



Food Security Project

Introduction: fattening calves and breeding dairy cows project is one of the most important projects of global food security due to its abundant returns. El Bereket Company is characterized by providing this project in a very modern way on the basis of modern technological standards. It relies on providing sophisticated feeding methods at lower costs more than in the conventional feeding. This is due to the abundance of water in the region, the favorable climate of the project, the rapid supply routes and the services available, accompanied by good management and preventive veterinary practices, which can provide high cash flow throughout the year.

Working Mechanism: The mechanism of work is consisted by establishing the project during the first year and the commencement of production in the second year, the profits are divided into two halves as follows:

Fifty percent (50%) of the profits belong to the company's fund for development, modernization and expansion of the project

Fifty percent (50%) of the profits are distributed at the end of each year to the shareholders according to their participation rate starting from the end of the second year



(Economic feasibility study for 3,000 heads of cows for ten years)

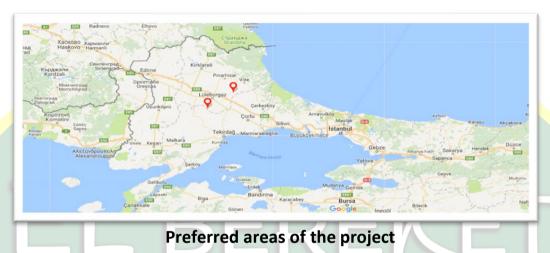
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Project Location: This project is in Turkey, Istanbul, Tekirdag City. This distinctive and unique site has all the features that causes the success of any project, in terms of its proximity to the consumer markets in the Middle East and Europe and its closeness also to the factories that deal with the company's products in Turkey in order to reduce transportation expenses and the site is also characterized by the appropriate climate, availability of water and all the resources needed for the project, supply routes and internal and external export ease.



Pr<mark>oje</mark>ct goals :

- The main objective of the project is to dispose the high cost of food and feed to be given to the herd. GALAR
- Relying on two basic elements and their production in the project to achieve access to self-sufficiency, and even export the surplus to domestic and overseas markets, which is an integrated support for the project.
 These two elements are the aquatic fodder (Clover and barley) by growing them in the water (hydroponics) as well as coarse feed.
- The remaining project lands and surrounding lands will be planted with complementary, seasonal, rain-fed, basic and seasonal crops such as maize, soybeans, lentils, beets, carcasses, vetch etc. and other important feeds.
- The economic feasibility of such a project and the financial return through which the capital can be restored within a period not exceeding four to five years.

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• Maintaining the production of fresh meat, especially as the water-borne feed is an integrated food for livestock without the intervention of any chemicals, which may give a high yield on the production and a delicious taste of the meat.

Barley:

- Barley crop is considered as an important animal feed. It is essentially reliable and produces only a small percentage of total domestic consumption in Turkey.
- The consumption gap in Turkey is filled only by importation from abroad, which will be reflected on the world market prices in spite of the many problems that may follow that in the producing countries and the change in the prices of transport, shipping and others.
- The cultured green barley is the highest protein substance provided to animals where the proportion of proteins exceeds thirty percent 30%.

Benefits of feeding calves on the cultured barley:

Cultured barley contains important vitamins and minerals for the animal nutrition such as proteins, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron, zinc, vitamin E, vitamin B and vitamin C, so it is better than dry feed and is easily digested and it contains high rates of conversion and it works to improve the fertility of the animal because it contains DNA and RNA and helps to have twin births. It also works to reduce the incidence of diseases and reduces the expenses of veterinary medicines.



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Alfalfa (Clover):

- Alfalfa is one of the most important materials used in feeding animals and making the meat flavor and taste tasteful and delicious.
- Alfalfa is a calf filling substance, it consumes the largest proportion of feed, which is a main and natural food.
- The presence of aquacultures from alfalfa in the same place to raise the calves is important for the quality and purity of the herbs in addition to shortening the transportation routes and supply processes and their costs and to avoid delays and damage to the feed.
- Aquatic alfalfa gives higher yield in milk production. It also increases the animal weight by 30 percent 30 % more than imported feed because of the existence of the full major and minor elements and the proportion of water in it.

Seasonal crops:

The whole and surrounding lands are planted of several types of seasonal and irrigated rain-fed crops which are complementary and necessary feed for animals such as maize, soy, ervil, vetch, lentil, etc. in order to add them to the cultivation of aquatic plants (alfalfa and barley). Thus, we get the best types of feed that gives high yield in milk, meat and twin births in addition to the quality of meat taste.



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Establishment & Construction Plan

- 1. The project needs a period for incorporation, a set of licenses and infrastructure construction and then embarking on working for 12 months after the completion of the capital.
- 2. The area of land needed for breeding 3000 head of cows to 20,000 head is one million square meters to two million square meters
- 3. In the first, second and third year, 350,000 m2 is deducted from the previously mentioned land for a number of 3000 head of cows for building labor accommodation and administration offices, cattle sheds and services.
- 4. In the fourth, fifth and sixth year, the deducted area of the land increases to reach 65,000 square meters as the number of cows increases as a result of reproduction, and an additional number of barns and services, a fodder plant and a plant to convert manure into fertilizers for agriculture or gas energy are built.
- 5. In the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth year, the whole area of one million square meters for 20,000 head of cows is exploited as well as the buildings and services needed by the project. A great increase in the number of clover-producing houses and green barley incubators is added at this stage.



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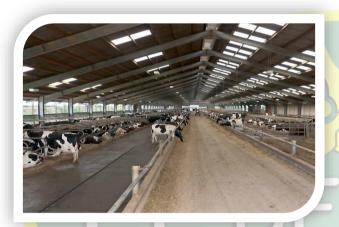




Work plan Stages

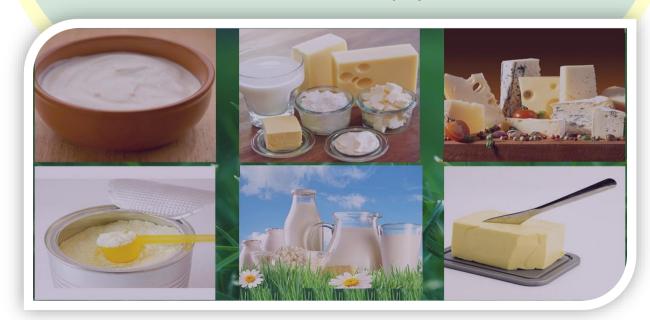
First and second year:

- 1. Dividers, roads, corridors and services 20,000 m2
- 2. Roofed stockyards 36,000 m2
- 3. Greenhouses





Products from the project



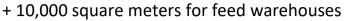
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4. Administrative building, labor accommodation and services (5000 square meters)





5. Outdoor sports arenas with walkways and barriers (30,000 square meters)



6. Feed warehouses + two milk cooling refrigerators + services of 10000 square meters

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(Some of the project products)



7. 27 Clover houses + 7 feed incubators with an area of 100,000 square meters (Hydroponics)



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Increase in the profits:

- A. At this stage, 50% of the green fodder expenditure for the cow is provided by creating clover ponds in (hydroponics).
- B. The establishment of green barley incubators in (hydroponics).
- C. The surplus of the internal need shall be sold to the foreign markets.
- D. The construction of a feed factory (coarse filler) with an area of 15,000 square meters.

Increase in the profits:

- At this stage, 25% of feed expenses is saved by adding the industrial feed (filler) and stop buying it from the market and even start selling the surplus of this project to the foreign market.

- Establishment of a manure factory for the production of agricultural fertilizers and (gas energy) for heating and production of electricity for self-sufficiency with pistons of 15 thousand square meters.

Increase in the profits:

The increase in profit is done at the rate of 10% of the aggregate output by recycling the resulting waste and converting it into fertilizers for agriculture and then selling it to the external market and utilizing it for energy where it produces (methane gas).





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The third and fourth year:

- The need to manufacture twenty seven agricultural houses for clover (hydroponics)

- The need to manufacture seven barley incubators (hydroponics)

- At this stage, a very important factory will be added which is the milk powder factory that can be used for children, all kinds of sweets and cooking etc.

Increase in the Profits:

A- By providing an additional feed and the surplus is sold to the domestic and foreign markets and this can add a profit rate of 15% to the total output

B - The milk powder plant is an important plant and also increases the profits over the total annual income with an average of 20 %

Fifth and sixth year:

Projects added to increase profitability

- Cheese, dairy and butter factory. The project adds a profit of 20 % to the total milk output

- A slaughterhouse with freezers, distribution machine of cut meat and their accessories. This adds to the project a profit of 10 % on the total meat output



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Project Costs

A- The First Phase:

- The minimum land area is 1,000,000 square meters and the price per meter is 4 \$ 4 \$ X 1,000,000 m2 = 4,000,000 \$ Four Million Dollars
- 2. Covered area for 3000 head of cattle is 36000 square meters X 210 \$ / meter price
 = 7560000 \$ Seven million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars
- 3. 27 agricultural houses of alfalfa (Aquaculture) at a cost of 3510,000 \$ (three million five hundred and ten thousand dollars)
- 4. 7 integrated barley ponds (Aquaculture) at a cost of 360,000 \$ thousand (three hundred sixty thousand dollars)
- 5. Dividers, roads and corridors at a cost of 360,000 (three hundred and fifty thousand dollars)
- 6. Outdoor sports arenas, walkways and barriers (two hundred and sixty-five thousand) 265,000 \$
- 7. 4 milk cooling refrigerators with a capacity of 60 tons at a cost of (275,000\$)
- 8. Automatic milking machine with a barn and a full control device at a cost (480,000\$)
- 9. Administrative buildings with an area of 300 square meters at a cost (155,000 \$)
- 10. Labor accommodation with services of an area of 500 square meters and a cost of (250,000 \$)
- 11. Ground water tanks with electricity works and mechanical infrastructure along with a control room and surveillance cameras + external mesh fences + platform scales for livestock at a cost of 325,000 \$

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- 12. Bulldozer + pickup double cabin + truck with trail + transport car (LB) + 4 passengers car at a cost of **775,000 \$**
- 13. Automatic feeding machines for new births at a cost of 140,000 \$.
- 14. High water tank with a ground-based weigher for cars + electricity generator at a cost of 325,000 \$.
- 15. Forage storage warehouses 10,000 square meters X 110 \$ price per meter = one million and one hundred thousand dollars (1100,000 \$)
- 16. The value of feed before operation + the value of medicines, treatment and pesticides + the value of fuel, electricity, water and maintenance mechanisms in the first stage is two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars (245,000 \$)
- 17. Feed dispensers between barns, external harvesters and agricultural tractors at a cost of 420,000 \$.
- 18. Dung skimmers + pumps for discharging according to the number of barns at a cost of 210,000 \$.
- 19. Feed factory 525,000 \$
- 20. Fertilizer Factory 490,000 \$
- 21. **1500** Holstein Friesian Cows X \$ 3000 = \$ 4,500,000 (Age: Three years pregnant)
- 22. 1500 (Simmental calves for fattening) X \$ 900 = \$ 1,350,000 (Weight: 205 kg approximately)
- 23. Establishment stage: field expenses, illustrative plans, engineering and mechanical plans in addition to government licenses, construction permits, Sundry petty payments, emergency cases, etc. 389,000 \$

Total costs for Phase :

28,089,000 \$

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Aşık Veysel mah. Atatürk Bulvarı no:18 park city evleri E blok dükkan no :1 **Esenkent Esenyurt / İstanbul**

ORGANIK GIDALAE





Manpower and wages for a full year with insurance and taxes

Two Veterinarians $\$ number 2 $\$, 1200 X 2 X 12 = \$ 28,800 Four Veterinary Assistants $\ \ umber 4 \ , 1000 \ X \ 4 \ X \ 12 = \ 48,800$ One Nutritionist \number 1 \, 1200 X 1 X 12 = \$ 14,400 Two Agricultural engineers $\ \ umber 2 \ , 1200 \ X \ 2 \ X \ 12 = \ 28,800$ One Electrical & Mechanical Engineer \number 1 \, 1100 X 1 X 12 = \$ 13,200 One Mechanical Engineer \number 1 \, 1100 X 1 X 12 = \$ 13,200 One Financial Manager $\number 1 \, 1100 \ X \ 1 \ X \ 12 = \$ 13,200 One Deputy Financial Manager $\underline{1}, 1000 \times 1 \times 12 = 12,000$ One Director of Labor Affairs \number 1 \, 1100 X 1 X 12 = \$ 13,200 One Deputy Director of Labor Affairs \number 1 \, 1000 X 1 X 12 = \$ 12,000 One Secretarial Manager $\mathbb{1}$, 1100 X 1 X 12 = \$13,200 One Secretarial Manager Assistant \number 1 \, 1000 X 1 X 12 = \$ 12,000 One Electrical & Mechanical Engineer Assistant \number 1 \, 1000 X 1 X 12 = \$12,000 Two Electrical and Mechanical Technicians \number 2 \, 1000 X 2 X 12 = \$ 24,000 Two Turning Industry Technicians \ number 2 \ , 1000 X 2 X 12 = \$ 24,000 Two Welding Industry Technicians \ number 2 \ , 1000 X 2 X 12 = \$ 24,000 Maintenance Hall director \number 1 \ , 1000 X 1 X 12 = \$ 12,000 Blacksmith + Mechanical Works \ number 2 \ , 1000 X 2 X 12 = \$ 24,000 Workers \ At least 18 \ , 900 X 18 X 12 = \$ 194,000 Sales Manager \number 1 \ , 1150 X 1 X 12 = \$ 13,800

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Deputy Sales Manager \number 1 \, 1000 X 1 X 12 = \$ 12,000 Sales Representative \number 4 \, 1000 X 4 X 12 = \$ 48,000 Security personnel \number 3 \, 750 X 3 X 12 = \$ 27,000 Drivers \number 5 \, 750 X 5 X 12 = \$ 45,000 Field Project Manager \number 1 \, 1500 X 1 X 12 = \$ 18,000 Deputy Project Manager \number 1 \, 1300 X 1 X 12 = \$ 15,600 General Manager of the company \number 1 \, 3000 X 1 X 12 = \$ 36,000 Chairman of Board of Directors \number 1 \, 2500 X 1 X 12 = \$ 30,000 The Members of Board of Directors \number 5 \, 2000 X 1 X 12 = \$ 120,000 The aggregate costs of workers' wages is 901.800 \$ Full construction costs The Primary capital of the project is 28,990,800 \$

B- The second stage after the third year according to the study presented later

- 1- Adding 27 clover houses
- 2- Adding 7 Barley Incubators (Built-in)
- 3- Construction of a dry milk factory (powder)

The funding will be from the project revenues

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Project proceeds from milk

1500 Holstein Friesian cows. They are milked daily at a rate of 38 kg X \$ 0.40 = \$ 22,800 per day (full-fat milk).

Annual milk yields, **noting the months of drought to cows**

22,800 \$ X 300 day = 6,840,000 \$ per year

The net proceeds from the price of milk in the first year is : 6,840,000 \$

Project proceeds from meat

The average weight of the Simmental calf is 650 kg

The price of selling a kilo of meat is 4 dollars in the market, the minimum is about 3.3 dollars per kilo. At least 200 calf heads sold per month

200 calf heads X 650 kg Average weight X 3.3 \$ (Minimum profit in kg) is = 429,000 \$

Month meat revenues are Four hundred and twenty nine thousand

429,000 \$ X 12 months = \$ 5,148,000 per year

Compensation is paid monthly by purchasing 200 small calf heads X \$ 900 X 12 months = \$ 2,160,000

\$ 5,148,000 sales per year = \$ 2,160,000 per year as a compensation = \$ 2,988,000 (Net return)

The net revenue from veal in the first year is :

2,988,000 **\$**

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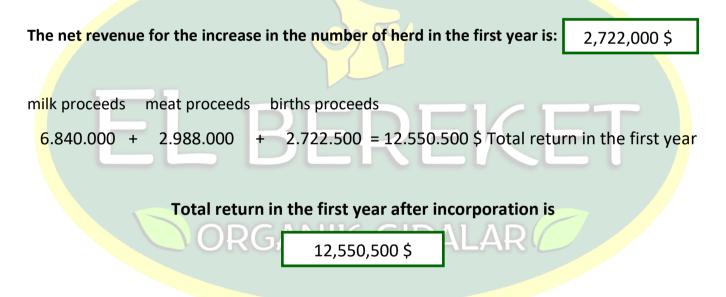
Project revenues from births

During the year, every two months 250 heads of cows are vaccinated after the first year and the births are in the minimum from 1300 to 1700

After that, every year the births increase as the number of females increases

Taking into consideration the increase in the first year which is 1500 head on average from births, the average weight of each head is 550 kg after the process of fattening:

550 kg X 3.3 \$ Selling price per kilo (Cost price) X 1500 head = \$ 2,722,000 which is the yield resulting from the increase in the first year



<u>Note</u>: \$ 2 is deducted on each head of livestock as a daily feed and this deduction increases as the number of herd increases with an average of 25 % each year.

3000 head x2 \$ feed x 365 day = 2,190,000 \$

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Feasibility study

Primary capital:

The data	The amount of money
The price of the land	4,000,000 \$
The ceiled area	7,650,000 \$
Clover Houses	3,510,000 \$
Barley Incubators	360,000 \$
Dividers, roads and corridors	350,000 \$
Milk cooling refrigerators	275,000 \$
Sports arenas, corridors and barriers	265,000 \$
Automatic milking machine with a stockyard and a control device	480,000 \$
Fodder Warehouses	1,100,000 \$
Administrative buildings	155,000 \$
Labor Accommodation	250,000 \$
Infrastructure	325,000 \$
Transport vehicles	775,000 \$
Feeding machines for New births	140,000 \$
High tank + ground-based platform scale + generator UDA	325,000 \$
The first stage expenses before operation	245,000 \$
Feed dispensers, harvesters and tractors	420,000 \$
Skimmers & pumps for discharging the dung	210,000 \$
Dairy cows (1500)	4,500,000 \$
Small calves (1500)	1,350,000 \$
Fodder factory	525,000 \$
Fertilizer factory	490,000 \$
Expenses for the first year (employment and petty cash)	1,290,800 \$
The total summation	28,990,800 \$

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First year after establishment

1- Expenses:

<u>Note</u>: Petty expenses, animal feed and workers' wages increase by 25% each year as a result of the project expansion.

The statement	The amount of money
Petty expenses in the foundation stage	389,000 \$
Food for Animals	2,190,000 \$
Workers' wages	901,800 \$
First year expenses	3,480,800 \$

2- Revenues: Considering the depreciation value of the project for equipment, buildings and animals which is estimated at 5% of the revenues each year

The statement	The amount of money
Milk revenues	6,840,550 \$
M <mark>eat</mark> revenues	2,988 ,000 \$
Births revenues	2,722,500 \$
First year profits ORGANIK	12,550,500 \$

3- These projects are tax-exempt in Turkey and are even subsidized by the government

The statement	The amount of money
Revenues	12,550,500 \$
Expenses	-3,480,800 \$
Project depreciation (amortization)	-627,525 \$
First year profits	8,442,175 \$
Profits tax 1%	84,421 \$
The Net profit for the first year	8,357,754 \$

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The second year

1- The expenses:

The statement	The amount of money
Petty expenses	486,250 \$
Feeding the animals	2.737.500 \$
Workers wages	1,127,250 \$
Second year expenses	4.351.000 \$

2- Proceeds:

The expansion of the project is represented by providing all kinds of expenses for feed, water and electricity through the establishment of an industrial feed factory, a fertilizer plant and greenhouses of clover and barley, which increases the profit of this year, compared to the previous one, by 25 - 50% due to the increase in the number of females and the expansion of the project and the increase in the milk and meat allocated for sale.

The returns at this stage are to the minimum: GIDALAR

- 1,05 x \$ 12.550.500 = \$ 15.688.125
- 3- The net profit:

The statement	The amount of money
Revenues	15.688.125
Expenses	4.351.000
Project depreciation (amortization)	527.635
Second year profits	\$ 10.809.490
Profits tax 1%	\$ 108.094,00
The Net profit for the second year	\$ 10.701.396

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The third year

The project is expanded and developed through profits where half of it goes to the development and modernization and expansion of the project and the increase of livestock heads and the other half is distributed as profits to shareholders according to their shares and the number of shares of each person:

1- The Expenses:

The statement	The amount of money
Petty expenses	607.812
Feeding the animals	3.421.875
Workers wages	1.409.062
Third year expenses	\$ 5.438.749

2- The Proceeds:

With revenues increasing by 25-50% over the previous year due to the increase in the number of herd and provision of more resources:

The proceeds become as follows: 1.25 x \$ 15.688.125 = \$ 19,610,156

3- The net profit:

The statement	The amount of money
Revenues	19.610.156\$
Expenses	-5.438.749 \$
Project depreciation (amortization)	-980.507 \$
Third year profits	13.190.900 \$
Profits tax 1%	131.909 \$
The Net profit for the third year	13.058.991 \$

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The Fourth year

1- The expenses:

The statement	The amount of money
Petty expenses	759,765 \$
Feeding the animals	4.277.343 \$
Workers wages	1.761.328\$
Fourth year expenses	6.798.436 \$

2- Proceeds:

with the access to self-sufficiency of feeds, fertilizers and energy due to the achievements of previous years, the increase in revenues resulting from the growing number of herd is estimated by 25-50% of the revenues of the previous year

1,25 x \$ 19,610,156 = \$ 24,512,695

3- The net profit: ORGANIK GIDALAR

The statement	The amount of money
Revenues	24.512.695 \$
Expenses	-6.798.436 \$
Project depreciation (amortization)	-1.225.634 \$
Fourth year profits	16.488.625 \$
Profits tax 1%	164.886 \$
The Net profit for the fourth year	16.323.739 \$

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The fifth year

1- The expenses:

The statement	The amount of money
Petty expenses	949,706 \$
Feeding the animals	5.346.678\$
Workers wages	2.201.660 \$
Fifth year expenses	8.498.044 \$

2- Proceeds:

with the access to self-sufficiency of feeds, fertilizers and energy due to the achievements of previous years, the increase in revenues resulting from the growing in the number of herd is estimated by 25-50% of the revenues of the previous year

The proceeds become as follows

\$ 1.25 X \$ 24,512,695 = \$ 30,640,868

3- The net profit: ORGANIK GIDALAR

The statement	The amount of money
Revenues	30,640,868\$
Expenses	-8.498.044 \$
Project depreciation (amortization)	-1.532.043 \$
Fifth year profits	20.610.781 \$
Profits tax 1%	206.107 \$
The Net profit for the fifth year	20.404.674 \$

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The sixth year

1- The expenses:

The statement	The amount of money		
Petty expenses	1.187.132 \$		
Feeding the animals	6.683.347 \$		
Workers wages	2.752.075 \$		
Sixth year expenses	10.622.554 \$		

2- Proceeds:

with the reach to self-sufficiency of feeds, fertilizers and energy due to the achievements of previous years, the increase in revenues resulting from the growing number of herd is estimated by 25-50% of the revenues of the previous year

1,25 X 30,640,868 \$ = 38,301,085 \$

3- The net profit: ORGANIK GIDALAR

The statement	The amount of money	
Revenues	38.301.085 \$	
Expenses	-10.622.554 \$	
Project depreciation (amortization)	-1.915.054 \$	
Sixth year profits	25.763.477 \$	
Profits tax 1%	257.634 \$	
The Net profit for the sixth year	25.505.843 \$	

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The seventh year

The project is expanded and developed through profits where half of it goes to the development and modernization and expansion of the project and the increase of livestock heads and the other half is distributed as profits to shareholders according to their stocks and the number of shares of each person.

1- Expenses:

The statement	The amount of money	
Petty expenses	1.483.915 \$	
Feeding the animals	8.354.183 \$	
Workers wages	3.440.093 \$	
Seventh year expenses	13.278.191 \$	

2- The Proceeds:

with the reach to self-sufficiency of feeds, fertilizers and energy due to the achievements of previous years, the increase in proceeds resulting from the growing number of herd is estimated by 25-50% of the revenues of the previous year 1,25 X 38,301,085 \$ = 47,876,356 \$

3- The net profit:

The statement	The amount of money		
Revenues	47.876.356\$		
Expenses	-13.278.191 \$		
Project depreciation (amortization)	-2.393.817 \$		
Seventh year profits	32.204.348 \$		
Profits tax 1%	322.043 \$		
The Net profit for the seventh year	31.882.305 \$		

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The eighth year

1. The expenses:

The statement	The amount of money
Petty expenses	1.854.893 \$
Feeding the animals	10.442.728\$
Workers wages	4.300.116 \$
Eighth year expenses	16.597.737 \$

2. Proceeds:

with the access to the self-sufficiency of feeds, fertilizers and energy due to the achievements of previous years, the increase in revenues resulting from the growing number of the herd is estimated by 25-50% of the revenues of the previous year

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1,25 X 47,876,356 $ = 59,845,445 $
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3. The net profit:

The statement	The amount of money		
Revenues	59,845,445 \$		
Expenses	-16.597.737 \$		
Project depreciation (amortization)	-2.992.272 \$		
Eighth year profits	40.255.436 \$		
Profits tax 1 %	402.554 \$		
The Net profit for the eighth year	39.852.882 \$		

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The ninth year

1- The expenses:

The statement	The amount of money		
Petty expenses	2.318.616 \$		
Feeding the animals	13.053.410 \$		
Workers wages	5.375.145 \$		
Ninth year expenses	20.747.171 \$		

2- Proceeds:

with the reach to the self-sufficiency of feeds, fertilizers and energy due to the achievements of previous years, the increase in revenues resulting from the growing number of the herd is estimated by 25-50% of the revenues of the previous year

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1,25 X 59.845.445 $ = 74.806.806 $
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3- The net profit:

The statement	The amount of money		
Revenues	74.806.806 \$		
Expenses	-20.747.171 \$		
Project depreciation (amortization)	-3.740.340 \$		
Ninth year profits	50.319.295 \$		
Profits tax 1 %	503.192 \$		
The Net profit for the ninth year	49.816.103 \$		

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The tenth year

1- The expenses:

The statement	The amount of money
Petty expenses	2.898.270 \$
Feeding the animals	16.316.762 \$
Workers wages	6.718.931 \$
Tenth year expenses	25.933.963 \$

2- Proceeds:

with the reach to the self-sufficiency of feeds, fertilizers and energy due to the achievements of previous years, the increase in revenues resulting from the growing number of the herd is estimated by 25-50% of the revenues of the previous year

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1,25 X 74,806,806 $ = 93,508,507 $
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3- The net profit:

The statement	The amount of money		
Revenues	93.508.507 \$		
Expenses	-25.933.963 \$		
Project depreciation (amortization)	-4.675.425 \$		
Tenth year profits	62.899.119 \$		
Profits tax 1%	628.991 \$		
The Net profit for the tenth year	62.270.128 \$		

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The Economic feasibility for ten years

-The project started with a capital of \$ 29 million at the beginning and we relied on two elements regarding the economic feasibility (meat and milk), and we made \$ **278** million profit by the end of the project.

-If we add ten other products in the project from the following plants: aquatic vegetables, coarse feed, organic manure, aquatic feed, honey, fisheries, fruits from trees, dairy, cheese, dry milk, mortadella (Luncheon) and animal feed factory. All these plants are considered material tributaries for the project and they can double the income at least three times a year. This thing can raise the economic feasibility rate twice as much in ten years as approximately \$ **556** million at the minimum, half of which goes to the development, modernization and expansion of the project and the other half is distributed as profits to the shareholders of the project.

The net	The tax for every year	Profits for every year	The depreciation for every year	Expenses for every year	Revenues for every year	The year
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Primary year	\$ 0	0
\$8,357,754	\$84,421	\$8,442,175	\$627,525	\$3,480,800	\$12,550,500	1
\$10,701,396	\$108,094	\$10,809,490	\$527,635	\$4,351,000	\$15,688,125	2
\$13,058,991	\$131,909	\$13,190,900	\$980,507	\$5,438,749	\$19,610,156	3
\$16,323,739	\$164,886	\$16,488,625	\$1,225,634	\$6,798,436	\$24,512,695	4
\$20,404,674	\$206,107	\$20,610,781	\$1,532,043	\$ <mark>8,498,044</mark>	\$30,640,868	5
\$25,505,843	\$257,634	\$25,763,477	\$1,915,054	\$10,622,554	\$38,301,085	6
\$31,882,305	\$322,043	\$32,204,348	\$2,393,817	\$13,278,191	\$47,876,356	7
\$39,852,882	\$402,554	\$40,255,436	\$2,992,272	\$16,597,737	\$59,845,445	8
\$49,816,103	\$503,192	\$50,319,295	\$3,740,340	\$20,7 <mark>4</mark> 7,171	\$74,806,806	9
\$62,270,128	\$628,991	\$62,899,119	\$4,675,425	\$25,933,963	\$93,508,507	10
278,173,815	\$2,809,831	\$280,983,646	\$20,610,252	\$115,746,645	\$417,340,543	The tota

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Important notes

(some items which were not observed in the study that may lead to increase in the profits)

- 1- All the factories referred to in this study from honey, cheese, dairy, fertilizer, coarse feed, mortadella (Luncheon), fish, leather, dry milk, meat, jelly and animal food cans from the (protein and bone residues) have not been mentioned their real profit income in this study presented which may give an increase in the profits.
- 2- Holstein cows produce about 50 kg per day at its best while we discussed our study on only 38 kg per day and only on milk production for 305 days a year, noting that the drought period for the cow, which gives an increase in profit at the rate of twice in the milk.
- 3- We can import small calves (Simmental) to Turkey from the Netherlands according to the license granted to us by the Turkish state with a large quantity of baby calves and we can sell half of them in the local market for a profit of \$ 500 per ton and save nearly one million dollars (1000000 \$) each year from the trade of baby calves, which gives an increase in profit.
- 4- The cost price of meat (not slaughtered) in the domestic market is approximately
 5 \$ per kilogram, but our study is only \$ 3.3 per kilo at the minimum which gives an increase in profit.
- 5- The annual increase in the herd resulting from births is half female and half male and females are known to be much more expensive than males and this gives an increase in profit.
- 6- The Turkish government supports such projects and provides all facilities for licenses, veterinary medicines and pesticides. Moreover, donations are made for the new births of animals, slaughtering and reinforced concrete in the project. In addition, the Turkish government subsidize also the price of milk, which can give an increase in profit.

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7- What was mentioned in this study is a simplified presentation of the project of food security regarding fattening calves and the establishment of aquacultures (barley and alfalfa) in addition to milk factories and derivatives, meat, fertilizer, bees, feed, fish etc..

All these phases with the factories will be a five-year plan as well as another fiveyear plan after the start-up and establishment phase. The project in the second plan will be completed and presented in the last year of the project after five years from now and will be for another five years. In addition, There will be a group of new and supplemented factories, including the mortadella (beef), the gelatin factory used in confectionery, the leather and tanning factory and the canned plant (protein and bone residues) for dogs and cats, all based on the development of the same project in the same direction (food security).

- 8- The International Federation for Food Security project is an important strategic project in the world, especially in the next phase, where the world food sources are decreasing in light of the increasing the number of population and the urgent need in the domestic and foreign market for the consumptive food products.
- 9- This project is not affected by the depreciation of the local currency, economic shocks, wars, commercial depression, earthquakes and it is not affected by the global economic recession.

This project is a vital, productive, consumptive, agricultural and animal project. It is so important because of the need for the market for meat and its derivatives, dairy and its derivatives and the high prices of these materials in the domestic market in addition to the external export.

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