at production of 62,400 square metres of tiles each year. The revenue potential is estimated at $343,200 per year with a sales margin of 10%. The total capital investment for the project is $ 3,630.

Plant Capacity

The plant would have a minimum capacity of 3,000 square metres of tiles each month. This is on the basis of 300 working days per year and 8-hour single daily work shifts but output can be increased as bigger portions of the market are captured.

Technology and Production Process

The machinery used to produce mosaic terrazzo tiles includes: a Hydraulic pump, a Hydraulic accumulator, a grinding machine, a colour mixing machine, a Semi-polishing machine and tile moulds. The raw materials include: Portland cement, White cement, Marble powder and chips, Black and other colours and Sand and stone chips.

Ratios of cement, coloured stone chips, sand and grey cement are well mixed. The mixture is then pressed and tiles are removed. They are then stacked in wooden racks for a day. The tiles are then soaked in water for 24 hours and cured for two weeks. Finally, the tiles are semi-polished and stacked for sale.

Scale of Investment

The project can be operated with a fixed capital requirement of 3,300 dollars.

Capital Investments Requirements

Capital Investment item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Hydraulic Pump	Number	1	440	440
Grinding Machine	Number	1	880	880
Colour Mixing Machine	Number	1	550	550
Semi Polishing Machine	Number	1	550	550
Tile Moulding machine	Number	2	220	440
Hydraulic Accumulator	Number	1	770	770
Total				3,630

Production and operating costs in US $

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Cost/ day	Cost/ mth	Cost/ year
Direct Costs Portland Cement	Bags	12.5	20	250	6,500	78,000
White Cement	Bags	10	19	190	4,940	59,280
Marble Powder	Bags	10	15	150	3,900	46,800
Sand and Stone Chips	Tonnes	10	15	150	3,900	46,800
Colours	Bags	12	10	120	3,120	37,440
Subtotal		33	54	860	22,360	268,320

General Costs(Overheads)

Administration expenses	500	6,000
Labour	1,500	18,000
Utilities	300	3,600
Rent	1,125	13,500
Selling & Distribution	542	6,504
Depreciation	69	828
Miscellaneous	375	4,500
Subtotals	4,410	52,932
Total operating Costs	26,770	321,252

Land and shelter can be rented at 13,500 dollars annually.

Project Costs and Price Monthly Revenue

Item	Qty/day	Qty/yr	@	Prod. Cost/ yr	UPx	Revenue
Tiles	200	62,400	5.2	321,245	5.5	343,200

Profitability Analysis table

Profitability item	Per day	Per month	Per year
Revenue	1,100	28,600	343,200
Less: Production operating costs	1,030	26,771	321,252
Profit	70	1,829	21,948

Sources of Supply of Equipments and Raw Materials

Raw materials and equipments can be imported from China.

Market Analysis

The demand for mosaic terrazzo tiles is high mostly in urban centres especially construction companies. Hardware shops also form a big component of the market for these tiles.

Infrastructure Sector

BUSINESS IDEA FOR ESTABLISHING A CAMPSITE

Introduction

This business idea is for establishment of a Camp Site. This is setting up a site with facilities where Travelers and, or Tourists can camp and stay overnight or for some days. This involves acquiring land of more than an acre and secures it. Avail facilities like lavatories or washrooms, tents, laundry faculties, kitchen, a canteen or bar. There could be some dormitory facilities with some bedding provided. There must be mattresses and blankets for use when you hire the tents. A business center could be established or at least an Internet connection with a computer and possibly photo copying and Fax facilities. There could be some reliable transport that could be hired if need arise. The travelers or tourists come and stay and use the facilities while enroute to their next destination. All facilities are paid for at modest fees and thus the guest chooses what to use depending on his financial ability.

Requirements

The Campsite is registered as the law prescribes and the facilities put in place. These include:

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Land	Acre	1	25000	25,000
Premises	No			60,000
Kitchen Facility	No			1,500
Tents	No	50	150	7,500
Beddings	No		1500	1,500
Dinning Equipments	No			500
Furniture	No			1,000
Games Equipment	No			500
TV and Music Systems			1000	1,000
Business Center Establishment	No			3,000
Total				101,500

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ mth	Pdn Cost/yr
Direct Costs						
Restaurant materials Costs	-	-	-	100	2,600	31,200
Bar materials Costs	-	-	-	81	2,106	25,272
Sub-total					4,706	56,472

Advertising	200	2,400
Labour	500	6,000
Utilities	150	1,800
Internet&DSTV Subscription	140	1,680
Cleaning and Toiletries	200	2,400
Miscellaneous	100	1,200
Depreciation	1593.75	19,125
Sub-total	2883.75	34,605
Total Operating Costs	7,590	91,077

1. Production costs assumed 365 days per year with daily capacity of serving 20 guests.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 30-days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis:

Tourism is one of the fast growing sectors of the economy and the number of foreign guests is increasing steadily. There is demand for Camping facilities in different parts of the country. Places like Lake Mburo Sanctuary Reserve, Budadiri, Murchison Falls National Park, Queen Elizabeth National Park, and Kidepo National park are potential areas where this proposal can profitably start. Some of the existing facilities are very inadequate. A very aggressive marketing is required especially in the Tourist sector to cause awareness of the presence of these types of facilities at modest Prices.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Service	gst/ day	Gsts/ yr	Serv- cost	Rng costs/yr	Charge/ gst	Total Rve
Hospitality	20	6,240	14.60	91,077	35	218,400

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Mnth	Per year
Revenue	700	18,200	218,400
Less: Production and Operating Costs	292	7,590	91,077
Profit	408	10,610	127,323

Government Incentives:

The government trough Uganda Tourist Board, took the initiative to advertise Uganda on the International scene which has partly boosted the said growth in the sector. Furthermore there are some facilitations accruing to the developers in Tourism sector, like access to tax free importation of some of the items to facilitate the services. There is campaign to develop and boost domestic tourism.

Infrastructure Sector

PROJECT PROFILE FOR A TENT HOUSE

Introduction

This business idea is a service provider activity. It entails the hiring out of tents, utensils, plastic chairs and tables, tarpaulins mobile toilets stage mounting equipment etc. These items are stocked and hired to people organizing various functions such as weddings, birthday parties and public ceremonies. This is a business that is easy to run.

The project requires estimated fixed capital of US$ 191,210 and operating costs of US$ 62,843 generating revenue of US$ 113,620 , with a net profit margin of 40% and a payback period of 1 year 7months.

Process and Capacity

The items are hired out and arrangements are such that they are delivered and tents are fixed for the functions and are picked after the functions. For success of this business cleanliness and time consciousness are taken very seriously. High ethical standards must be maintained to build a strong clientele and confidence.

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	total
Tents(50-seater)	No	20	1,100	22,000
Tents(100-Seater)	No	20	1,640	32,800
Tents(150-Seater)	No	15	2,180	32,700
Tents(200-Seater)	No	10	3,080	30,800
Utensils	No	-	-	1,450
Plastic Chairs	No	1,000	44	44,000
Plastic Tables	No	20	48	960
Service Vehicle	No	2	-	26,000
Office Furniture	No	-	-	500
Total				191,210

Production and Operating Costs

(a)Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Operating Costs		Per yr
Rent	150	1,800
Labour	800	9,600
Selling and Distribution	600	7,200
Cleaning and Toiletries	100	1,200
Utilities	40	480
Miscellaneous	42	504
Depreciation	3,984	47,803
Total Operating Costs	5,237	68,587

1. Production costs assumed 365 days per year with daily capacity of hiring out 4 –times.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.
5. The valuation currency used is United States Dollars.

Market Analysis

There is a lot of potential in this area as many functions are organized almost daily ranging from wedding ceremonies to funeral vigils, get-together to graduation parties etc. Once the service is impressive the business potential is unlimited. People always expect to receive the best.

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Service	Fcns/ wk	Fcns/ yr	Fcn hng cost	Optg cost/yr	Hiring-Chge	Total Rve
Tent Hiring						
Tents 50-Seater)	7	364	42	15,169	50	18,200
Tents (100-Seater)	6	312	35	10,920	60	18,720
Tents (150-Seater)	5	260	35	9,100	75	19,500
Tents (200-Seater)	4	208	35	7,280	100	20,800
Chairs	7	364	35	12,740	100	36,400
Total		1,508		55,209		113,620

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per year
Revenue	364	9,468	113,620
Less: Production and Operating Costs	220	5,716	68,587
Profit	144	3,753	45,034

Government Incentive

The government maintains a liberalized trade and commerce policy which reduces encumbrances to the trading community. It encourages any entrepreneur who creates some form of employment.

Education Sector

SECONDARY SCHOOL

Introduction

Secondary schools are educational institutions for students in the age brackets ofb13-19 years. The school will be mixed for both girls and boys. It will cater for both day and boarding sections. It follows elementary or primary education, and is sometimes followed by university (tertiary) education. Secondary schools have in recent years increased in number according to the ministry of education and sports' meaning the business is viable.

The viability of this business is attributed to the increasing population of people in Uganda and many pupils are joining secondary schools thus a need for more secondary schools. The startup capital for this investment is US $ 1,670,000 and working capital is estimated at US$ 10,000 generating TR of US $ 691,200 in academic year in academic year 1, US$1,822,500 in academic year 3, US$ 2,902,500 in academic year 4 and US$ 2,902,500 in academic year 5 years discounted at the rate of 10%. However in academic year 1 there is expected revenues since it's a year of planning and construction so no student is expected to join.

The project's operating expenses are US$ 32,200 in AYr 1, US$ 777,167 in AYr2,US$963,881 in AYr 3, US$ 1,506,621 in AYr 4, US$ 1,508,364 in AYr 5 discounted at 10% for 5 years. However, these expenses will be paid out of the student's school fees.

The project's net profit after tax is estimated at US$1,737,647 with a net profit margin is 21%.payback period of 2 years.

Capital Investment.

The scale of Investment is relatively big as it involves buying many different assets as described below.

Capital Investment Costs (in US$)

	Total (US$)
Fixed Assets	1,955,000
Land and Site Development	170,000
Construction of Laboratory	140,000
Completion & construction of Classrooms	220,000
Construction of dormitories	240,000
Development of Sports facilities	30,000
Construction of Teachers' Houses	0,000
Construction of Office Admin. Block	50,000
Construction of Computer Laboratory	50,000
Furniture, Sickbay, Lab., Office, Kitchen Equipment	295,000
Motor Vehicles (3-Ton Truck yr1, Bus yr3)	175,000
Textbooks	80,000
Sports Equipment	10,000
Total Investment	1,670,000

Profit and Loss Account

Activity	AYr 1	AYr 2	AYr 3	AYr 4	AYr 5
Revenue (Adjusted For Fees Default Factor) 10%		691.2	1,822.5	2,902.5	2,902.5
Expenditure					
Staff Costs		474.78	321.63	506.91	506.91
Office Administration and Operational Expenses	0	225.3	538.87	841.99	842.32
Utilities	8.4	8.82	9.26	9.72	10.21
Transport, Insurance, PR, Maintenance and Repairs	16.0	16.8	17.64	18.52	19.45
Depreciation Expenses	7.8	51.48	76.48	129.47	129.48
Total Operating Expenses	32.2	777.17	963.88	1,506.62	1,508.36
Net Profit(Loss) before Interest and Tax	-32.2	-85.97	858.62	1,395.88	1,394.14
Per Term	-10.73	-28.66	286.21	465.29	464.71

Education Sector

School Payroll Expenses

	Projected No. Of Staff				
	A/YR 2	A/YR 3	A/YR 4	A/YR 5	Rate@ Month Per Person. (US$)
Head Master	1	1	1	1	1,200
Deputy Head Teachers			2	2	800
Director of Studies	1	1	1	1	700
Matron/Patron	2	2	2	2	500
Subject Heads		10	10	10	600
School Teachers	10	5	15	15	500
Bursar	1	1	1	1	800
Accounts Assistants		2	4	4	400
Pool Intern Teachers		5	10	10	200
Non-teaching	5	5	10	10	250
Others	5	5	10	10	150
Total	25	37	66	66	

School Fees Revenue (US$'000's)

	No. Of Students	Fees Rate/ term	Term I	Term II	Term III	Total Fees	Total Fees 90%
Academic year 2							
School Fees - Day	100	0.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	120.0	
School Fees - Boarding	240	0.9	216.0	216.0	216.0	648.0	
Sub-total	340		256.0	256.0	256.0	768.0	691.2
Academic year 3							
School Fees - Day	150	0.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	225.0	
School Fees - Boarding	600	1.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	1,800.0	
Sub-total	750		675.0	675.0	675.0	2,025.0	1,822.5
Academic year 4							
School Fees - Day	150	0.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	225.0	
School Fees - Boarding	1,000	1.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0	
Sub-total	1,150		1,075.0	1,075.0	1,075.0	3,225.0	2,902.5
Academic year 5							
School Fees - Day	150	0.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	225.0	
School Fees - Boarding	1,000	1.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0	
Sub-total	1,150		1,075.0	1,075.0	1,075.0	3,225.0	2,902.5
TR Projection			3,081.0	3,081.0	3,081.0	9,243.0	

Market Analysis

This school will cater for a niche market of pupils from middle class families. This market segment has got the ability to pay for quality education at a premium. The middle class is a growing class of Uganda's economy.

There is ready market throughout the country as more and more children go to school. The UPE programme has boosted the numbers.

The quality of the school also determines the number of students in a school in terms of qualified staff, good examination results, infrastructures like good buildings, dormitories, nice looking compound among others.

Source of Supply of Machinery, Equipments and Raw Materials

The supply of raw materials, Machinery and Equipments is procured locally although it could also be imported from countries like Japan, South Africa and Chain.

Government Facilities and Incentives Available

There are low tax rates and sometimes no taxes at all on most of the industrial equipments and raw materials. Tax policies also favor industrialists for example VAT deferment and tax exemption on scholastic materials.

Risk Certainty

This business idea is associated with some manageable risks like outbreak of fire. This can be caused poor electric connections. However, this can be addressed by insuring the school and putting in place preventive measures like fire extinguishers, among others.

Works & Transport Sector

SERVICING MOTOR VECHICLES

Introduction

Motor vehicle service is a series of maintenance procedures carried out at a set time interval or after the vehicle has travelled a certain milage. The service capacity is 8 cars per day; total capital investment is estimated at US$4,760 per year and estimated revenue is US$ 102,960 per year.

Servicing Process

Clean-out is accomplished by applying suction near the top of the oil layer in the first compartment until it is completely removed, then proceeding directly to the sludge layer and removing the same. The intermediate water layer is left to act as a seal. The other chamber(s) should also be checked to ensure no significant quantity of oil or sludge is present.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@ $	Amount $
Compressor	No.	1	1,250	1,250
Service tunnel	No.	1	2,000	2,000
Cc pump	No.	1	150	150
Tool box	No.	1	1,250	1,250
Grease pump	No.	1	100	100
Spray gun	No.	1	10	10
TC on equipment				4,760

Servicing and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	@	Qty/ day	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ month	Pdn cost/ year
Oil	Ltrs	3	8	24	624	7,488
Brake fluid	Ltrs	8	2	17	450	5,400
Oil Filter	Pieces	4	2	9	225	2,700
Coolant	ltrs	8	2	12	300	3,600
Fuel Filter	Pieces	1	20	20	520	6,240
Battery water	Ltrs	5	2	8	200	2,400
Sub-total			36	89	2,319	27,828

General costs(overheads)

Utilities (water and power)	400	4,800
Labour	900	10,800
Rent	350	4,200
Administrative cost	300	3,600
Miscellaneous costs	200	2,400
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses)	99	1,190
Sub -total	2,249	26,990
Total Operating Costs	4,568	54,818

1. Serving costs assumed 312 days per year with a daily capacity of 8 cars
2. Depreciation (fixed assets write off) assumes 4 years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets

Project product Costs and Price Structure in US $

Item	Qty/day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn cost /yr	UPx	TR
Big cars	2	624	44	27,409	75	46,800
small cars	6	1,872	15	27,409	30	56,160
		2,496				102,960

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Item	Per day	Per month	Per Year
Revenue	330	8,580	102,960
Less production and operating Costs	176	4,568	54,818
Profit	154	4,012	48,142

Market Analysis

Serving a vehicle is mandatory to all owners of cars. The market is in both urban and rural areas since motor vehicles work in both areas. The quality of service would influence the market.

Sources of Raw Materials

Consumables can be found in motor vehicle spare parts shops.

Government facilities and incentives

The government has favorable tax policy incentives. There is assistance through organization like Private Sector Foundation Uganda where small scale firms and medium sector enjoy partial financing on development initiatives.

Oil & Gas Sector

PETROLEUM JELLY

Introduction

Cosmetic products are widely used by many people in the country. Cosmetic products can attract a great customer base if they are of high quality. An estimated fixed cost of US$16,790 when injected into the project can yield estimated revenue of US$ 281,190 in the first year of operation. The payback period is approximately 6 months. Due to the increasing demand for the product in both rural and urban areas, there is market viability for the product The idea envisages production of 60,000 units annually.

Production Process

The technology and process is simple. The process involves mixing crude petroleum jelly with lubrication oils using a mixer. The mixture is passed into a boiler and heated until it melts. While being stirred by a mixer, perfumed ingredients are added and stirred together with the boiling jelly. The thoroughly mixed liquid jelly is then passed to a chilling container to cool at a temperature of about 400°c and then packed in the respective packing containers.

Capital Investment Requirements

Capital Investment Item	Units	Qty	@	Amount
Mixer	No	2	660	1,320
Boiler	No	1	1,870	1,870
Cooler	No	2	385	770
Gas cooker	No	1	825	825
Mixing container	No	2	330	660
Transfer funnels	No	3	41.8	125.4
Furniture and fixture	No	1	2,200	2,200
Delivery van	No	1	7,700	7,700
Other tools	No	1	1,320	1,320
Total				16,790.4

Production and Operation costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Pdn Cost/ day	Pdn Cost/ month	Pdn Cost/ Year1
Direct costs3:						
Crude Petroleum Jelly	Kgs	0.75	129	97	2,517	30,200
Oils	Litres	3	7	22	583	7,000
Scented ingredients	Kgs	7.5	1	10	250	3,000
Wax	Kgs	2	2	4	100	1,200
Packaging materials	Pieces	0.04	721	29	750	9,000
Sub-total					4,200	50,400

General costs (Overheads)

Labour	700	8400
Other materials	1000	12000
Utilities	1500	18000
Administrative expenses	1500	18000
Selling and Distribution	3250	39000
Fuel	3000	36000
Miscellaneous expenses	700	8400
Depreciation (Asset write off) Expenses	2544	30528
Sub-total	14194	170328
Total Operating Costs	18,394	219,652

1. Production is assumed for 312 days per year.
2. Depreciation assumes 4 year life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. A production Month is assumed to have 26 days.

Project Product costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty / day	Qty/ yr	@	Pdn/yr	UPx	Total
revenue						
Petroleum jelly	721	224,952	1	220,728	1.25	281,190
Total				220,728		281,190

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	901	23,433	281,190
Less: Production and Operating Costs	704	18,304	219,652
Profit	197	5,039	61,538

Market analysis

The market for cosmetics widely exists both in urban and rural areas. Producing different brands may increase the sales revenue though there is stiff competition from other service providers such as: Movit products Ltd, Samona products ltd, Mwana mugimu, Sleeping baby and other imported cosmetics.

Sources of supply of raw materials and equipments

All raw materials and equipments are imported

Oil & Gas Sector

CATERING IN THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR

Introduction

The Oil and gas sector is a new and growing sector In Uganda with a high demand for quality catering services. Caterers supply food to oil workers located on oil fields which tend to be isolated away from normal towns. It will require mobility and portable services. Establishing a modern Catering service can prove to be a profitable business. The establishment of this project requires a total fixed cost of US$25,000 with a working capital of about US$40,000 – sufficient for two months operating costs. Generating revenue of 563,160 in the first year of operation. The project has a payback period of 1year and 3months with a 36% profit margin.

Production Capacity, Technology & Process

The production process involves preparation of both Local and international Foods such as sandwich, Beef burgers, Fried chicken, chips, spaghetti, Pizza, Matooke, Rice, Yams, Cassava, Boiled Irish Potatoes, Posho with all Stews and Snacks such as Chips, Chicken, Fish among others and Beverages. The production will serve 400 clients daily for breakfast, Lunch and supper.

Investment Scale, Capital Requirements & Equipment

A typical oil well team will consist of anywhere up to 200 - 400 people. This plan is based on serving two sites with a total of 400 people to feed. Capital requirements are estimated at US$25,000

Capital Investment Requirements in US$

Capital investment item	Units	Qty	@	Total
Blenders	No	6	50	300
Fridges	No	3	400	1200
Cutlery	Sets	60	20	1200
Furniture	No	-	1000	1,000
Cooking Equipments	No	-	3000	3000
Music System, TV & Computer	No	3	400	1,200
Food warmers,	No	6	110	660
mixers &flasks		10	30	300
Delivery Van	No	1	7,000	7000
Bouquet set	Sets	5	350	1750
Gas and water tanks	No	2	2000	2000
Decoration materials, empty crates	No	-	550	550
Standby generator	No	1	800	800
Plates and other kitchen equip		-	4000	4,000
Total				24,960

Production and Operating Costs

Cost Item	Units	Unit	Qty/	Pdn cost/ day	Pdn cost/ Mnth	Pdn cost/ Yr
Food Items	Bchs	-	-	300	7,800	93,600
Sauce Items	Kgs	-	-	140	3,640	43,680
Beverages (water,soder etc)	Cts	-	-	200	5,200	62,400
Spices, Cooking oil, Sugar etc (seasonings)	Kgs	-	-	30	780	9,360
Other materials			-	20	520	6,240
Sub-total			-	690	17,940	215,280

General Costs (Overheads)

Labour	500	6,000
Utilities	400	4,800
Gas & Charcoal	300	3,600
Uniforms	40	480
Cleaning & Toiletries	200	2,400
Miscellaneous expenses	100	1,200
Depreciation	520	6,240
Sub-total	2,060	24,720
Total Operating Costs	20,000	240,000

1. Production costs assumed 312 days per year with daily capacity of selling 130plates of food, 150 bottles of beverages &80 cups of tea.
2. Depreciation (fixed asset write off) assumes 4-years life of assets written off at 25% per year for all assets.
3. Direct costs include: materials, supplies and other costs that directly go into production of the product.
4. Total monthly days assumed are 26-days.

All costing is in US Dollars

Project Product Costs and Price Structure

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Pdn cost/ yr	UPx	T/rev
Foods	400	124,800	1.03	128880	3.5	436,800
Beverages	330	102,960	0.44	45680	0.5	51,480
Tea	300	93,600	0.46	42608	0.8	74,880
Total	1030			98,676		563,160

Profitability Analysis Table

Profitability Item	Per Day	Per Month	Per Year
Revenue	1805	46,930	563,160
Less: Pdn & Operating Costs	769	20,000	240,000
Profit	1036	26,930	323,160

Market Analysis

The market readily exists as the Oil sector has taken an expanding trend in Uganda with outside catering services being the most suitable arrangement for the supply of food to the workers, the business is a viable venture.

Government facilities and incentives

The government actively encourages Ugandans to participate in the oil sector by providing support services such as catering.

Forestry Sector

SEASONING OF WOOD

Introduction

This business idea is premised on production of 59,800seasoned wood/timber per month which translates into 717,600 products per year. The revenue potential is estimated at US $70761 per month which translates into US $ 849,132per year. The project cost is US $ 50600.

Production Process

The two methods of seasoning timber are; air seasoning and kiln seasoning. But one can use the following steps; Chop the wood/ pole to the desired measurements, Stack the wood so it isn't sitting directly on the ground or right up against a wall, Allow space between your stack and a wall to allow air to move, Ensure that the top of the wood is covered to allow rain to run off without soaking the wood, but the ends of the stack are uncovered to allow air to circulate and moisture to escape.

Tools and Equipment in US$

Item	Unit	Qty	@	Total
Vertical Boiler	No.	1	3,850	3,850
Conveyer Belts	No.	1	1,100	1,100
Lift loaders	No.	1	9,350	9,350
Electric oven with thermostatic buzzer	No.	1	2,200	2,200
Hand tools	No.	1	1,100	1,100
Trucks	No.	2	16,500	33,000
TC of Machinery				50,600

Production and Operating Costs in US$

Direct Materials, Supplies and Costs

Cost Item	Units	@/ day	Qty/ day	Prod. cost/ day	Prod. Cost/ month	Prod. Cost/ yr
Electric Poles	No.	50,000	100	500	13,000	156,000
Fencing poles	No.	0.8	2,200	0.0004	0.009	0.108
Chemicals	Ltrs	0.5	20	0.025	1	12
Sub-total					13,001	156,012

General costs (Overheads)

Utilities (power)	100	1,200
(Utilities (water)	15	180
Salaries	300	3,600
Rent	300	3,600
Depreciation (Assets write off) Expenses	1054	12,648
Sub-total	1,769	21,228
Total Operating costs	14,770	177,240

Project Product Costs and Price Structure In US$

Item	Qty/ day	Qty/yr	@	Prod./ yr ($)	UPx	TR ($)
Electric poles	100	31,200	0.3	7,800	75	585,000
Fencing poles	2,200	686,400	0.3	176,088	1.5	264,132
TR				183,888		849,132

Profitability Analysis In US$

Profitability item	per day	per month	per year
Revenue	2721.6	70761	849,132
Electric poles	1,875	48,750	585,000
Fencing poles	847	22,011	264,132
Less Prod & Operating Costs	568	14,770	177,240
Profit	2,153	55,991	671,892

Market

The seasoned wood is used by various government departments including: Defence, Electricity and Railways as well as private individuals for making furniture, sleepers, interior furnishings, doors and window frames etc. Therefore, the market can be exploited.

Sources of Raw Materials and Equipment

Raw materials like timber and other wood can be obtained from the local market. Some of the above tools and equipments can be fabricated locally.

Government Incentives

Government through National Forestry Authority has embarked on conservation of forests and planting of various species of trees.

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