

January 2003

This sample business plan has been made available to users of *Business Plan Pro* $^{\text{\tiny{M}}}$, business planning software published by Palo Alto Software. Names, locations and numbers may have been changed, and substantial portions of text may have been omitted from the original plan to preserve confidentiality and proprietary information.

You are welcome to use this plan as a starting point to create your own, but you do not have permission to reproduce, publish, distribute or even copy this plan as it exists here.

Requests for reprints, academic use, and other dissemination of this sample plan should be emailed to the marketing department of Palo Alto Software at marketing@paloalto.com. For product information visit our Website: www.paloalto.com or call: 1-800-229-7526.

Copyright Palo Alto Software, Inc., 1995-2003

Confidentiality Agreement

The undersigned reader acknowledges that the information provided by in this business plan is confidential;
therefore, reader agrees not to disclose it without the express written permission of
It is acknowledged by reader that information to be furnished in this business plan is in all respects confidential in nature, other than information which is in the public domain through other means and that any disclosure or use of same by reader, may cause serious harm or damage to
Upon request, this document is to be immediately returned to
Signature
Name (typed or printed)
Date
This is a business plan. It does not imply an offering of securities.

Table of Contents

1.0	Execut	ive Summary	
	1.1	Objectives	2
	1.2	Mission	2
	1.3	Keys to Success	
	1.0	ne, s to Baccoss	-
2.0	Compo	any Summary	2
2.0	2.1		
	2.1	Company Ownership	
		Company History	
	2.3	Company Locations and Facilities	4
3.0			4
	3.1	Product Description	
	3.2	Competitive Comparison	
	3.3	Sales Literature	5
	3.4	Sourcing	5
	3.5	Technology	
	3.6	Future Products	
4.0	Marke	t Analysis Summary	6
1.0	4.1	Market Segmentation	
	4.2	Target Market Segment Strategy	
	4.2		8
			8
		4.2.3 Market Growth	
	4.3	Industry Analysis	
		4.3.1 Industry Participants	
			9
		4.3.3 Competition and Buying Patterns	10
		4.3.4 Main Competitors	10
5.0	Strateg	gy and Implementation Summary	10
	5.1	Strategy Pyramids	11
	5.2	Value Proposition	11
	5.3	Competitive Edge	
	5.4	Marketing Strategy	
	5.1	5.4.1 Positioning Statements	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			12
		5.4.3 Promotion Strategy	12 12
	~ ~	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy	12 12 12
	5.5	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy	12 12 12 13
	5.5	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy	12 12 13 13
	5.5	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs	12 12 13 13 15
	5.5 5.6	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs	12 12 13 13
		5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs	12 12 13 13 15
6.0	5.6	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs	12 12 13 13 15
6.0	5.6	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances	12 12 13 13 15
6.0	5.6 Manag	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure	12 12 13 13 15 15
6.0	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16
6.0	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Management Team Gaps	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16
6.0	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Gaps	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16
	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16 16 17
6.0 7.0	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Finance	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16 16 17
	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Finance 7.1	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan iial Plan Important Assumptions	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16 16 17
	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Financ 7.1 7.2	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan iial Plan Important Assumptions Key Financial Indicators	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 18
	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Financ 7.1 7.2 7.3	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan Important Assumptions Key Financial Indicators Break-even Analysis	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 19 20
	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Financ 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan ial Plan Important Assumptions Key Financial Indicators Break-even Analysis Projected Profit and Loss	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 19 20 21
	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Financ 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan Important Assumptions Key Financial Indicators Break-even Analysis Projected Profit and Loss Projected Cash Flow	12 12 13 13 15 16 16 16 17 18 18 19 20 21 22
	5.6 Manag 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 Financ 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4	5.4.3 Promotion Strategy 5.4.4 Distribution Strategy Sales Strategy 5.5.1 Sales Forecast 5.5.2 Sales Programs Strategic Alliances gement Summary Organizational Structure Management Team Management Team Gaps Personnel Plan Important Assumptions Key Financial Indicators Break-even Analysis Projected Profit and Loss Projected Cash Flow Projected Balance Sheet	12 12 13 13 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 19 20 21

Table of Contents	Table	of	Contents
-------------------	--------------	----	-----------------

Appendix	
----------	--

1.0 Executive Summary

In the past year, Willamette Furniture Mfr. has been actively developing new sales channels. The purpose of this annual update to the business plan is to highlight the direction in which we see ourselves growing, carefully plan to manage that growth, and detail how to successfully provide for steady cash flow.

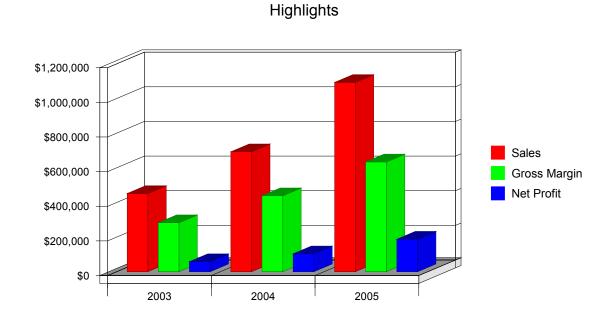
Willamette Furniture Mfr. specializes in office furniture, gracefully incorporating today's newest technologies into well-designed, productive and pleasant pieces. With a careful eye toward the look and feel of fine wood, we pride ourselves on providing the best value to our customers.

This past year saw Willamette Furniture Mfr. evolve into more of the high-end, direct mail channels, bolstered by appearances in specialty catalogs. We were also able to develop an additional sales channel through distributors that sell directly to corporations. We will focus on both these channels as we aim to break the \$1 million sales mark by year three of this plan.

We expect our management team to remain the same with owners Susan and Jim Graham continuing to oversee the corporation - Susan as the business manager and Jim in charge of product design and development.

We forsee three strong years of accelerated growth. Our recent sales growth has brought with it some working capital implications. To avoid a repeat of those issues, we are carefully planning to manage our next phase of growth and provide for a steady flow of cash.

We expect to be more profitable than ever before. In all, this plan is for a healthy company with good growth prospects, looking to orderly manage its growth in the near future.



1.1 Objectives

- 1. Focus on the new channels to increase sales beyond the \$1 million mark by 2005.
- 2. Maintain a gross margin of close to 60%, despite the sales increase.
- 3. Increase net profit to more than 7.5% of sales by 2005.

1.2 Mission

Willamette Furniture Mfr. creates pleasant and productive office environments with its well-designed furniture, gracefully incorporating the newest technologies into classic office furniture. We are sensitive to both the look and feel of fine wood furniture as well as the necessity of high-powered personal computing. We pride ourselves in always providing the best possible value to our customers. We want our customers to feel that every dollar they spend with us is a dollar well spent.

We also create and nurture a healthy, creative, respectful, and fun office and workshop environment. Our employees are fairly compensated and encouraged to respect both the customer and the products we produce.

We seek fair and reasonable profits. Enough to keep the company financially healthy for the long term and to fairly compensate owners, employees and investors for their time, money or risk.

1.3 Keys to Success

- Uncompromising commitment to the quality of the end product: quality wood, quality workmanship, quality design, and quality product.
- Successful niche marketing: we must find the quality-conscious customer in the right channels, and be sure that they can find us.
- Almost-automatic assembly: we can't afford to ship fully-assembled desks, so assembly must be easy and automatic enough that it makes the customer feel better about our quality and design, not worse.

2.0 Company Summary

Willamette Furniture Mfr. is a privately-owned specialty manufacturer of high-end office furniture for computer users who care about elegant office space. Our customers are in all levels of business that can afford very high quality office furniture, plus a growing portion of high-end home offices.

2.1 Company Ownership

Willamette Furniture Mfr. is an Oregon corporation, subchapter S, owned entirely by Jim and Susan Graham. It was created in 1992. At that time the product line and industrial property rights (including trademarks) were purchased from the heirs to the Willamette Association, which was a 1970s commune in rural Oregon.

2.2 Company History

Willamette Furniture Mfr. had actually existed since the 1970s as a "hippy commune," but its present existence began in 1992 when the furniture line was purchased by Jim and Susan Graham. The Grahams moved to Oregon from California and purchased the business as part of the move.

Sales took a big jump in 1997, when we reached more effective channels of distribution. The key was winning a place in the Premier Executive office furniture catalog, which led to winning the interest of the Needham furniture distributors, and display space in several hundred stores.

Profitability and working capital were problems during our recent growth, but we believe we now have costs and cash flow under control.

Past Performance

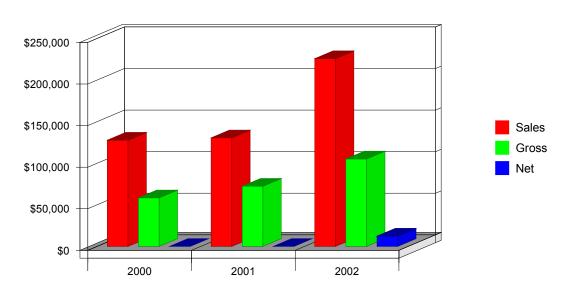


Table: Past Performance

Past Performance			
Tact of children	2000	2001	2002
Sales	\$127,809	\$130,568	\$225,790
Gross Margin	\$58,381	\$72,374	\$105,245
Gross Margin %	45.68%	55.43%	46.61%
Operating Expenses	\$54,602	\$69,801	\$90,125
Collection Period (days)	0	0	36
Inventory Turnover	4.00	4.70	6.00
Balance Sheet			
Current Assets	2000	2001	2002
Cash	\$0	\$0	\$1,438
Accounts Receivable	\$0	\$0	\$27,605
Inventory	\$0	\$0	\$10,141
Other Current Assets	\$0	\$0	\$2,375
Total Current Assets	\$0	\$0	\$41,559
Long-term Assets Capital Assets	\$0	\$0	\$3,210
Accumulated Depreciation	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0	\$3,210 \$1,720
Total Long-term Assets	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0	\$1,720 \$1,490
Total Assets Total Assets	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0	\$43,049
Total Assets	ΨΟ	ΨΟ	ψ+0,0+0
Capital and Liabilities	0000	0004	
	2000	2001	2002
Accounts Payable	\$0	\$0	\$11,191
Current Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Current Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$1,803
Subtotal Current Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$12,994
Long-term Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$12,994
Paid-in Capital	\$0	\$0	\$4,500
Retained Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$13,100
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$12,455
Total Capital	\$0	\$0	\$30,055
Total Capital and Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$43,049
Other Inputs	2000	2001	2002
Payment Days	0	0	35
Sales on Credit	\$0	\$0	\$140,434
Receivables Turnover	0.00	0.00	5.09

2.3 Company Locations and Facilities

Willamette Furniture Mfr. is located in a single facility in the West Eleventh industrial district in Eugene, OR. The facility includes office and workshop space, access to the local bus route, and good parking.

3.0 Products

Willamette Furniture Mfr. offers very high quality office furniture designed to effectively incorporate computer machinery into the executive office or home office. The key to the line is an ergonomically effective desk that still looks like an executive desk, looks very good in a high-end home office, but is intended to accommodate the personal computer.

3.1 Product Description

- 1. Our main line is the Willamette computer desk in several versions. This is an elegant piece of office furniture designed to look good in executive office or home office, and at the same time be ideal for real use of the computer. The two critical elements of ergonomics -- keyboard height and angle and monitor height and angle -- are completely adjustable. Cable runs and shelving add to the utility of the executive computer, without sacrificing elegance.
- 2. We also make complementary pieces to fill out the office suite, including file cabinets, printer stands, and bookcases.
- 3. We also make custom designs to fit exact measurements.

3.2 Competitive Comparison

Within our niche we have two significant competitors, Acme Computer Furniture and ABC Manufacturing. Acme is a bigger company but like us, operating mainly in our same niche, whose marketing is better than its product quality. ABC is a subsidiary of Haines Furniture, a major furniture manufacturer, which has recently targeted our niche.

In general, however, our competition is not in our niche. We compete against generalized furniture manufacturers, cheaper computer-related furniture, and the mainstream merchandise in the major furniture channels and office supply stores. It isn't that people choose our competitors instead of our product, it is that they choose lesser quality, mainstream materials instead of the higher quality furniture we offer.

3.3 Sales Literature

Sales literature is attached as an appendix to the plan.

For 2003 we plan to develop a company catalog, which would include some other products for the same target customers. The focus will be the executive office catalog, with furniture, lamps, other accessories.

3.4 Sourcing

Our Oregon location is a distinct advantage for local wood. We can buy higher quality oak and cherry than either of our competitors (one in California, one in New York). Since our sales increased over the last two years, we have been able to buy at better prices, because of higher volumes.

We work with three wood suppliers, all local. Bambridge supplies most of our oak, and a bit of cherry and some other specialty woods. Bambridge has been in business for as long as we have, and has given us good service and good prices. This is a good, stable supplier. Duffin Wood Products is a good second source, particularly for cherry and specialty woods. We've used Merlin supplies as well, frequently, for filling in when either of our main two suppliers were short.

We also work with a number of specialty manufacturers for furniture fittings, drawer

accessories, glass, shelving accessories, and related purchases.

Although we aren't a major player compared to the major furniture manufacturers, we are one of the biggest buyers of the custom materials we need. Most of our suppliers are selling through channels to hobbyists and carpenters, so they treat us as a major account.

3.5 Technology

We depend on our dominance of the latest in technology of ergonomics, combined with classic design elements of fine furniture. We must remain on top of new technologies in display, input and output, and communications. For example, our latest models are already assuming the desktop digital scanner as a frequent accessory, and audio for use in creating presentations, email attachments, etc.

Our assembly patents are an important competitive edge. No competitor can match the way we turn a drawback -- having to assemble the product -- into a feature. Our customer surveys confirm that customers take the interlocking assembly system as an enhancement to the sense of quality.

3.6 Future Products

In 2003 we will introduce the new line based on the executive laptop computer, with docking station to connect to a network. The new furniture has a different configuration to assume easy access to the docking station, and better use of the space that doesn't have to be dedicated the the CPU case.

We are also going to accommodate larger monitors, the 17" and 21" sizes that are becoming much more common, particularly in our high-end market. As we do, we will also be watching for the new technology providing wall-mounted flat screens, the liquid plasma and similar technologies.

4.0 Market Analysis Summary

Our target market is a person who wants to have very fine furniture with the latest in technology, combined with an old fashioned sense of fine woods and fine woodworking. This person can be in the corporate towers, small or medium business, or in a home office. The common bond is the appreciation of quality, and the lack of price constraints.

4.1 Market Segmentation

- Corporate executives: our market research indicates about 2.5 million potential customers who are managers in corporations of more than 100 employees. The target customer is going to be at a high executive level, in most cases, because the purchase price is relatively steep compared to standard office furniture.
- Small business owners: our customer surveys indicate a strong market among the owners of businesses with fewer than 100 employees. There are 11 million such businesses in this country, most of them with concentrated ownership that makes the owners potential customers.
- Home offices: the home office business has proliferated during the 1990s, and we also have home offices for people employed outside the home. This is a big market, some 36 million home offices, growing faster than other markets.

Market Analysis (Pie)

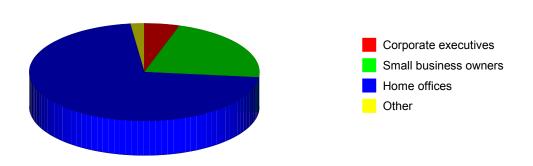


Table: Market Analysis

Market Analysis							
Potential Customers	Growth	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	CAGR
Corporate executives	1%	2,500,000	2,525,000	2,550,250	2,575,753	2,601,511	1.00%
Small business owners	4%	11,000,000	11,440,000	11,897,600	12,373,504	12,868,444	4.00%
Home offices	10%	36,000,000	39,600,000	43,560,000	47,916,000	52,707,600	10.00%
Other	3%	1,000,000	1,030,000	1,060,900	1,092,727	1,125,509	3.00%
Total	8.23%	50,500,000	54,595,000	59,068,750	63,957,984	69,303,064	8.23%

4.2 Target Market Segment Strategy

Our segment definition is of itself strategic. We are not intending to satisfy all users of office furniture intended for use with personal computers, but, rather, only those who are most demanding. We are definitely out to address the needs of the high-end buyer, who is willing to pay more for quality.

In our particular market, we also seek the buyer who appreciates two attributes: the quality of furniture workmanship and the excellence of design, with an understanding of technology and ergonomics built in.

4.2.1 Market Needs

We understand that our target market needs more than just office furniture. The need grew out of the special needs of personal computing, when combined with office furniture -- keyboards at correct height, monitors at correct height, proper channels for cables, and other amenities. Our target customer wants to have all of that plus fine furniture. There is a need for quality, reassurance of wood and good workmanship. We don't just sell office furniture, we sell office environment and design, plus workmanship.

4.2.2 Market Trends

Our market has finally grown to recognize the disparity between most of the standard office furniture sold through channels, and our own products.

The development of the high-end office worker, office owners, and baby-boomer executive is an important trend for us. We now have people who are using computers who also appreciate the old-fashioned workmanship of good furniture.

4.2.3 Market Growth

According to [source omitted], the market for office furniture is growing at XX percent per year, and is projected to increase. The market for PC-related office furniture is growing even faster, at YY percent per year, and is projected to top \$XX billion by the year 2005.

Most important is the growth in home offices with personal computer equipment. As the cost of the computer goes down, steadily, the number of home offices goes up. According to [omitted], this is about 36 million right now, growing at 15 percent per year. Households spent \$XX billion last year to equip home offices, and 15 percent of that was spent on furniture.

4.3 Industry Analysis

The office furniture industry has undergone a great deal of change in this decade. The growth of the office superstores made a few large brands dominant. They produce relatively inexpensive furniture that makes compromises in order to stay at the low price level.

Makers of higher quality furniture are in general shuffling for niches to hide in. Although Willamette Furniture Mfr. was essentially developed around a niche, many of the more traditional furniture makers are looking for niches, trying to deal with declining sales as the main volume goes elsewhere.

4.3.1 Industry Participants

The main volume in the industry is now concentrated in four main brands, all of which compete for retail sales through major retail chain stores: Office Depot, Office Max, Staples, and others. These same four are also concentrating efforts as well in the major club discount stores, the Price Club, Costco, Sams, etc.

The growth of the office superstores made a few large brands dominant. Designs are similar and quite competitive, costs and cost control is critical, and channel management and channel marketing are the keys to these business' continued success.

In mainstream office furniture, the rise of the office store channel has siphoned a lot of volume from the older and more traditional manufacturers. The channels that sold the more traditional lines are also suffering. What's left are smaller brands, smaller companies, and divisions of more traditional furniture companies.

There are also some traditional manufacturers still making desks as part of furniture lines focused mainly on home furnishings. Some of these have looked at times at our niche, and are competing for the same dollars.

4.3.2 Distribution Patterns

The four main manufacturers are selling direct to the office superstores and buying discount clubs. This accounts for the main volume of distribution. The office furniture customer seems to be growing steadily more comfortable with the retail buy in the chain store.

The major corporate purchases are still made directly with manufacturers. Although this is still a major channel for some of the more traditional manufacturers, it is essentially closed to new competition. The direct channel is dominated by two manufacturers and two distributors. The distributors will occasionally take on a new line -- happily, this has helped Willamette Furniture Mfr. -- but the main growth is in retail.

Published research indicates that 51% of the total sales volume in the market goes through the retail channel, most of that major national chains. Another 23% goes through the direct sales channel, although in this case direct sales includes sales by distributors who are buying from multiple manufacturers. Most of the remainder, 18%, is sold directly to buyers by catalogs.

4.3.3 Competition and Buying Patterns

In the mainstream business, channels are critical to volume. The manufacturers with impact in the national sales are going to win display space in the store, and most buyers seem content to pick their product off the store floor. Price is critical, because the channels take significant margins. Buyers are willing to settle for laminated quality and serviceable design.

In direct sales to corporations, price and volume is critical. The corporate buyer wants troublefree buying in volume, at a great price. Reliable delivery is as important as reliable quality.

In the high-end specialty market, particularly in our niche, features are very important. Our target customer is not making selections based on price. The ergonomics, design, accommodation of the computer features within the high-quality feel of good wood, is much more important than mere price. We are also seeing that assembly is critical to shipping and packing, but our customer doesn't accept any assembly problems. We need to make sure that the piece comes together almost like magic, and as it does, it presents a greater feel of quality than if it hadn't required assembly at all.

4.3.4 Main Competitors

Acme Computer FurnitureAcme has been operating since the middle 1980s, and grew up with computer-related furniture. It was one of the first, certainly the first we are aware of, to develop personal computer desks and market through advertising in computer magazines. Today they are about twice our size. They have a very nicely done catalog and good relationships with two distributors.

Strengths: good marketing, strong advertising budget, relationships with distributors, strong direct sales. Weaknesses: the product is more standardized, and of lesser quality, with less sense of design and materials and workmanship.

ABC ManufacturingABC Manufacturing is a division of Haines Furniture, the second largest manufacturers of mainstream home furnishings. Haines bought ABC three years ago and is focusing on our niche. We see very good quality product, and an excellent sense of design, but little movement in channels or catalogs.

Strengths: financial backing, product quality. Weaknesses: ABC has not seemed to understand our niche, where to find the buyers, how to market as a specialty niche instead of the more traditional furniture channels.

5.0 Strategy and Implementation Summary

We focus on a special kind of customer, the person who wants very high quality office furniture customized to work beautifully with modern technology including personal computers, scanners, internet connections, and other high-tech items. Our customer might be in larger corporations, small or medium business, or in a home office with or without a home-office business. What is important to the customer is elegance, fine workmanship, ease of use, ergonomics, and practicality.

Our marketing strategy assumes that we need to go into specialty channels to address our target customer's needs. The tie-in with the high-end quality catalogs like Sharper Image is perfect, because these catalogs cater to our kind of customers. We position as the highest quality, offering status and prestige levels of purchase.

The product strategy is also based on quality, in this case the intersection of technical understanding with very high quality woodworking and professional materials, and workmanship.

Our most important competitive edge is our assembly strategy, which is based on interlocking wood pieces of such high quality that assembly is not only a pleasure for our customers, it is actually a feature that enhances the sense of quality.

5.1 Strategy Pyramids

Our main strategy at Willamette Furniture Mfr. is to position ourselves at the top of the quality scale, featuring our combination of superb technology and fine old-fashioned woodworking, for the buyer who wants the best quality regardless of price. Tactics underneath that strategy include research and development related to new designs and new technology, choosing the right channels of distribution, and communicating our quality position to the market. Programs are mainly those listed in the milestones table, including new design programs, new equipment to keep up with design, channel development, channel marketing programs, our direct sales, and our continued presence in high-end catalog channels and new presence in the web.

5.2 Value Proposition

Willamette Furniture Mfr. gives the discriminating personal computer user, who cares about design and quality furniture and quality of working environment, a combination of highest quality furniture and latest technology, at a relatively high price.

5.3 Competitive Edge

Our competitive edge is our dominance of high-technology ergonomics and traditional high-quality furniture workmanship. Although there are many computer furniture manufacturers, and many computer lovers, few have brought the two crafts together as we have.

5.4 Marketing Strategy

Our product is positioned very carefully: this is high-quality office furniture combining workmanship and ergonomics for the customer who understands quality, is a user of high technology equipment, and is willing to spend money on the best. Unlike the mainstream products, we do not use laminates or cheap manufacturing technology.

Our marketing strategy is based mainly on making the right information available to the right target customer. We can't afford to sell people on our expensive products, because most don't have the budget. What we really do is make sure that those who have the budget and appreciate the product know that it exists, and know where to find it.

The marketing has to convey the sense of quality in every picture, every promotion, and every publication. We can't afford to appear in second-rate catalogs with poor illustrations that make the product look less than it is. We also need to leverage our presence using high-quality catalogs and specialty distributors.

5.4.1 Positioning Statements

For discriminating personal computer users who want to integrate their PCs with fine furniture, the Willamette line offers exquisite workmanship and design combined with state-of-the-arts ergonomics and technology. Unlike the Acme line, Willamette Furniture makes no design compromises for standardization.

5.4.2 Pricing Strategy

We will maintain our pricing position as a premier provider. We are the best product available, for the most discriminating consumer. We intend to maintain our separation from the price competition at the lower end of the business. Our plan calls for no significant changes in pricing.

5.4.3 Promotion Strategy

Our most important vehicle for sales promotion is the direct mail catalog published by the specialty retailer such as Sharper Image and its competitors. Our advertising budget of \$264 million goes mainly for space in the specialty catalog.

We also participate in major industry events, including both the Spring and Fall national computer furniture shows and the fall computer show. Our total budget for events is \$40,000, plus about half of the \$31,000 travel budget.

This year we will also promote our products with an in-house catalog including our own products plus related merchandise of interest to the same target market.

5.4.4 Distribution Strategy

Our most important marketing program is [specifics omitted]. Ivy Bells will be responsible, with budget of \$XX,XXX and milestone date of the 15th of July. This program is intended to [objectives omitted]. Achievement should be measured by [specific concrete measurement].

Another key marketing program is [specifics omitted]. [Name] will be responsible, with budget of \$XX,XXX and milestone date of [date]. This program is intended to [objectives omitted]. Achievement should be measured by [specific concrete measurement].

5.5 Sales Strategy

Our strategy focuses first on maintaining the identity with the high-end buyer who appreciates the best available quality, but is also very demanding regarding computer systems and technology. We've been able to find these customers using a combination of direct mail catalogs and direct sales to distributors.

For the next year we continue to focus on growing presence in the high-end direct mail catalog that finds our specialty customer. We will work with Sharper Image and Broadview more than ever, and we expect to gain position in the major airline catalogs as well. Specialty retail is a new channel that could become important for us.

Our work with distributors has been promising. We hope to continue the relationship with distributors selling directly to larger corporations, even though this takes working capital to support receivables.

5.5.1 Sales Forecast

Our sales forecast assumes no change in costs or prices, which is a reasonable assumption for the last few years.

We are expecting to increase sales grow from \$225 thousand last year to \$450 thousand in the next year, which is about doubling in size. The growth forecast is in line with our last year, and is relatively high for our industry because we are developing new channels. In 2004 and 2005 we expect growth closer to 50% per year, to a projected total of more than \$1 million in 2005.

We are projecting significant change in the product line, or in the proportion between different lines. The key to our growth is the growth of the new channels, with the main desk.

Our seasonality, as shown in the chart, is still a factor in the business. We tend to sell much better in Spring and Fall, and sales drop in the summer.

Sales Monthly

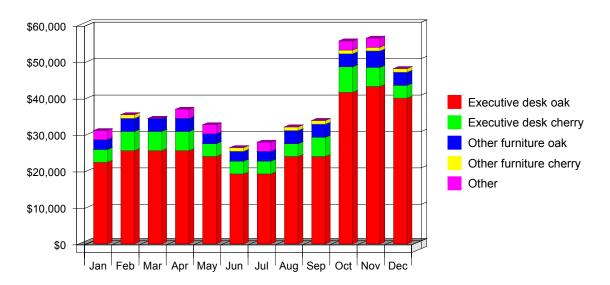


Table: Sales Forecast

0.1. 5			
Sales Forecast	0000	0004	0005
Unit Sales	2003 209	2004	2005
Executive desk chart		350	600
Executive desk cherry	31	30	30
Other furniture oak	45	50	50
Other furniture cherry	7 6	10 10	10 10
Other	-		
Total Unit Sales	298	450	700
Unit Prices	2003	2004	2005
Executive desk oak	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00
Executive desk cherry	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00
Other furniture oak	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00
Other furniture cherry	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Other	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
	, ,	, ,	. ,
Sales			
Executive desk oak	\$334,400	\$560,000	\$960,000
Executive desk cherry	\$54,250	\$52,500	\$52,500
Other furniture oak	\$40,500	\$45,000	\$45,000
Other furniture cherry	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Other	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Total Sales	\$451,150	\$692,500	\$1,092,500
Direct Unit Costs	2003	2004	2005
Executive desk oak	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00
Executive desk cherry	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00
Other furniture oak	\$180.00	\$323.00 \$180.00	\$180.00
Other furniture cherry	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Other	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00
Other	φ025.00	\$025.00	\$025.00
Direct Cost of Sales	2003	2004	2005
Executive desk oak	\$83,600	\$140,000	\$240,000
Executive desk cherry	\$16,275	\$15,750	\$15,750
Other furniture oak	\$8,100	\$9,000	\$9,000
Other furniture cherry	\$2,100	\$3,000	\$3,000
Other	\$3,750	\$6,250	\$6,250
Subtotal Direct Cost of Sales	\$113,825	\$174,000	\$274,000

5.5.2 Sales Programs

Specific sales programs:

- 1. Catalog sales: develop placement with one additional catalog catering to the high-end office executive, paying of course for space and positioning. The budget is \$10,000 for this program, due March 15, with Jan responsible.
- Distributor sales: we need to develop at least new distributor, spending for copromotion as required, and making direct sales calls. The specific responsibility is Jan's, and due date is May 15, with a budget of \$15,000.
- 3. Direct sales: we will do a mailing of a new in-house catalog, developed by the marketing department, to add to our direct telephone sales. Jan will be responsible, without a budget or a deadline because the catalog is a marketing program.

5.6 Strategic Alliances

The accompanying table shows specific milestones, with responsibilities assigned, dates, and (in most cases) budgets. We are focusing in this plan on a few key milestones that should be accomplished.

Table: Mi	lestones
-----------	----------

Milestones					
Milestone	Start Date	End Date	Budget	Manager	Department
Third catalog placement	5/15/2003	6/15/2003	\$54,000	Jan	Ads
Second catalog	4/1/2003	5/15/2003	\$85,000	Jan	Ads
First catalog	3/1/2003	4/15/2003	\$125,000	Jan	Ads
New distributor	3/15/2003	3/30/2003	\$5,000	Jan	Travel
New distributor	3/15/2003	4/30/2003	\$3,000	Jan	Sales
Our in-house catalog plan	1/31/2003	2/28/2003	\$0	Terry	Other
In-house catalog design	4/1/2003	5/1/2003	\$2,000	Terry	Other
In-house catalog mailing	5/1/2003	6/1/2003	\$5,000	Terry	Other
Laptop product test	6/15/2003	6/20/2003	\$1,000	Jim	Other
Laptop product release	1/1/2003	10/15/2003	\$15,000	Terry	PR
Spring trade show	1/1/2003	5/15/2003	\$10,000	Terry	PR
Fall trade show	5/15/2003	10/15/2003	\$8,000	Terry	PR
Fall trade show	5/15/2003	10/15/2003	\$20,000	Terry	Events
Spring trade show	1/15/2003	5/15/2003	\$20,000	Terry	Events
Spring trade show	1/15/2003	5/15/2003	\$6,000	Terry	Travel
Fall trade show	5/15/2003	10/15/2003	\$6,000	Terry	Travel
Totals			\$365,000		

6.0 Management Summary

We are a small company owned and operated by Jim and Susan Graham, husband and wife, as a Subchapter S corporation. Jim is the developer and designer of the products, and Susan manages the company as president.

Management style reflects the participation of the owners. The company respects its community of co-workers and takes pride in treating its workers well. We strive to develop and nurture the company as community.

6.1 Organizational Structure

Susan Graham, president, is responsible for the overall management of the business. Our managers of finance, marketing, and sales report directly to Susan.

Jim Graham, designer, is responsible for product design and development, and oversees assembly and manufacturing. Our workshop manager reports directly to Jim.

As co-owners, Jim and Susan jointly develop business strategy and long-term plans. Jim is strong on product know-how and technology, and Susan is strong on management and business know-how.

6.2 Management Team

Susan Graham, 43, president, had a successful career in retail before becoming half owner of Willamette Furniture Mfr. She was an area manager of Ross Stores, a buyer for Macy's, and merchandising assistant for Sears and Roebuck. She has a degree in Literature from the University of Notre Dame.

Jim Graham, 44, workshop manager, designed furniture for Haines Manufacturing before becoming half owner of Willamette Furniture Mfr. He was responsible for one of the first executive desks designed to include customized fittings for personal computers, and was one of the first to design the monitor inside the desk under glass. He has an B.S. and M.S. in industrial design, from Stanford University and the University of Oregon, respectively.

Terry Hatcher, 34, is marketing manager. Terry joined Willamette Furniture Mfr. from the marketing department of the Thomasville Furniture chain, having been in charge of national catalog production and catalog advertising. Terry also managed direct sales at one of the furniture distributors that has since died to industry consolidation. Terry has a B.A. degree in literature from the University of Washington.

6.3 Management Team Gaps

Since we do not have a strong background in all the areas where we require expertise, we depend on professionals for assistance--especially for legal and accounting tasks.

Also, as we grow we forsee the need to develop more mass production techniques. Our employees know fine woodworking well, but we have limited experience establishing standardized assembly.

6.4 Personnel Plan

The personnel table assumes slow growth in employees, and 10% per annum pay raises. As we grow, we expect to see steady increases in our personnel to match the increases in sales.

Salaries are generally in line with market pay for the Eugene area. We have a strong benefits policy (with fully-paid medical, dental, and life insurance, plus a profit sharing and 401K plan) which helps keep turnover low. Ultimately, we pay a bit more for our people than average for our market. Eugene, however, is on average a lower wage location than most of the more developed industry areas.

Table: Personnel

Personnel Plan			
Production Personnel	2003	2004	2005
Workshop manager	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$75,000
Assembly	\$21,600	\$30,000	\$60,000
Other	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
Subtotal	\$51,600	\$80,000	\$185,000
Sales and Marketing Personnel			
Marketing manager	\$37,000	\$65,000	\$72,000
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$37,000	\$65,000	\$72,000
General and Administrative Personnel			
President	\$48,000	\$75,000	\$100,000
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$48,000	\$75,000	\$100,000
Other Personnel			
Design	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
Total People	0	0	0
Total Payroll	\$139,600	\$235,000	\$382,000

7.0 Financial Plan

The financial picture is quite encouraging. We have been slow to take on debt, but with our increase in sales we do expect to apply for a credit line with the bank, to a limit of \$150,000. The credit line is easily supported by assets.

We do expect to be able to take some money out as dividends. The owners don't take overly generous salaries, so some draw is appropriate.

7.1 Important Assumptions

The accompanying table lists our main assumptions for developing our financial projections. The most sensitive assumption is the collection days. We would like to improve collection days to take pressure off of our working capital, but our increasing sales through channels makes the collection time a cost of doing business.

We also expect to see a decline in our inventory turnover ratio, another unfortunate side effect of increasing sales through channel. We find ourselves having to buy earlier and hold more finished goods in order to deal with sales through the channel.

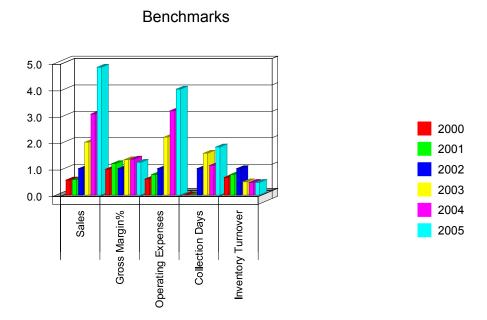
Table: General Assumptions

General Assumptions			
·	2003	2004	2005
Plan Month	1	2	3
Current Interest Rate	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Long-term Interest Rate	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Tax Rate	25.42%	25.00%	25.42%
Sales on Credit %	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%
Other	0	0	0

7.2 Key Financial Indicators

The following chart shows changes in key financial indicators: sales, gross margin, operating expenses, collection days, and inventory turnover. The growth in sales will be very hard to manage. We expect our gross margin to be a bit lower than before, because our projections show a slight decline as we go into new product areas and face new competition.

The projections for collection days and inventory turnover show that we are already expecting a decline in these indicators, because of increasing sales through channels.



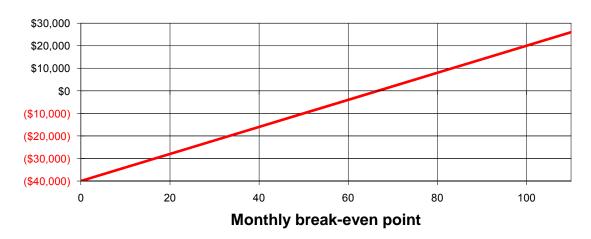
7.3 Break-even Analysis

Our break-even analysis is based on running costs, the "burn-rate" costs we incur to keep the business running, not on theoretical fixed costs that would be relevant only if we were closing. Between payroll, rent, utilities, and basic marketing costs, we think \$40,000 is a good estimate of fixed costs.

Our assumptions on average unit sales and average per-unit costs depend on averaging. We don't really need to calculate an exact average, this is close enough to help us understand what a real break-even point might be.

The essential insight here is that our sales level seems to be running comfortably above breakeven.

Break-even Analysis



Break-even point = where line intersects with 0

Table: Break-even Analysis

Break-even Analysis:	
Monthly Units Break-even	67
Monthly Revenue Break-even	\$80,000
Assumptions:	
Average Per-Unit Revenue	\$1,200.00
Average Per-Unit Variable Cost	\$600.00
Estimated Monthly Fixed Cost	\$40,000

7.4 Projected Profit and Loss

We do expect a significant increase in profitability this year, and in the future, because we have learned how to deal with the increasing sales levels of selling through channels. Despite the lower profitability levels of recent years, we expect to pass 50% gross profit in 2003, and remain at that level through 2005.

Our higher sales volume has lowered our cost of goods and increased our gross margin. This increase in gross margin is important to profitability.

Table: Profit and Loss

Pro Forma Profit and Loss			
PIO FOITIA PIOIIL AND LOSS	2003	2004	2005
Sales	\$451,150	\$692,500	
Direct Costs of Goods	\$451,150 \$113,825		\$1,092,500
	' '	\$174,000	\$274,000
Production Payroll	\$51,600	\$80,000	\$185,000
Other	\$3,110	\$ 0	\$0
Cost of Goods Sold	\$168,535	\$254,000	\$459,000
Gross Margin	\$282,615	\$438,500	\$633,500
Gross Margin %	62.64%	63.32%	57.99%
Operating Expenses:			
Sales and Marketing Expenses:			
Sales and Marketing Payroll	\$37,000	\$65,000	\$72,000
Miscellaneous	\$2,400	\$2,600	\$2,900
Advertising/Promotion	\$64,000	\$70,400	\$77,400
Events	\$6,250	\$6,900	\$7,600
Public Relations	\$750	\$800	\$900
Travel	\$4,500	\$5,000	\$5,500
114701	Ψ1,000		
Total Sales and Marketing Expenses	\$114,900	\$150,700	\$166,300
Sales and Marketing %	25.47%	21.76%	15.22%
General and Administrative Expenses:			
General and Administrative Payroll	\$48,000	\$75,000	\$100,000
Sales and Marketing and Other Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Depreciation	\$1,000	\$1,100	\$1,200
Depreciation	\$1,500	\$1,700	\$1,900
Utilities	\$2,400	\$2,600	\$2,900
Insurance	\$500	\$600	\$700
Rent	\$3,600	\$4,000	\$4,400
Other	\$1,200	\$1,300	\$1,400
Payroll Taxes	\$20,940	\$35,250	\$57,300
Other General and Administrative Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General and Administrative Expenses	\$79,140	\$121,550	\$169,800
General and Administrative % Other Expenses:	17.54%	17.55%	15.54%
Other Payroll	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
Contract/Consultants	\$3,000 \$0	\$13,000	\$23,000 \$0
Contract Consultants	φυ	φυ	φυ
Total Other Expenses	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
Other %	0.66%	2.17%	2.29%
Total Operating Expenses	\$197,040	\$287,250	\$361,100
Profit Before Interest and Taxes	\$85,575	\$151,250	\$272,400
Interest Expense	\$8,750	\$14,000	\$21,500
Taxes Incurred	\$19,016	\$34,313	\$63,770
Net Profit	\$57,809	\$102,938	\$187,130
Net Profit/Sales	12.81%	14.86%	17.13%

7.5 Projected Cash Flow

Although we expect to be more profitable in 2003, we still have drains on the cash flow. We need to invest \$25,000 in new assembly and manufacturing equipment, plus \$15,000 in new computer equipment, and another \$10,000 in miscellaneous short-term assets, including office equipment. Because of our increased sales through channels, and necessary increase in inventory levels, we need to increase working capital. We plan to extend our credit line to cover as much as \$150,000 in short-term credit, backed by receivables and inventory. Our maximum extension looks like \$115,000 at the end of the year, and it is barely covered by an estimated \$140,000 in receivables and inventory that same month.

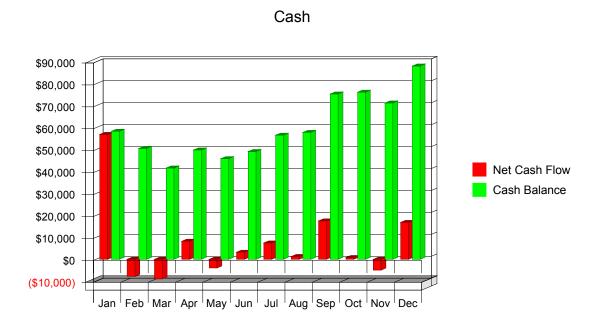


Table: Cash Flow

Des France Orack Flam			
Pro Forma Cash Flow	2003	2004	2005
	2003	2004	2005
Cash Received			
Cash from Operations:			
Cash Sales	\$112,788	\$173,125	\$273,125
Cash from Receivables	\$291,789	\$479,692	\$753,606
Subtotal Cash from Operations	\$404,576	\$652.817	\$1,026,731
Cubicial Cach from Operations	ψ 10 1,01 C	φουΣ,στι	Ψ1,020,701
Additional Cash Received			
Sales Tax, VAT, HST/GST Received	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Current Borrowing	\$125,000	\$50,000	\$100,000
New Other Liabilities (interest-free)	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Long-term Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sales of Other Current Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sales of Long-term Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Investment Received	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Cash Received	\$579,576	\$702,817	\$1,126,731
Expenditures	2003	2004	2005
Expenditures from Operations:			
Cash Spending	\$128,052	\$145,495	\$214,496
Payment of Accounts Payable	\$304,828	\$467,294	\$727,353
Subtotal Spent on Operations	\$432,880	\$612,789	\$941,850
Additional Cash Spent		••	•
Sales Tax, VAT, HST/GST Paid Out	\$0	\$0	\$0
Principal Repayment of Current Borrowing	\$10,000	\$0	\$0
Other Liabilities Principal Repayment	\$0	\$0	\$0
Long-term Liabilities Principal Repayment	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchase Other Current Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchase Long-term Assets	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
Dividends	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Cash Spent	\$492,880	\$632,789	\$971,850
Net Cash Flow	\$86,696	\$70,028	\$154,882
Cash Balance	\$88,134	\$158,162	\$313,044

7.6 Projected Balance Sheet

Our projected balance sheet shows an increase in net worth to more than \$400 thousand in 2005, at which point we expect to be making 17% profit on sales of \$1.1 million. With the present financial projections we will be careful in supporting our working capital credit line, and we are growing assets both because we want to--new equipment--and because we have to grow receivables and inventory to support growth in sales through channels.

Table: Balance Sheet

Pro Forma Balance Sheet			_
Assets			
Current Assets	2003	2004	2005
Cash	\$88,134	\$158,162	\$313,044
Accounts Receivable	\$74,179	\$113,862	\$179,630
Inventory	\$48,280	\$73,804	\$116,220
Other Current Assets	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375
Total Current Assets	\$212,968	\$348,203	\$611,269
Long-term Assets			
Long-term Assets	\$53,210	\$73,210	\$103,210
Accumulated Depreciation	\$2,720	\$3,820	\$5,020
Total Long-term Assets	\$50,490	\$69,390	\$98,190
Total Assets	\$263,458	\$417,593	\$709,459
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			
Liabilities and Capital	2222	2224	
Current Liabilities	2003	2004	2005
Accounts Payable	\$8,791	\$9,988	\$14,725
Current Borrowing	\$115,000	\$165,000	\$265,000
Other Current Liabilities	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803
Subtotal Current Liabilities	\$125,594	\$176,791	\$281,528
Long-term Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Liabilities	\$125,594	\$176,791	\$281,528
Total Elabilities	ψ120,001	Ψ170,701	Ψ201,020
Paid-in Capital	\$54,500	\$54,500	\$54,500
Retained Earnings	\$25,555	\$83,364	\$186,302
Earnings	\$57,809	\$102,938	\$187,130
Total Capital	\$137,864	\$240,802	\$427,931
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$263,458	\$417,593	\$709,459
Net Worth	\$137,864	\$240,802	\$427,931

7.7 Business Ratios

Our ratios look healthy and solid. Gross margin is projected to decline below 60%, return on assets getting to about 17%, and return on equity at 35% or better. Debt and liquidity ratios also look tough, with debt to net worth running at more than 1.4 to one. The projections, if we make them, are manageable. The standard comparisons are based on SIC code 2521, manufacturers of wood office furniture.

Tal	ble:	Ratios
-----	------	--------

Ratio Analysis	2003	2004	2005	Industry Drofile
Sales Growth	99.81%	53.50%	57.76%	Industry Profile 4.60%
Percent of Total Assets				
Accounts Receivable	28.16%	27.27%	25.32%	23.80%
Inventory	18.33%	17.67%	16.38%	32.10%
Other Current Assets	0.90%	0.57%	0.33%	19.00%
Total Current Assets	80.84%	83.38%	86.16%	74.90%
Long-term Assets	19.16%	16.62%	13.84%	25.10%
Total Assets	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Current Liabilities	47.67%	42.34%	39.68%	38.40%
Long-term Liabilities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.90%
Total Liabilities	47.67%	42.34%	39.68%	54.30%
Net Worth	52.33%	57.66%	60.32%	45.70%
Percent of Sales				
Sales	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Gross Margin	62.64%	63.32%	57.99%	32.40%
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	49.87%	48.46%	40.76%	18.90%
Advertising Expenses	0.53%	0.38%	0.27%	1.40%
Profit Before Interest and Taxes	18.97%	21.84%	24.93%	1.80%
Main Ratios				
Current	1.70	1.97	2.17	2.14
Quick	1.31	1.55	1.76	1.02
Total Debt to Total Assets	47.67%	42.34%	39.68%	54.30%
Pre-tax Return on Net Worth	55.73%	57.00%	58.63%	5.10%
Pre-tax Return on Assets	29.16%	32.87%	35.36%	11.10%
Additional Ratios	2003	2004	2005	
Net Profit Margin	12.81%	14.86%	17.13%	n.a
Return on Equity	41.93%	42.75%	43.73%	n.a
Activity Ratios				
Accounts Receivable Turnover	4.56	4.56	4.56	n.a
Collection Days	57	40	65	n.a
Inventory Turnover_	3.00	2.85	2.88	n.a
Accounts Payable Turnover	34.40	46.91	49.72	n.a
Payment Days	21	4	6	n.a
Total Asset Turnover	1.71	1.66	1.54	n.a
Debt Ratios				
Debt to Net Worth	0.91	0.73	0.66	n.a
Current Liab. to Liab.	1.00	1.00	1.00	n.a
Liquidity Ratios		* * * * * * * *	4005 -	
Net Working Capital	\$87,374	\$171,412	\$329,741	n.a
Interest Coverage	9.78	10.80	12.67	n.a
Additional Ratios				
Assets to Sales	0.58	0.60	0.65	n.a
Current Debt/Total Assets	48%	42%	40%	n.a
Acid Test	0.72	0.91	1.12	n.a
Sales/Net Worth	3.27	2.88	2.55	n.a
Dividend Payout	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a

Appendix Table: Sales Forecast

Calca Faragast													
Sales Forecast Unit Sales		Jan	Feb	Mar	Anr	May	Jun	lot	Aug	Con	Oct	Nov	Dec
Executive desk oak	0	14	16	16	Apr 16	15	12	Jul 12	Aug 15	Sep 15	26	27	25
Executive desk cherry	0	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	25
Other furniture oak	0	3	J 1	J 1	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	1
Other furniture dak Other furniture cherry	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	4	1	4
Other	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total Unit Sales	U	20	24	23	24	21	18	18	22	23	36	37	32
Total Offic Sales		20	24	23	24	21	10	10	22	23	30	31	32
Unit Prices		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Executive desk oak		\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00
Executive desk cherry		\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00
Other furniture oak		\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00
Other furniture cherry		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Other		\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Sales													
Executive desk oak		\$22,400	\$25,600	\$25,600	\$25,600	\$24,000	\$19,200	\$19,200	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$41,600	\$43,200	\$40,000
Executive desk cherry		\$3,500	\$5,250	\$5,250	\$5,250	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$5,250	\$7,000	\$5,250	\$3,500
Other furniture oak		\$2,700	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$4,500	\$3,600
Other furniture cherry		\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Other		\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0
Total Sales		\$31,100	\$35,450	\$34,450	\$36,950	\$32,700	\$26,400	\$27,900	\$32,100	\$33,850	\$55,700	\$56,450	\$48,100
Direct Unit Costs		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Executive desk oak	0.00%	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00
Executive desk cherry	0.00%	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	\$525.00
Other furniture oak	0.00%	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00
Other furniture cherry	0.00%	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Other	0.00%	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00	\$625.00
Direct Cost of Sales		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Executive desk oak		\$5,600	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$6,000	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$10,400	\$10,800	\$10,000
Executive desk cherry		\$1,050	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$1,575	\$2,100	\$1,575	\$1,050
Other furniture oak		\$540	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$540	\$540	\$540	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$900	\$720
Other furniture cherry		\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
Other		\$625	\$0	\$0	\$625	\$625	\$0	\$625	\$0	\$0	\$625	\$625	\$0
Subtotal Direct Cost of Sales		\$7,815	\$8,995	\$8,695	\$9,320	\$8,215	\$6,690	\$7,015	\$8,070	\$8,595	\$14,145	\$14,200	\$12,070

Appendix Table: Personnel

Personnel Plan												
Production Personnel	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Workshop manager	5% \$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
Assembly	5% \$1.800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300
	ψ1,000	ψ.,σσσ	ψ.,σσσ	ψ1,000	ψ.,σσσ	ψ.,σσσ	Ψ.,σσσ	Ψ.,σσσ	ψ.,σσσ	ψ.,σσσ	ψ 1,000	ψ.,σσσ
Sales and Marketing Personnel												
Marketing manager 5	5% \$4,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
	ψ1,000	40,000	φο,σσσ	ψο,σσσ	ψο,σσσ	40,000	ψο,σσσ	ψο,σσσ	ψ0,000	ψ0,000	ψο,σσσ	40,000
General and Administrative Personnel												
President	5% \$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Cubicial	ψ1,000	Ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	ψ1,000	Ψ1,000
Other Personnel												
Design	5% \$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
	ΨΣΟΟ	ΨΣΟΟ	Ψ200	Ψ200	Ψ200	4200	Ψ200	Ψ200	Ψ200	\$200	Ψ 2 00	\$200
Total People	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Payroll	\$12,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550

Appendix Table: General Assumptions

General Assumptions												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Plan Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Current Interest Rate	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Long-term Interest Rate	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Tax Rate	30.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Sales on Credit %	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix Table: Profit and Loss

Pro Forma Profit and Loss													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sales		\$31,100	\$35,450	\$34,450	\$36,950	\$32,700	\$26,400	\$27,900	\$32,100	\$33,850	\$55,700	\$56,450	\$48,100
Direct Costs of Goods		\$7,815	\$8,995	\$8,695	\$9,320	\$8,215	\$6,690	\$7,015	\$8,070	\$8,595	\$14,145	\$14,200	\$12,070
Production Payroll		\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300
Other		\$3,110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Culor													
Cost of Goods Sold		\$15,225	\$13,295	\$12,995	\$13,620	\$12,515	\$10,990	\$11,315	\$12,370	\$12,895	\$18,445	\$18,500	\$16,370
Gross Margin		\$15,875	\$22,155	\$21,455	\$23,330	\$20,185	\$15,410	\$16,585	\$19,730	\$20,955	\$37,255	\$37,950	\$31,730
Gross Margin %		51.05%	62.50%	62.28%	63.14%	61.73%	58.37%	59.44%	61.46%	61.91%	66.89%	67.23%	65.97%
Operating Expenses:													
Sales and Marketing Expenses:													
Sales and Marketing Payroll		\$4,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Miscellaneous		\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
Advertising/Promotion		\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Events		\$0	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0
Public Relations		\$0	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel		\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$0
T. 10.1			040.700			040.700							
Total Sales and Marketing Expenses		\$12,200	\$12,700	\$3,200	\$11,200	\$16,700	\$3,200	\$11,700	\$11,200	\$3,200	\$15,200	\$11,200	\$3,200
Sales and Marketing %		39.23%	35.83%	9.29%	30.31%	51.07%	12.12%	41.94%	34.89%	9.45%	27.29%	19.84%	6.65%
General and Administrative Expenses:													
General and Administrative Payroll		\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Sales and Marketing and Other Expenses		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Depreciation		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Depreciation		\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Utilities		\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
Insurance		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
Rent		\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
Other		\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
Payroll Taxes	15%	\$1,883	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733
Other General and Administrative Expenses		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General and Administrative Expenses		\$6,608	\$6.458	\$6,458	\$6,458	\$6,458	\$6,458	\$6.458	\$6,458	\$6.458	\$6,458	\$6.458	\$7,958
General and Administrative %		21.25%	18.22%	18.74%	17.48%	19.75%	24.46%	23.15%	20.12%	19.08%	11.59%	11.44%	16.54%
Other Expenses:		21.2370	10.22 /0	10.7470	17.4070	19.7370	24.40 /0	25.1570	20.1270	13.0070	11.5570	11.4470	10.54 /0
Other Payroll		\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
Contract/Consultants		Ψ <u>2</u> 30	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contract Constitution													
Total Other Expenses		\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
Other %		0.80%	0.71%	0.73%	0.68%	0.76%	0.95%	0.90%	0.78%	0.74%	0.45%	0.44%	0.52%
Total Operating Expenses		\$19,058	\$19,408	\$9,908	\$17,908	\$23,408	\$9,908	\$18,408	\$17,908	\$9,908	\$21,908	\$17,908	\$11,408
Profit Before Interest and Taxes		(\$3,183)	\$2,748	\$11,548	\$5,423	(\$3,223)	\$5,503	(\$1,823)	\$17,900	\$11,048	\$21,900 \$15,348	\$20,043	\$20,323
Interest Expense		(\$3,163) \$625	\$667	\$11,546 \$667	\$5,423 \$708	(\$3,223) \$667	\$ 5,503 \$625	\$625	\$667	\$11,048 \$708	\$15,346 \$875	\$20,0 4 3 \$958	\$20,323 \$958
Taxes Incurred			\$520	\$007 \$2,720	\$708 \$1,179	\$667 (\$972)		\$625 (\$612)	\$007 \$289	\$708 \$2,585	\$875 \$3,618	\$958 \$4,771	\$958 \$4.841
Net Profit		(\$1,142)		\$2,720 \$8,161	\$1,179 \$3,536		\$1,219		\$289 \$867	\$2,585 \$7,754	\$3,618 \$10,854		\$4,841 \$14,523
		(\$2,665)	\$1,561	\$8,161 23.69%		(\$2,917)	\$3,658	(\$1,836)				\$14,313	
Net Profit/Sales		-8.57%	4.40%	23.69%	9.57%	-8.92%	13.86%	-6.58%	2.70%	22.91%	19.49%	25.36%	30.19%

Appendix Table: Cash Flow

Pro Forma Cash Flow													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cash Received													
Cash from Operations:													
Cash Sales		\$7,775	\$8,863	\$8,613	\$9,238	\$8,175	\$6,600	\$6,975	\$8,025	\$8,463	\$13,925	\$14,113	\$12,025
Cash from Receivables		\$14,278	\$9,226	\$30,085	\$26,513	\$26,025	\$27,394	\$24,053	\$19,913	\$21,240	\$24,206	\$27,026	\$41,831
Subtotal Cash from Operations		\$22,053	\$18,088	\$38,697	\$35,750	\$34,200	\$33,994	\$31,028	\$27,938	\$29,703	\$38,131	\$41,139	\$53,856
Additional Cash Received													
Sales Tax, VAT, HST/GST Received	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Current Borrowing		\$75,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$0
New Other Liabilities (interest-free)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Long-term Liabilities		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sales of Other Current Assets		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sales of Long-term Assets		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Investment Received		\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Cash Received		\$97,053	\$48,088	\$38,697	\$40,750	\$34,200	\$33,994	\$31,028	\$32,938	\$59,703	\$58,131	\$51,139	\$53,856
Expenditures		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Expenditures from Operations:													
Cash Spending		\$16,257	\$20,131	\$4,723	\$9,053	\$7,166	\$1,344	\$7,101	\$8,868	\$15,965	\$21,505	\$11,630	\$4,310
Payment of Accounts Payable		\$23,834	\$10,787	\$42,932	\$23,448	\$25,996	\$24,409	\$16,463	\$22,783	\$1,231	\$35,811	\$44,432	\$32,702
Subtotal Spent on Operations		\$40,091	\$30,917	\$47,655	\$32,501	\$33,161	\$25,752	\$23,564	\$31,651	\$17,197	\$57,316	\$56,062	\$37,012
Additional Cash Spent													
Sales Tax, VAT, HST/GST Paid Out		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Principal Repayment of Current Borrowing		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Liabilities Principal Repayment		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Long-term Liabilities Principal Repayment		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchase Other Current Assets		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchase Long-term Assets		\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dividends		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Cash Spent		\$40,091	\$55,917	\$47,655	\$32,501	\$38,161	\$30,752	\$23,564	\$31,651	\$42,197	\$57,316	\$56,062	\$37,012
Net Cash Flow		\$56,962	(\$7,829)	(\$8,958)	\$8,249	(\$3,961)	\$3,241	\$7,464	\$1,286	\$17,506	\$815	(\$4,923)	\$16,844
Cash Balance		\$58,400	\$50,571	\$41,613	\$49,862	\$45,901	\$49,142	\$56,606	\$57,892	\$75,398	\$76,213	\$71,290	\$88,134

Appendix Table: Balance Sheet

Pro Forma Balance Sheet													
Assets													
Current Assets	Starting Balances	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cash	\$1,438	\$58,400	\$50,571	\$41,613	\$49,862	\$45,901	\$49,142	\$56,606	\$57,892	\$75,398	\$76,213	\$71,290	\$88,134
Accounts Receivable	\$27,605	\$36,652	\$54,014	\$49,766	\$50,966	\$49,466	\$41,873	\$38,745	\$42,908	\$47,055	\$64,624	\$79,935	\$74,179
Inventory	\$10,141	\$31,260	\$35,980	\$34,780	\$37,280	\$32,860	\$26,760	\$28,060	\$32,280	\$34,380	\$56,580	\$56,800	\$48,280
Other Current Assets	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375	\$2,375
Total Current Assets	\$41,559	\$128,687	\$142,939	\$128,534	\$140,483	\$130,602	\$120,150	\$125,786	\$135,455	\$159,208	\$199,792	\$210,400	\$212,968
Long-term Assets													
Long-term Assets	\$3,210	\$3,210	\$28,210	\$28,210	\$28,210	\$28,210	\$28,210	\$28,210	\$28,210	\$53,210	\$53,210	\$53,210	\$53,210
Accumulated Depreciation	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$2,720
Total Long-term Assets	\$1,490	\$1,490	\$26,490	\$26,490	\$26,490	\$26,490	\$26,490	\$26,490	\$26,490	\$51,490	\$51,490	\$51,490	\$50,490
Total Assets	\$43,049	\$130,177	\$169,429	\$155,024	\$166,973	\$157,092	\$146,640	\$152,276	\$161,945	\$210,698	\$251,282	\$261,890	\$263,458
Liabilities and Capital													
Current Liabilities		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Accounts Payable	\$11,191	\$25,984	\$33,676	\$11,110	\$14,524	\$12,559	\$3,449	\$10,921	\$14,723	\$25,722	\$35,451	\$21,746	\$8,791
Current Borrowing	\$0	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$85,000	\$80,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$85,000	\$105,000	\$115,000	\$115,000
Other Current Liabilities	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803	\$1,803
Subtotal Current Liabilities	\$12,994	\$102,787	\$115,479	\$92,913	\$101,327	\$94,362	\$80,252	\$87,724	\$96,526	\$112,525	\$142,254	\$138,549	\$125,594
Long-term Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Liabilities	\$12,994	\$102,787	\$115,479	\$92,913	\$101,327	\$94,362	\$80,252	\$87,724	\$96,526	\$112,525	\$142,254	\$138,549	\$125,594
. ota. z.az.m.oo	ψ·2,00·	ψ.σ <u>=</u> ,.σ.	ψ···σ,···σ	ψ0 <u>2</u> ,0.0	ψ.σ.,σ <u>=</u> .	ψο 1,002	400,202	ψοι,	400,020	ψ··· <u>2</u> ,020	ψ··=,=σ·	ψ.00,0.0	ψ. 2 0,00.
Paid-in Capital	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$29,500	\$29,500	\$29,500	\$29,500	\$29,500	\$29,500	\$29,500	\$54,500	\$54,500	\$54,500	\$54,500
Retained Earnings	\$13,100	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555	\$25,555
Earnings	\$12,455	(\$2,665)	(\$1,105)	\$7,056	\$10,592	\$7,675	\$11,333	\$9,497	\$10,364	\$18,119	\$28,973	\$43,286	\$57,809
Total Capital	\$30,055	\$27,390	\$53,950	\$62,111	\$65,647	\$62,730	\$66,388	\$64,552	\$65,419	\$98,174	\$109,028	\$123,341	\$137,864
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$43,049	\$130,177	\$169,429	\$155,024	\$166,973	\$157,092	\$146,640	\$152,276	\$161,945	\$210,698	\$251,282	\$261,890	\$263,458
Net Worth	\$30,055	\$27,390	\$53,950	\$62,111	\$65,647	\$62,730	\$66,388	\$64,552	\$65,419	\$98,174	\$109,028	\$123,341	\$137,864