



**Technical, financial and economic
justification plan**

**Glass suspension bridge of Kafiri
Badre Gorge**

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Chapter One

Technical and economic review of the construction plan

Recreational-tourist complex of Badre Kaferi Gorge suspension bridge

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1.Introduction

Tourism is one of the largest industries in the world and depends on a major part of the global economy. It is difficult to define such a phenomenon with simple words, because this phenomenon is economically, socially, culturally and environmentally intertwined with the lives of people and governments. The increasing growth of urbanization and the approach to the geography of leisure in recent decades have caused It is important to pay attention to the tourism industry as the largest and most diverse industry and as an achievable goal in the process of sustainable development. It has had an amazing development, and it is expected that this industry will take the first place, leaving behind oil and automobile industries and products. In addition to economic benefits, the tourism industry is a tool that can bring diverse cultural achievements and an effective tool in the service of global peace and friendship, and a tool for the exchange and dialogue of cultures and civilizations, and a tool for realizing understanding in national and international level. This industry can be the cause of the acquaintance of nations with each other's cultural and artistic heritage.

Today, with the expansion of the concept of globalization and the removal of borders, traveling has become easier. The dear country of Iran has various natural, historical, religious, cultural, economic, etc. attractions, and Ilam province is also a part of Islamic Iran. It is one of the natural, historical, religious, cultural, and architectural strengths as an example of the unspoiled natural areas of the world, and from the point of view of tourism, it has a special place at the national and international level. Since in the area of this province due to the rule of special geographical and climatic conditions, it is one of the industries that can be the driving force of the development of the province in different time horizons with its growth and development and help the economic development of the province and the country. In this way, increase the national income and per capita income of the

people living in this region of the Islamic homeland and solve the unemployment problem in the future relatively to some extent. The tourism industry and related industries such as hotels, restaurants, tourism and entertainment complexes, ecotourism stays and... In short, the tourism industry is a trans-sector activity, which on the one hand creates transformation in various economic, social, and cultural dimensions, and on the other hand, by creating added value from its processing, creates new sources of income for trans-sector investment. provides in the future.

The natural phenomena and plains of the province are considered as a very important eco-tourist attraction, as well as beautiful and ancient sights, handicrafts, etc., can create a good basis for attracting domestic and foreign tourism tours to the city and province of Ilam. Therefore, according to these potentials, the existence of convenient and stylish welfare centers that are suitable for tourists and travelers is one of the requirements of this matter.

Also, due to being on the transit-pilgrimage path of Iraq, which is one of the main bottlenecks for exports and of course tourism in the country, and also due to the importance of tourism in the province and the high potential of the province in this field, unfortunately so far in We have a severe shortage of suitable and modern tourism complexes and facilities with national and international standards. Therefore, considering these deficiencies and of course the high potentials of the province, we decided to create a plan to build a modern entertainment-tourism complex with the necessary infrastructure for domestic and foreign tourists, which has all the necessary amenities, which also It will benefit the tourists and travelers of Ilam province and also create employment and economic prosperity of the province and especially the region.

2- Proposing the problem

The concept of traveling, which has been used for a long time with the various purposes of business, tourism, pilgrimage, etc., or even creating a suitable place for living, makes us think of an easy way to walk this path and a short and relaxing journey on the way and destination. . The path, which is an important part of the journey and a symbol of man's passage from this world, needs a human quality that can lead the traveler's mind to a higher understanding at each stage of the journey and assign a higher value to him. In the meantime, the traveler, who is thirsty for arrival, regains his body and soul strength in short breaks in the caravanserais, and when he reaches his destination and puts his luggage, his longing for home doubles. It is here that he needs to know how to regain the peace and security of his home during the time he is at his destination. He doesn't search the house but maybe prefers anonymity. Maybe he wants to linger in a space for an hour and read a newspaper, drink tea, make a phone call, and even engage in some fun activity, without the space being his. Therefore, in order to achieve this peace, it requires its own space, where it can be a residence, restaurant, coffee shop, game and entertainment environment or an entertainment complex.

The precision of the opinion and investigation in expressing the importance of accurate measurement of human behavior in it and his ever-increasing needs make the subject under discussion particularly complicated. Is it possible to design a residence and tourist complex in today's world with the same previous structures and yesterday's standards to compete with other places and attract more tourists? If we look into the past, we will find that today's technologies such as telephone, computer, mobile, etc. were not in the beginning as a need, because in principle, such needs are not felt to the extent that they lead to progress, but rather a sense of entertainment and diversity. Human greed has led him to this point. So maybe in a

tourism complex, we should not only look for the needs of the users of the spaces, but we should understand the hidden needs of the human soul and take advantage of the arrangements in the spaces that can have a new word among the tourist complexes and competing residences and restaurants. .

Another question that arises is what a traveler expects from a trip to Ilam province. Does he expect to see the most luxurious hotel or tourist complex that he has seen in the United States or in Europe with the same standards here? Although the advanced standards of hotels and large tourist places are very important in attracting travelers, a more important issue has drawn travelers to this province. With a deeper look, we find out that maybe a simple place but with a lot of diversity in spaces and creating entertainment for the users that is suitable for their travel intention, can bring us closer to our goal.

As it was said, paying attention to the issue of tourism and creating a suitable area for accommodation, recreation, travel and spending leisure time of citizens and tourists has become doubly important in the current era, because on the one hand, the environmental, economic and cultural characteristics of the current society of Ilam province and Ivan city with its semi-traditional and modern culture, and on the other hand, the role of creating a tourist resort complex in promoting the development of the province's tourism industry and its importance in improving the well-being of the residents and introducing this province to tourists and travelers as much as possible and the existence of high potentials Sightseeing and natural and historical tourism in this city will be explained below.

According to the issues raised in the problem statement, the following goals are considered in the construction of this entertainment-tourism complex.

- 1 -Encouraging and motivating domestic and foreign travelers to use this complex;
- 2 -Creation of tourism and entertainment attractions for the users of Ilam province and domestic and foreign travelers and tourists;
- 3- Defining and separating activity areas and establishing the correct relationship between all users of residential and welfare spaces as well as commercial complex;

3.The necessity and importance of building a recreational-tourism complex

countries of the world. One of the success factors of the tourism industry is attracting tourists and providing their satisfaction.

As the statistics, as mentioned, the tourism industry, as one of the clean industries, shows a major share in the incomes based on the rankings made by the World Tourism Organization, which based on the number of tourists, the incomes from the tourism industry And the amount of foreign currency spent by tourists shows that in 2017, nearly 1.25 billion tourists traveled to different countries, which shows an increase of about 5% compared to the previous year. .

Iran's share of the number of foreign tourists is five million and one hundred thousand people, and the amount of income from the tourism industry for the country is 5.6 billion dollars. In general, it can be mentioned that Iran's income is less than 0.5% from the world's tourism industry with something close to 32,000 registered works are very insignificant, which shows the potentials in this field, and this is in a situation where we have not used these capacities as we should for the economic prosperity of the country.

Forecasts indicate an increase in the growth of the tourism industry in the world, and according to the forecasts of the World Tourism Organization, the number of tourists will reach 1.6 billion in 2020, which is a staggering figure, and in this industry, the countries below If they provide the necessary constructions in their country, they will undoubtedly win this green marathon. Considering the small share of Iran and considering its natural resources and ancient monuments, special climatic conditions, etc., it has suitable conditions for attracting tourists. Therefore, increasing the attraction of tourists and realizing this goal is not possible without attracting tourists. One of these platforms is providing suitable tourism complexes, hotels, guesthouses, and travel complexes in the area of accommodation for tourists. Therefore, due to the increase in demand in the tourism industry, both foreign and domestic, by removing cumbersome laws and supporting investors, it is necessary to increase investment in this sector and build and establish tourism complexes with modern standards. It is necessary to entertain tourists and attract more of them.

4.The necessity and importance of carrying out the plan in Ilam province

In the contemporary era, according to the increasing need of people to spend their free time and perform recreational, social, rest activities and the growing rate of tourism, especially urban tourism, it seems necessary to create a suitable field for this purpose, especially an field that is in perfect harmony with the social and cultural characteristics of the Elamites, so that by using the existing natural potentials and with a suitable plan for local culture, both national and urban, and its development, national capitals are used and supported in a direction that is appropriate to the needs of the people, and no Do not harm the native culture of the province.

The existence of suitable welfare facilities and services for the use of domestic and foreign citizens and tourists, the existence of suitable and well-equipped and stylish arenas for the presence of families and tourists to serve food, since one of the memorable memories of the trip for tourists is the place of side entertainment. And restaurants and different foods that have been used during the trip are essential.

For this purpose, in the modern era when the importance of preserving resources has become necessary in order to maintain the stability and optimal consumption of fuel, energy, facilities and infrastructure equipment and the costs of distribution and construction of these facilities and especially the time to gather people together in a well-equipped place. With the necessary and necessary facilities to serve people with different tastes and characteristics of age, sex, and culture to increase the unity and integrity of the people of this region, this plan has found a special place in the form of a tourism complex.

Ilam province and Abadan city have a lot to say in terms of historical, cultural, natural and summer areas to attract tourists. The location of the province in the west of the country and on the route of the corridors of Khuzestan and the country of Iraq, north to south and west of the country, being in the golden triangle of tourism and all such things have made the province to be among the most pristine touristic provinces of the country.

Considering the location of Ilam province in the golden triangle of tourism and the important perspective that is considered as a welcome year for the development of this industry in 1997, attracting investors and strengthening the infrastructure is one of the essential needs of this It is considered a province. Among the important infrastructures of the province is the construction of entertainment and tourism centers so that tourists, especially foreign tourists, can have fun while using the appropriate complex that they have in Ilam province and Abadan city. Therefore, one of the infrastructural problems of the province in

the tourism sector is the lack of tourist complexes, and because of that, the infrastructure of the tourism industry in Ilam province is not favorable and it is not equal to the demand and statistics of incoming tourists, and due to the lack of tourism complexes in Ilam province, it can also entertain them, the construction of a recreational-tourism complex with a modern and pleasant atmosphere in Ilam province is necessary and essential so that tourists can have fun and memorable experiences in addition to hospitality, and such a need and necessity makes the importance of building such plans even more clear. In the following, we will examine the plan's perspective, geographical location, choosing the type of investment, the characteristics of a tourist complex in Abadan province and city, the state of statistics, the number of hotels and tourist complexes in Ilam, and finally, the analysis of the market and its capabilities and results. Planning is paid.

5. The goals of creating and establishing this plan

The purpose of establishing this reception complex is to provide a space for entertainment and reception of travelers and guests who use or refer to that environment. This environment should have a delightful atmosphere and create a sense of trust for the guests. Also, providing services to guests should be done by experienced workers in this space. The space of this tourism complex should be updated according to the available technologies and the information of the personnel in their field of work should always be updated.

Therefore, the mission and purpose of establishing this tourism complex is to provide a space to provide services and welcome domestic and foreign tourists, travelers and guests so that when they use that environment, they can get rid of travel fatigue and enjoy their trip with complete peace. to take

Therefore, the goals of creating and establishing this entertainment-tourism complex can be stated as follows.

5-1 Cultural goals

- *Avoiding the confusion of those who are considering for a trip to the city or choose this complex for their stay for any reason.

- *Showing the culture and customs of the city and the country to domestic and foreign guests.

- *Cultural exchange with other nations.

- *Proving, promoting and promoting Iranian Islamic culture in the field of hospitality to tourists, especially foreign tourists of different nationalities and ethnicities, through the provision of desirable services.

- *Constantly improving the quality of hospitality services, food, entertainment and other amenities in order to achieve maximum satisfaction, comfort and health of guests and tourists.

- * In such complexes, tourists get to know the native culture of the province and handicrafts and cultural heritage of the country and the province and experience it closely.

5-2 Economic goals

Industrial tourism has an impact on the economic cycle, which is currently the third largest industry in the world and has a special place as one of the important financial resources of countries. According to the advancing age of human societies, tourism can become one of the most important financial resources of the country.

One of the influential characteristics in why and how such plans are formed is the attention to the economic effects and financial strength of the plan, which fortunately, the existence of the

necessary infrastructure in the province and the possibility of the necessary assistance through the relevant bodies guarantee the formation of projects for the promotion This industry is at the level of the province and the city. Abdanan city, with its famous historical and tourism background, needs to invest as much as possible in this field in order to use the maximum potential in the region to attract tourists and thus attract capital. In general, the following economic goals will be briefly mentioned and will be followed up for realization, which are:

- Creating employment and creating job opportunities and helping to eliminate unemployment
- Utilization of natural potentials to increase economic efficiency
- Exploiting the province's craft potentials to increase economic efficiency
- Attracting more and more tourists to the region and generating income for the province
- Reducing spending on recreation and tourism outside the province and even the country and preserving as much economic capital and its circulation as possible, primarily within the province and secondarily within the country.

6. Project perspective

Also, the architectural structure and the diverse and beautiful attractions of this complex are such that it caters to clients of different age groups and different social or economic conditions, and it can be considered a complex for all family members and in all seasons. Only by considering the needs of future audiences and users in different social, psychological, artistic, etc. dimensions, it has provided different attractions, in addition to recreational uses, catering and selling handicrafts of special

design and created from the canvas, a different environment. And it creates a relaxing experience for tourists.

In addition, it is expected that the implementation of this plan can socially increase the mental health of the people and increase interactions and meet the need for a cozy and intimate space or refreshing and crowded and culturally and through ecological design and arising from the existing potentials. The site brought the preservation and promotion of local culture and economically it caused a percentage of unemployment in the region and the province and generated more income for the province and created the ground for development and ecologically it caused environmental sustainability in such a way By using the potential of the site and increasing vegetation, water, etc., he not only spread and promoted the Iranian and native culture of the region in the field of recreation and tourism, but also preserved this heritage for future generations.

7. Geographical location and neighborhood of the plan

7.1- Geographical location of the plan

This tourism complex will be built in Badreh city and in Kafri Strait. Considering that this route is one of the transportation routes for traveling to Iraq and its high places, as well as one of the tourist routes of Ilam province, and due to having special natural potentials and special historical and natural characteristics of the city, it can Create special advantages for this project.

The proposed location of the project is located in Badreh city, in the Kafri Strait region, at the coordinates of 33.377443 degrees latitude and 47.007252 degrees longitude.



7-2 Plot adjacencies

Summary of the most important neighborhoods of the project in the city and province are:

- Proximity next to one of the transportation routes of the central provinces of the country to the borders of Iraq
- Proximity to facilities and basic infrastructure such as water, electricity, gas, main road
- Proximity to the historical monuments of Badra city, such as Darband, Zaid village, Kalam village, Arsht area, Kafri Strait, etc.
- Proximity to the natural attractions of the Kabirkoh mountains and the Simreh dam, the village of Kalem tourism,

- Proximity to the Simre river and the Kalem and Jaber rivers



Kafiri Strait

By studying and examining the vicinity of the plan as well as the geographical location of the land in question and the presence of pristine natural attractions in its vicinity, it is completely clear that the best use for the said land is to build a tourism complex



Gania area

with the capabilities of There is entertainment, restaurant, traditional canteen and coffee shop. In this direction and according to the size of the land and geographical location, the recreational-tourism complex is selected for investment. In the following, some pictures of the attractions around the project are displayed.



Simre Dam



A view of Kabirkoh protected area



A view of Badra's obedience



Raziane Strait

8- Economic-tourism capabilities of the area where the project is implemented

In this part, in order to make a better decision, we will examine the cases and factors of economic influence and some characteristics of tourism that affect the tourism industry, especially from the economic point of view, which include the cases of tourism seasons, the characteristics and characteristics of tourists, the needs of tourists, the consequences of their presence. They are in the region, regional tourism products and investment.

- **Investigating time periods or tourism seasons**

Identifying tourism seasons is very important in planning and managing tourism in the region. Seasonality refers to movements made during a specific period of time, for example, year, week, month or quarter, which occurs every year. Seasonality is the result of climatic changes, social customs, holidays and economic policy considerations. The tourism season refers to the period of time when the largest amount of tourists enter the region during this period, and other periods of time are called recession period, which drastically reduces the number of tourists and usually fewer people travel to the region. Considering the climate of the region in most seasons of the year, even in summer, the number of passengers decreases to some extent due to the heat in most parts of the country and the province. And Safar, which is the peak of passenger traffic from the region, in the summer season at least for the next 9 years - due to the mild weather of the city, can be considered if investing in the field of leisure.

- **Characteristics and characteristics of tourists**

In this section, the characteristics and characteristics of tourists have been investigated under the two characteristics of tourists' motivations and goals and the origin of tourists.

Identifying people's tourism motivations plays an important role in explaining the characteristics and characteristics of tourists. In general, motivations and needs cause the initiation and continuation of activities and determine the general direction of people's behavior, in other words, motivation is the desire to make a lot of effort to achieve the goal, or in other words, the forces that make people behave in a way Behave special. Various factors can motivate tourists. Some experts classify these factors into four categories as follows.

a) physical and physical stimulants; These motivations are related to people's physical health and include sports and physical activities.

b) cultural motivators; The desire to get to know other societies and cultures and get to know the customs and religions of other societies is one of the important motivations of tourists, which has been in the focus of the world's attention, especially in recent years. Visiting historical attractions and meeting people from different lands is done with this motivation.

c) communication incentives; Visiting relatives, relatives and friends is one of the long-standing motivators of tourism, which has played an important role in the development of this industry.

d) motivators of social dignity; One of the human needs that is also mentioned in motivational theories is social status. This factor motivates some trips, including participation in international meetings or exhibitions.

In the classification of the motivating factors of tourists, they are generally divided into two social-psychological and cultural categories, so that they are at the two ends of a continuum. Escaping from the material and worldly environment, self-realization, comfort, social dignity, strengthening family relationships and facilitating social interactions are among the cultural motivations including searching and discovering new phenomena, education and learning.

- **Effects and consequences of the presence of tourists in the region**

Tourism takes place in an environment that consists of humans and natural features. Human environment consists of economic, social and cultural factors and processes. The natural environment consists of plants, animals and their habitats. It is possible to distinguish between the human environment and the natural environment, this will be especially useful in the discussion about the effects of tourism. However, it is worth mentioning that in fact, the human environment and the natural environment are intermingled and human activities both affect and are affected by the natural environment.

Tourism can have important effects as an important form of human activity. These effects are most evident in the destination area, where tourists interact with the local environment, economy, culture and society. Therefore, the effects of tourism can be conventionally examined under the headings of socio-cultural, economic and environmental effects, but these effects of any type can be positive or beneficial as well as negative or harmful. Therefore, in the current plan, we have examined the effects of future tourism in the region in the form of positive and negative effects, which are presented as follows.

- **Positive effects (consequences).**

- Prosperity of local economy and entrepreneurship
- Added value resulting from capitals entering the region
- Attracting specialists with various trends to the region
- Income from tourists' visits to the attractions of the region and its use in order to preserve and maintain these attractions
- Creating a new use for marginal and non-governmental areas
 - Adopting cleaning programs in order to maintain the attractiveness of the place for tourists

- Infrastructure upgrade due to demand from tourists
- Creation of diverse natural-cultural landscapes in the region due to the presence of new attitudes.

- **Negative effects (consequences).**

- Pollution of the environment through garbage residues on the road
- Damage to natural landscapes as well as soil erosion and loss of plants
- Overloading of key infrastructures (such as water supply networks).

9- Job creation plan

In addition to the economic potential of attracting passengers at the location of the project, the project itself has the ability to create employment for the people of Badra city and its adjacent areas through the proposed uses and its location. Each of these jobs will employ several people directly and indirectly, which will increase income, reduce unemployment, reduce social problems (addiction, theft), improve the economic livelihood of households, relative public welfare, and increase social infrastructure in At the district and city level, service facilities will be improved, security will be increased, etc. In addition to the economic effects, this complex has a great impact on social issues, which makes families stronger in terms of reducing poverty and reducing social anomalies, which is due to getting a job and, as a result, earning income that the host community It removes the anomalies and forces them to provide social services, which in this regard increases the peace and health of the host community.

In general, if we want to look at the problem of tourism and its effects in a general view, we should conclude that with a proper planning and management and according to the defined

standards, the positive results of tourism can be maximized and its negative consequences can be minimized. At the very least, this will provide the economic and social development of the host community.

Tourism as an invisible industry is the best option in the field of creating employment and reducing unemployment in many areas that attract tourists. Ilam province and especially Badreh city is one of the attracting poles of natural, historical and especially religious tourism in the country, which should be looked at scientifically and fundamentally in order to use these divine gifts for the development of domestic tourism and as a result increase and improve the economic and social situation. Public welfare and the development of the implementation of side projects such as restaurant business with all its aspects and parts, not only provides direct employment for young and expert workers in various fields of integrated activity, but also creates many jobs indirectly. will provide in the region. For example, this project can provide a field for the sale of handicrafts in the city, which will lead to a wide chain of jobs from raw materials procurement, production and packaging and finally sales, which will ultimately reduce unemployment. It will end in the city.

It is estimated that with the construction of the complex, approximately 37 people will be directly employed in the first phase of the project, and according to the additional services required by the project and the opportunities created by the nature park, approximately 60 people will be employed indirectly. Be engaged in activities along with the plan.

10- Some features and advantages of an ideal tourism complex

Since the number of tourist complexes in different cities is large and of course they have a high variety in terms of facilities and accordingly the price, so customers consider the features and quality of services of these complexes more. The more services

and facilities offered by a complex, the more travelers and tourists it will attract. But there are 6 important features for such complexes that these features should be observed in general and all the following things are taken into consideration in the plan of the entertainment-tourism complex.

10-1- Position

The position of this complex in the list of features should be placed at the top. Its access to public transportation and road and urban infrastructure such as water, electricity, gas, etc. is one of the most important things in determining the location of a complex. Also, the distance of the complex to the places (attractions) that tourists intend to visit should be taken into consideration in the placement of the plan.

As it was mentioned in section 8, the tourism complex has many advantages in terms of its location, such as proximity to the main road from Badra to Ilam and, as a result, Shahrah Atbat Aliyat, quick and easy access to the important historical and natural attractions of the city and province. , proximity to Duqlo Lake, and the possibility of using its potential to attract tourists, access to basic infrastructure such as water, electricity, gas and telephone, location on the border of the three provinces of Ilam, Lorestan and Khuzestan, as well as the border of Iraq. It is on the side of the road to the shrines of the country of Iraq and...

2-10- Having regular and friendly staff

The staff of the complex must always smile, this feature is not specific to luxury and expensive complexes, but will include all tourist centers. The treatment of the staff and their hospitality should not only be due to the fee paid, but also due to the customer-oriented relationship, the proper treatment with the guests of this complex. The investors of this project intend to organize training courses in the field of communicating with customers, customer orientation, and other training courses in

this regard at the same time as hiring the employees and personnel of the complex before starting their work.

10-3- Amenities

Even if a tourist or traveler has decided to spend a little time in the tourist complex, the amenities will have a huge impact on his travel experience. Therefore, in this plan, the use of canteens with traditional architecture and coffee shops and restaurants with modern architecture, familiarization with handicrafts and the rich culture of the city, the use of local foods and other exciting experiences for tourists are considered. Leave a memorable memory of this trip for them.

10-4- Feeling of comfort and peace

Travelers should not feel that they are in a residence, but should make them feel at home and with their family. Good and complete amenities are one of the most important needs of travelers. For example, a traveler or tourist should feel calm, safe and comfortable when they visit this complex with their family for entertainment.

10-5- Great prospects

When a tourist complex is chosen by a tourist or traveler, the presence of novel perspectives and diverse entertainment can influence his choice. As it was mentioned in section 1-10, due to the convenient geographical location, the entertainment part of this complex, next to the traditional restaurant and serving local food, suitable weather and pristine natural environment with a great view, will undoubtedly be chosen by tourists. It will have a significant impact.

10-6- Services and servicing

Those who choose a recreation center to visit and spend time. They expect appropriate and appropriate service. Today, many investments are made in the field of tourism complexes and

tourist centers. More than these investments should be invested to create better facilities for these complexes, but surely the complexes with better services will have higher profits. Complexes will be successful in promoting their services for the money they receive from customers. This will be considered as the most important goal of the investors of Julian tourism complex, for this reason, the creation and improvement of tourism infrastructure is an inevitable reality.

11- Tourist attraction potentials

Tourism in today's world is one of the best tools for cultural exchange and interaction. Every culture measures its abilities in dealing with cultures, and the main and most important tool to achieve this goal is to travel, a person's travel introduces new climates, other human societies and the culture of those societies. The identity of man and society is revealed in dealing with other people and societies, and this great achievement can only be seen next to the expensive phenomenon of tourism.

Tourist attractions and activities are one of the most important elements studied by researchers. These are the attractions and activities that encourage tourists to visit a country or region. Tourist attractions and related activities are classified by type. And according to the availability, expandability, market trends and other factors are evaluated. Market trends include what tourists want to visit or do. Also, attractions are categorized based on being main or secondary. Its secondary attractions are things that are less important in themselves, but they complement the main attractions and increase tourism trends and the length of stay of tourists. Tourism facilities and services should be evaluated for their suitability as well as their quality and efficiency in providing proper services to tourists. Market study is often done through meeting to interview managers of tourism offices in the places that are considered the origin of the market.

Several factors are considered in tourism attractions, the most important of which are climatic and natural attractions, ancient works and historical monuments, museums, places of residence, mineral water sources, recreational and entertainment places, shrines and places. He mentioned holy places, cultural and artistic conferences and festivals, winter sports places such as ski slopes, etc.

Ilam province and its subordinate cities are welcoming many domestic and foreign tourists because of their history and historical identity, as well as their many natural attractions, as well as their location at the head of Atbat Aliayat highway. The province of Ilam and especially the city of Badre has potential to attract the tourist population - especially the passing tourists who choose the province not as a travel destination but as a route. Therefore, in this regard, by bringing these potentials to the fore, we can contribute to the prosperity of the province as much as possible, and through the implementation of suitable and unique projects such as the Julian Tourism Complex project, we can attract more tourists to this complex and finally to the province. And in this way, it provided the basis for the prosperity and prosperity of the tourism industry in the province and the city.

12- Definition of tourism

According to Article 1 of Iran Tourism and World Tourism Development Law, the meaning of Iran tourism and world tourism is: any type of individual or group travel that lasts more than 24 hours and is not for business purposes. Tourism is divided into different types according to the purpose of travel:

1 -Recreational tourism: Currently, 75% of the types of tourism in the world are in this type.

2 -Cultural tourism: this type of tourism is qualitatively different from recreational tourism, and Iran has important potential in this field, which is currently experiencing high growth and prosperity in this type of tourism in the country.

3 -Sports tourism: this type of tourism increases with world and regional competitions in countries, and countries attract sports tourists with their own special conditions.

4 -Ecotourism: tourists who are looking for natural landscapes and environmental sights. The country of Iran and especially the province of Ilam has a very high potential in this connection due to its special climatic conditions and having four seasons of nature and very diverse and at the same time pristine and untouched landscapes.

5 -Medical tourism (health): Some countries attract travelers by providing superior medical services. Our beloved country Iran and especially Ilam province has good potential in this field due to its location at the shortest distance from Iraq, due to the relatively low costs of treatment and the appropriate quality of medical services.

6 -Religious tourism: includes travelers who travel to countries due to religious attractions, in this context, the position of Ilam province is due to its location at the key point of the path of the highest shrines of Iraq for religious tourists of Iran as well as Iraqi tourists who intend to visit Shiites have the eighth Imam, and also the existence of the blessed Bekaa in its place has special conditions in this regard.

7- Economic tourism: In many countries, commercial attractions attract a huge flood of travelers to those countries. Due to its location in a strategic border location and having the longest and at the same time the safest border with Iraq and the location of the Mehran Special Commercial Zone - which is on the way to becoming a free zone - Ilam province has significant potential in this regard.

13- Effects of tourism industry and economic functions and its positive effects on national incomes

- 1 -Increasing national income and attracting foreign currencies
- 2 -Distribution of wealth and income from tourism in most parts of the society
- 3 -Compared to other industries, tourism requires much less foreign exchange investment.
- 4 -The tourism industry activates other industries in the country.
- 5 -This industry diversifies other economic activities of the country in the production, service and distribution sectors.
- 6 -The important and very effective effect of this industry is very important in creating employment in the current conditions of the country.
- 7- This industry has a positive effect on the creation of world peace through the communication and closeness of cultures and creating a context for dialogue and mutual understanding.

14- The state of the tourism industry in Iran

Iran, with an area of 1,648,195 square kilometers, is a vast land located in southwest Asia. In terms of climate diversity, abundance of cultural heritage and ancient artifacts, as well as natural landscapes, Iran is like a world in a museum, which has the potential to attract up to 30 million tourists annually, which, if realized, can generate income. to earn the country the equivalent of 60 billion dollars, which is more than the total annual oil revenue of Iran.

All of us may have heard many times that Iran is called a country of four seasons, but this naming does not end with only one beautiful adjective for it, and this may be one of the privileges that Iran can be considered as a country suitable for tourism in all seasons. brought

Iran has so far been able to take the tenth place for having historical and ancient attractions and the fifth place for having natural attractions. In addition, among about 700 historical and cultural works that have been registered in the UNESCO cultural heritage list over the past years. Iran has also managed to include 22 works in this list.

Despite all the aforementioned abilities and potentials, the question arises as to what is the position of Iran in the booming tourism industry in the world? In order to get to know more about the quality of the country's tourism industry, we will review one of the World Economic Forum's competitiveness reports, which is based on the topic of tourism, entitled "Competitiveness of Travel and Tourism". By providing a clear picture of the current position of each country's tourism compared to regional and global competitors, the travel and tourism competitiveness report can be considered as a practical guide to eliminate weaknesses and strengthen strengths. The said report examines the competitive status of tourism in 141 countries in four aspects of environmental preparation, conditions and legal framework of tourism, infrastructure and cultural and natural resources.

According to the indicators of the latest "Competitiveness of Travel and Tourism" report, Iran ranks 97th among 141 countries in 2015. Among the pillars of Iran, the best performance belongs to the pillar of price competitiveness (ranked first) and the weakest performance in the pillars is to the pillar of prioritizing travel and tourism (ranked 130) and then the pillar of business environment and the pillar of tourism services infrastructure (every 119) belongs twice. Taxes on tickets and airport fees rank 3, and the priority of the tourism industry for the government (rank 135) and the level of employee training (rank 134) are among the weakest scores in Iran. These statistics indicate the de-industrialization of tourism in Iran and show that there is a big gap between tourism resources and tourist attractions.

The competitiveness index of travel and tourism is measured based on 4 components, including environmental empowerment, tourism policies, infrastructures and natural and cultural resources, each of which is classified under a more detailed characteristic, and the total competitiveness index Travel and tourism includes 14 criteria.

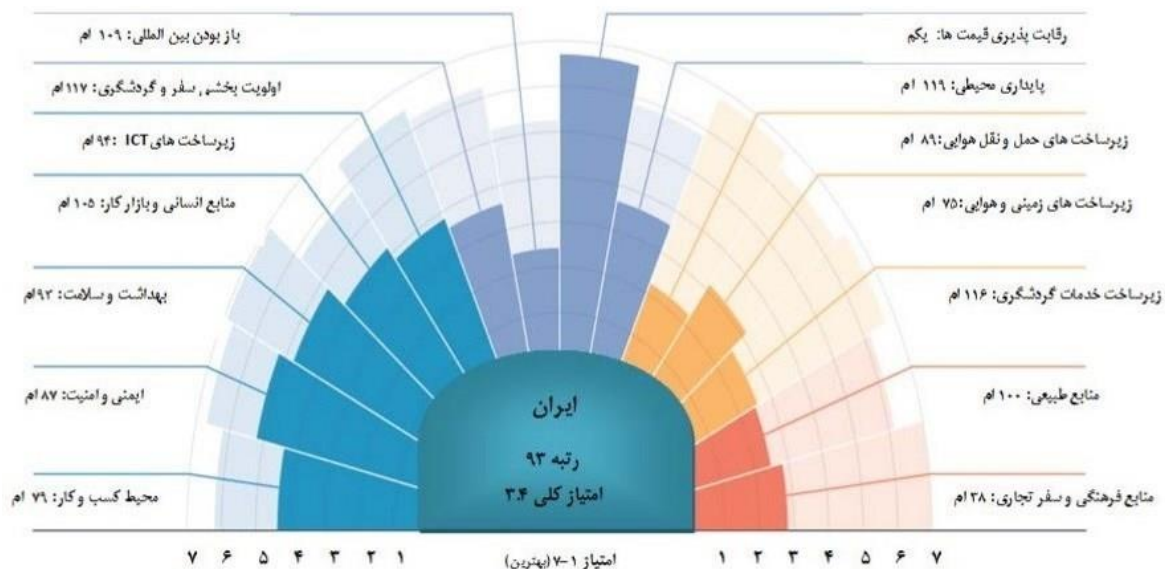
رتبه ایران در شاخص رقابت پذیری سفر و گردشگری بر اساس گزارش های
سال های ۲۰۱۵ و ۲۰۱۷

تغییرات رتبه	۲۰۱۷ (۱۳۶ کشور)	۲۰۱۵ (۱۴۱ کشور)	شاخص	ردیف
↓	۷۹	۱۱۹	محیط کسب و کار	توانمندسازی محیط
↓	۸۷	۹۶	ایمنی و امنیت	
-	۹۳	۹۳	بهداشت و سلامت	
↓	۱۰۵	۱۱۴	منابع انسانی و بازار کار	
↓	۹۴	۹۸	زیرساخت های ICT	
↓	۱۱۷	۱۳۰	اولویت بخشی سفر و گردشگری	سیاست های سفر و گردشگری
↓	۱۰۹	۱۱۶	باز بودن بین المللی	
-	۱	۱	رقابت پذیری قیمت ها	
↑	۱۱۹	۱۱۵	پایداری محیطی	
↓	۸۹	۹۳	زیرساخت های حمل و نقل هوایی	زیرساخت ها
↓	۷۵	۷۶	زیرساخت های زمینی و هوایی	
↓	۱۱۶	۱۱۹	زیر ساخت خدمات گردشگری	
↑	۱۰۰	۹۸	منابع طبیعی	منابع طبیعی و فرهنگی
↑	۳۸	۳۷	سفر تجاری و منابع فرهنگی	

منبع: مجمع جهانی اقتصاد (WEF)

Considering that one of the important factors in the economic prosperity of countries is the tourism industry, and according to the available statistics, tourism has created 10% of the world's incomes and jobs, and this industry has its place as the fourth pillar in the world economy. has established, so why have we still not been able to achieve our main position in the tourism industry due to the rich resources? According to experts, this industry has not enjoyed the development it deserves, and the reasons for

that are the lack of suitable economic platforms in Iran to attract investment in hotel construction and other ancillary resources in this area, weak advertising, negative news, He pointed out social and religious restrictions for foreign tourists, lack of organization of historical places, political tensions with some western countries and inappropriate tourism infrastructure as obstacles in the growth of the tourism industry in Iran.



This industry, which can play a significant role in generating income and employment in our country, has been able to rank 70th in terms of income generation.

The important point is that even though we have performed poorly in the field of attracting tourists in recent years, to the extent that, according to the report of the country's vice-president of tourism, the number of tourists entering our country is less than the number of tourists leaving the country. In the first 6 months of this year, 2 million 159 people entered the country and 3 million 472 thousand 692 people left the country. According to the report of the then president, according to the comparison of the tourism industry with the previous periods, we have seen a 12 percent growth in tourism in 2017, and we hope to see the increasing growth of this industry in the not too distant future. which is better for the fastest growth of this industry to factors

such as the increasing development of roads and transportation network and its ease of access, improving the level of public culture, amending laws and regulations and improving working conditions, media, propaganda and technology, factors and the conditions of the natural environment.

According to Bloomberg magazine, Iran is one of the best places for tourists around the world, which is recommended to other countries due to the long-term and complex process for applying for a visa and the special conditions of coverage in Iran. The months for tourists to visit are late October or early November, and the worst time is during the holidays due to high congestion and traffic, and this publication also noted that Ramadan may not be a suitable month for tourists because of its special customs.

Nevertheless, Iran has a high capacity to attract tourists. The existence of 22 world-registered works that have placed Iran in the tenth place in the world in this respect, the placement of Iran among the first five countries in the world in terms of natural landscapes and perspectives, the existence of the court of the eighth Shiite Imam as well as numerous blessed places, the existence of beaches long in the north and south of the country, the Hyrcanian forests of the north, the huge mountain ranges of Zagros and Alborz, the deserts of Lot and the central plain of Iran, a unique climate diversity that provides the possibility of skiing in the north and swimming and bathing in the southern coasts of the country at the same time. It seems, numerous and impressive historical monuments in different parts of the country, various natural attractions such as high mountains, thick forests, raging rivers, amazing and huge caves, etc., diversity of wildlife and existence of rare animal species and rare species that can only be found in Iran, such as the Asian cheetah, spider tail viper, etc., the existence of diverse and rich cultures and unique ethnic diversity, etc., all of which show the high potential of Iran to be among the leading countries in the field of attraction tourist and as a result earn a lot of money in this field.

15- Ilam province

1-15 Historical background of Ilam province

According to many historical documents, this land was a part of the ancient country of Elam, which was captured by the Assyrian Bani Pal in 640 BC. In the Babylonian inscriptions, Elam is called "Alamto" or "Alam", which literally means mountain or "land of the rising sun". According to the latest theory from Dr. Walter Hintz, the current province of Elam was one of the most important parts of the Elam Empire. This region has dominated the Mesopotamia in terms of its geographical location and mountains, and the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian conquerors and invaders sometimes entered the land of ancient Ilam through its winding paths, and from the area of the present province of Ilam, which at that time was known as One of the states of Elam is called (Varheshi) or (Marhesha). They advanced through its valleys and mountains to the north of the plains of Khuzestan and Shush and attacked, killed and looted the cities and populated areas of Ilam. Varehshi was most likely the mountainous area of Pushtkoh - modern Ilam - and the land around Upper Karkheh - modern Simre - in the northwestern part of Suziana. Most historians also believe that Vareshi was a state and government completely independent from ancient Elam, which sometimes became allies of the Mesopotamian governments and sometimes allied with Elam, and when the Elamite rulers were strong, they annexed Vareshi to their territory. Some time after the fall of Elam, their domain was divided into two regions under the influence of Persians and Medes in the west. In the Achaemenid period, it was part of the Achaemenid Empire.

Since Ilam is located between Khuzestan, Mesopotamia, Lorestan and Kermanshah, therefore, during the Parthian period, it was part of the great Medes, which was captured by Arshak. According to the belief of some researchers, the ruins of the

ancient city of "Sirvan" located in the city of Sirvan in the north of Ilam province, are among the works and cities of the Parthian period.

During the Sassanid period, Ilam province was part of the land of "Pahle" or "Pahlu", that is, a large province, which was later called Jabal by the Arabs. Pahle was a land that included Isfahan, Ray, Hamadan, Kermanshahan, Dinur, Masbzan or Masbatan [the north and northwest of today's Ilam province including Ilam, Mehran, Malekshahi, Ivan, Sirvan, and Cherdavel], Mahjanaqazq [Mehrgan Kode in the southeastern and eastern parts The province of Ilam included Shahr Valley and Saimara and its surrounding areas], Nahavand, Kufa, Qom, Qazvin, Kumesh, and Azerbaijan. In this division, the west of Lorestan included two important parts, Masbzan and Maghzan-e-Qazg. North of it was Al Ashtar, which was considered part of the month of Kufa. Its middle part is also part of Shapur Khore [Shapur Khore = Khorramabad], which means a city that was built by order of Shapur I of Sassanid. The two important cities of this region were "Simre" and "Sirvan". After the conquest of Iran by Muslim Arabs, it is possible that this area was a part of Kufa state. From the beginning of the 4th century to the beginning of the 6th century, the Hasnawieh Kurdish family ruled over Lorestan and Ilam, and from 570 to 1006, Atabakan Ler ruled over Lorestan and Pushtkova. Until Shahvardi Khan, the last ruler of Atabakan Ler, was killed by Shah Abbas I in that year, and Shah Abbas gave Hossein Khan, the first governor of Pushtkuwa, the rule over this area. Gholamreza Khan Abu Qara, the last governor of this dynasty, was removed from the government in 1307 by Reza Shah in an almost peaceful manner. From 1309 AD in the country divisions, Ilam became a part of the fifth province, Kermanshahan, and finally in 1353 it was separated from Kermanshahan province and the current Ilam province was formed.

In historical books, there are some writings describing Ilam province, some of which are as follows. "The areas that we call today Hamadan, Kermanshah, Dinur, Nahavand and Ilam were called Mah in the old days, and this word was used in Weis and Ramin. This is the remnant of the old "Mad" and "Mai" which was the center of the Madi state. Later Arabs From the conquest of this part of Iran, they used this word, they considered two months, and they imagined another meaning for the moon, which later became common in geography books, and they called the month of Al-Kufah, the month of Basra, and the total "Mahat". Kufa was meant for Dinur and Kermanshahan to Helwan, and from the month of Basra, they meant Nahavand and Saimara. (from Stylology Vol. 1 p. 26). The residence of the Mad people was also called "Mad" and it is the same word that became "Moon" in Pahlavi and Persian (as well as in Arabic). Abu Rihan al-Biruni wrote in Al-Jamahir Book (p. 205): The moon is the land of Jebel and "Mahin" is the month of Basra, which is Dinur, and the month of Kufa, which is Nahavand. They are called "Mahat" and may call Nahavand as "Month of Dinar". (From the margin of Cha Moin's argument). The word "Moon" is the modified form of "Mad" which was the name of the nation and the western country of Iran. In the Pahlavi book of Karnamek by Ardeshir Babakan, this word appears in its old combination "madik" = "mad", but it is usually said in Pahlavi of the moon. In the books of Iranian and Arab historians and geographers, we often come across the name of the moon, but its scope has been reduced and it has been referred to some western areas of Iran.

After the Kordoena or Kordoena civilization around Lake Van, the first place to be called Kurd was a place roughly corresponding to the present-day Ilam province to the present-day Khanaqin area in Iraq. After five centuries of Arab rule over Iran, the Kurds of Barzikani Hasnawieh ruled over Ilam. And for about three centuries, the local government of the region was in the hands of Atabakan. After the fall of Atabakan, the local

government of the region fell into the hands of the governors, who ruled over the entire region of Pushtakuh, including Ilam. In the beginning, the seat of the governors was in the castle "Falak Al-Aflak" in modern Khorramabad, but during the Qajar period, in order to weaken the power of the governors and due to the differences that arose in border affairs, Iran and the Ottoman Empire, the government of Ilam was separated from Lorestan and the seat of the governor, It was transferred from "Falak Al-Aflak" fortress of Khorramabad to "Peshtkoh" which was referred to Ilam, and since Ilam (Peshtkoh) was closer to the Iranian and Ottoman border line, they prevented the aggression of the Ottoman government and their provocations.

Pushtkuh has been divided into two parts, which is Pushtkuh of Lorestan, which covers from Islamabad to DehIran, and Pushtkuh of Khuzestan, which covers from DehIran to Shush and was a part of the soil of Khuzestan. There were not many villages and houses in this area and most of the inhabitants were nomads. The Kurds, who made up most of its tribes, lived in the north and the Lors in the south. During the Qajar era, due to the importance of Lorestan, this province was divided into two regions: Pashtkoh (present-day Ilam province) and Pishkoh (present-day Lorestan) with Khorramabad as the center, and because Ilam is located on the western slopes of the Zagros mountain range and behind modern-day Lorestan (Khorramabad), and a part It is located in the mountains of Kabir Kouh from the soil of Ilam, so it was called Pushtkoh, and Pushtkoh is the same as Masbzan (and Mehr Janqiq). Since then, the government was administered separately from Lorestan and the governors of Ilam directly obeyed the central government of Iran. After the governor's center of government was transferred to Ilam, it was called by the same name due to the dispersion of people in the two districts "Upper Deh" and "Deh Bain". After the death of "Hasan Khan" the governor, and the coming to power of "Hussein Qoli Khan" for a long time, the

modern city of Ilam became known as "Hussein Abad" Pashtkoh due to the fact that it was the governor's summer residence, and it has been referred to as "Hussein Abad" and For a long time, Ilam was one of the cities of the fifth province of the country (Kermanshahan.)

After the Kordoena or Kordoena civilization around Lake Van, the first place to be called Kurd was a place roughly corresponding to the present-day Ilam province to the present-day Khanaqin area in Iraq. After five centuries of Arab rule over Iran, the Kurds of Barzikani Hasnawieh ruled over Ilam. And for about three centuries, the local government of the region was in the hands of Atabakan. Ilam was one of the most important and influential cities in the Barzikan Kurds' rule for about two centuries. Throughout history, Ilam has always been considered as one of the important centers of Kurdish languages in Iran, and the rule of the Philistines for a period of time in that country could not reduce the cultural and linguistic differences between the people there and the rulers of Lor at that time, and some authors called the region Important Kurds of Lorestan and Iran have mentioned that they had many differences with the rulers of Lore in terms of language and culture. From the beginning of the 4th century to the beginning of the 6th century, Elam became an important city and became the seasonal capital of the Kurdish Hasnawieh dynasty for a while. Ilam became one of the regions of Kermanshah province for a long time. He ruled that the lineage of Hazarespian was divided into two parts, the great Ler and the small Ler.

15-2 The geographical situation of the province

With an area of 20,150 square kilometers and 1.2% of the area, Ilam province is the 22nd largest province of Iran. Ilam province includes ten cities of Abadan, Ilam, Ivan, Badreh, Cherdavel, Dareh Shahr, DehIran, Sirvan, Malekshahi and Mehran. This province had a population of 580,158 in the 2015 census. This

province is one of the semi-humid mountainous provinces of Iran, the vastness and grandeur of its heights attracts every viewer, and each of these mountains has its own special natural attractions and beauties, and the Ilam region, apart from its southwestern areas, It consists of very high and intertwined mountains that are made up of many parallel folds. The extent of these mountains in the east and northeast of Ilam is so large that it did not allow the creation of intermountain plains. These mountain ranges generally extend from northwest to southeast.

The unevenness of the province can be seen in the north and northeast parts with steep and high slopes and small intermountain plains, and in the south and southwest parts it is wide open plains. More than seventy percent of the province is mountainous. The folds of the province are parallel, regular, and their material is sedimentary and mostly limestone and chalk. In the north and northeast of the province, we can mention Manshet, Sivan, Qalarang and Qalaje, Lene and Charmin mountains. The main mountain ranges of the province are:

- 1 -Kabirkoh mountain range
- 2 -Heights of Dinarkoh, Anaran, Siahkoh
- 3 -The low border mountain range west of Pashtkoh overlooking the Mesopotamia plains
- 4 -Heights of Manshet Koh and Reno dominating the Ivan plain

Kabirkoh, one of the important heights of Pushtkoh, ends with a huge dominance from the south to the Khuzestan plain. Its highest peak is called "Kan Sayifi in Verzrin region", which is 3,062 meters high. Some of the slopes of the mentioned mountain have forests where the majority of the trees are oak. The eastern slopes of Kabirkoh lead to the Simreh river with a steep slope and in deep valleys full of water, and its western slopes that overlook the border areas of Iran and Iraq; It has abundant oil resources and underground reserves. Kabir

mountain range is locally known as "Kur". This mountain range is one of the largest and most regular mountains in Western Zagros. The length of this mountain range is about 160 km and the width is between 6 and 7 km. This mountain extends like a huge wall across the Pushtkoh region in the northwest-southeast direction.

Among the other heights of the province, "Dinarkoh" is located between Abdanan and DehIran and extends parallel to Kabirkoh, and its highest point is 2,600 m above sea level. Other mountains of Ilam province in the north and east of the province are: Renu and Sharezul between Ivan and Chavar, Bankol mountain between Ivan and Cherdavel, Manshet peak between Ilam, Karzan and Ivan, Bayeh mountains, Nasar Belaler (Balar), Talwar (Talwal), Sohgiri (Sivargiri), Saj Gorbi (Saj) Ao Gel Bio) is located in Ivan city, Sivan mountain between Shirvan and Badra, Lene and Charmin mountains between Cherdavel and Shirvan, Zardlan and Helilan mountain ranges and Qalaje mountain range between Ilam and Kermanshah province.

The west and southwest mountains of Ilam province are:

Kulag mountains, Siah mountain, Nakhjir mountain, Red mountain, Fig mountain, Tun mountain, Boli mountains, Mimak, Aran Bivareh mountains, Pashmin in Malekshahi, Khoshadel in Malekshahi, Balutistan (Balistan), Dane mountain and Kase Mos.

Between the border of Iran and Iraq, in Ilam province, there is a series of low mountains called Hamreen (Hamreen), which starts from Bahram Abad in Mehran and continues to the plains of Khuzestan.

Ghalaghiran mountain located on the way from Ilam to Chavar is located in the Sheshdar forest area, which is one of the beautiful and scenic peaks and its landscape is stunning, and local poets mention it as a symbolic mountain in their poems.

In addition to the mentioned mountains, which are the grazing grounds of the nomads of Ilam province and some of the neighboring provinces, Ilam province has vast and fertile plains such as Abbas Plain, Musian Plain, DehIran Plain, Mehran Plain (Garmsir), Helilan Plain, and Ivan Plain, which are rhomboid-shaped. It is located and has fertile soil. Chalab, Mohsen Abad, Amir Abad, Golan, Saleh Abad, Asman Abad and Dere Shahr plains are other important plains of this province, which, in addition to agricultural prosperity, have ancient hills and many historical monuments and old graves can be found in this region, which express There have been centers and gatherings of human societies in this province.

Due to the mountainous nature of Ilam province and the appropriate amount of snow and rain, small and large rivers flow in this area, which are a source for irrigation of agricultural lands and dam construction and drinking water of the province. Most of them originate from Kabirkoh, which are in two categories:

1 -The rivers that originate from the mountain range of Kabirkoh and other heights of this province and flow towards Iraqi soil in the west of the province, which, in addition to irrigating the lands of farmers in the region, enter the border of Iraq and the lands of Mandali, Badra, Zarbatiyeh and Amara. They make irrigation in Iraq. Blocking the water of these rivers during the Qajar and Pahlavi periods and preventing them from flowing into the Ottoman territory and present-day Iraq caused tensions and clashes between the local natives and the Ottomans and Iraqis, which ultimately led to the intervention of the governments of both sides.

The most important rivers that originate from the heights of Ilam and flow towards the territory of Iraq are the "Gangir" river, which originates from a place called Sarab Ivan and from the mountains of Share Zul and Manshet, and after joining the sub-branches, it forms Dasht Ivan. It irrigates and flows towards Somar with many twists and turns and a special beauty, and then

it enters Iraq and enters the city of Mandali, Iraq. In her book, Freya Stark mentioned the large fish of this river.

Another river in this area is the "Kanja Cham" river, which originates from the heights of Kabirkoh and after passing through Amirabad and Mehran, enters the territory of Iraq. "Changuleh" river originates from the heights of Kabirkoh and after irrigating the lands along its path, it enters the territory of Iraq and includes the "Baa Shahi" region of Iraq. Other rivers such as "Durich" and "Mimeh" and "Chighab" and "Gedarkhosh" rivers enter the territory of Iraq after draining agricultural lands on their way.

2 -The rivers in the catchment area of the Karkhe River, which originate from the heights east and northeast of Kabirkoh and flow towards the north and east of Kabirkoh, and these rivers mostly enter the watery Simreh [Simreh] river in the east of Kabirkoh after traveling a short distance. They are in the east of Ilam province.

The rivers that originate from Kabirkoh and other mountains in the east and northeast of Ilam and form the main branches of the Simre River in Ilam are: "Chazman", "Chennare", "Shirvan and Cherdavel", "Sheikh Makan" water, "Sikan River". ", "Zangvan water."

The most important and the most abundant river of Ilam is Simre, whose old name was "Okno" or "Oqno" and among the Greeks it was "Quaspes" or "Cheops". And after passing through Kangavar, Sahne and Biston, it reaches Kermanshah, and there it enters the province by receiving the "Qarasu" branch in the northeast of Ilam, and after passing through the east of Ilam with the name "Simre" with a northeast direction, it goes to the south. The west forms the border of Ilam province and Lorestan province, and in "Pol Dokhtar" region, it enters Khuzestan province by receiving the important branch of "Keshkan" and is known as "Karkheh" since then. In general, there are 13 rivers

with a capacity of 1.8 billion cubic meters of water per year in the geographical area of Ilam province.

Due to its location on the western slopes of the Zagros mountain range, Ilam is influenced by the climate of the region and the amount of atmospheric precipitation, and for this reason, the mountainous areas and heights of the north, northwest, northeast, and the great mountain areas are covered with vegetation. It is suitable. These forests are mainly among the forests of dry and semi-arid areas of the Zagros mountain range. The extent of the forests of Ilam is estimated to be about 500 thousand hectares. These forests are made up of different species, including: oak trees - which form the most vegetation in the province -, pistachios, mountain figs, wild cherries, hawthorns, etc. Forests and pastures of the province are very talented because of preventing erosion, absorbing moisture, meeting fuel needs, creating a balance in nature, creating a suitable place for the balance of animals, as well as medicinal, industrial and edible uses and environmental issues.

3-15 tourist attractions of the province

One of the most attractive provinces of Iran, which is very rich both in terms of natural attractions and historical attractions, is Ilam province. This province, which is located 710 km away from Tehran, has recently attracted the attention of domestic and foreign tourists as one of the most attractive poles because in this province, tourists can go to the mountains and nature, and in addition to visiting natural attractions such as Twin Lake, visit the historical attractions of the province as well. Some of the most important tourist attractions of the province will be mentioned below.

1- Badreh fennel gorge



This natural attraction is located in Ilam, in the foothills of Kabirkoh. This beautiful gorge extends from the side of the Ilam-Dare Shahr road and is a place for tourists to visit and have fun. During the past years, this gorge has been registered in the list of national natural monuments of the country. In addition to being very attractive for tourists, Razianeh Strait has research conditions for sciences such as: the study of earth science researchers, environment, hydrology.

2- Gol Gol (Assyrian petroglyph)



One of the old and historical works of Ilam is Gol Gol, which is located next to a village of the same name, 25 km from Ilam. The stone inscription of Gol Gol Malek Shahi is located on the wall of the mountain and belongs to the Assyrian era, which means it is 3 thousand years old! It is not written on this stone; There is a figure of an Assyrian soldier with his helmet and the moon and star above it, holding an arrow. In the lower part of this inscribed stone, several sentences are written with cuneiform patterns.

3- Planar cemetery



Chenar ancient cemetery is located in Chenar Bash district of Ilam and dates back to 1000 years BC. Several graves have been examined in this area, and according to the results of their investigation, it has been discovered that according to the custom of that time, the dead were buried in small and large vats, and inside the vats, objects and accessories. The deceased person is placed next to him.

4- Simre river



From the confluence of the Qarasu and Gamasiab rivers on the border of Ilam and Lorestan, the Simre river has emerged. This river extends to the end of Karkheh and is 650 km long. One of the most famous places in Ilam province is the historical Simre river because half of the history of Ilam is tied to the name of Simre. In this place, there is also the Simre dam, which has started to draw water for several months.

5- Siab Darwish lagoon



Siab Darwish Lagoon is located in the southwestern part of Malekshahi district and has an area of more than 4 hectares and a height of 2740 meters above sea level. This wetland has a minimum temperature of 14 degrees Celsius. Also, the average annual rainfall of this lagoon is more than 600 mm per year. Siab Darwish lagoon has the gift of constant water throughout the year. The shape of this lagoon is circular. This wetland is one of the summer resorts of Ilam.

6- Bat cave



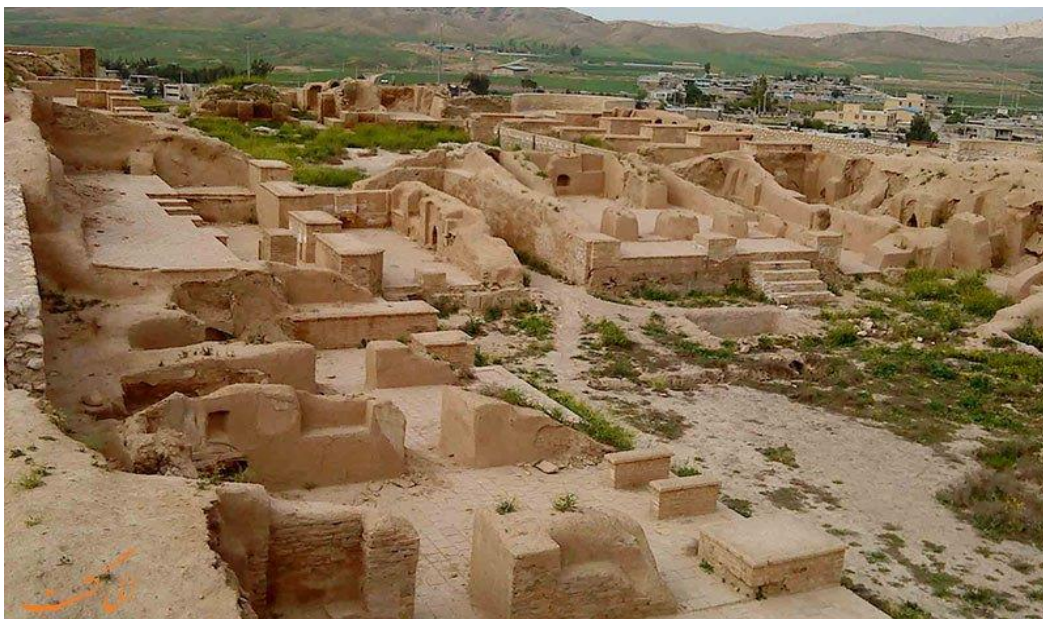
It is interesting to know that the bat cave located in Dehlaran is known as the only bat cave in the country. This cave, as one of the rare natural phenomena in Iran, is not well known to those interested in nature tourism and the attractions of Ilam province. Bat cave is 1 km away from Dehlaran hot springs. In this 256-meter cave, there are many species of broad-winged bats.

7- Twin Lake



Do Qulu Lake is one of the two lakes, Siah Gao and Abdanan, located near Abdanan city, and each of these two lakes is divided into upper and lower reaches. The depth of each reaches more than 20 meters. These two lakes are connected by a 10-meter channel

8- Mir Gholam Hashemi fortress



This fort belongs to the early Pahlavi period and is located in Hashemabad village in Dere Shahr city. There are many such castles in Ilam.

9- The capital of the Elamites



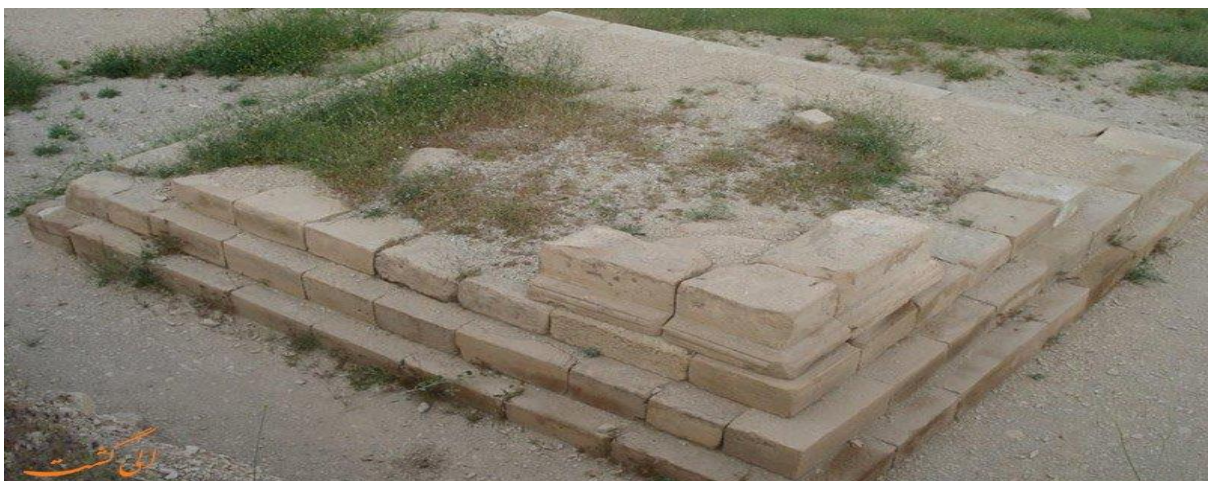
The valley of the city or the capital of the Elamites has been destroyed many times throughout history for various reasons, and then it has been rebuilt and settled. Since this area has been very important, among the factors that bring this importance, its destruction in different times can be due to the campaigns and war-mongering of the Assyrian and Arab armies. Some hypotheses state that the city valley that we know now was actually the place of the ancient city of Madakto, the capital of the Elamites in ancient times.

10- Kabir Kouh



In the nature of Ilam province, one of the characteristics that makes it popular and famous is that it is located in Kabir mountain. There are various animal and plant species in this mountain, which adds to the importance of this mountain. This famous mountain range has a length of 160 km from northwest to southeast of Ilam. The highest altitude in this mountain range is Varzin with a height of 3,62 meters above sea level. Kabir Kouh region has 20 thousand hectares of protected forest area.

11- Taq Shirin and Farhad



This romantic and literary arch, which is known as Shirin and Farhad arch, belongs to the Sasanian period. This arch is located in Ilam, Ivan city, Zarne district, Chehl Azari village and Tang Koushk. The structure of this building is made of a stone arch in a square shape. A small underground room is 320 cm long, 290 cm wide and 220 cm high. Other tourist attractions of the province include:

- The historical city of Asman Abad city
 - Imamzadeh Pir Hamzeh, Asmanabad city
 - Kol Kol Historical Cemetery, Kol Kol Hill 1, Kol Kol Hill 2 and Chaghaglan Hill of Asman Abad city
 - Cherivar and Bankol recreation area of Asmanabad city
 - Siagol fire temple
 - Imamzade Seyyed Salahuddin Mohammad
 - Abu Ghario Desert, DehIran
 - Behind Abdanan Castle
 - Tang Bahram Chubin
 - Takht Khan inscription
 - The ancient city of Sirvan
 - Talsam Khan cave
 - Qiran Castle
 - Governor's castle
- Falahati Palace
- Ghalaghiran mountain
 - Ilam Museum of Natural History
 - Cabbage village
 - Purple Gorge

-Manshet mountain

16 -Badra city

16-1 Historical background

In 1347, it was promoted from rural district to Badra district and urban district. Until 2012, Badreh was known as one of the four divisions of the city (Central Dereshahr, Abdanan, Badreh, and Majin) in the geographical area of Dereshahr city until 2012. In 1374, Abdanan district was separated from Dere Shahr city and turned into a city. Since the increase in communication between the people of this area and cities like Khorramshahr and Tehran, the desire to dress in the style of the Persian cities has increased, so that now a large number of women and men wear clothes similar to the clothes of the people of the Persian areas. But before, the clothes of this region were Kurdish. Although some old people still use Kurdish clothes.

Men wore hand-embroidered Kurdish trousers and used woolen threads instead of belts. The upper body was covered with a shirt or a kirdi (cross) and clothes called qava. (It is interesting to know that the word Qawa comes from the word Ka Wa, which is a kind of upper garment in Kurdistan). They put a felt hat on the head and tied a handkerchief on it, which is called lacek. Local handmade shoes were used as kelas for clogs. Among the local belts that were wrapped around the waist, we can also mention pajtan. But the beautiful and colorful Kurdish women's dress is as follows: women decorated the fabric of their trousers with colorful beads, which are called paynek. Bands were also made from relatively large zinc beads called palhela. Women had long shirts on which they wore waistcoats and kwelanja (kalanja is called sakhme in Oraman, and also as a coat that is similar to men, but more colorful and without pockets, which women call kilija) respectively. They were used for overcoats and coats and they were sewn from velvet with special decorations. Women covered their heads with cloth caps decorated with small colorful

beads and tied with a sarwan. Sarwan was made from three types of darhamal, which were called kat, gwelvani, and takari. Women adorned themselves with beaded necklaces called melenek and bracelets called dezenek, connected coins called ba nsarvan and earrings, xazma and rings.

16-2 Geographical situation

From the north, it is limited to a part of Shirvan and Cherdavel and Lorestan province, from the east to the city of Darre Shahr, from the south to the cities of Darra Shahr (Masbi), DehIran and Mehran, and from the west to the city of Ilam.

It is a mountainous region and its land is mostly hilly and rocky and has deep valleys. Badra district is in the east of Ilam province and includes two villages, Hindmini and Dostan. The Zagros mountain range, named Kabirkoh, extends in the northwest and southeast direction. Its water is supplied from the Sarha spring. The Garo river flows in the northwest-southeast direction and enters the Saimara river in Tang Kafir. Its types of vegetation include wild pistachio, oak, hawthorn and wild almond. Its main products are cereals, citrus fruits and rice. Its pottery is exported. It has weaving and tent weaving as handicrafts. Livestock breeding is common there. It has oil and gypsum mines. The main road from Khorram Abad to Andimeshk passes 46 kilometers east of its center. . Its inhabitants are Muslims and followers of the Twelver Shia religion and speak Lori. The Badra tribe lives there and Kurdish families have gradually settled there. According to the country divisions in 1316 AH, Badra was one of the districts of Ilam city and later became part of the city. In the national divisions of 1355, Badreh city has been recorded as having suburbs (its center: Dere Shahr) and Badre (its center is Abharbala). In the list of national divisions until the end of September 1365, Abdanan is also included in its divisions. In the country divisions of May 1373, Badreh is considered as one of

the districts of Dareh Shahr city. In the imposed war (beginning: 1359 AD), its settlements suffered a lot of damage.

17- The state of the tourism industry in Ilam province

Ilam province can gradually achieve the development of tourism infrastructure, but in this period of time when it needs to reach the necessary standards, it should not lose the opportunity to be a tourist because of the lack of facilities and regret the loss of the opportunity. to stay Therefore, the support of managers in this direction is very necessary in terms of material and spiritual.

According to the statistics and information registered in the country's cultural heritage organization, there are currently 1,25 one- to five-star hotels with 43,853 rooms and 106,994 beds, 525 apartment hotels with 10,225 rooms and 29,25 beds and 1,000 beds. And there are 500 guest houses with 2,801 rooms and 79,400 beds.

Among these, two-star hotels with 354 units have the highest number of density and building units; But three-star hotels have the largest accommodation capacity in the country, although there are 221 units with 11,853 rooms and 30,844 beds. Now 10 thousand 656 rooms with 25 thousand 823 beds also serve in the group of two star hotels.

One-star hotels, which are after three- and two-star hotels in terms of population, are 348 units with 8,98 rooms and 21,103 beds.

But five-star hotels, which are the most used in Iran's foreign tourism, have the least number of units, 23 hotels across the country with 4,756 rooms and 10,206 beds. Of course, in the statistics of the hotelier community, due to the inclusion of hotels in free zones, the number of five-star hotels across the country has been recorded as 27.

The number of four-star hotels is 81 units, which is only two units less than the statistics of the hotelier community. These hotels,

which are mostly used by foreign tourists after five stars, are serving with 7,499 rooms and 17,735 beds.

The price of these accommodation units in that group which is standardized, i.e. a number of about 100 hotels, is determined with a free tariff and usually based on the amount of supply and demand, that is why we sometimes encounter price differences in hotels of the same level, although the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization And the hotelier community has announced that they monitor the prices; But the price of hotels at the peak of travel tells a different story.

Although, according to the announcement of the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, hotel prices have not increased since last year, and according to the latest circular issued in the winter of 1991, hotels were only allowed to add 25% to their prices; But staying in a hotel is still considered one of the expensive services, and currently its rate is inconsistent with the economic conditions of a large segment of the society. This is an issue that the officials of the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization have also acknowledged, and the reason for this high price is the existence of some restrictions for providing services and only selling "beds for sleeping" in hotels.

The high cost of the country's hotels has caused these 215,419 beds, which is not a very significant number, for a country that reports millions of domestic and foreign trips and has the prospect of attracting 20 million foreign tourists, sometimes up to 50% in some seasons of the year. Leave empty.

The situation of hotels and accommodation in Ilam province is even worse than the general situation of the country. There are a total of 12 hotels in Ilam province, including one 3-star hotel, 7 2-star hotels, and 4 1-star hotels. There are stars. In total, including this number of hotels and the addition of 14 residential camps and 4 guest houses, the capacity of about 600 residential beds will be created for the province, which is a very small figure.

Apart from hotels and accommodation complexes, there are currently about 86 other tourism projects such as traditional canteens, eco-tourism establishments, leisure-tourism complexes, restaurants and roadside complexes, etc. under the supervision of the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism is active.

The fact is that today the taste and desire of tourists, especially foreign tourists from western countries and also tourists from big cities of the country, especially Tehran, is more towards those accommodations and entertainments that have more local and authentic regional color. In fact, the global competition in the field of creating luxury residences and complexes relying on modern entertainment and entertainment has become so difficult and expensive that it has practically made the field of competition for third world countries much more difficult than in the past. Creating hotels that have the ability to compete with their Western and Arab competitors is practically so expensive that it makes its construction uneconomical. In such a situation, relying on local and cultural abilities and potentials can be considered as a suitable solution to be present in the field of global competition to attract tourists. Therefore, the policy of the government and the cultural heritage organization is based on the use of cultural potentials and attractions of local and traditional life to attract tourists.

By relying on these potentials and of course combining it with modern entertainment, Julian tourism complex can attract a wider range of tourists and cover a wide range of tastes. Tourists in this complex can simultaneously experience the local and native life and enjoy local foods and products, as well as get to know local cultures, enjoy modern and contemporary entertainment and visit its unique sights.

18- Market analysis and forecasting the market needs of the plan

Checking the statistics shows the upward trend of European and American tourists entering Iran. The head of the Organization of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism says that the arrival of European tourists in the first quarter of this year has increased by 240% compared to the same period last year, and the approach of the 11th and 12th governments towards the development of tourism has ignited this positive atmosphere. Also, after the achievement of nuclear negotiations and de-escalation of tensions in the world diplomacy scene and the policy of expanding Iran's interaction with other countries, it has also announced a 400 percent increase in the arrival of American tourists to Iran.

With the increase in the arrival of foreign tourists to Iran, which, as it was said, is the result of various factors, including the government's policy, as well as the turmoil in the Middle East countries such as Egypt, Iraq, and Syria, the need to create infrastructure and tourist facilities to accommodate tourists can be felt more than ever. did

Considering that in the horizon of 1404 the country of Iran should receive 20 million tourists and earn 25 billion dollars from this way and considering that so far we have not progressed according to the plan and we have a lot of problems to reach this horizon. And there is a need for a lot of investment in this area, so that at least 400 5-star hotels should be built in the country so that we can have 20 million tourists. On this basis, the same amount and maybe twice as much, the creation of tourism infrastructure such as tourist complexes, restaurants, etc. is needed.

It can be pointed out with certainty that the lack of tourist centers is the most important obstacle for foreign tourists to visit Iran. Therefore, in order to welcome foreign tourists and since the

desire of the people of other countries to see Iran's tourist attractions has increased since last year, and since we are planning to host 20 million tourists, we should address the challenge of lack of suitable facilities and infrastructure. Tourism such as hotels, stylish and quality restaurants, tourist complexes, suitable and modern infrastructure of public transportation, etc., and this is an issue that even domestic tourists are suffering from.

In the meantime, besides the number of hotels and tourist places in the province did not meet the demands and the condition of roads and public transportation facilities and restaurants and coffee shops in the province are not worthy of welcoming foreign tourists and even one There is no modern and stylish tourist complex that can fill the time of the guests in proportion to the number of tourists, and in addition to domestic and foreign tourists, the existing complexes do not meet the needs of the people of the province. Especially since there is not even a single hotel or residence in Abdanan city. For this reason, the construction and establishment of tourism complexes with international standards and having facilities such as stylish and modern restaurants, accommodation and entertaining activities and a series of side activities with new facilities are necessary and necessary.

According to the statistics of tourists entering the province, both domestic and foreign, as well as the market forecast and the current state of hotels and tourist places in the province, it can be concluded that the number of hotels and accommodation beds in the province, as well as the tourism infrastructure of the province, are proportional to the amount There are no tourists entering the province. Also, considering that the occupancy rate of hotels in the province has increased significantly, it is necessary and necessary to build tourist complexes with complete ancillary facilities, so that based on the rate of arrival of domestic and foreign tourists to the province, at least five

should be built in the next five years. Complexes such as Ivan tourism complex should be built in the province.

Simultaneously with the creation of this entertainment-tourist complex with international standards, considering the increase in the number of tourists and their need to serve food in modern and stylish places, the creation of modern restaurants based on the latest methods of the world by providing new services that It should be considered for the dignity of tourists and people of the province.

In order to better investigate and analyze the market and considering the geographical location of the project and since road transport passengers can use this complex in addition to foreign and domestic tourists of the province, therefore the traffic condition of the route in addition to the statistics and The situation of tourists entering the province is taken into consideration.

19- Capabilities and features of the plan

In addition to the natural potential of the site and its surrounding environment, which gives the complex a beautiful appearance and splendor by creating favorable views and fresh green spaces, the spaces, facilities and equipment proposed for the complex can also be an effective factor in attracting and attending. tourists to this area and use its potential.

In this project, with the title of multi-purpose entertainment-tourism and welfare complex, as well as catering under the title of tourism complex, the aim is to meet the needs of the audience groups. For this reason, it is composed of parts that will mainly play the role of a recreational complex, primarily for foreign and Iranian tourists, and secondly for Elamite and native travelers and citizens. This center will be used as a place for reception and entertainment on all days, especially on holidays, so this plan, in addition to creating a background for pleasant joys, has the role of stimulating development for the region and even Ilam

province and its tourism industry. Also, one of the important capabilities of this plan is to provide the conditions to get familiar with the handicrafts of the province, to revive them, and to create experience of preparation and practical work for tourists.

For this purpose, sections in the plan are proposed which include the following in accordance with the needs of these groups.

1-19- Traditional dining room:



In order to welcome guests, a restaurant complex with a traditional atmosphere and using traditional architecture, as well as taking advantage of open, semi-open and closed spaces, with a total area of 150 square meters, has been planned, where a variety of local and Iranian dishes are served. Guests will be served. In addition to the closed space of the dining room, semi-

open spaces are considered with the use of pavilions to receive guests in the open air.

2-19- Coffee shop



Since the coffee shop is usually a gathering place for people away from the hustle and bustle of the house and a place for friends of the same age to chat, have fun

and have fun, in addition, coffee shops are a suitable place for business and business meetings in They are considered an informal environment. In this complex, a coffee shop with a modern design will be created in a place on a hill overlooking the Abdanan river with a great and eye-catching view. . The area considered for this coffee shop is 100 square meters.

19-3- Nomadic residence suites:

Nomadic residences: this category of residences are built using the tradition of making black nomadic tents of Ilam province, with a total of 500 square meters of 10 black boards of 50 meters. Of course, in order to cover all the needs of the residents, modern facilities will be installed in them to provide luxury and modern facilities to the tourists in addition to the nomadic life experience. The facilities of this section will include Wi-Fi internet, modern and sanitary toilets and bathrooms, and five-star services.



19-4- Modern accommodation suites:

In addition to the black tents that will be built based on the architecture of the traditional black tents of the province, 20 accommodation suites using modern structures will also be built in this complex to provide the services needed by those tourists who have the possibility or desire to use the traditional black tents. If they do not have it, provide it. In addition, 6 sanitary



springs along with 4 bathing springs have been considered to provide health services to tourists. The total area of this section is 800 square meters.

19-5-Residence with capri structure:

In order to create diverse accommodation spaces and provide suitable conditions to expand tourists' right to choose, 10 residences with capri structure will be created in this complex, each of these residences will welcome guests and tourists with complete facilities and traditional atmosphere. It should be noted that each of the apartments will have a bathroom and toilet as a separate unit. The total area of this part of the complex is expected to be 480 square meters.



19-6-Special entertainments

Among the other parts of this complex is the entertainment and recreation part, which actually includes the central and main part of the complex. We will continue to briefly introduce each section.

19-6-1 -Suspension bridge

Among the other services and entertainments that are planned for tourists in the nature tourism complex is the glass suspension

bridge. A suspension bridge is a bridge whose deck is suspended from suspended cables. The history of these types of bridges goes back to the early 19th century.

Such bridges have suspended cables between the towers, along with vertical suspended cables that support the weight of the deck. A suspension bridge can be thought of as if it were hanging from a string, the string prevents the ball from falling; But the ball swings easily. In suspension bridges, the cables support the weight of the bridge deck, but the bridge shows sensitivity and starts to move due to wind force and sudden movements of vehicles such as spiraling and sudden brakes.

One of the advantages of this type of bridge compared to other bridges is its very wide spans, which is why suspension bridges are built over busy waterways.

In this complex, the main attraction and feature of the complex is the suspension bridge with a span of nearly 300 meters, which will be built on the famous Kafri Gorge.



19-6-2 -Zip line and bungee jumping

In this complex, in order to respond to the needs of the users of the complex as well as to cover the needs of the people of Ilam and to generate more revenue for the complex, a zip line route and bungee jumping have been considered, which are among the most attractive and exciting modern entertainments. these entertainments, in addition to completing the entertainment services of the complex, will contribute significantly to the profitability and income generation of the complex.



20-Conclusion, market analysis and project profitability

As the investigation of the arrival of foreign tourists compared to the first 5 months of last year shows a twenty-five percent growth. The presence of foreign tourists in Iran cannot be seen only with statistics and figures, it is enough to observe museums and historical monuments and tourist cities, to see the strong presence of foreign tourists in Iran. In addition to foreign tourists, the desire of Iranian people to travel and explore as well as visit new places and lesser-known places in Iran has greatly increased in recent years, and the number of tourists, especially during holidays, has been very impressive.

Now, despite the increase in the number of tourists, both foreign and domestic, what is clear and obvious is that we are still facing problems in the field of tourism infrastructure, to the point that agents active in the field of tourist arrivals announce the cancellation of tourist tours due to the lack of facilities. . Even the cancellation of these tours has been approved by the head of the cultural heritage organization. Therefore, if the growth of tourist arrivals is going to be higher than the current situation, we will definitely not be able to meet the needs of tourists with the existing facilities because the tourism infrastructure is not ready in Iran yet. The most important of these infrastructures are suitable hotels and residences, tourist complexes, stylish and modern restaurants, as well as inter-city and intra-city transportation systems.

According to the statements of the Supreme Leader regarding the resistance economy, the tourism industry can fulfill its role in the field of resistance economy, especially in the field of employment and foreign exchange. Therefore, it is necessary to create accommodation, tourism and recreational facilities, hotels and handicraft workshops with the support of the private sector through the National Development Fund and granting facilities.

The variety of activities related to the tourism industry has caused the prosperity of this sector to create high economic effects for the country's economy compared to other economic sectors. In addition, studies have shown that the development of this industry has an effective role in reducing unemployment, as well as improving distribution and increasing government revenues. Also, the implementation of this project will have significant effects for Ilam province and especially for the people of Ivan city, the most important of which are:

- Attracting tourists and booming the tourism industry in Ilam Province and especially in Badreh
- Raising the level of social welfare through increasing people's income
- Reducing unemployment in the city through direct and indirect job creation

With the review and studies done regarding the status of the plan as well as the statistics of the arrival of foreign and domestic tourists and the market forecast, it is quite clear and clear that the need to create the infrastructure of this industry should increase day by day. Also, based on the twenty-year vision horizon, in 1404 or 2025, Iran should have 20 million tourists with 25 billion dollars in income. In order to achieve this goal, the existing 109 4 and 5 star hotels should be increased to 400 hotels, which means that in the next 8 years, we should create 40 to 45 new hotels of this kind every year. It is not necessary to remember that along with the improvement of this important index, other sectors, from transportation infrastructure to increasing the number of other tourism infrastructures such as tourism complexes, are also absolutely necessary.

According to the survey conducted and the results of this research, it can be said that the establishment of a recreational-tourism complex in the province and especially in Badreh city is absolutely necessary due to the high potential of this city and

according to the needs of the market, it is technically justified. and with the implementation of this project and the additional capabilities of the project, it is possible to increase the tourism capabilities of the city and also create suitable employment.

Chapter two

Financial review of the construction plan

Badre glass suspension bridge recreation-tourism complex

Performer:

**General Directorate of Cultural
Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts of
Ilam Province**

General Department of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts of Ilam Province	executor of plan
General tourism complex	Design products
30000	Required land area
2,600	The area under the building
1,158,233	The fixed cost of the plan is required
389,225	Current cost of the plan
46,728	Working capital required
1,204,962	Total plan investment
How to fund the plan	
336,992	Previous and new applicant investment
867,969	Investment bank
830,587	Long-term facilities
37,383	Short term facilities
37	Project workers
738,000	Annual plan income on average
36.27	Production at the break-even point
28.58%	Project Return Rate (IRR)
3.56	Return on investment per year
\$ 265,187.34	Net present value (NPV) (with a 20% discount rate)
Ilam Province - Badreh City - Kafri Strait Region	The address of the place of execution of the plan
Helping to produce in the tourism service sector	The purpose of implementing the plan

Bank facility(\$)	brought by the applicant(\$)	The applicant's income percentage	New investment(\$)	Previous investment(\$)	Total investment(\$)	Description
0		100	0	120,000	120,000	ground
679,200	169,800	20	849,000	0	849,000	Building and landscaping
14,211	3,553	20	17,764	0	17,764	Pre-operation costs
3,200	800	20	4,000	0	4,000	Office equipment (20 to 30 percent of the cost of the office building)
97,182	24,295	20	121,477	0	121,477	equipment and machinery
26,176	6,544	20	32,720	0	32,720	General equipment and facilities
10,618	2,654	20	13,272	0	13,272	Unforeseen expenses
830,587	207,647		1,038,233	120,000	1,158,233	total
37,383	9,346	20	46,728	0	46,728	Working capital
867,969	216,992		1,084,962	120,000	1,204,962	total

Total value(\$)	Unit value(\$)	Technical Specifications	area m2	Description
120000	4	agricultural land	30000	ground

Total value(\$)	Unit value(\$)	Technical Specifications	area	Description	Row
36,000	240	Using permanent structures and using Iranian architectural forms	150	Traditional coffee shop and canteen	1
240,000	300	20 residential suite units that are built on the slope	800	Traditional accommodation suites	2
10,000	40	10 accommodation units using the Kapri structure	250	Capri suites	3
20,000	40	Nomadic accommodation using 10 blackboards of nomadic tents, each with an area of 50 square meters.	500	Nomadic residence	4
360,000	1,200	Construction of a glass bridge with a span of 300 meters and a middle drop of 25 meters along with steel cables, double-sided masts and 20 mm thick anti-scratch transparent laminate as a glass floor.	300	Glass suspension bridge facility	5
42,000	140	Construction of a zip line with a span of 300 meters using steel cable and cable holders on both sides.	300	Zip line and bungee jumping structure	۶
48,000	160	Security building, restroom, ticket office, collection management, warehouse, silo, carpentry workshop, traditional bakery, etc.	300	Side buildings	۷
756,000			2,600	Total	

Total value(\$)	Unit value(\$)	Technical Specifications	area	Description	Row
30,000	1	Leveling and dismantling of old buildings and planting and collecting waste in the ground	30,000	Land improvement	1
30,000	10	Sub-base, foundation and asphalt	3,000	Parking	2
3,000	30	Including 10 platforms and 20 pavilions	100	Construction of platforms and pavilions	3
10,000	5	Lawn work, tree planting, creating footpaths	2000	Green space and landscaping	4
20,000	20	Enclosing the area with a wall	1000	Walling of the area	5
93,000	Total				

Total value(\$)	Unit value(\$)	Technical Specifications	the amount of	Description	Row
4,000	4,000	For use in coffee shops	1	coffee maker	1
300	300	For use in coffee shops	1	soft drink maker	2
1,000	1,000	For use in coffee shops	1	Dishwashing and toppings	3
640	640	For use in coffee shops	1	Standing double pan fryer	4
2,760	2,760	For use in coffee shops	1	Kentucky industrial machine	5
240	240	For use in coffee shops	1	90 cm flat oil and charcoal grill	6
640	640	For use in coffee shops	1	Fast food refrigerator	7
320	320	For use in coffee shops	1	Drinks fridge	8
280	280	For use in coffee shops	1	Cast iron frying oven	9
1,240	1,240	For use in coffee shops	1	Two-story rail pizza oven	10
460	460	For use in coffee shops	1	food warmer	11
280	280	For use in coffee shops	1	Industrial rail toaster	12
660	660	For use in coffee shops	1	Industrial microwave oven	13
1,000	1,000	For use in coffee shops	1	Fast food kitchen equipment	14
1,600	80	For use in coffee shops	20	Table	15
2,400	30	For use in coffee shops	80	the chair	16
797	16	For use in restaurants	50	Service of 20 Chinese cloths	17
36	1	For use in restaurants	50	glass	18

15	0	For use in restaurants	50	cooking sauce	19
20	0	For use in restaurants	50	salt sprinkler	20
30	0	For use in restaurants	100	Spoon	21
50	1	For use in restaurants	50	sugarcane	22
250	5	For use in restaurants	50	12-piece fruit knife and fork	23
4	0	For use in restaurants	10	wipe the table	24
60	1	For use in restaurants	50	napkin holder	25
200	4	For use in restaurants	50	small tray	26
15	2	For use in restaurants	10	Wood-porcelain design coaster	27
212	11	For use in restaurants	20	Simple steel kettle	28
300	6	For use in restaurants	50	tablecloth	29
200	4	For use in restaurants	50	Ordinary glass vase	30
70	7	For use in restaurants	10	Large steel tray	31
5,000	100	For use in restaurants	50	Table	32
7,200	36	For use in restaurants	200	the chair	33
735	15	For use in restaurants	50	Hall curtains	34
6,000	6,000	For use in restaurants	1	Interior decoration	35
225	225	For use in restaurants	1	Sound equipment	36
690	690	For use in restaurants	1	lighting	37

1,100	220	For use in the kitchen	5	Industrial gas stove	38
276	138	For use in the kitchen	2	Graded heater	39
840	420	For use in the kitchen	2	80-liter industrial 4 basin fryer	40
1,000	200	For use in the kitchen	5	Hood - galvanized with 2 suction fans	41
200	40	For use in the kitchen	5	Percy aluminum pot	42
26	5	For use in the kitchen	5	Colander	43
20	4	For use in the kitchen	5	skimmer	44
20	4	For use in the kitchen	5	big ladle	45
8	2	For use in the kitchen	5	small ladle	46
12	2	For use in the kitchen	5	spice jar	47
80	16	For use in the kitchen	5	Container - two floors with glazed iron can	48
250	50	For use in the kitchen	5	Closet- (to store clothes and small items and spices)	49
2,100	2,100	For use in the kitchen	1	Cold storage equipment	50
10	10	For use in the kitchen	1	First aid box	51
840	280	Cleaning equipment	3	Bosch industrial vacuum cleaner	52
900	300	Cleaning equipment	3	Industrial polisher	53
1,340	1,340	Cleaning equipment	1	Scrubber (washer, double suction)	54
1,240	124	Cleaning equipment	10	Bucket and hand wash	55

154	7	Cleaning equipment	22	trash bin	56
471	236	Cleaning equipment	2	Accommodation service trolley	57
140	70	Cleaning equipment	2	Dirty textiles trolley	58
3,440	3,440	Dish washing equipment	1	Dishwasher (with a capacity of 1200 plates per hour)	59
4	4	Dish washing equipment	1	Faucet for dishwasher	60
17	17	Dish washing equipment	1	Types of dishwasher baskets	61
272	68	Food serving equipment	4	3 round steel trolley	62
336	84	Food serving equipment	4	public trolley	63
160	80	Storage equipment	2	4-tier steel wall shelf for dishes	64
20	10	Storage equipment	2	Rice storage platform	65
160	80	Storage equipment	2	Storage shelf for Italian dishes and ingredients	66
74	37	Storage equipment	2	Steel bean storage barrel	67
28	14	Storage equipment	2	Containers for storing spices	68
20	10	Storage equipment	2	Wheeled trash can	69
10	10	First aid center	1	Emergency equipment	70

7,000	7,000	The pool equipment includes automatic chlorination of the water purification system, shoe racks and changing rooms and...	1	All facilities and equipment of the pool	71
1,600	80	Accommodation equipment	20	Single bed	72
2,400	120	Accommodation equipment	20	Double bed	73
3,580	179	Accommodation equipment	20	Small refrigerator	74
2,240	112	Accommodation equipment	20	32 inch TV	75
1,200	60	Accommodation equipment	20	Wall TV table	76
3,120	156	Accommodation equipment	20	closet	77
1,720	86	Accommodation equipment	20	6 meter carpet	78
1,200	60	Accommodation equipment	20	Mattresses, sheets and pillows	79
880	44	Accommodation equipment	20	Hair dryer and bathroom set (towels, etc.)	80
600	30	Accommodation equipment	20	Trash cans, ashtrays, signs, etc.	81
800	40	Accommodation equipment	20	Card smart door lock	82
5,800	290	Accommodation equipment	20	Furniture set for 4 people	83
480	24	Accommodation equipment	20	the chair	84

1,200	60	Accommodation equipment	20	make up table	85
80	4	Accommodation equipment	20	flower pot	86
10,000	1,000	Nomad accommodation equipment	10	Nomad accommodation equipment	87
20,000	2,000	Capri accommodation equipment	10	Capri suites equipment	88
1,600	160	Complete series	10	Burglar closed circuit camera	89
480	48	Complete series	10	Fire extinguishers	90
121,477	Total				

Total value(\$)	Unit value(\$)	Technical Specifications	Description	Row
12,000	12,000	32 amp three-phase electricity with transformer, switchboard, wiring and area lighting	Power branch	1
120	60	2 fixed telephone lines	calling	2
600	600	From piped city water	branching of water	3
20,000	20,000	including cooler, fan coil, chiller and...	Cooling, heating and safety devices	4
32,720	Total			

Conductor: General Directorate of
Cultural Heritage, Tourism and
Handicrafts of Ilam province

Before operation

Kafiri Strait glass suspension bridge complex

Total value(\$)	Description
5,000	Costs of plan preparation, consultant, license acquisition, registration fees, bank contracts
2,554	Personnel training cost (2% of annual salary)
178	Start-up cost (15 days of water and electricity costs, fuel and raw materials)
10,032	Unpredicted before production
17,764	Total

yearly(\$)	Monthly salary(\$)	Number	Description
3,600	300	1	the manager
12,000	200	5	staff
36,000	200	15	service worker
7,200	300	2	Chef
9,600	200	4	Residence manager
9,600	200	4	Responsible for the suspension bridge
9,600	200	4	Responsible for zip line and bungee jumping
3,840	160	2	Guard
91,440		37	Total
15,240	Rewards		
21,031	Employer's share insurance premium 23%		
127,711	Total salary paid		

Total value(\$)	Unit value(\$)	Annual consumption	daily consumption	Description
19,800	3	6,600	20	Iranian rice/kg
9,240	1.4	6,600	20	Ingredients for cooking soup / kg
46,200	7	6,600	20	Stew ingredients / kg
19,800	0.3	66,000	200	Types of drinks / quantity
3,000	3,000	-		Raw materials used in coffee shops
4,950	0.3	16,500	50	Hygienic and disinfectant materials / liter
4,000	4,000	-		Stationery and office supplies
2,000	2,000	-		Other accessories
108,990	Total			

Conductor: General Directorate of
Cultural Heritage, Tourism and
Handicrafts of Ilam province

Energy

Kafiri Strait glass suspension bridge complex

Total value(\$)	Unit value(\$)	Annual consumption	the unit	Description
3,780	3	1,350,000	kilowatt hours	Electricity
364	8	45,500	cubic meter	Water
126	3	42,000	cubic meter	gas
1	0.084	12,000	minutes	Phone
4,271	Total			

Conductor: General Directorate of
Cultural Heritage, Tourism and
Handicrafts of Ilam province

Unforeseen

Kafiri Strait glass suspension bridge complex

108,990	Raw material
127,711	personnel
4,271	Fuel and energy
24,466	Repairs
265,438	Sum of the above values
13,272	Unpredicted (5%)

Repairs		Depreciation		Description
Amount(\$)	Percent	Amount(\$)	Percent	
15,120	2	37,800	5	Building and landscaping
6,074	5	12,148	10	equipment and machinery
3,272	10	3,272	10	Public facilities
0	0	5,862	33	Pre-operational costs
0	0	160	20	office supplies
0	0	1,327	10	unexpected
24,466		60,569	Total	

Total value(\$)	Description	Row
18,165	Raw materials and packaging (2 months supply of raw materials)	1
21,285	Salaries of employees (2 months of salary expenses)	2
178	Salary (15 days of water, electricity and fuel costs and repairs)	3
7,100	Other current expenses	4
46,728	Total	

fifth year(\$)	forth year(\$)	third year(\$)	second year(\$)	first year(\$)	Description
159,572	145,066	131,878	119,889	108,990	Raw material
186,982	169,984	154,531	140,482	127,711	personnel
6,253	5,685	5,168	4,698	4,271	Fuel and energy
35,820	32,564	29,604	26,912	24,466	Repairs
19,431	17,665	16,059	14,599	13,272	Unforeseen 5 percent
4,081	3,710	3,372	3,066	2,787	Administrative and sales fee (1% of the above items)
60,803	55,276	50,250	45,682	41,529	The cost of financial facilities (5% of the fixed capital loan amount)
3,040	2,764	2,513	2,284	2,076	Unit insurance cost (two per thousand fixed capital)
88,679	80,617	73,289	66,626	60,569	Depreciation
5,202	4,729	4,299	3,908	3,553	Consumption cost before operation (20% of the costs before operation)
569,864	518,058	470,962	428,147	389,225	total

Total value(\$)	Unit value per day(\$)	Number of people per year	Number of people per day	Description
60,000	10.00	6,000	20	Income from modern suites with food service
18,000	6.00	3,000	10	Income from capri suites with food service
30,000	2.00	15,000	50	Income from nomadic accommodation with food service
120,000	1.60	75,000	250	Income from coffee shop
300,000	4.00	75,000	250	Income from the traditional canteen
150,000	2.00	75,000	250	Income from the glass suspension bridge
60,000	2.00	30,000	100	Income from zip line and bungee jumping
738,000	Total			

fifth year(\$)	forth year(\$)	(\$)third year	(\$)second year	(\$)first year	Description
1,080,506	982,278	892,980	811,800	738,000	Income
Is deducted					
569,864	518,058	470,962	428,147	389,225	Current costs
510,642	464,220	422,018	383,653	348,775	Operating cash surplus
Is deducted					
60,569	60,569	60,569	60,569	60,569	Depreciation
is meant					
450,073	403,651	361,449	323,084	288,206	Non-special interest
450,073	403,651	361,449	323,084	288,206	special net profit

Cash flow statement

fifth year(\$)	forth year(\$)	(\$)third year	(\$)second year	(\$)first year	Description
450,073	403,651	361,449	323,084	288,206	Special profit or loss
will be returned					
60,569	60,569	60,569	60,569	60,569	Depreciation
510,642	464,220	422,018	383,653	348,775	Cash result of operations
Bank facilities (the term of civil participation is 5 years with a rate of 12 percent)					
0	0	0	0	830,587	Civil partnership
0	0	0	0	37,383	Installment sales of raw materials
Applicant investment					
0	0	0	0	207,647	Civil partnership
0	0	0	0	9,346	Installment sales of raw materials
0	0	0	0	120,000	Other investments of the applicant
510,642	464,220	422,018	383,653	1,553,737	Collection of resources
0	0	0	0	1,167,579	Capital expenditures
Payment of the principal of the bank facility					
166,117	166,117	166,117	166,117	166,117	Conversion installment sales
19,934	39,868	59,802	79,736	99,670	Share interest of the bank
0	0	0	0	37,383	Installment sales of raw materials
0	0	0	0	4,486	Profit from the installment sale of raw materials
0	0	0	0	0	harvest
324,590	258,234	196,098	137,799	78,502	cash surplus
995,224	670,633	412,399	216,301	78,502	Accumulated cash surplus

fixed cost		Variable cost		total cost(\$)	Description of the cost
Percent	the amount of	Percent	the amount of		
0	0	100	108,990	108,990	Raw materials and packaging
65	83,012	35	44,699	127,711	salary
20	854	80	3,417	4,271	energy
20	4,893	80	19,573	24,466	repair and maintenance
0	0	100	2,787	2,787	Administration and sales
100	41,529	0	0	41,529	Financial facilities
100	2,076	0	0	2,076	Unit insurance
100	60,569	0	0	60,569	depreciation
100	3,553	0	0	3,553	Consumption before use
15	1,991	85	11,281	13,272	unexpected
	198,478		190,747		total

Conductor: General Directorate of
Cultural Heritage, Tourism and
Handicrafts of Ilam province

return on investment

Kafiri Strait glass suspension bridge complex

198,478	Fixed costs
190,747	Variable costs
738,000	total sales
1,204,962	Fixed investment
288,206	special net profit
36.27	Percentage of sales at the break-even point
3.56	Return period

fifth year(\$)	forth year(\$)	third year(\$)	second year(\$)	first year(\$)	Description
financial					
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	ground
679,200	721,650	764,100	806,550	849,000	Building and landscaping
19,632	22,904	26,176	29,448	32,720	facilities
72,886	85,034	97,182	109,330	121,477	Equipment
80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	400,000	Furniture and supplies
0	0	0	11,902	17,764	Pre-operational costs
7,963	9,290	10,618	11,945	13,272	miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses 5%
19,934	59,802	119,604	199,341	299,011	Profit during participation
46,728	46,728	46,728	46,728	46,728	Working capital
324,590	258,234	196,098	137,799	78,502	cash surplus
1,370,934	1,483,643	1,620,507	1,793,043	1,978,474	Total assets
Debt					
Bank facilities					
0	166,117	332,235	498,352	664,469	Installment sale in civil partnership
0	0	0	0	0	Installment sales of raw materials
1,370,934	1,317,526	1,288,272	1,294,690	1,314,005	special value
1,370,934	1,483,643	1,620,507	1,793,043	1,978,474	debt collection

fifth year(\$)	forth year(\$)	third year(\$)	second year(\$)	first year(\$)	Description
1,080,506	982,278	892,980	811,800	738,000	Income
569,864	518,058	470,962	428,147	389,225	Total current expenses
510,642	464,220	422,018	383,653	348,775	benefits
0	0	0	0	1,158,233	minus the initial investment
510,642	464,220	422,018	383,653	-809,458	Result

NPV at a rate of 35%	NPV at a rate of 45%
-809,458	-809458.1354
383,653	383652.724
422,018	422017.9964
464,220	464219.7961
510,642	510641.7757
\$36,078.15	\$-52,661.80

IRR	28.58%
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\$265,187.34	NPV with a discount rate of 20%
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SUMMARY SHEET

Project title:	Kafri Strait Glass Hanging Bridge Tourism Complex
Project description:	Creating a large tourism complex on the edge of the Simre Dam in Badreh The complex includes: A traditional canteen and coffee shop building with an area of approximately 150 square meters The residential section includes the construction of 20 residential suites with a total area of 800 square meters Nomadic accommodation suites including 10 black tents with a total area of 500 square meters Capri accommodation suites with an area of 250 square meters Glass suspension bridge structure with a span of 300 meters Zip line and bungee jumping structure The service department includes the prayer house, restrooms, staff room, etc., with an area of 300 square meters Car parking with an area of 3000 square meters Green space, access roads, water feature, etc., with an area of 3000 square meters
Date and time:	spring 2023
Project classification:	New project
Construction phase:	01/2024 - 12/2024
Length:	1 years
Production phase:	01/2025 - 12/2034
Length:	10 years
Accounting currency:	Dollar (\$)
Units:	Absolute
Local currency:	Dollar (\$)

INVESTMENT COSTS

	Total construction	Total production	Total investment
Total fixed investment costs	1,136,469.00	0.00	1,136,469.00
Total pre-production expenditures	190,422.15	0.00	190,422.15
<i>Pre-production expenditures (net of interest)</i>	58,082.00	0.00	58,082.00
<i>Interest</i>	132,340.15	0.00	132,340.15
Increase in net working capital	0.00	8,511.46	8,511.46
TOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS	1,326,891.15	8,511.46	1,335,402.60

SOURCES OF FINANCE

	Total construction	Total production	Total inflow
Total equity capital	496,304.45	9,345.70	505,650.15
<i>Foreign</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Local</i>	496,304.45	9,345.70	505,650.15
Total long-term loans	830,586.70	0.00	830,586.70
<i>Foreign</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Local</i>	830,586.70	0.00	830,586.70
Total short-term loans	0.00	37,382.70	37,382.70
<i>Foreign</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Local</i>	0.00	37,382.70	37,382.70
Accounts payable	0.00	3,666.92	3,666.92
TOTAL SOURCES OF FINANCE	1,326,891.15	50,395.32	1,377,286.47

INCOME AND COSTS, OPERATIONS

	First year 2025	Reference year 2025	Last year 2034
SALES REVENUE	1,549,800.00	1,549,800.00	1,202,124.23

E107 - Construction - Automatic equity generated due to lack of funds!

SUMMARY SHEET

Factory costs	720,746.40	720,746.40	976,180.41
Administrative overhead costs	4,567.20	4,567.20	5,384.61
OPERATING COSTS	725,313.60	725,313.60	981,565.02
Depreciation	63,329.26	63,329.26	44,444.93
Financial costs	97,028.31	97,028.31	0.00
TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS	885,671.17	885,671.17	1,026,009.95
Marketing costs	6,410.10	6,410.10	11,274.97
COSTS OF PRODUCTS	892,081.27	892,081.27	1,037,284.92
Interest on short-term deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00
GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	657,718.73	657,718.73	164,839.32
Extraordinary income	0.00	0.00	0.00
Extraordinary loss	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00
GROSS PROFIT	657,718.73	657,718.73	164,839.32
Investment allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00
TAXABLE PROFIT	657,718.73	657,718.73	164,839.32
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET PROFIT	657,718.73	657,718.73	164,839.32

RATIOS

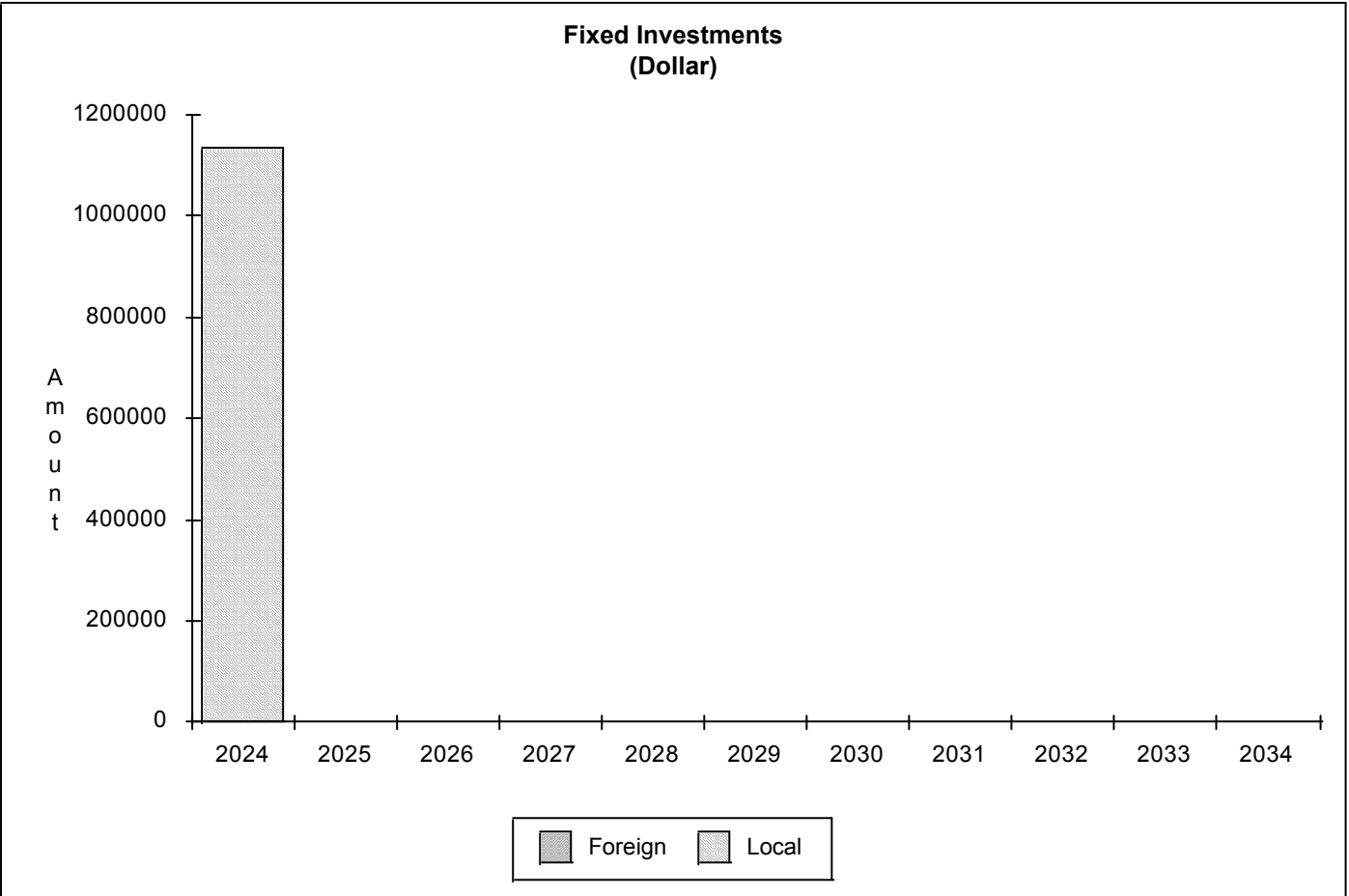
Net Present Value of Total Capital Invested	at 20.00%	718,796.63
Internal rate of return on investment (IRR)	42.87%	
Modified IRR on investment	25.94%	
Net Present Value of Total Equity Capital Invested	at 25.00%	548,820.98
Internal rate of return on equity (IRRE)	73.20%	
Modified IRRE on equity	34.48%	
Net present values discounted to	01/2024	

FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS - TOTAL				
Dollar				
	Total construction	Total production	2024	2025
Land purchase	120,000.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00
Site preparation and development	93,000.00	0.00	93,000.00	0.00
Civil works, structures and buildings	756,000.00	0.00	756,000.00	0.00
Machinery and equipment	121,477.00	0.00	121,477.00	0.00
Auxiliary and service equipment	32,720.00	0.00	32,720.00	0.00
Environmental protection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incorporated fixed assets (project overheads)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingencies	13,272.00	0.00	13,272.00	0.00
TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS	1,136,469.00	0.00	1,136,469.00	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS - TOTAL				
Dollar				
	2026	2027	2028	2029
Land purchase	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Site preparation and development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Civil works, structures and buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machinery and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Auxiliary and service equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Environmental protection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incorporated fixed assets (project overheads)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS - TOTAL				
Dollar				
	2030	2031	2032	2033
Land purchase	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Site preparation and development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Civil works, structures and buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machinery and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Auxiliary and service equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Environmental protection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incorporated fixed assets (project overheads)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS - TOTAL	
Dollar	
	2034
Land purchase	0.00
Site preparation and development	0.00
Civil works, structures and buildings	0.00
Machinery and equipment	0.00
Auxiliary and service equipment	0.00
Environmental protection	0.00
Incorporated fixed assets (project overheads)	0.00
Contingencies	0.00
TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT COSTS	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00



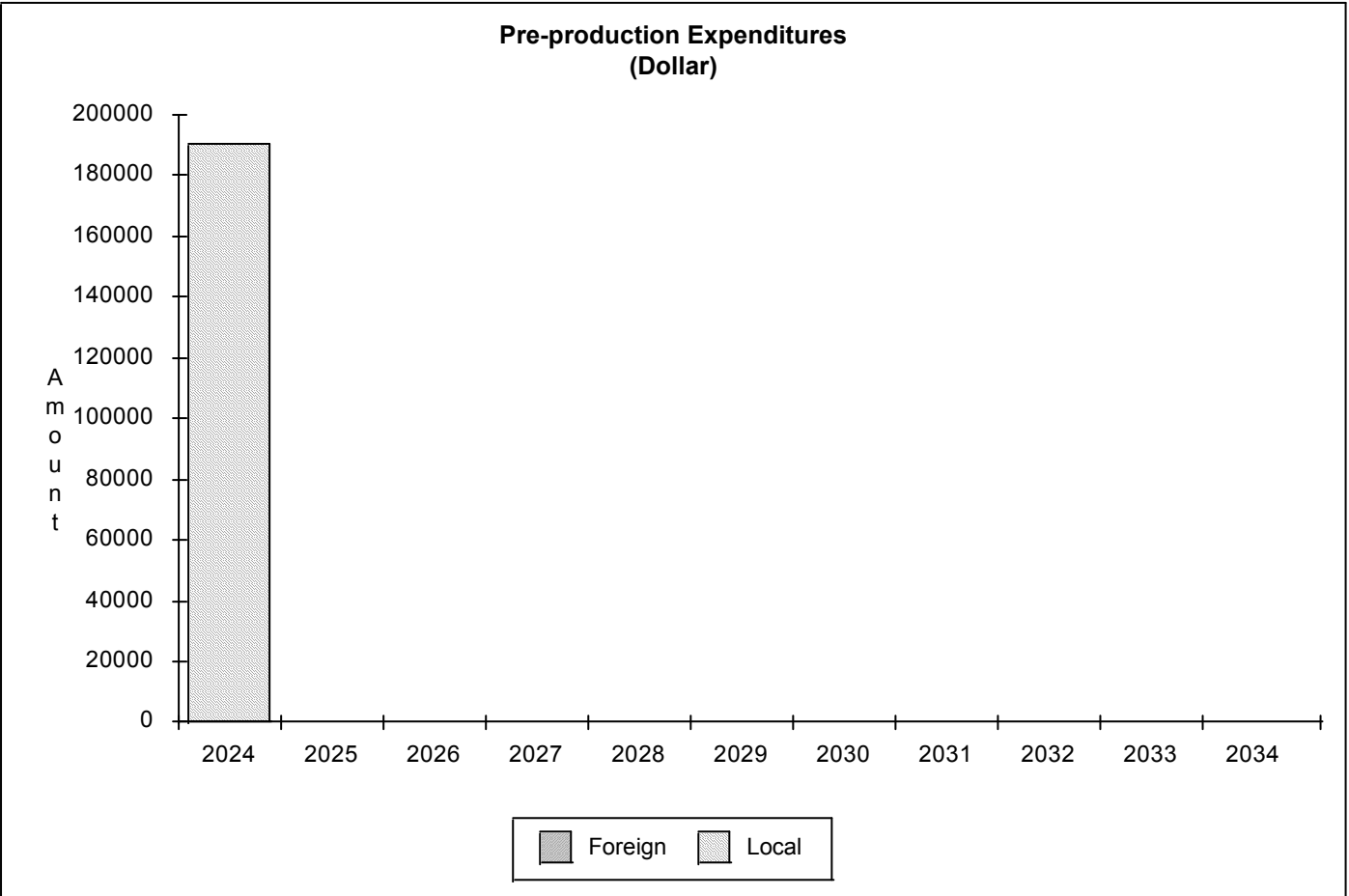
	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	1,136,469.00
2025	0.00	0.00
2026	0.00	0.00
2027	0.00	0.00
2028	0.00	0.00
2029	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00
2031	0.00	0.00
2032	0.00	0.00
2033	0.00	0.00
2034	0.00	0.00

PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES - TOTAL				
Dollar				
	Total construction	Total production	2024	2025
Pre-investment studies	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
Detailed engineering, contracting	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
office supplies	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
The cost of financial facilities (5% of the fixed capit	41,529.00	0.00	41,529.00	0.00
Consumption cost before operation (20% of the costs bef	3,553.00	0.00	3,553.00	0.00
Pre-production expenditures (net of interest)	58,082.00	0.00	58,082.00	0.00
Interest	132,340.15	0.00	132,340.15	0.00
TOTAL PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES	190,422.15	0.00	190,422.15	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES - TOTAL				
Dollar				
	2026	2027	2028	2029
Pre-investment studies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detailed engineering, contracting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
office supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The cost of financial facilities (5% of the fixed capit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Consumption cost before operation (20% of the costs bef	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pre-production expenditures (net of interest)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES - TOTAL				
Dollar				
	2030	2031	2032	2033
Pre-investment studies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detailed engineering, contracting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
office supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The cost of financial facilities (5% of the fixed capit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Consumption cost before operation (20% of the costs bef	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pre-production expenditures (net of interest)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES - TOTAL	
Dollar	
	2034
Pre-investment studies	0.00
Detailed engineering, contracting	0.00
office supplies	0.00
The cost of financial facilities (5% of the fixed capit	0.00
Consumption cost before operation (20% of the costs bef	0.00
Pre-production expenditures (net of interest)	0.00
Interest	0.00
TOTAL PRE-PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES	0.00
Foreign share (%)	0.00

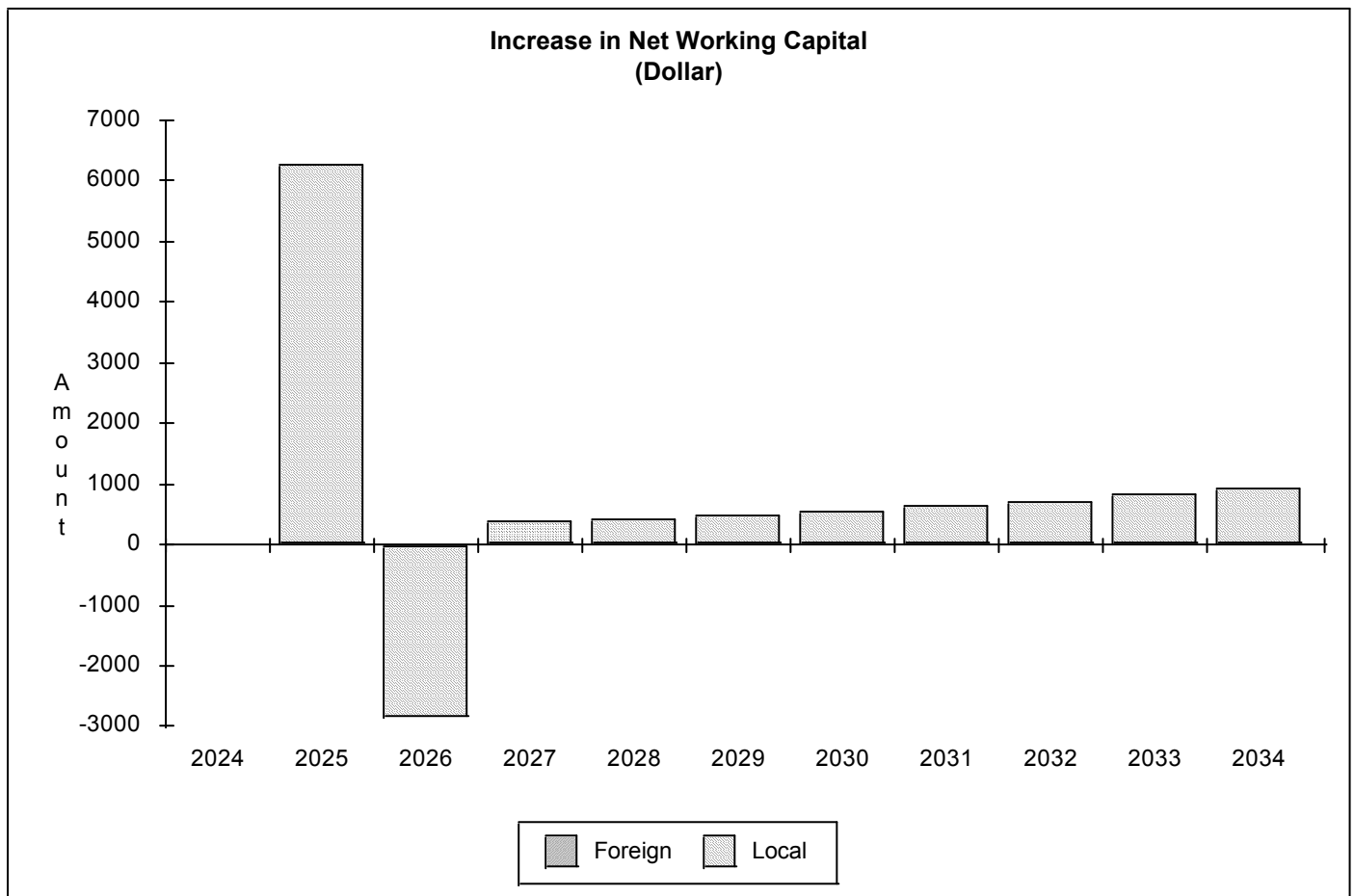


	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	190,422.15
2025	0.00	0.00
2026	0.00	0.00
2027	0.00	0.00
2028	0.00	0.00
2029	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00
2031	0.00	0.00
2032	0.00	0.00
2033	0.00	0.00
2034	0.00	0.00

NET WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	Coefficient of turnover	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total inventory	0.00	0.00	4,710.17	2,607.60	2,892.97
Accounts receivable	0.00	0.00	2,288.09	1,268.14	1,408.94
Cash-in-hand	360.00	0.00	1,321.42	734.26	818.82
CURRENT ASSETS	0.00	0.00	8,319.68	4,610.01	5,120.73
Accounts payable	0.00	0.00	2,034.49	1,125.46	1,251.60
CURRENT LIABILITIES	0.00	0.00	2,034.49	1,125.46	1,251.60
TOTAL NET WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	0.00	0.00	6,285.19	3,484.55	3,869.13
INCREASE IN NET WORKING CAPITAL	0.00	0.00	6,285.19	-2,800.64	384.58
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NET WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Total inventory	3,215.61	3,580.57	3,993.58	4,461.18	4,990.83
Accounts receivable	1,568.76	1,750.24	1,956.40	2,190.68	2,457.04
Cash-in-hand	916.02	1,027.76	1,156.23	1,303.91	1,473.70
CURRENT ASSETS	5,700.39	6,358.57	7,106.20	7,955.78	8,921.56
Accounts payable	1,393.57	1,554.78	1,737.92	1,946.04	2,182.65
CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,393.57	1,554.78	1,737.92	1,946.04	2,182.65
TOTAL NET WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	4,306.83	4,803.79	5,368.29	6,009.74	6,738.92
INCREASE IN NET WORKING CAPITAL	437.69	496.97	564.50	641.45	729.18
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NET WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS - TOTAL		
Dollar		
	2033	2034
Total inventory	5,591.02	6,271.43
Accounts receivable	2,759.96	3,104.59
Cash-in-hand	1,668.90	1,893.32
CURRENT ASSETS	10,019.87	11,269.35
Accounts payable	2,451.74	2,757.89
CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,451.74	2,757.89
TOTAL NET WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	7,568.13	8,511.46
INCREASE IN NET WORKING CAPITAL	829.22	943.32
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00

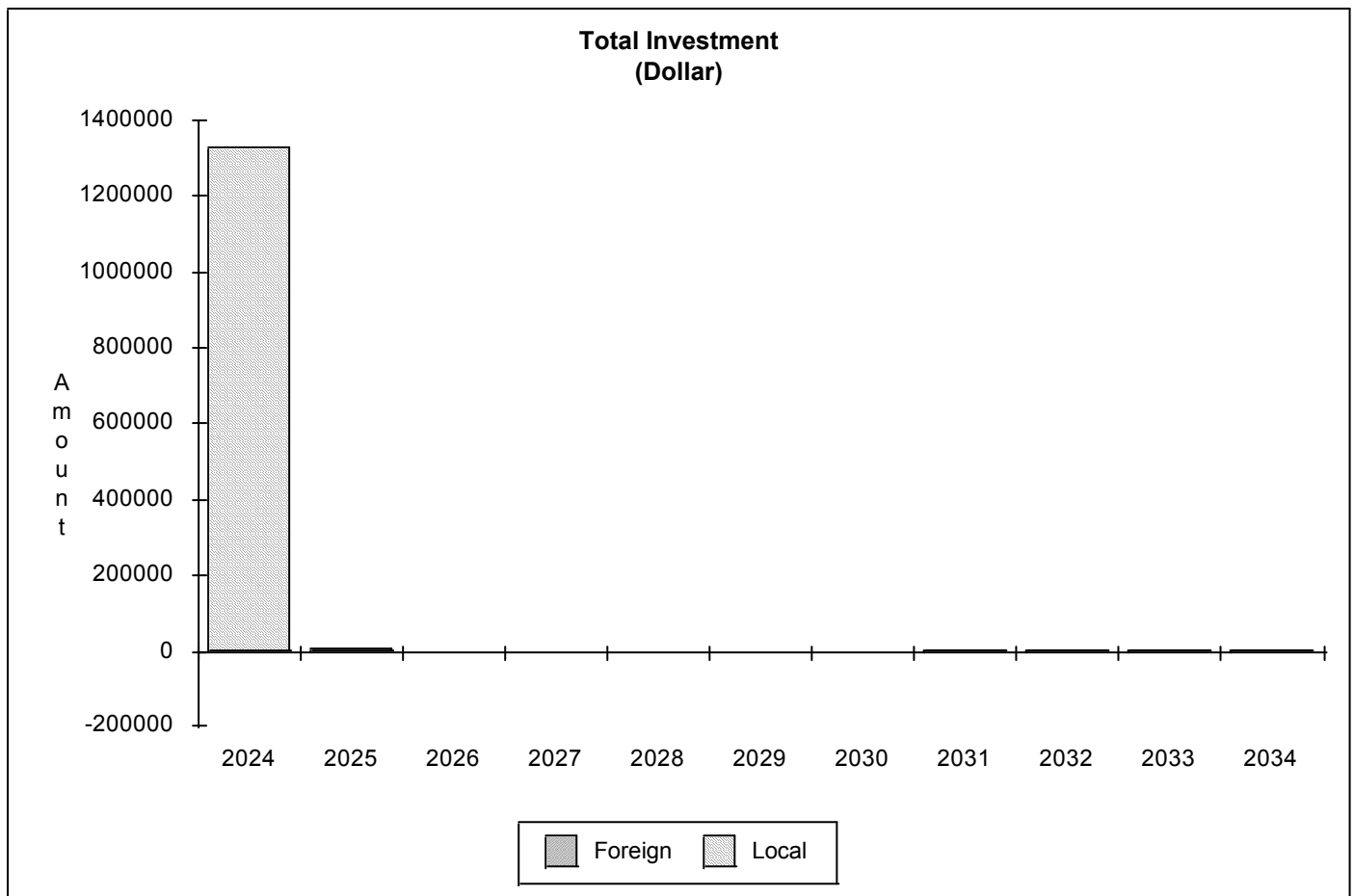


	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	0.00
2025	0.00	6,285.19
2026	0.00	-2,800.64
2027	0.00	384.58
2028	0.00	437.69
2029	0.00	496.97
2030	0.00	564.50
2031	0.00	641.45
2032	0.00	729.18
2033	0.00	829.22
2034	0.00	943.32

INVESTMENT COSTS - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	Total construction	Total production	2024	2025	2026
Total fixed investment costs	1,136,469.00	0.00	1,136,469.00	0.00	0.00
Total pre-production expenditures	190,422.15	0.00	190,422.15	0.00	0.00
Increase in net working capital	0.00	8,511.46	0.00	6,285.19	-2,800.64
TOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS	1,326,891.15	8,511.46	1,326,891.15	6,285.19	-2,800.64
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INVESTMENT COSTS - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Total fixed investment costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total pre-production expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in net working capital	384.58	437.69	496.97	564.50	641.45
TOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS	384.58	437.69	496.97	564.50	641.45
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

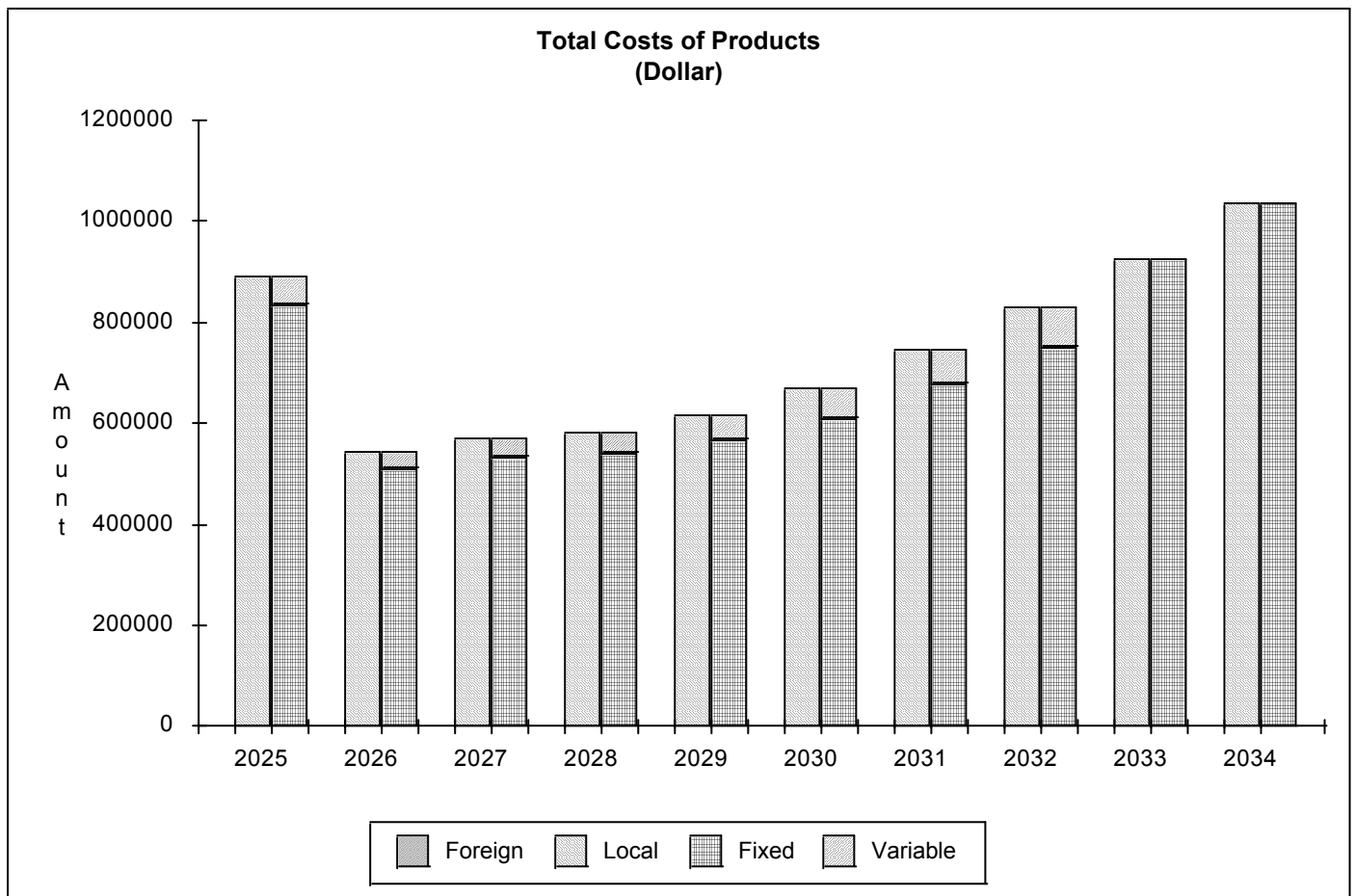
INVESTMENT COSTS - TOTAL			
Dollar			
	2032	2033	2034
Total fixed investment costs	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total pre-production expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in net working capital	729.18	829.22	943.32
TOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS	729.18	829.22	943.32
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	1,326,891.15
2025	0.00	6,285.19
2026	0.00	-2,800.64
2027	0.00	384.58
2028	0.00	437.69
2029	0.00	496.97
2030	0.00	564.50
2031	0.00	641.45
2032	0.00	729.18
2033	0.00	829.22
2034	0.00	943.32

ANNUAL COSTS OF PRODUCTS - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029
Catering supplies	239,778.00	131,877.90	145,065.69	159,572.26	175,529.48
Miscellaneous supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	9,823.30	5,648.40	6,495.66	7,470.01	8,590.51
Spare parts consumed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repair, maintenance, material	177,409.80	92,925.28	97,778.73	103,360.19	109,778.86
Royalties	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Labour	293,735.30	168,897.80	194,232.47	223,367.34	256,872.44
Labour overhead costs (taxes etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct overhead costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FACTORY COSTS	720,746.40	399,349.38	443,572.54	493,769.79	550,771.29
Administrative overhead costs	4,567.20	2,511.96	2,763.16	3,039.47	3,343.42
Staff accomodation and social facilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OPERATING COSTS	725,313.60	401,861.34	446,335.70	496,809.26	554,114.71
Depreciation	63,329.26	63,329.26	63,329.26	45,792.94	45,244.93
Financial costs	97,028.31	76,371.15	57,938.38	37,167.87	13,763.15
TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS	885,671.17	541,561.75	567,603.34	579,770.07	613,122.79
Direct marketing costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marketing overhead costs	6,410.10	3,685.81	4,238.68	4,874.48	5,605.65
COSTS OF PRODUCTS	892,081.27	545,247.56	571,842.02	584,644.55	618,728.44
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variable share (%)	6.65	6.25	6.86	7.71	8.38

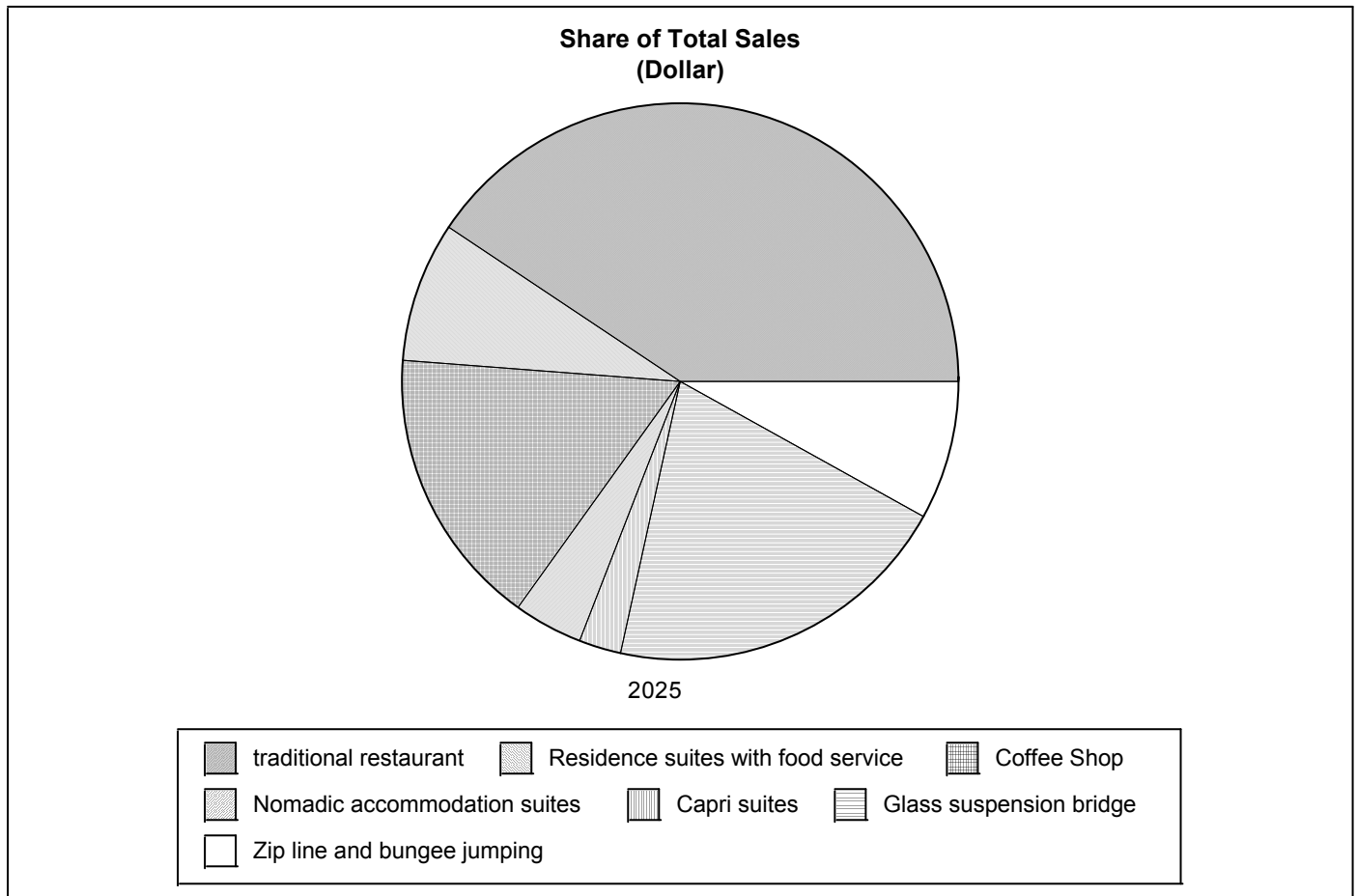
ANNUAL COSTS OF PRODUCTS - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	Production 2030	Production 2031	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Catering supplies	193,082.43	212,390.68	233,629.74	256,992.72	282,691.99
Miscellaneous supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	9,879.08	11,360.94	13,065.09	15,024.85	17,278.58
Spare parts consumed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repair, maintenance, material	117,160.34	125,649.05	135,411.05	146,637.36	159,547.62
Royalties	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Labour	295,403.30	339,713.80	390,670.87	449,271.50	516,662.22
Labour overhead costs (taxes etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct overhead costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FACTORY COSTS	615,525.16	689,114.47	772,776.75	867,926.43	976,180.41
Administrative overhead costs	3,677.76	4,045.54	4,450.09	4,895.10	5,384.61
Staff accomodation and social facilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OPERATING COSTS	619,202.92	693,160.00	777,226.84	872,821.53	981,565.02
Depreciation	44,444.93	44,444.93	44,444.93	44,444.93	44,444.93
Financial costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS	663,647.85	737,604.93	821,671.77	917,266.46	1,026,009.95
Direct marketing costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marketing overhead costs	6,446.50	7,413.48	8,525.50	9,804.32	11,274.97
COSTS OF PRODUCTS	670,094.36	745,018.41	830,197.27	927,070.78	1,037,284.92
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variable share (%)	8.90	9.20	9.50	0.00	0.00



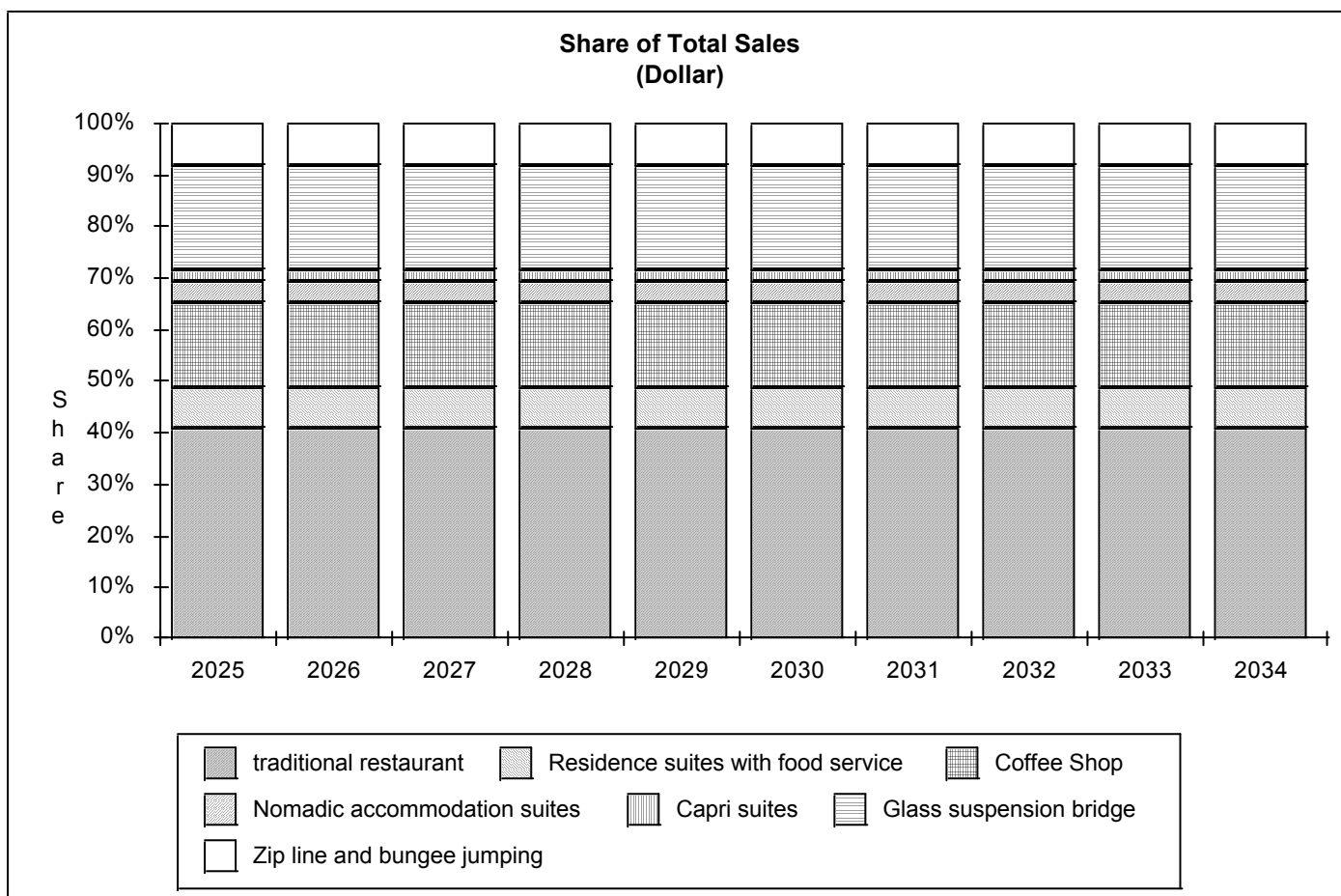
	Foreign	Local	Fixed	Variable
2025	0.00	892,081.27	832,795.09	59,286.18
2026	0.00	545,247.56	511,158.00	34,089.55
2027	0.00	571,842.02	532,639.03	39,202.99
2028	0.00	584,644.55	539,561.12	45,083.43
2029	0.00	618,728.44	566,882.49	51,845.95
2030	0.00	670,094.36	610,471.51	59,622.84
2031	0.00	745,018.41	676,452.14	68,566.27
2032	0.00	830,197.27	751,346.06	78,851.21
2033	0.00	927,070.78	927,070.78	0.00
2034	0.00	1,037,284.92	1,037,284.92	0.00

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - TOTAL						
Dollar						
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030
Gross sales revenue	1,689,282.00	886,873.05	931,216.70	977,777.54	1,026,666.41	1,077,999.74
Less sales tax	139,482.00	73,228.05	76,889.45	80,733.93	84,770.62	89,009.15
Net sales revenue	1,549,800.00	813,645.00	854,327.25	897,043.61	941,895.79	988,990.58
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	1,549,800.00	813,645.00	854,327.25	897,043.61	941,895.79	988,990.58
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

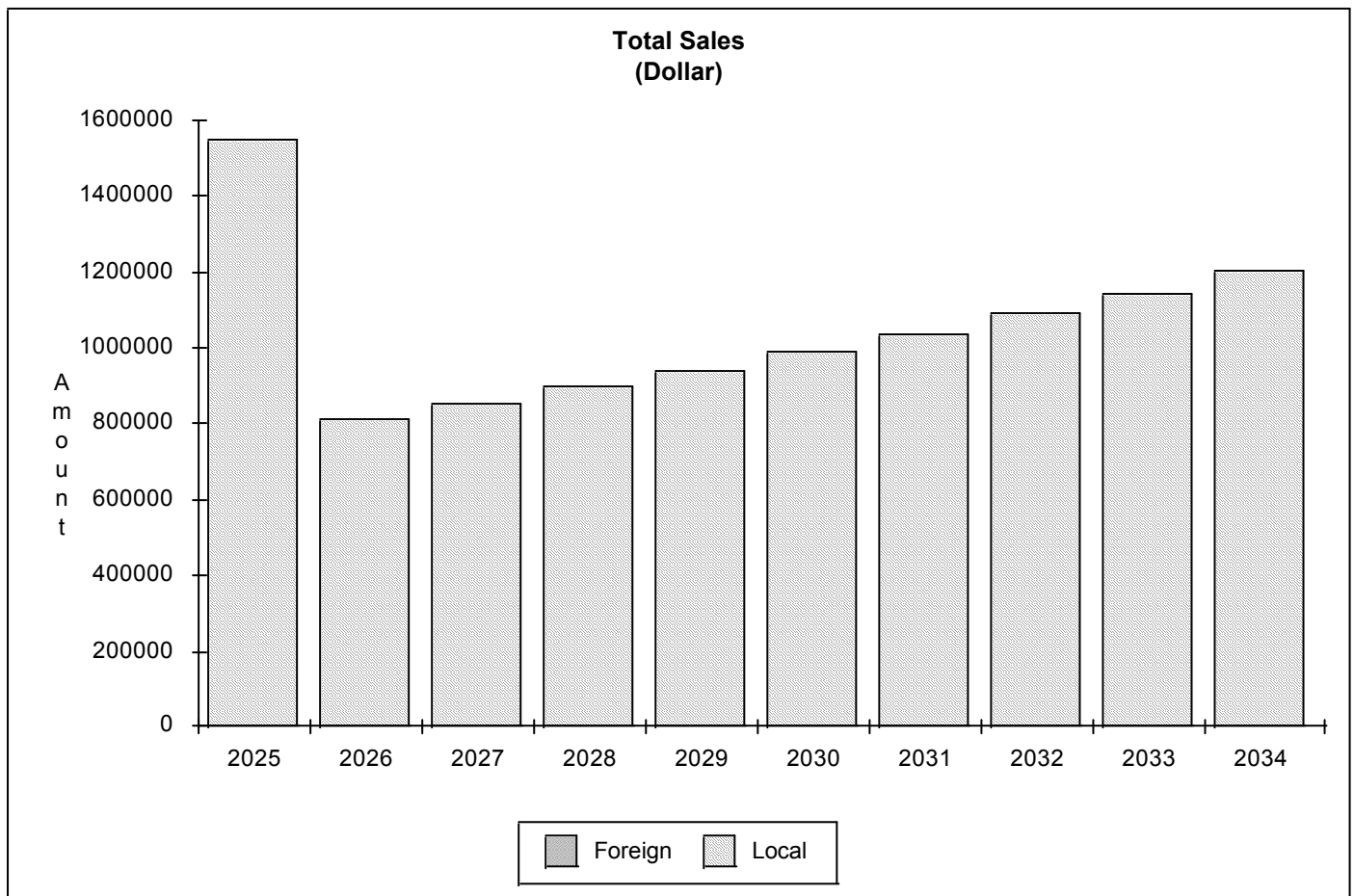
PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - TOTAL				
Dollar				
	Production 2031	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Gross sales revenue	1,131,899.72	1,188,494.71	1,144,880.22	1,202,124.23
Less sales tax	93,459.61	98,132.59	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	1,038,440.11	1,090,362.12	1,144,880.22	1,202,124.23
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	1,038,440.11	1,090,362.12	1,144,880.22	1,202,124.23
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



	traditional restaurant	Residence suites with food service	Coffee Shop	Nomadic accommodation suites	Capri suites	Glass suspension bridge	Zip line and bungee jumping
2025	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %



	traditional restaurant	Residence suites with food service	Coffee Shop	Nomadic accommodation suites	Capri suites	Glass suspension bridge	Zip line and bungee jumping
2025	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2026	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2027	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2028	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2029	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2030	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2031	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2032	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2033	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %
2034	40.65 %	8.13 %	16.26 %	4.07 %	2.44 %	20.33 %	8.13 %



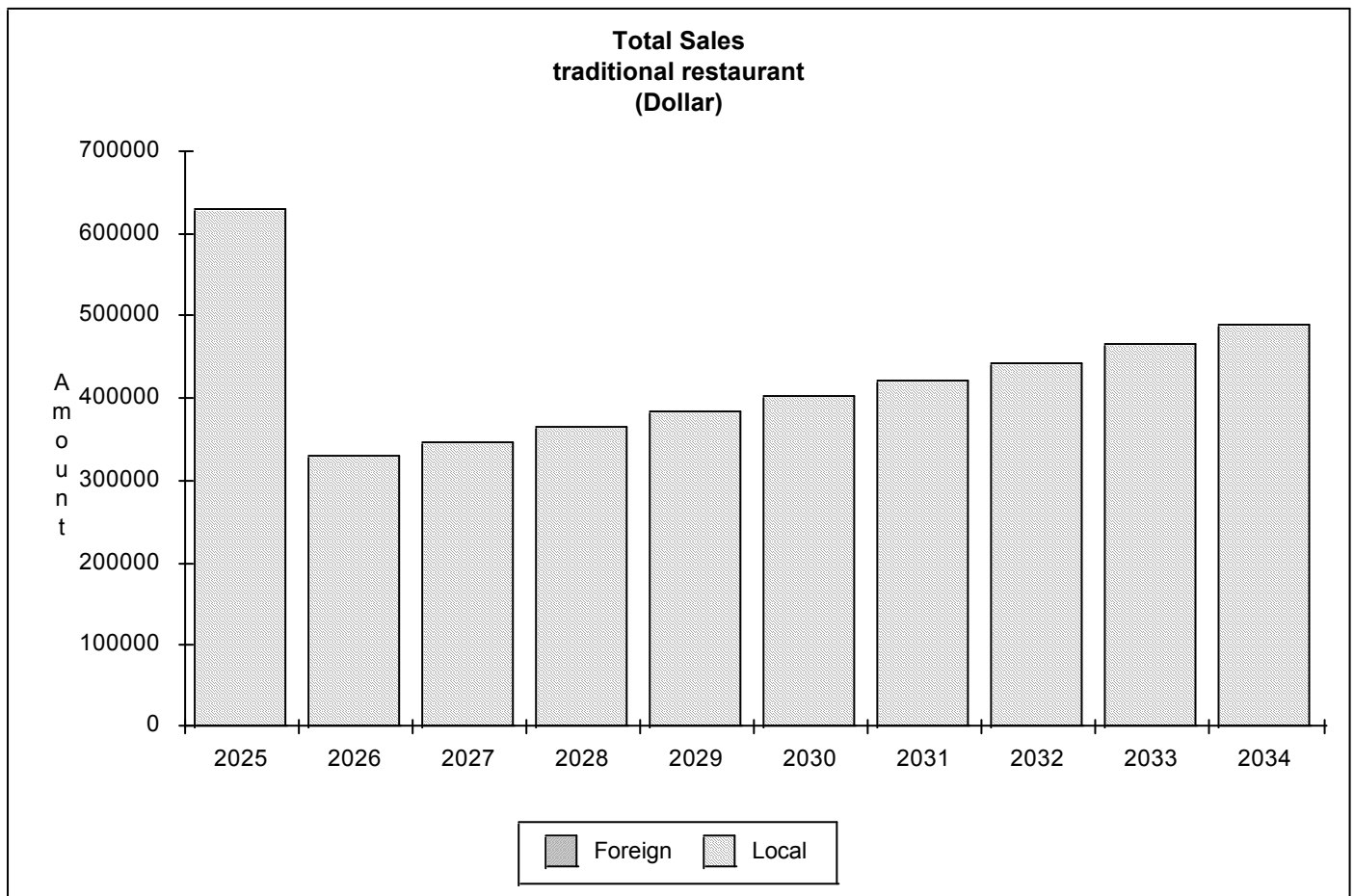
	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	1,549,800.00
2026	0.00	813,645.00
2027	0.00	854,327.25
2028	0.00	897,043.61
2029	0.00	941,895.79
2030	0.00	988,990.58
2031	0.00	1,038,440.11
2032	0.00	1,090,362.12
2033	0.00	1,144,880.22
2034	0.00	1,202,124.23

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - TRADITIONAL RESTAURANT - TOTAL							
Dollar							
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030	Production 2031
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	343,350.00	360,517.50	378,543.38	397,470.54	417,344.07	438,211.27	460,121.84
Gross sales revenue	686,700.00	360,517.50	378,543.38	397,470.54	417,344.07	438,211.27	460,121.84
Less sales tax	56,700.00	29,767.50	31,255.88	32,818.67	34,459.60	36,182.58	37,991.71
Net sales revenue	630,000.00	330,750.00	347,287.50	364,651.88	382,884.47	402,028.69	422,130.13
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	630,000.00	330,750.00	347,287.50	364,651.88	382,884.47	402,028.69	422,130.13
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - TRADITIONAL RESTAURANT - TOTAL

Dollar

	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	483,127.93	465,398.46	488,668.39
Gross sales revenue	483,127.93	465,398.46	488,668.39
Less sales tax	39,891.30	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	443,236.63	465,398.46	488,668.39
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	443,236.63	465,398.46	488,668.39
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



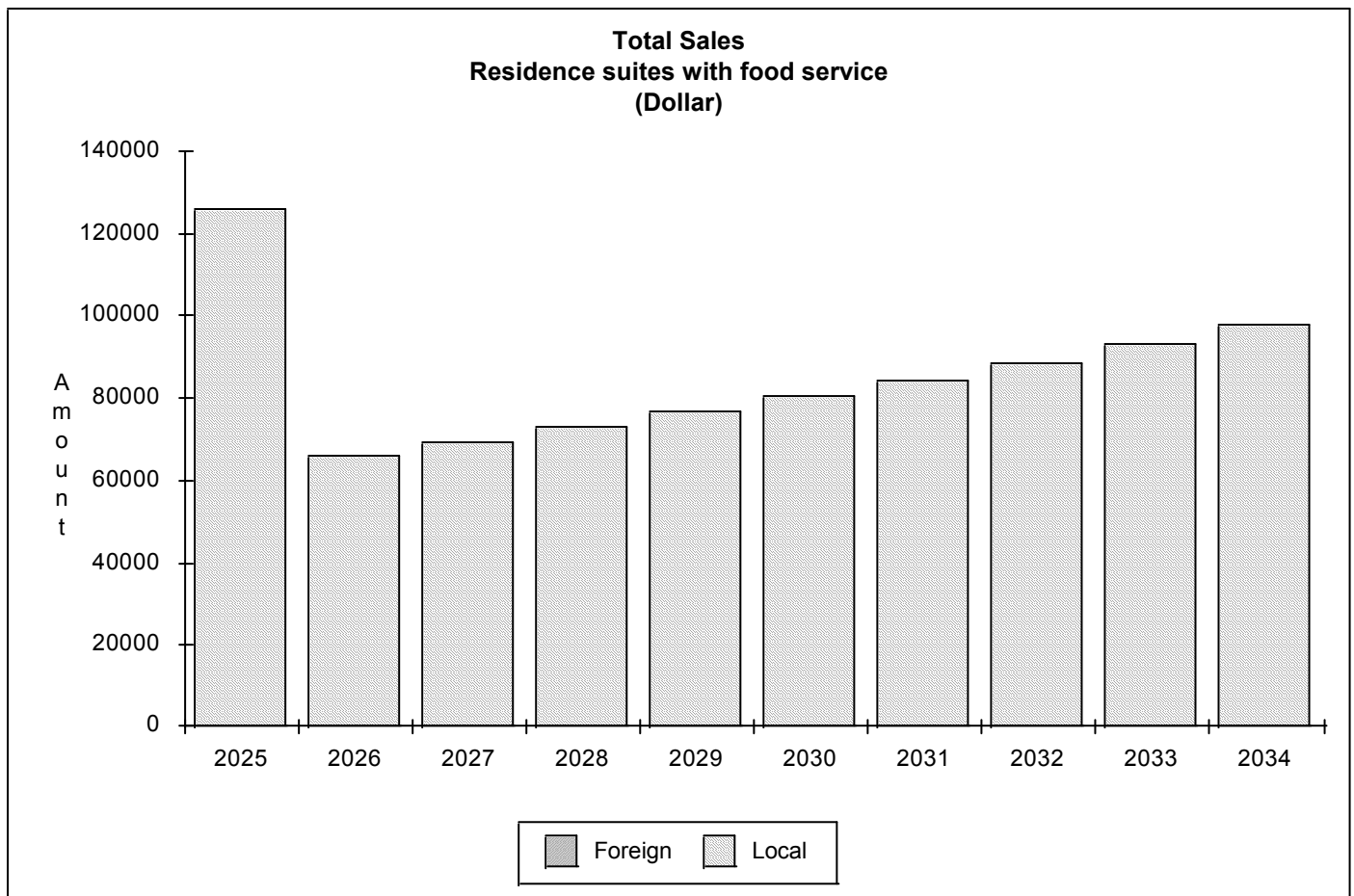
	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	630,000.00
2026	0.00	330,750.00
2027	0.00	347,287.50
2028	0.00	364,651.88
2029	0.00	382,884.47
2030	0.00	402,028.69
2031	0.00	422,130.13
2032	0.00	443,236.63
2033	0.00	465,398.46
2034	0.00	488,668.39

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - RESIDENCE SUITES WITH FOOD SERVICE - TOTAL							
Dollar							
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030	Production 2031
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	68,670.00	72,103.50	75,708.68	79,494.11	83,468.81	87,642.25	92,024.37
Gross sales revenue	137,340.00	72,103.50	75,708.68	79,494.11	83,468.81	87,642.25	92,024.37
Less sales tax	11,340.00	5,953.50	6,251.18	6,563.73	6,891.92	7,236.52	7,598.34
Net sales revenue	126,000.00	66,150.00	69,457.50	72,930.38	76,576.89	80,405.74	84,426.03
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	126,000.00	66,150.00	69,457.50	72,930.38	76,576.89	80,405.74	84,426.03
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - RESIDENCE SUITES WITH FOOD SERVICE - TOTAL

Dollar

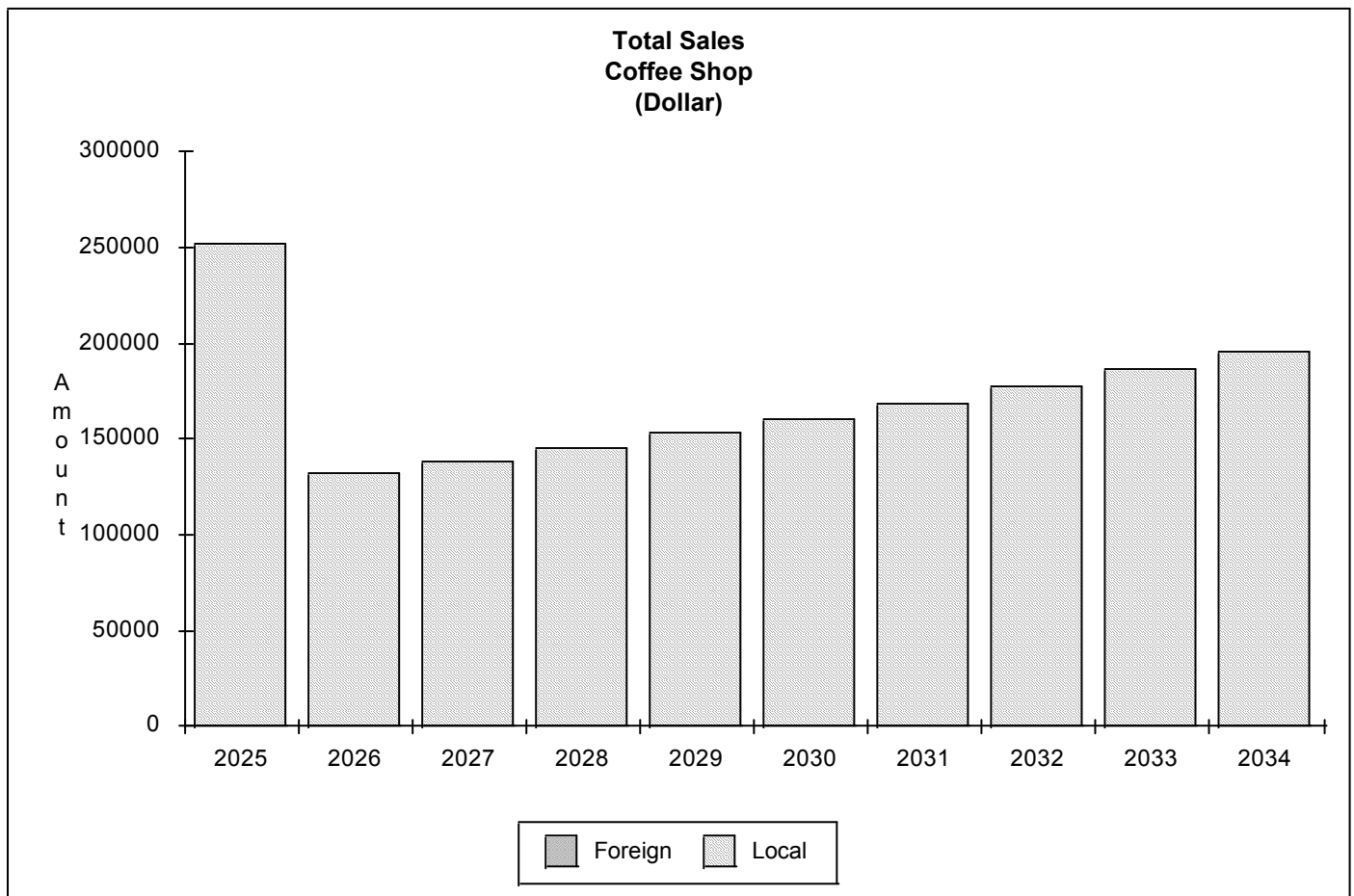
	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	96,625.59	93,079.69	97,733.68
Gross sales revenue	96,625.59	93,079.69	97,733.68
Less sales tax	7,978.26	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	88,647.33	93,079.69	97,733.68
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	88,647.33	93,079.69	97,733.68
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	126,000.00
2026	0.00	66,150.00
2027	0.00	69,457.50
2028	0.00	72,930.38
2029	0.00	76,576.89
2030	0.00	80,405.74
2031	0.00	84,426.03
2032	0.00	88,647.33
2033	0.00	93,079.69
2034	0.00	97,733.68

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - COFFEE SHOP - TOTAL							
Dollar							
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030	Production 2031
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	137,340.00	144,207.00	151,417.35	158,988.22	166,937.63	175,284.51	184,048.74
Gross sales revenue	274,680.00	144,207.00	151,417.35	158,988.22	166,937.63	175,284.51	184,048.74
Less sales tax	22,680.00	11,907.00	12,502.35	13,127.47	13,783.84	14,473.03	15,196.68
Net sales revenue	252,000.00	132,300.00	138,915.00	145,860.75	153,153.79	160,811.48	168,852.05
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	252,000.00	132,300.00	138,915.00	145,860.75	153,153.79	160,811.48	168,852.05
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - COFFEE SHOP - TOTAL			
Dollar			
	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	193,251.17	186,159.39	195,467.36
Gross sales revenue	193,251.17	186,159.39	195,467.36
Less sales tax	15,956.52	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	177,294.65	186,159.39	195,467.36
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	177,294.65	186,159.39	195,467.36
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



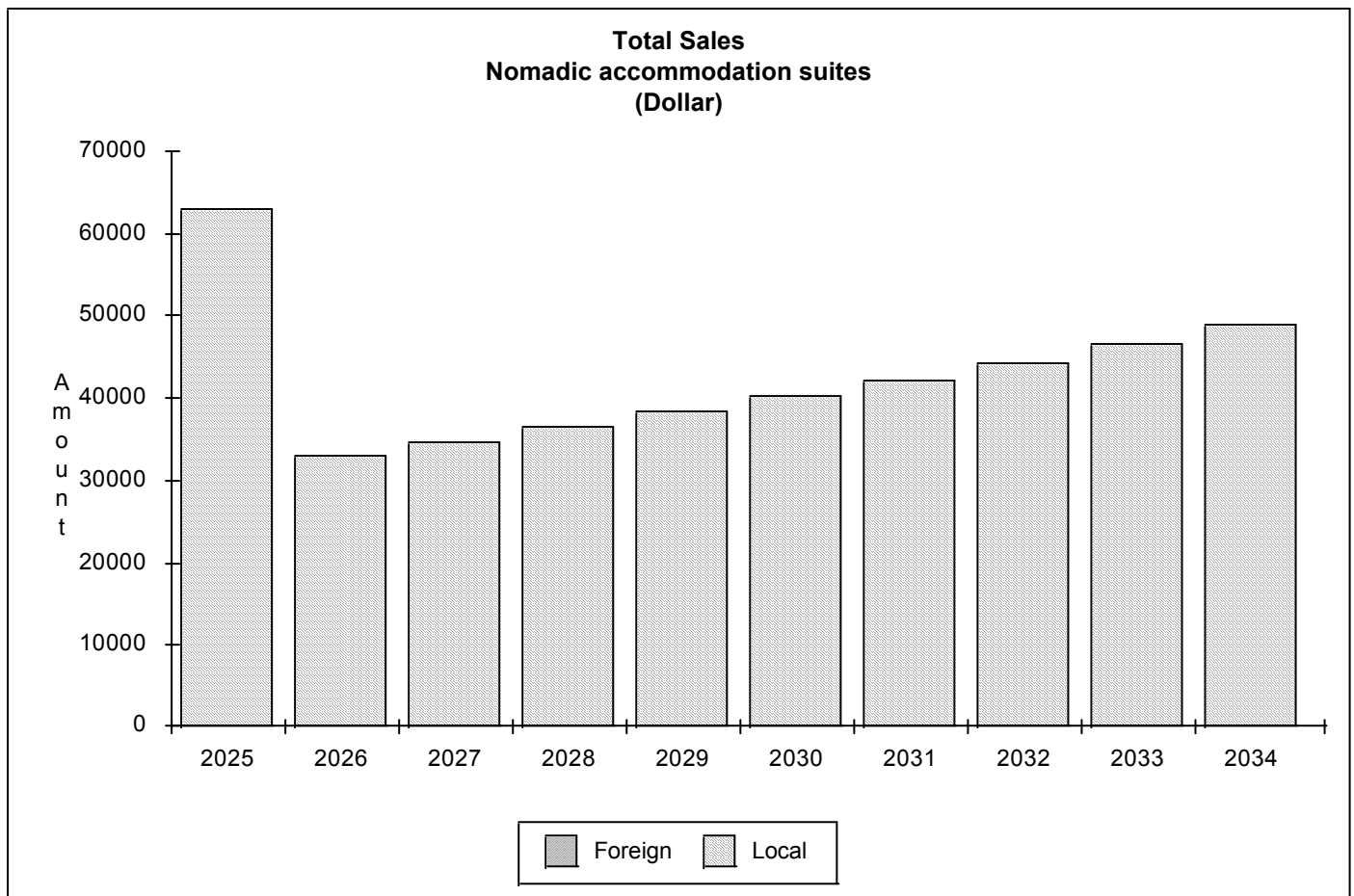
	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	252,000.00
2026	0.00	132,300.00
2027	0.00	138,915.00
2028	0.00	145,860.75
2029	0.00	153,153.79
2030	0.00	160,811.48
2031	0.00	168,852.05
2032	0.00	177,294.65
2033	0.00	186,159.39
2034	0.00	195,467.36

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - NOMADIC ACCOMMODATION SUITES - TOTAL							
Dollar							
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030	Production 2031
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	34,335.00	36,051.75	37,854.34	39,747.05	41,734.41	43,821.13	46,012.18
Gross sales revenue	68,670.00	36,051.75	37,854.34	39,747.05	41,734.41	43,821.13	46,012.18
Less sales tax	5,670.00	2,976.75	3,125.59	3,281.87	3,445.96	3,618.26	3,799.17
Net sales revenue	63,000.00	33,075.00	34,728.75	36,465.19	38,288.45	40,202.87	42,213.01
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	63,000.00	33,075.00	34,728.75	36,465.19	38,288.45	40,202.87	42,213.01
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - NOMADIC ACCOMMODATION SUITES - TOTAL

Dollar

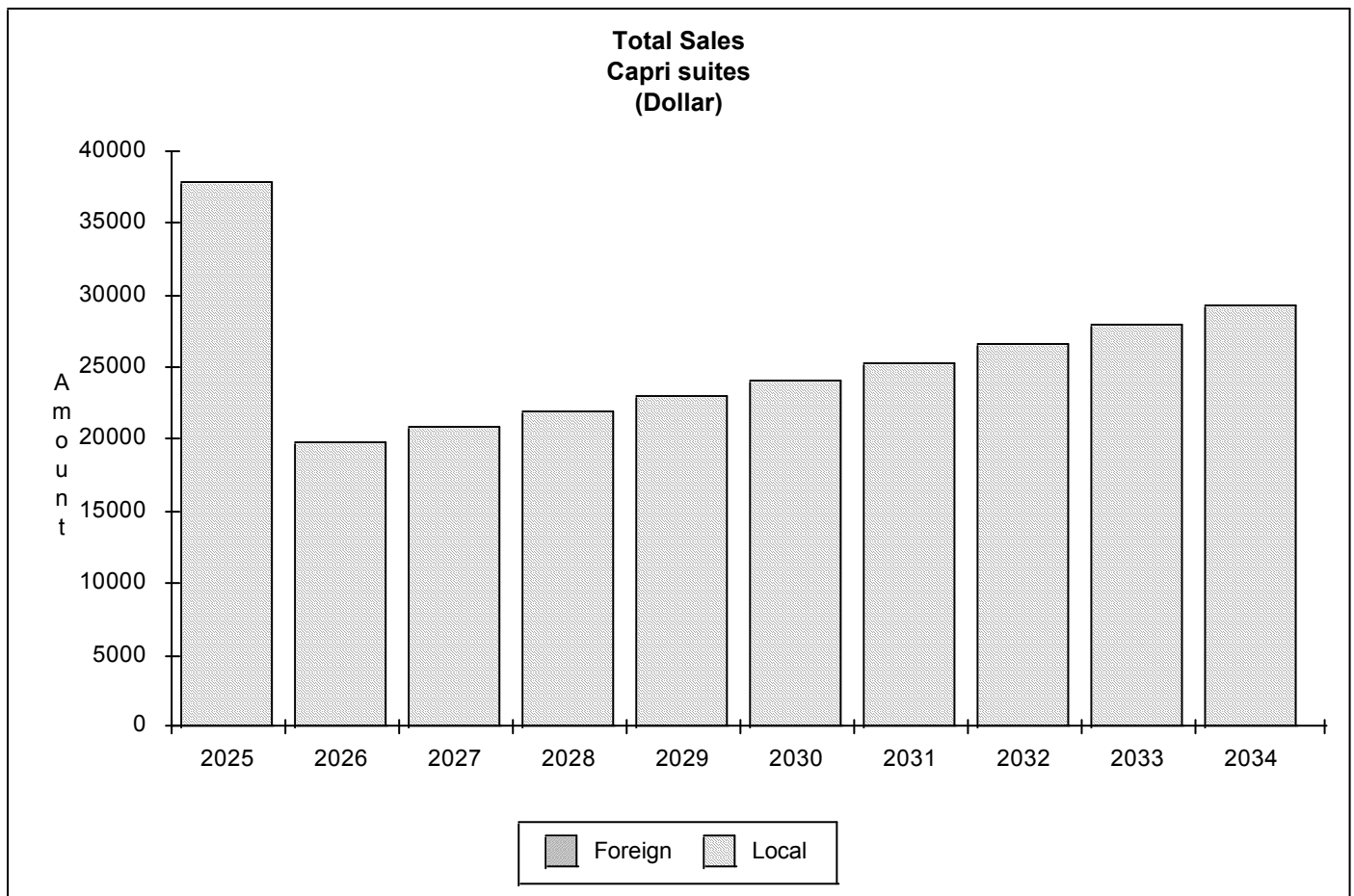
	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	48,312.79	46,539.85	48,866.84
Gross sales revenue	48,312.79	46,539.85	48,866.84
Less sales tax	3,989.13	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	44,323.66	46,539.85	48,866.84
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	44,323.66	46,539.85	48,866.84
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	63,000.00
2026	0.00	33,075.00
2027	0.00	34,728.75
2028	0.00	36,465.19
2029	0.00	38,288.45
2030	0.00	40,202.87
2031	0.00	42,213.01
2032	0.00	44,323.66
2033	0.00	46,539.85
2034	0.00	48,866.84

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - CAPRI SUITES - TOTAL							
Dollar							
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030	Production 2031
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	20,601.00	21,631.05	22,712.60	23,848.23	25,040.64	26,292.68	27,607.31
Gross sales revenue	41,202.00	21,631.05	22,712.60	23,848.23	25,040.64	26,292.68	27,607.31
Less sales tax	3,402.00	1,786.05	1,875.35	1,969.12	2,067.58	2,170.95	2,279.50
Net sales revenue	37,800.00	19,845.00	20,837.25	21,879.11	22,973.07	24,121.72	25,327.81
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	37,800.00	19,845.00	20,837.25	21,879.11	22,973.07	24,121.72	25,327.81
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

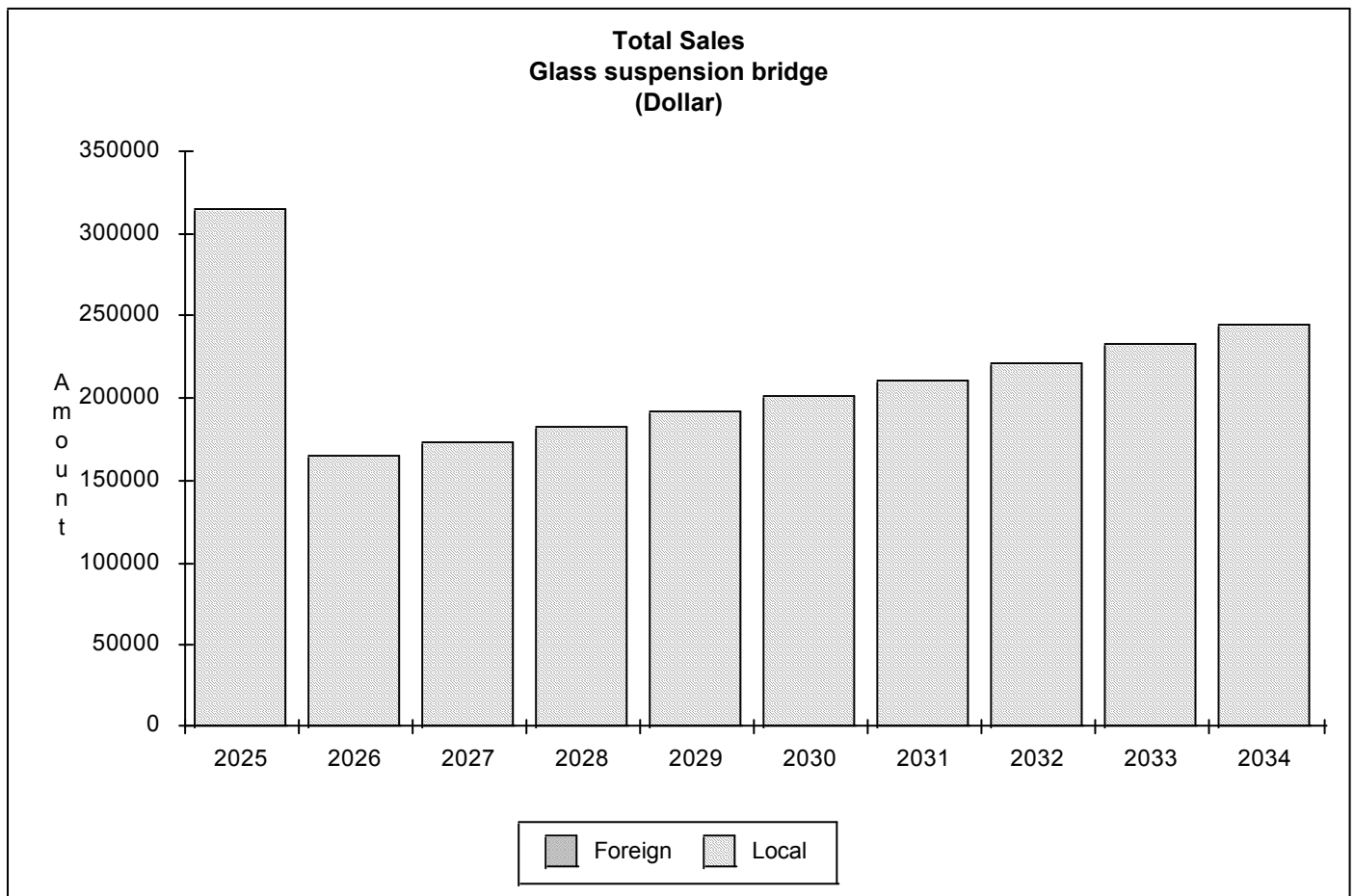
PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - CAPRI SUITES - TOTAL			
Dollar			
	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	28,987.68	27,923.91	29,320.10
Gross sales revenue	28,987.68	27,923.91	29,320.10
Less sales tax	2,393.48	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	26,594.20	27,923.91	29,320.10
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	26,594.20	27,923.91	29,320.10
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	37,800.00
2026	0.00	19,845.00
2027	0.00	20,837.25
2028	0.00	21,879.11
2029	0.00	22,973.07
2030	0.00	24,121.72
2031	0.00	25,327.81
2032	0.00	26,594.20
2033	0.00	27,923.91
2034	0.00	29,320.10

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - GLASS SUSPENSION BRIDGE - TOTAL							
Dollar							
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030	Production 2031
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	171,675.00	180,258.75	189,271.69	198,735.27	208,672.04	219,105.64	230,060.92
Gross sales revenue	343,350.00	180,258.75	189,271.69	198,735.27	208,672.04	219,105.64	230,060.92
Less sales tax	28,350.00	14,883.75	15,627.94	16,409.33	17,229.80	18,091.29	18,995.86
Net sales revenue	315,000.00	165,375.00	173,643.75	182,325.94	191,442.23	201,014.35	211,065.06
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	315,000.00	165,375.00	173,643.75	182,325.94	191,442.23	201,014.35	211,065.06
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - GLASS SUSPENSION BRIDGE - TOTAL			
Dollar			
	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	241,563.97	232,699.23	244,334.19
Gross sales revenue	241,563.97	232,699.23	244,334.19
Less sales tax	19,945.65	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	221,618.32	232,699.23	244,334.19
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	221,618.32	232,699.23	244,334.19
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



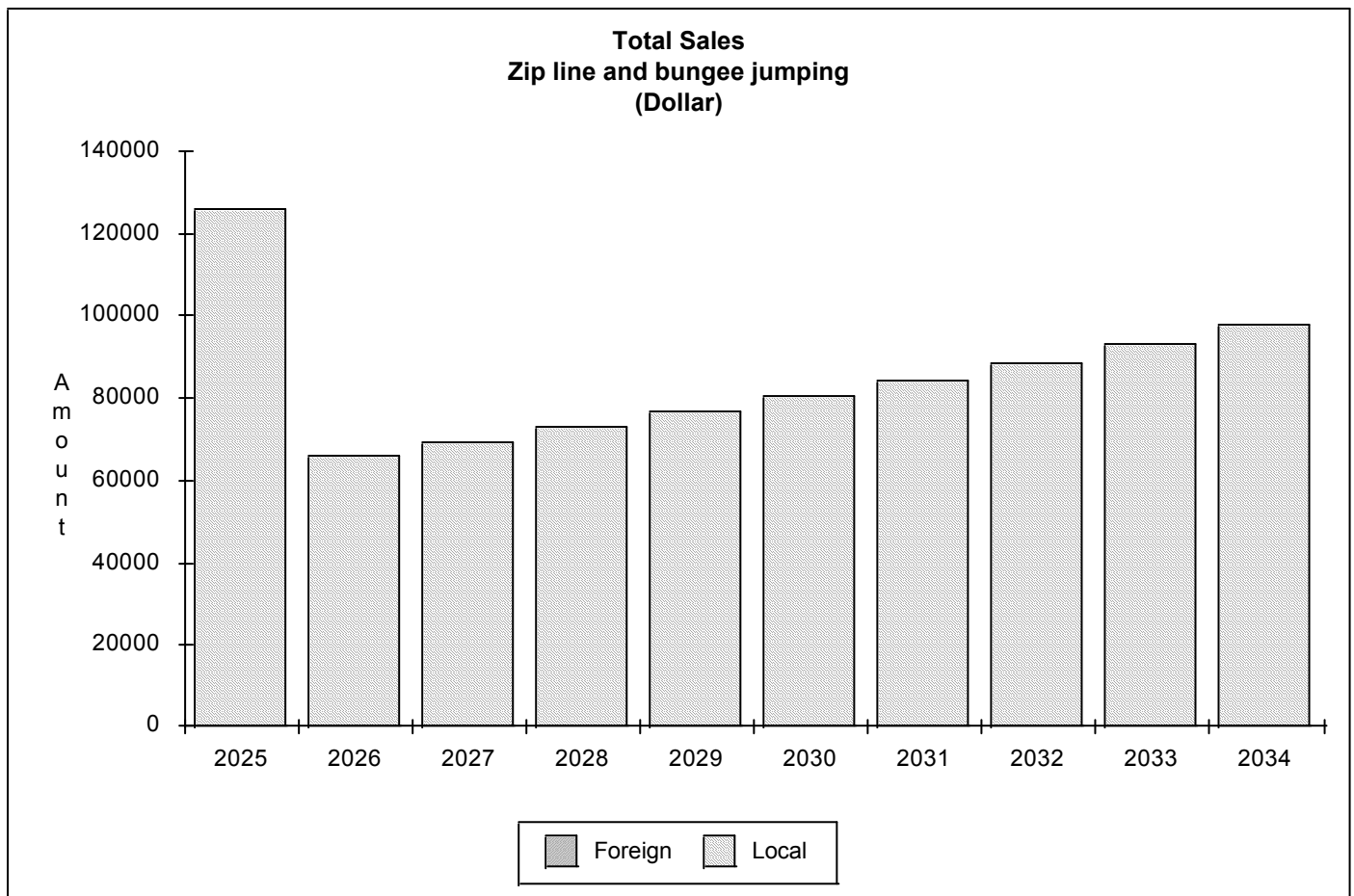
	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	315,000.00
2026	0.00	165,375.00
2027	0.00	173,643.75
2028	0.00	182,325.94
2029	0.00	191,442.23
2030	0.00	201,014.35
2031	0.00	211,065.06
2032	0.00	221,618.32
2033	0.00	232,699.23
2034	0.00	244,334.19

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - ZIP LINE AND BUNGEE JUMPING - TOTAL							
Dollar							
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030	Production 2031
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	68,670.00	72,103.50	75,708.68	79,494.11	83,468.81	87,642.25	92,024.37
Gross sales revenue	137,340.00	72,103.50	75,708.68	79,494.11	83,468.81	87,642.25	92,024.37
Less sales tax	11,340.00	5,953.50	6,251.18	6,563.73	6,891.92	7,236.52	7,598.34
Net sales revenue	126,000.00	66,150.00	69,457.50	72,930.38	76,576.89	80,405.74	84,426.03
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	126,000.00	66,150.00	69,457.50	72,930.38	76,576.89	80,405.74	84,426.03
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PRODUCTION AND SALES PROGRAMME - ZIP LINE AND BUNGEE JUMPING - TOTAL

Dollar

	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Stock brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity produced	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stock carried over	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quantity sold	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross unit price (average)	96,625.59	93,079.69	97,733.68
Gross sales revenue	96,625.59	93,079.69	97,733.68
Less sales tax	7,978.26	0.00	0.00
Net sales revenue	88,647.33	93,079.69	97,733.68
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALES REVENUE	88,647.33	93,079.69	97,733.68
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00

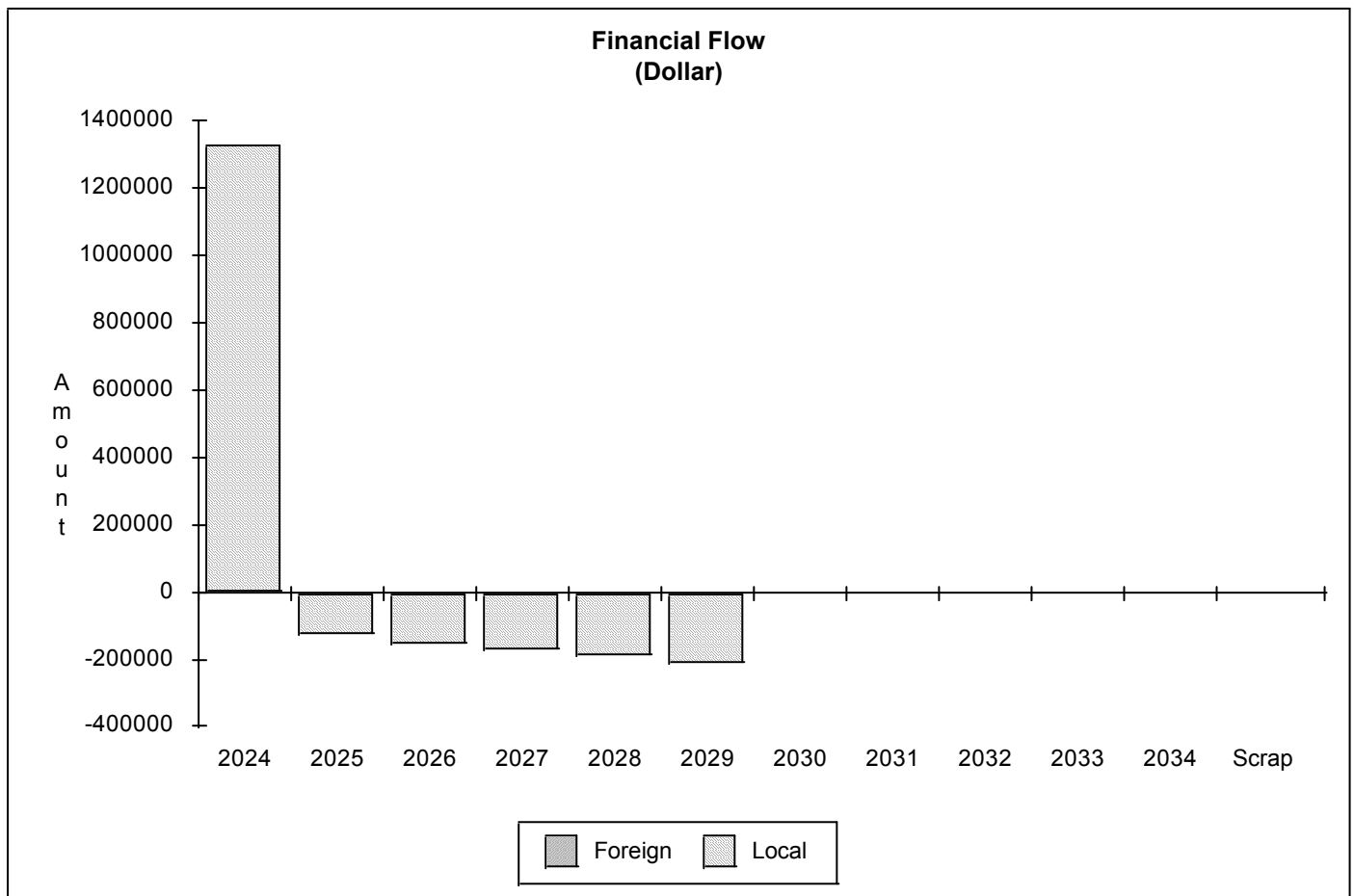


	Foreign	Local
2025	0.00	126,000.00
2026	0.00	66,150.00
2027	0.00	69,457.50
2028	0.00	72,930.38
2029	0.00	76,576.89
2030	0.00	80,405.74
2031	0.00	84,426.03
2032	0.00	88,647.33
2033	0.00	93,079.69
2034	0.00	97,733.68

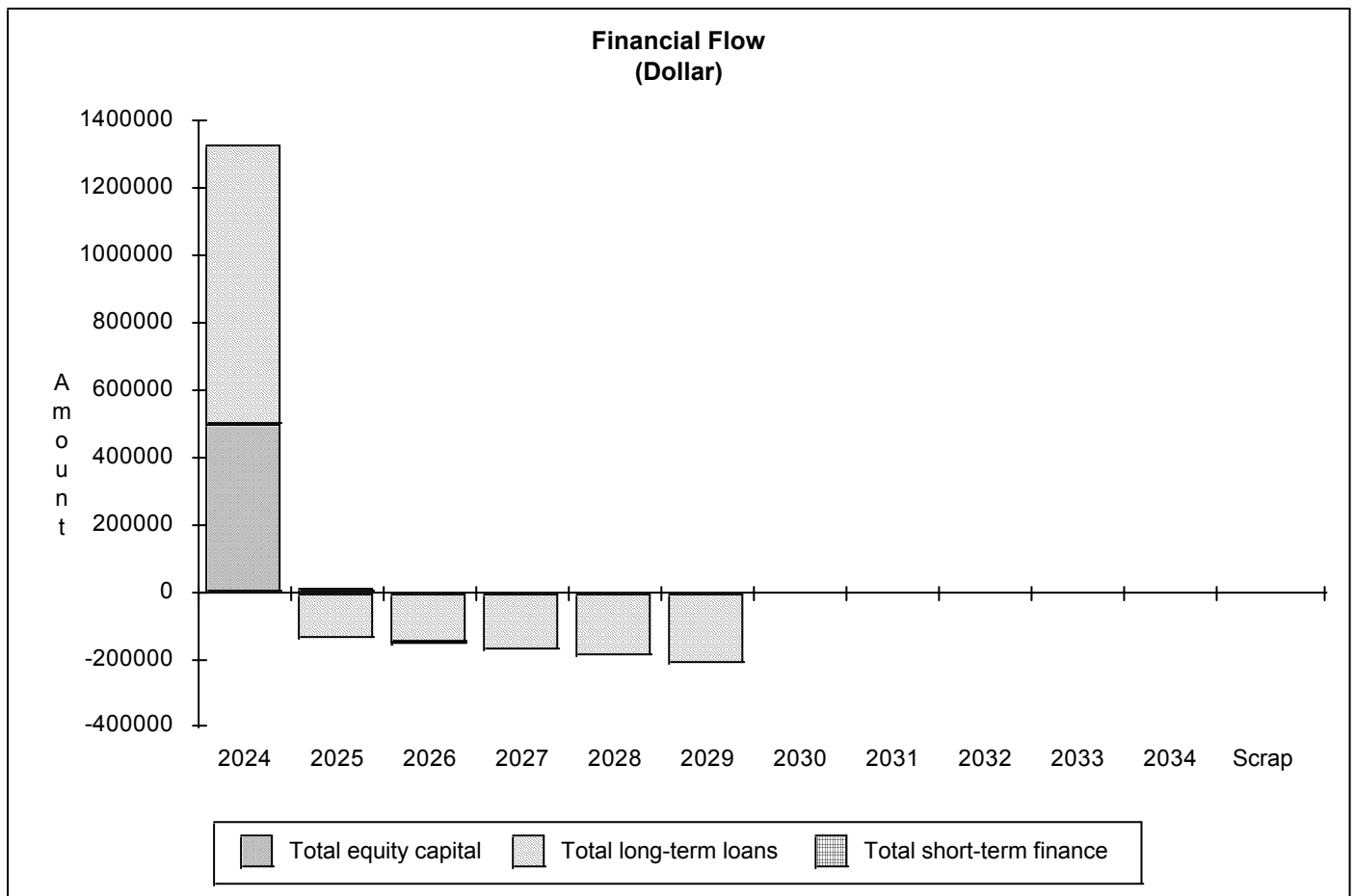
FINANCIAL FLOW - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	Total inflow	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total equity capital	505,650.15	496,304.45	9,345.70	0.00	0.00
Total long-term loans	830,586.70	830,586.70	-128,982.01	-145,340.16	-163,772.93
TOTAL LONG-TERM FINANCE	1,336,236.85	1,326,891.15	-119,636.31	-145,340.16	-163,772.93
Total short-term finance	41,049.62	0.00	2,034.49	-909.03	126.14
TOTAL FINANCIAL FLOW	1,377,286.47	1,326,891.15	-117,601.82	-146,249.19	-163,646.79
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCIAL FLOW - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Total equity capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total long-term loans	-184,543.44	-207,948.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LONG-TERM FINANCE	-184,543.44	-207,948.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total short-term finance	141.97	161.21	183.14	208.12	236.61
TOTAL FINANCIAL FLOW	-184,401.47	-207,786.95	183.14	208.12	236.61
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCIAL FLOW - TOTAL			
Dollar			
	2033	2034	Scrap 2035
Total equity capital	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total long-term loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LONG-TERM FINANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total short-term finance	269.09	306.15	-2,757.89
TOTAL FINANCIAL FLOW	269.09	306.15	-2,757.89
Foreign share (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00



	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	1,326,891.15
2025	0.00	-117,601.82
2026	0.00	-146,249.19
2027	0.00	-163,646.79
2028	0.00	-184,401.47
2029	0.00	-207,786.95
2030	0.00	183.14
2031	0.00	208.12
2032	0.00	236.61
2033	0.00	269.09
2034	0.00	306.15
Scrap	0.00	-2,757.89

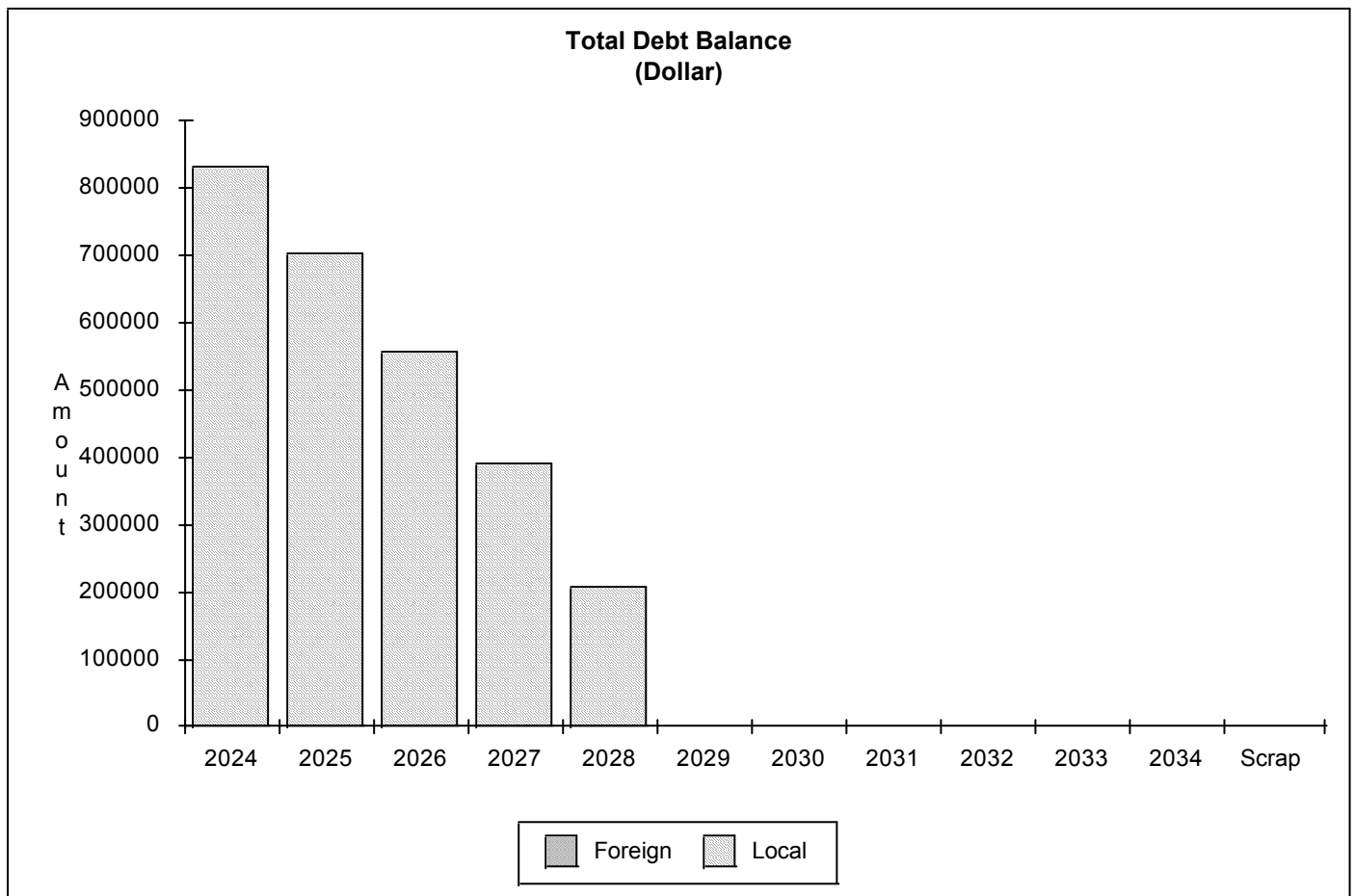


	Total equity capital	Total long-term loans	Total short-term finance
2024	496,304.45	830,586.70	0.00
2025	9,345.70	-128,982.01	2,034.49
2026	0.00	-145,340.16	-909.03
2027	0.00	-163,772.93	126.14
2028	0.00	-184,543.44	141.97
2029	0.00	-207,948.16	161.21
2030	0.00	0.00	183.14
2031	0.00	0.00	208.12
2032	0.00	0.00	236.61
2033	0.00	0.00	269.09
2034	0.00	0.00	306.15
Scrap	0.00	0.00	-2,757.89

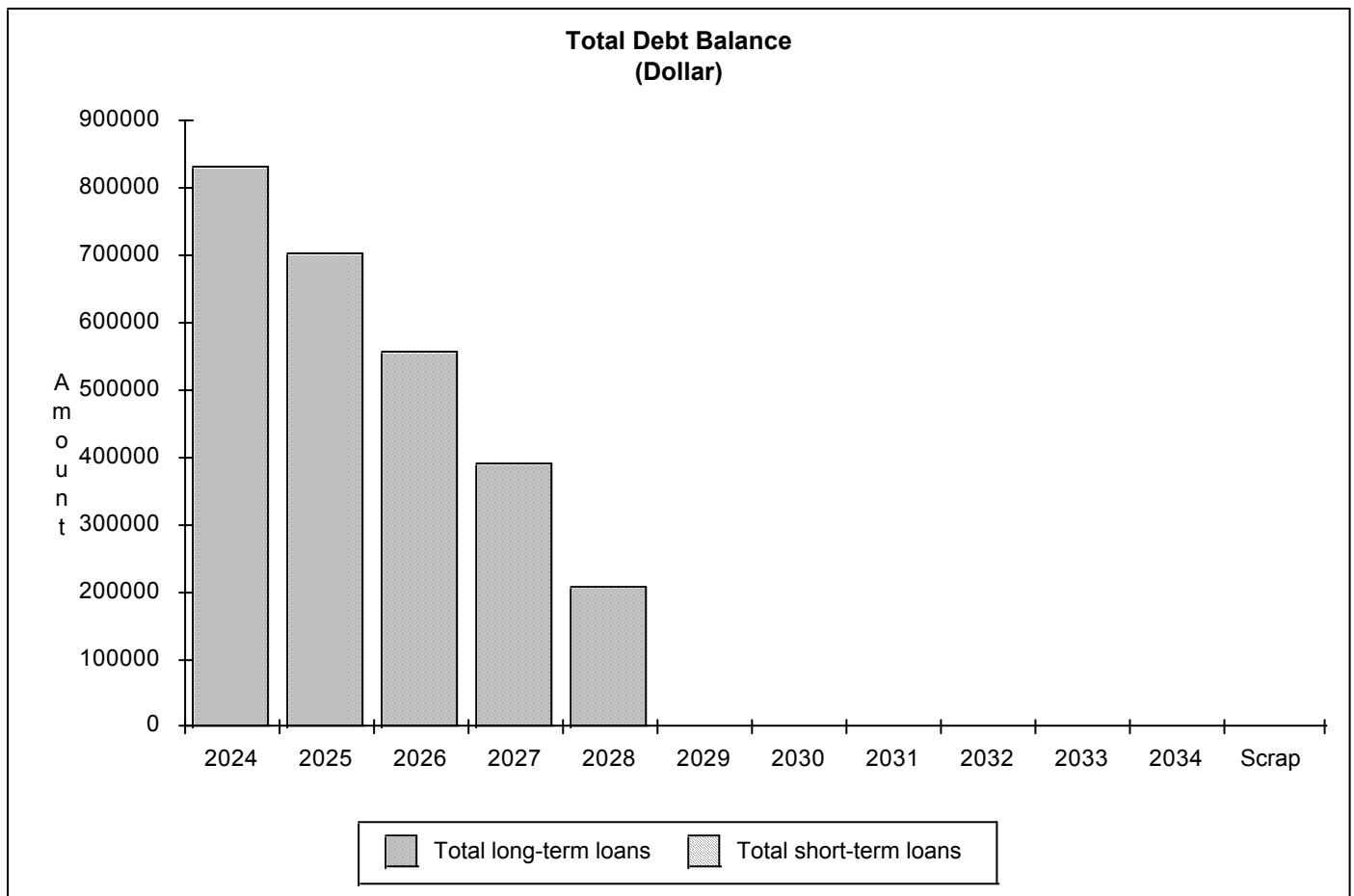
DEBT SERVICE - TOTAL						
Dollar						
	Total inflow	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Total long-term loans						
<i>Disbursement</i>	830,586.70	830,586.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	830,586.70	0.00	128,982.01	145,340.16	163,772.93	184,543.44
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00	830,586.70	701,604.69	556,264.53	392,491.60	207,948.16
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	368,780.66	90,810.81	92,729.30	76,371.15	57,938.38	37,167.87
<i>Other financial costs</i>	41,529.33	41,529.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total short-term loans						
<i>Disbursement</i>	37,382.70	0.00	37,382.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	37,382.70	0.00	37,382.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	2,429.88	0.00	2,429.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Other financial costs</i>	1,869.14	0.00	1,869.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE						
<i>Disbursement</i>	867,969.40	830,586.70	37,382.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	867,969.40	0.00	166,364.71	145,340.16	163,772.93	184,543.44
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00	830,586.70	701,604.69	556,264.53	392,491.60	207,948.16
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	371,210.53	90,810.81	95,159.17	76,371.15	57,938.38	37,167.87
<i>Other financial costs</i>	43,398.47	41,529.33	1,869.14	0.00	0.00	0.00

DEBT SERVICE - TOTAL						
Dollar						
	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Total long-term loans						
<i>Disbursement</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	207,948.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	13,763.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Other financial costs</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total short-term loans						
<i>Disbursement</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Other financial costs</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE						
<i>Disbursement</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	207,948.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	13,763.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Other financial costs</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DEBT SERVICE - TOTAL	
Dollar	
	Scrap 2035
Total long-term loans	
<i>Disbursement</i>	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	0.00
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	0.00
<i>Other financial costs</i>	0.00
Total short-term loans	
<i>Disbursement</i>	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	0.00
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	0.00
<i>Other financial costs</i>	0.00
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	
<i>Disbursement</i>	0.00
<i>Repayment</i>	0.00
<i>Debt balance</i>	0.00
<i>Exchange rate adjustments</i>	0.00
<i>Capitalized interest</i>	0.00
<i>Interest payable</i>	0.00
<i>Other financial costs</i>	0.00



	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	830,586.70
2025	0.00	701,604.69
2026	0.00	556,264.53
2027	0.00	392,491.60
2028	0.00	207,948.16
2029	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00
2031	0.00	0.00
2032	0.00	0.00
2033	0.00	0.00
2034	0.00	0.00
Scrap	0.00	0.00

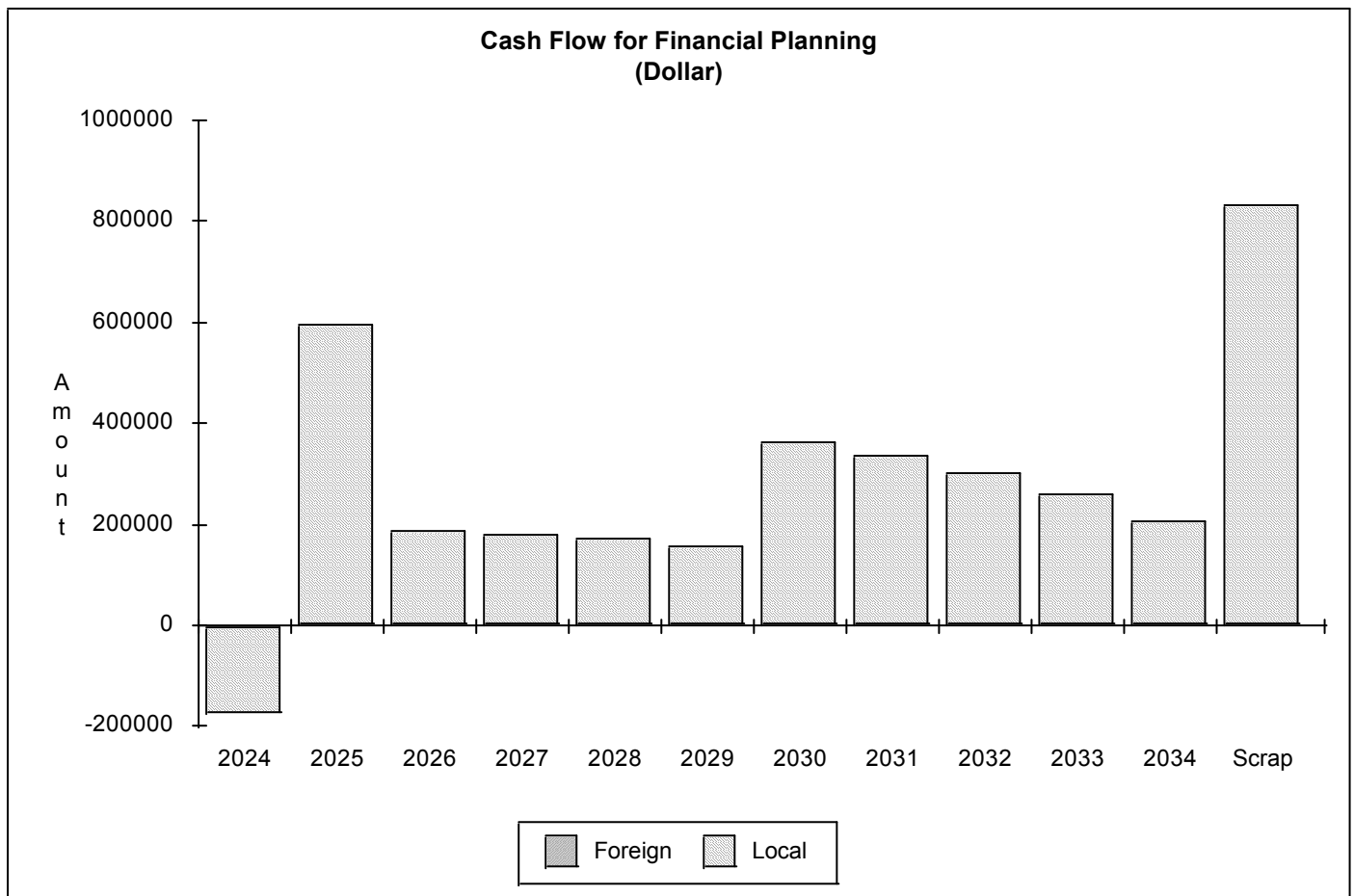


	Total long-term loans	Total short-term loans
2024	830,586.70	0.00
2025	701,604.69	0.00
2026	556,264.53	0.00
2027	392,491.60	0.00
2028	207,948.16	0.00
2029	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00
2031	0.00	0.00
2032	0.00	0.00
2033	0.00	0.00
2034	0.00	0.00
Scrap	0.00	0.00

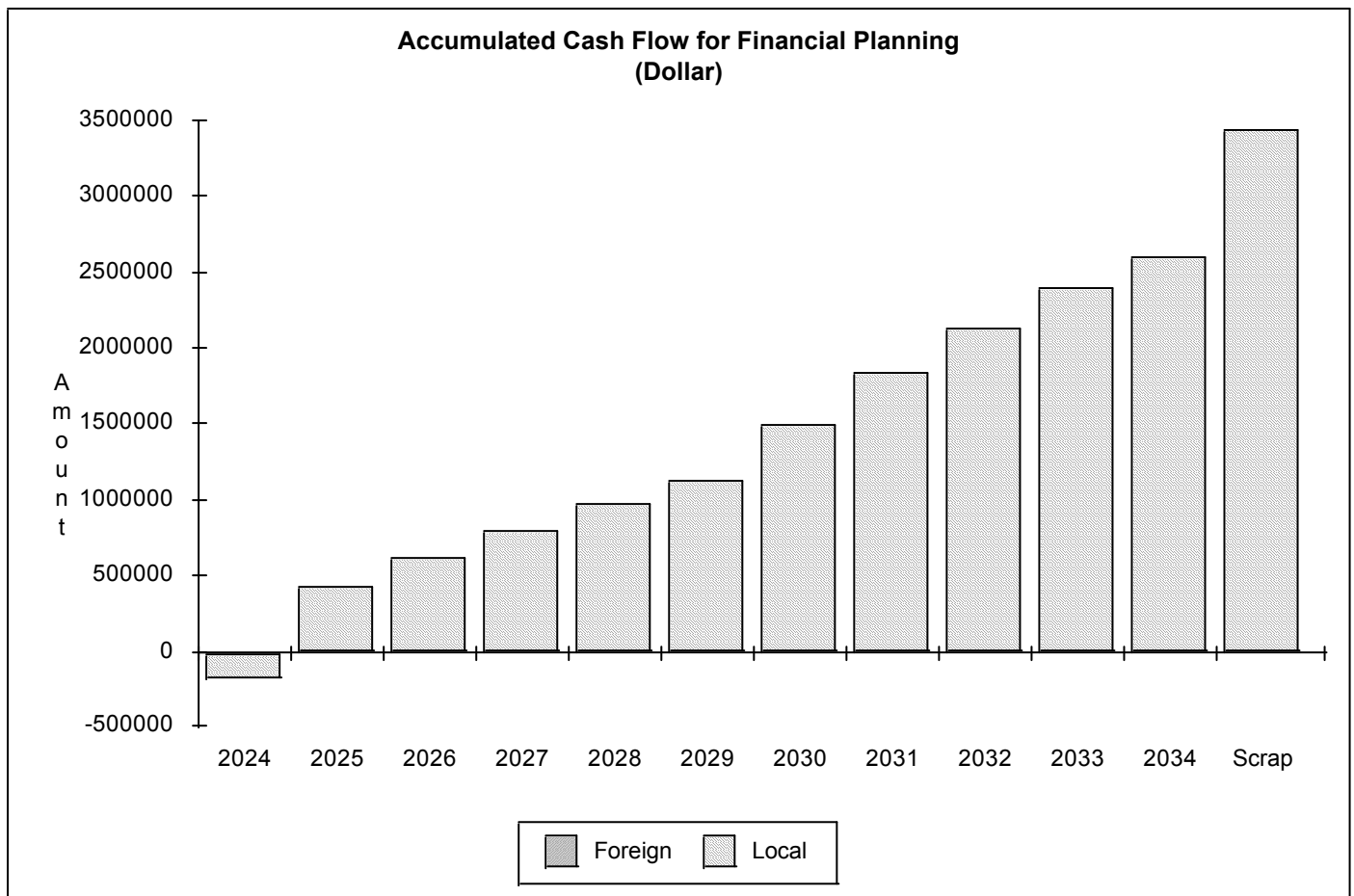
CASH FLOW FOR FINANCIAL PLANNING - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	1,158,233.40	1,598,562.89	813,645.00	854,453.39	897,185.58
Inflow funds	1,158,233.40	48,762.89	0.00	126.14	141.97
Inflow operation	0.00	1,549,800.00	813,645.00	854,327.25	897,043.61
Other income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	1,326,891.15	1,003,436.40	624,457.81	672,796.41	723,974.71
Increase in fixed assets	1,194,551.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in current assets	0.00	8,319.68	-3,709.68	510.72	579.66
Operating costs	0.00	725,313.60	401,861.34	446,335.70	496,809.26
Marketing costs	0.00	6,410.10	3,685.81	4,238.68	4,874.48
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial costs	132,340.15	97,028.31	76,371.15	57,938.38	37,167.87
Loan repayment	0.00	166,364.71	146,249.19	163,772.93	184,543.44
Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity capital refund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	-168,657.75	595,126.49	189,187.19	181,656.98	173,210.87
CUMULATIVE CASH BALANCE	-168,657.75	426,468.74	615,655.93	797,312.91	970,523.78
Foreign surplus (deficit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local surplus (deficit)	-168,657.75	595,126.49	189,187.19	181,656.98	173,210.87
Foreign cumulative cash balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local cumulative cash balance	-168,657.75	426,468.74	615,655.93	797,312.91	970,523.78
Net flow of funds	1,025,893.25	-214,630.13	-222,620.34	-221,585.17	-221,569.34

CASH FLOW FOR FINANCIAL PLANNING - TOTAL					
Dollar					
	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	942,057.01	989,173.72	1,038,648.23	1,090,598.73	1,145,149.32
Inflow funds	161.21	183.14	208.12	236.61	269.09
Inflow operation	941,895.79	988,990.58	1,038,440.11	1,090,362.12	1,144,880.22
Other income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	782,089.85	626,397.06	701,423.05	786,718.13	883,724.16
Increase in fixed assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in current assets	658.18	747.63	849.57	965.79	1,098.31
Operating costs	554,114.71	619,202.92	693,160.00	777,226.84	872,821.53
Marketing costs	5,605.65	6,446.50	7,413.48	8,525.50	9,804.32
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial costs	13,763.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loan repayment	207,948.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity capital refund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	159,967.15	362,776.66	337,225.18	303,880.60	261,425.16
CUMULATIVE CASH BALANCE	1,130,490.93	1,493,267.59	1,830,492.77	2,134,373.37	2,395,798.53
Foreign surplus (deficit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local surplus (deficit)	159,967.15	362,776.66	337,225.18	303,880.60	261,425.16
Foreign cumulative cash balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local cumulative cash balance	1,130,490.93	1,493,267.59	1,830,492.77	2,134,373.37	2,395,798.53
Net flow of funds	-221,550.10	183.14	208.12	236.61	269.09

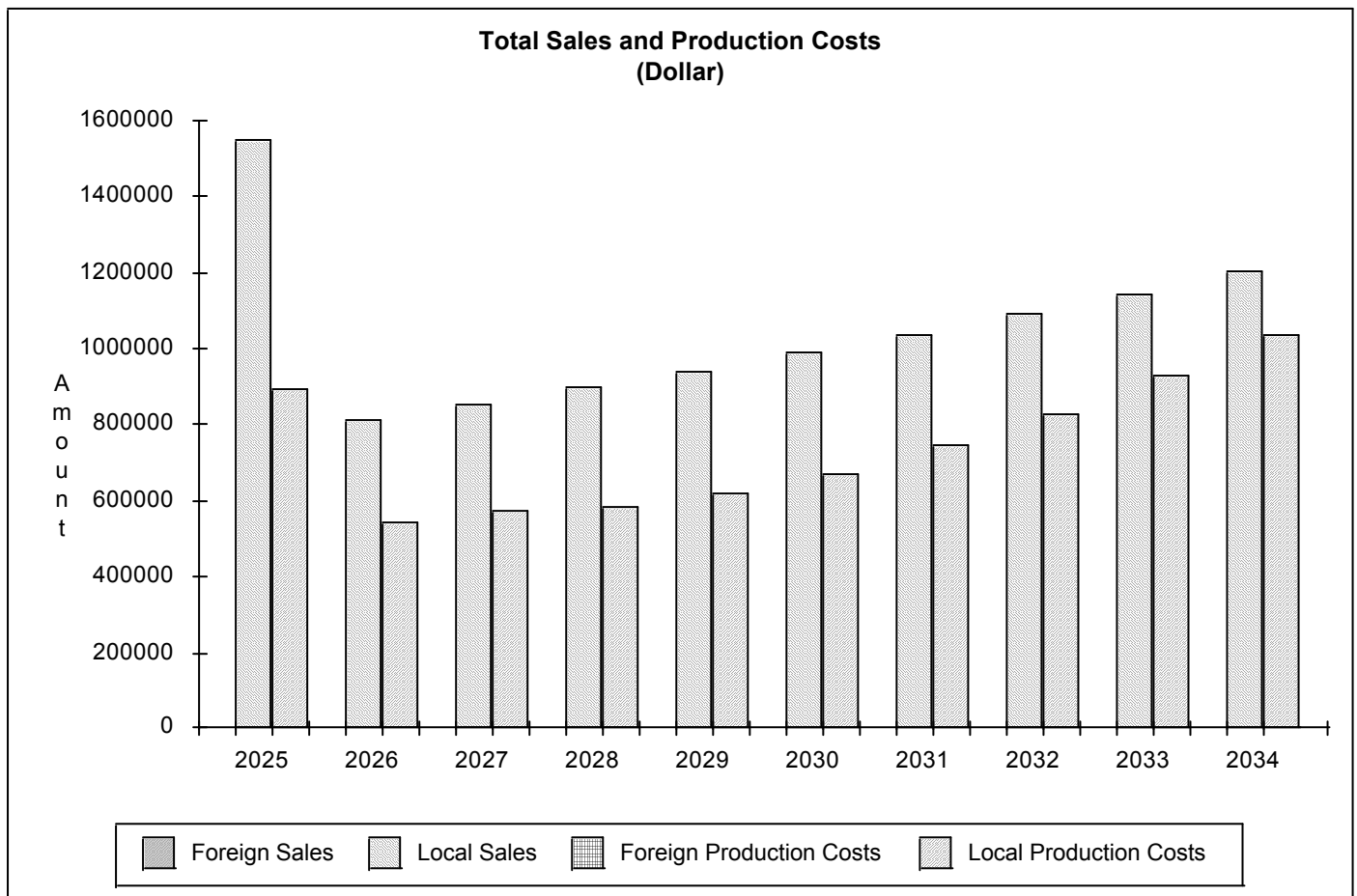
CASH FLOW FOR FINANCIAL PLANNING - TOTAL		
Dollar		
	2034	Scrap 2035
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	1,202,430.38	834,910.19
Inflow funds	306.15	0.00
Inflow operation	1,202,124.23	0.00
Other income	0.00	834,910.19
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	994,089.46	2,757.89
Increase in fixed assets	0.00	0.00
Increase in current assets	1,249.47	0.00
Operating costs	981,565.02	0.00
Marketing costs	11,274.97	0.00
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00
Financial costs	0.00	0.00
Loan repayment	0.00	2,757.89
Dividends	0.00	0.00
Equity capital refund	0.00	0.00
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	208,340.92	832,152.30
CUMULATIVE CASH BALANCE	2,604,139.46	3,436,291.76
Foreign surplus (deficit)	0.00	0.00
Local surplus (deficit)	208,340.92	832,152.30
Foreign cumulative cash balance	0.00	0.00
Local cumulative cash balance	2,604,139.46	3,436,291.76
Net flow of funds	306.15	-2,757.89



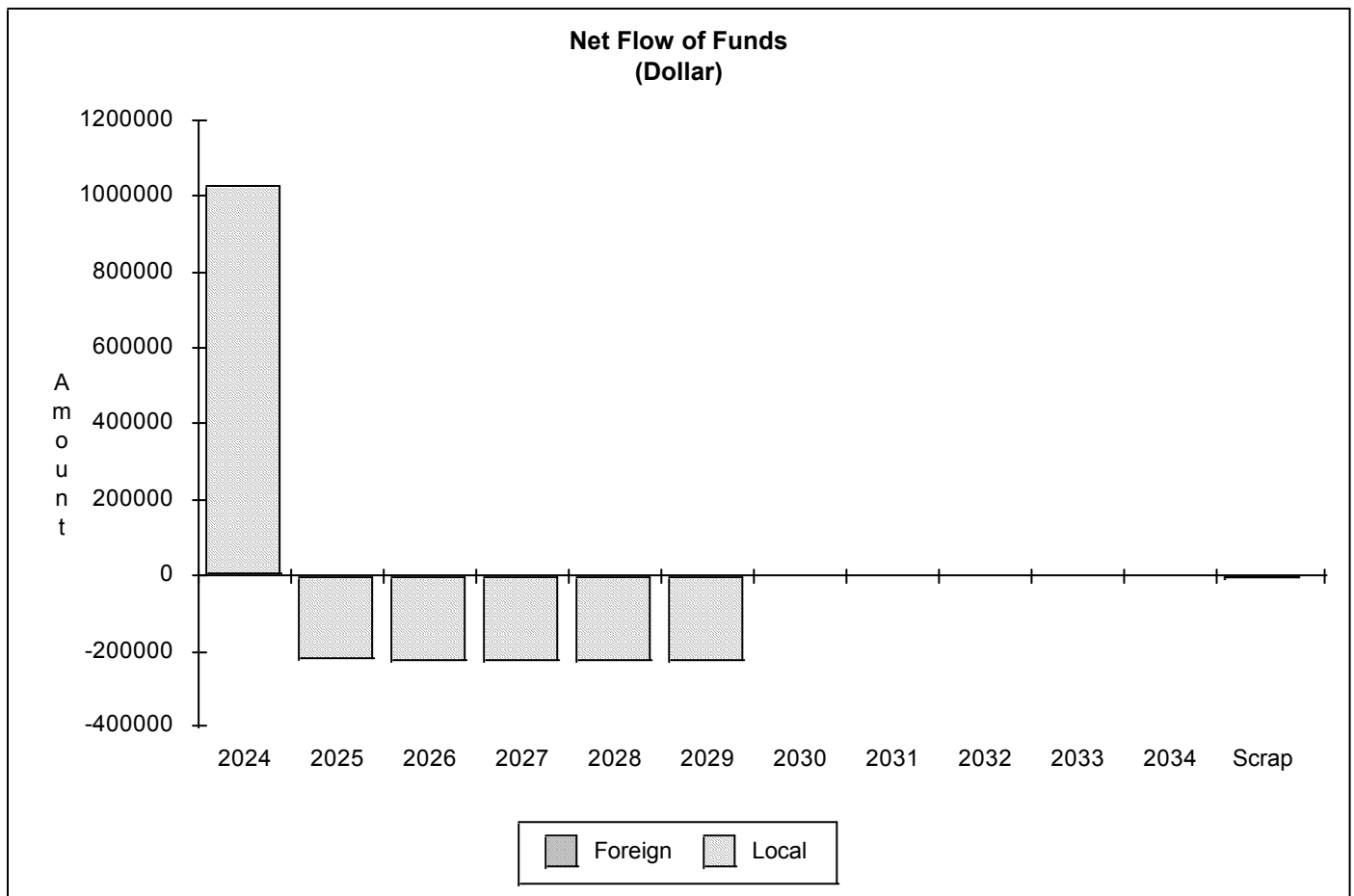
	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	-168,657.75
2025	0.00	595,126.49
2026	0.00	189,187.19
2027	0.00	181,656.98
2028	0.00	173,210.87
2029	0.00	159,967.15
2030	0.00	362,776.66
2031	0.00	337,225.18
2032	0.00	303,880.60
2033	0.00	261,425.16
2034	0.00	208,340.92
Scrap	0.00	832,152.30



	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	-168,657.75
2025	0.00	426,468.74
2026	0.00	615,655.93
2027	0.00	797,312.91
2028	0.00	970,523.78
2029	0.00	1,130,490.93
2030	0.00	1,493,267.59
2031	0.00	1,830,492.77
2032	0.00	2,134,373.37
2033	0.00	2,395,798.53
2034	0.00	2,604,139.46
Scrap	0.00	3,436,291.76



	Foreign Sales	Local Sales	Foreign Production Costs	Local Production Costs
2025	0.00	1,549,800.00	0.00	892,081.27
2026	0.00	813,645.00	0.00	545,247.56
2027	0.00	854,327.25	0.00	571,842.02
2028	0.00	897,043.61	0.00	584,644.55
2029	0.00	941,895.79	0.00	618,728.44
2030	0.00	988,990.58	0.00	670,094.36
2031	0.00	1,038,440.11	0.00	745,018.41
2032	0.00	1,090,362.12	0.00	830,197.27
2033	0.00	1,144,880.22	0.00	927,070.78
2034	0.00	1,202,124.23	0.00	1,037,284.92

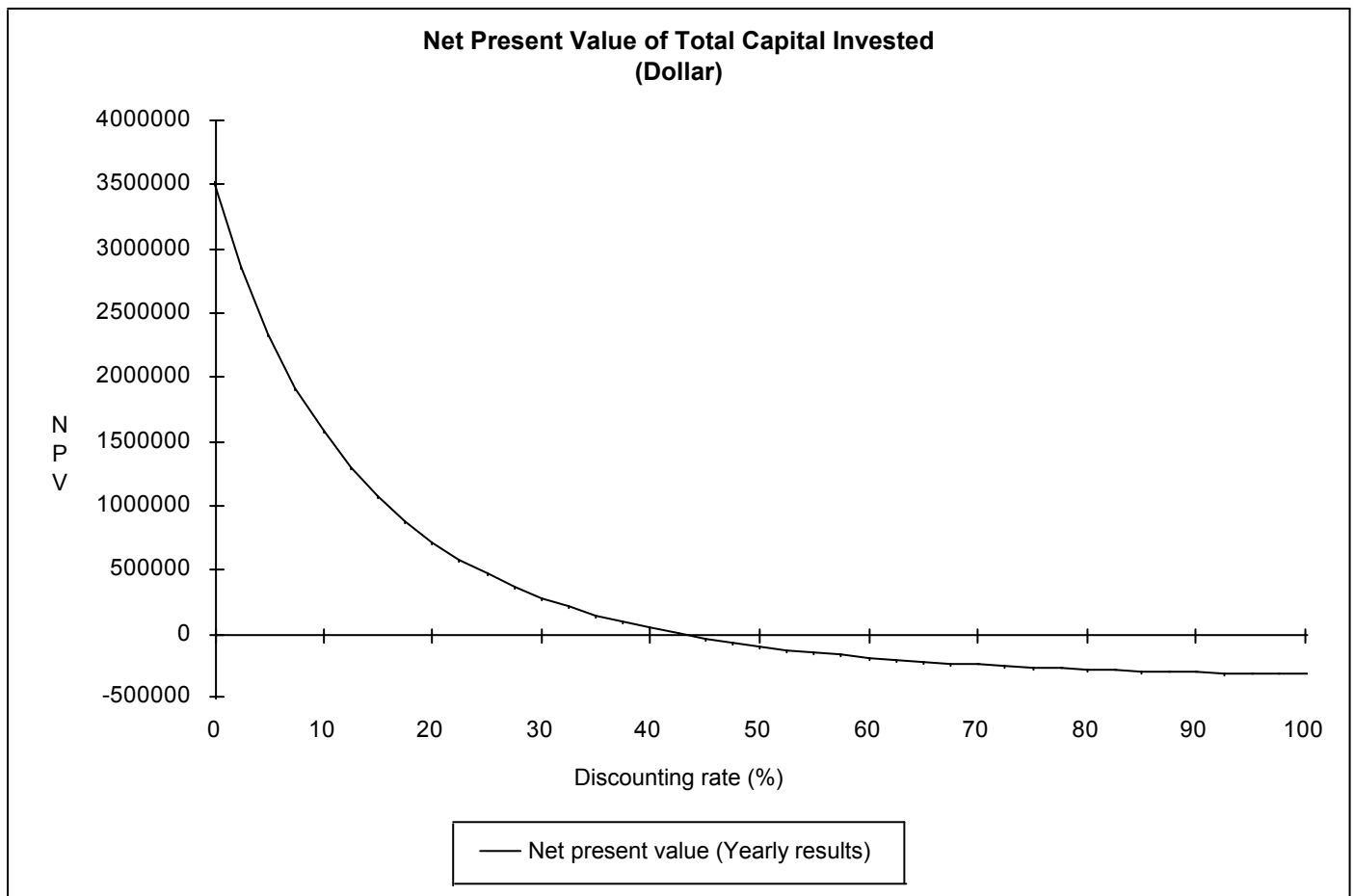


	Foreign	Local
2024	0.00	1,025,893.25
2025	0.00	-214,630.13
2026	0.00	-222,620.34
2027	0.00	-221,585.17
2028	0.00	-221,569.34
2029	0.00	-221,550.10
2030	0.00	183.14
2031	0.00	208.12
2032	0.00	236.61
2033	0.00	269.09
2034	0.00	306.15
Scrap	0.00	-2,757.89

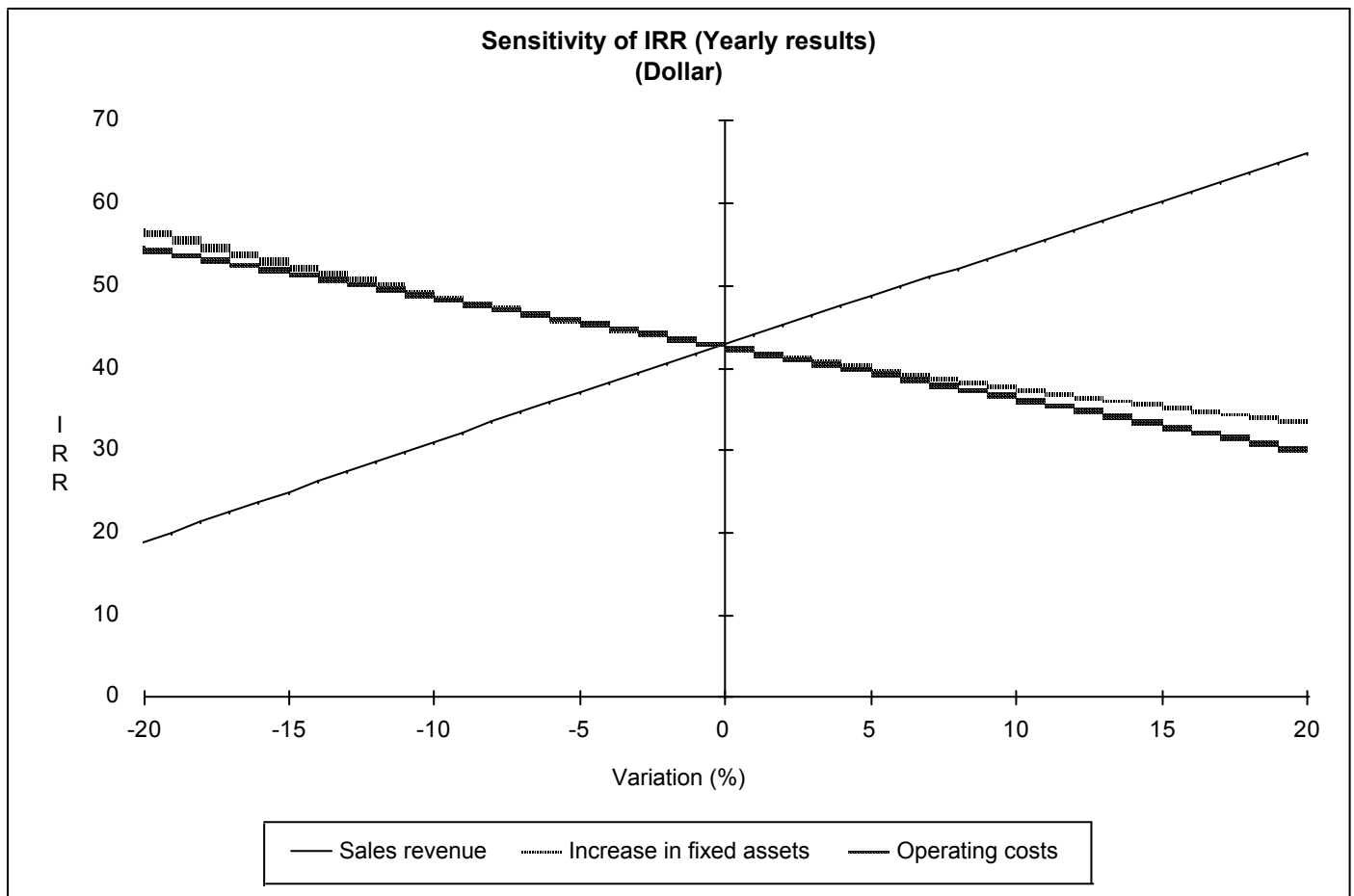
DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW - TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED				
Dollar				
	2024	2025	2026	2027
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	0.00	1,549,800.00	813,645.00	854,327.25
Inflow operation	0.00	1,549,800.00	813,645.00	854,327.25
Other income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	1,194,551.00	738,008.89	402,746.51	450,958.96
Increase in fixed assets	1,194,551.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in net working capital	0.00	6,285.19	-2,800.64	384.58
Operating costs	0.00	725,313.60	401,861.34	446,335.70
Marketing costs	0.00	6,410.10	3,685.81	4,238.68
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET CASH FLOW	-1,194,551.00	811,791.11	410,898.49	403,368.29
CUMULATIVE NET CASH FLOW	-1,194,551.00	-382,759.89	28,138.60	431,506.89
Net present value	-1,010,699.12	572,374.45	241,428.90	197,503.69
Cumulative net present value	-1,010,699.12	-438,324.67	-196,895.78	607.91
NET PRESENT VALUE	at 20.00%	718,796.63		
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN	42.87%			
MODIFIED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN	25.94%			
NORMAL PAYBACK	at 0.00%	2.93 years	= 2026	
DYNAMIC PAYBACK	at 20.00%	4.00 years	= 2027	
NPV RATIO	0.71			
Net present values discounted to	01/2024			

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW - TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED				
Dollar				
	2028	2029	2030	2031
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	897,043.61	941,895.79	988,990.58	1,038,440.11
Inflow operation	897,043.61	941,895.79	988,990.58	1,038,440.11
Other income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	502,121.43	560,217.33	626,213.92	701,214.93
Increase in fixed assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in net working capital	437.69	496.97	564.50	641.45
Operating costs	496,809.26	554,114.71	619,202.92	693,160.00
Marketing costs	4,874.48	5,605.65	6,446.50	7,413.48
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET CASH FLOW	394,922.18	381,678.46	362,776.66	337,225.18
CUMULATIVE NET CASH FLOW	826,429.07	1,208,107.53	1,570,884.19	1,908,109.38
Net present value	161,140.14	129,780.25	102,794.31	79,628.49
Cumulative net present value	161,748.05	291,528.30	394,322.60	473,951.09
NET PRESENT VALUE				
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN				
MODIFIED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN				
NORMAL PAYBACK				
DYNAMIC PAYBACK				
NPV RATIO				
Net present values discounted to				

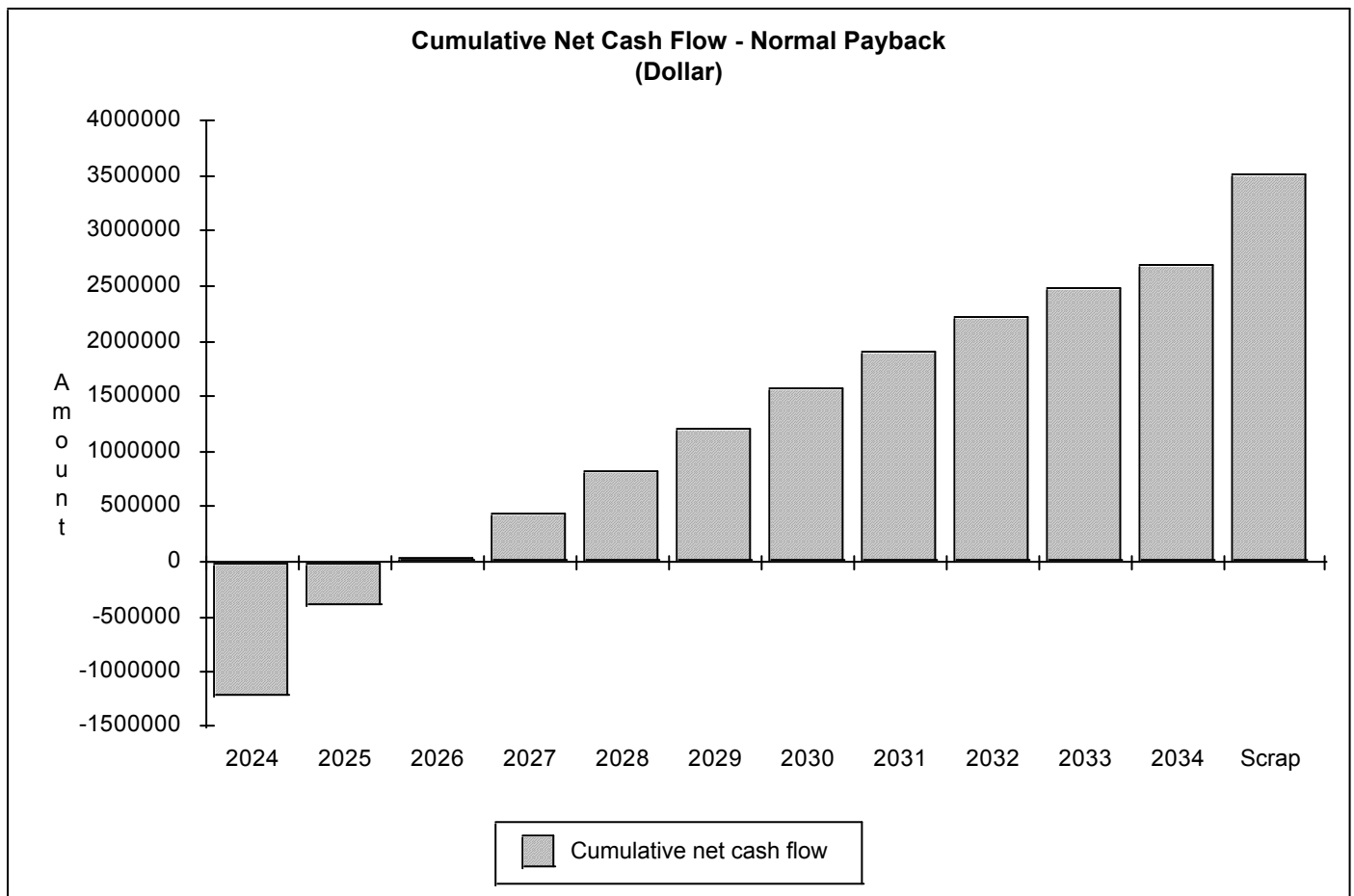
DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW - TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED				
Dollar				
	2032	2033	2034	Scrap 2035
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	1,090,362.12	1,144,880.22	1,202,124.23	832,152.30
Inflow operation	1,090,362.12	1,144,880.22	1,202,124.23	0.00
Other income	0.00	0.00	0.00	832,152.30
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	786,481.52	883,455.06	993,783.31	0.00
Increase in fixed assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in net working capital	729.18	829.22	943.32	0.00
Operating costs	777,226.84	872,821.53	981,565.02	0.00
Marketing costs	8,525.50	9,804.32	11,274.97	0.00
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET CASH FLOW	303,880.60	261,425.16	208,340.92	832,152.30
CUMULATIVE NET CASH FLOW	2,211,989.97	2,473,415.13	2,681,756.06	3,513,908.36
Net present value	59,795.73	42,868.01	28,469.47	113,712.33
Cumulative net present value	533,746.82	576,614.84	605,084.30	718,796.63
NET PRESENT VALUE				
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN				
MODIFIED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN				
NORMAL PAYBACK				
DYNAMIC PAYBACK				
NPV RATIO				
Net present values discounted to				



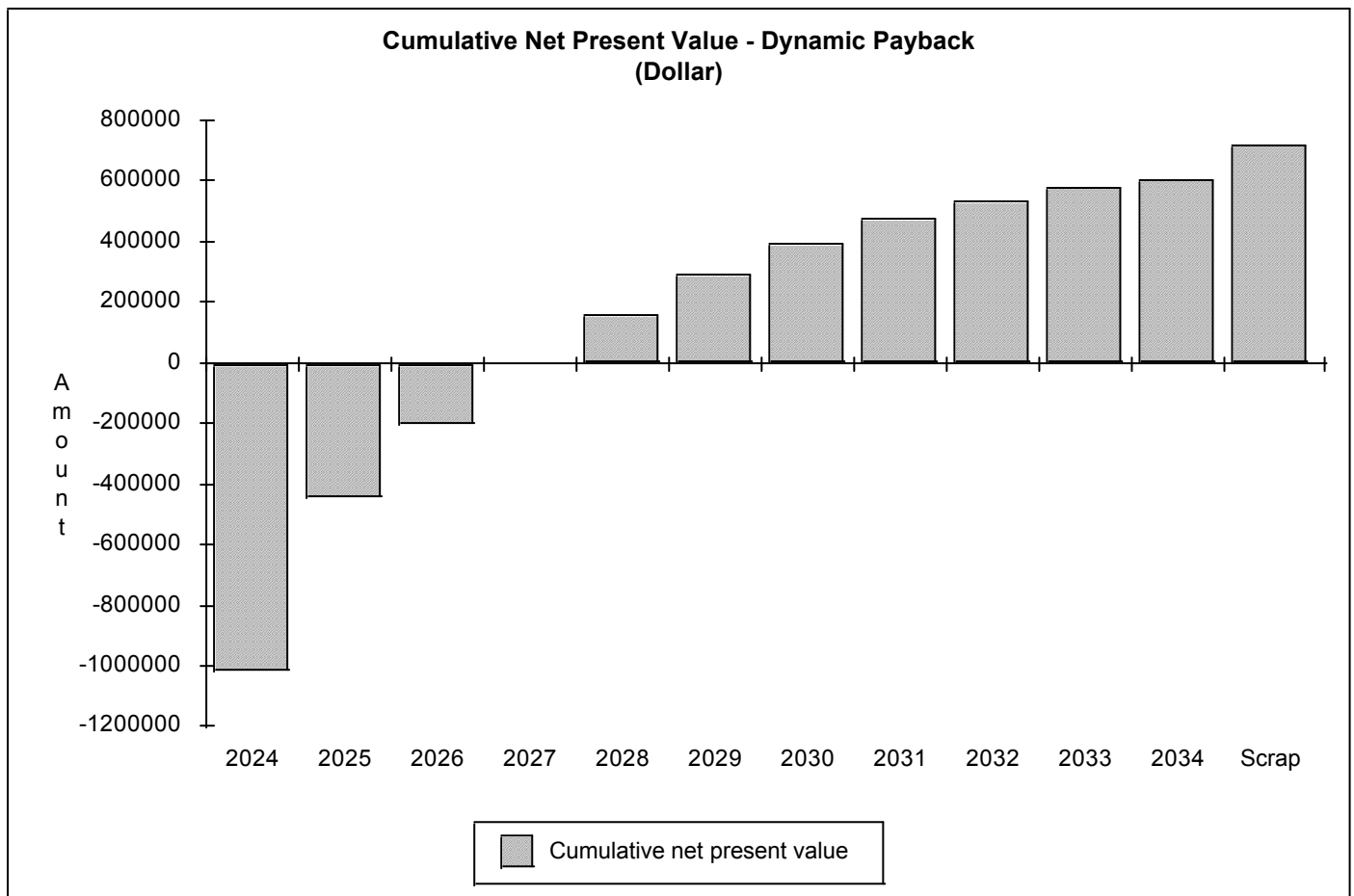
Discounting rate (%)	Net present value (Yearly results)
0.00 %	3,513,908.36
10.00 %	1,580,162.38
20.00 %	718,796.63
30.00 %	286,181.51
40.00 %	47,820.41
50.00 %	-92,858.95
60.00 %	-180,044.99
70.00 %	-235,854.90
80.00 %	-272,228.22
90.00 %	-296,030.12
100.00 %	-311,420.17



Variation (%)	Sales revenue	Increase in fixed assets	Operating costs
-20.00 %	18.83 %	57.01 %	54.73 %
-16.00 %	23.84 %	53.60 %	52.40 %
-12.00 %	28.72 %	50.53 %	50.05 %
-8.00 %	33.49 %	47.74 %	47.68 %
-4.00 %	38.20 %	45.20 %	45.29 %
0.00 %	42.87 %	42.87 %	42.87 %
4.00 %	47.51 %	40.73 %	40.41 %
8.00 %	52.14 %	38.76 %	37.91 %
12.00 %	56.77 %	36.94 %	35.37 %
16.00 %	61.40 %	35.24 %	32.76 %
20.00 %	66.03 %	33.66 %	30.08 %



	Cumulative net cash flow
2024	-1,194,551.00
2025	-382,759.89
2026	28,138.60
2027	431,506.89
2028	826,429.07
2029	1,208,107.53
2030	1,570,884.19
2031	1,908,109.38
2032	2,211,989.97
2033	2,473,415.13
2034	2,681,756.06
Scrap	3,513,908.36

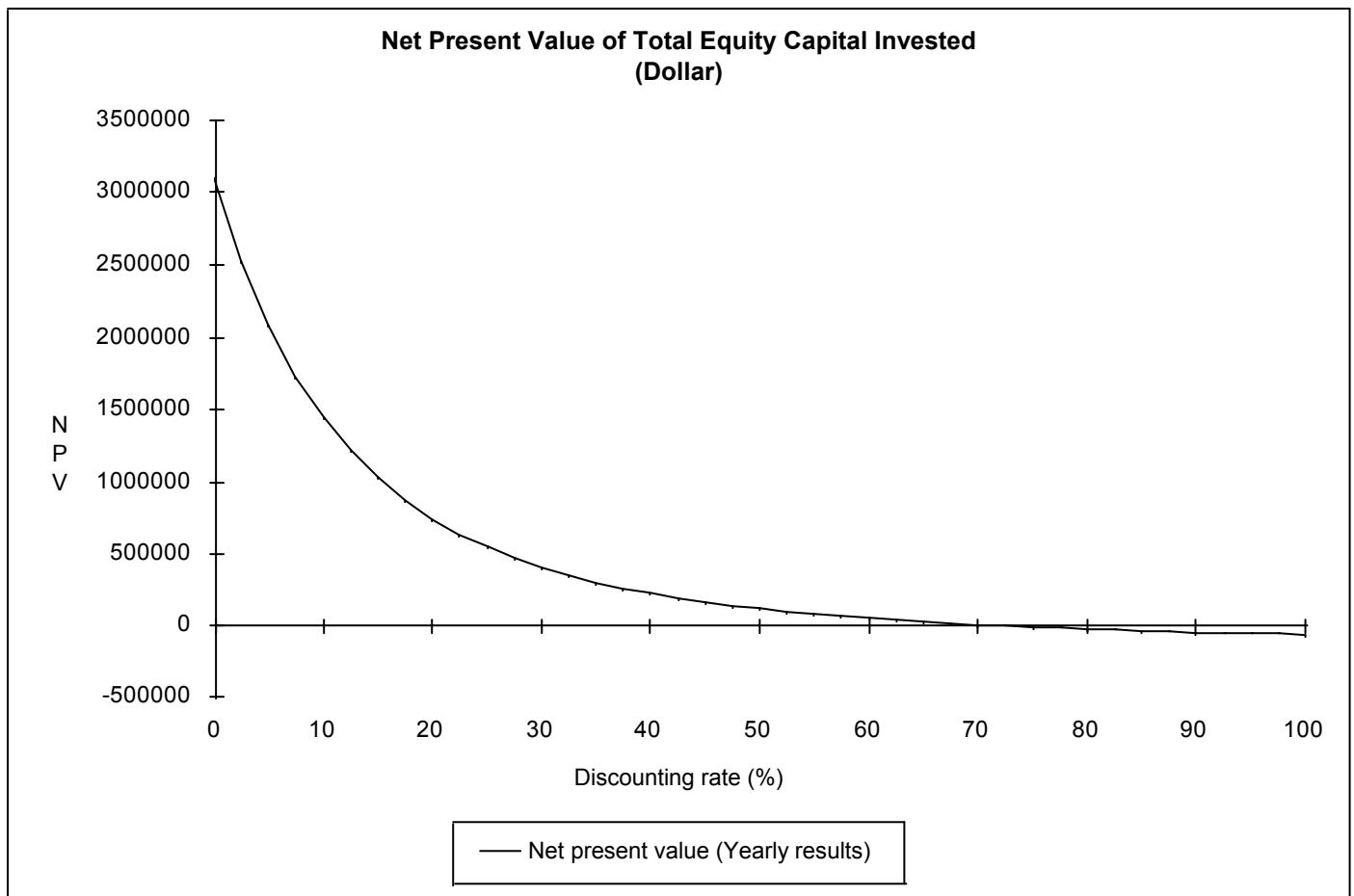


	Cumulative net present value
2024	-1,010,699.12
2025	-438,324.67
2026	-196,895.78
2027	607.91
2028	161,748.05
2029	291,528.30
2030	394,322.60
2031	473,951.09
2032	533,746.82
2033	576,614.84
2034	605,084.30
Scrap	718,796.63

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW - EQUITY CAPITAL INVESTED					
Dollar					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	-168,657.75	595,126.49	189,187.19	181,656.98	173,210.87
Surplus (deficit)	-168,657.75	595,126.49	189,187.19	181,656.98	173,210.87
Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity capital refund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	327,646.70	9,345.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity capital paid	327,646.70	9,345.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET CASH RETURN	-496,304.45	585,780.79	189,187.19	181,656.98	173,210.87
CUMULATIVE NET CASH RETURN	-496,304.45	89,476.34	278,663.53	460,320.51	633,531.38
Net present value	-404,495.77	381,936.30	98,681.90	75,803.26	57,823.04
Cumulative net present value	-404,495.77	-22,559.48	76,122.43	151,925.68	209,748.72
NET PRESENT VALUE	at 25.00%	548,820.98			
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN	73.20%				
MODIFIED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN	34.48%				
SHORT NET PRESENT VALUE	at 25.00%	475,997.99	for 11 years		
NORMAL PAYBACK	at 0.00%	1.85 years	= 2025		
DYNAMIC PAYBACK	at 25.00%	2.23 years	= 2026		
NPV RATIO	2.01				
Net present values discounted to	01/2024				

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW - EQUITY CAPITAL INVESTED					
Dollar					
	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	159,967.15	362,776.66	337,225.18	303,880.60	261,425.16
Surplus (deficit)	159,967.15	362,776.66	337,225.18	303,880.60	261,425.16
Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity capital refund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity capital paid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET CASH RETURN	159,967.15	362,776.66	337,225.18	303,880.60	261,425.16
CUMULATIVE NET CASH RETURN	793,498.53	1,156,275.19	1,493,500.37	1,797,380.97	2,058,806.13
Net present value	42,721.51	77,507.74	57,638.91	41,551.69	28,597.17
Cumulative net present value	252,470.23	329,977.97	387,616.88	429,168.57	457,765.74
NET PRESENT VALUE					
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN					
MODIFIED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN					
SHORT NET PRESENT VALUE					
NORMAL PAYBACK					
DYNAMIC PAYBACK					
NPV RATIO					
Net present values discounted to					

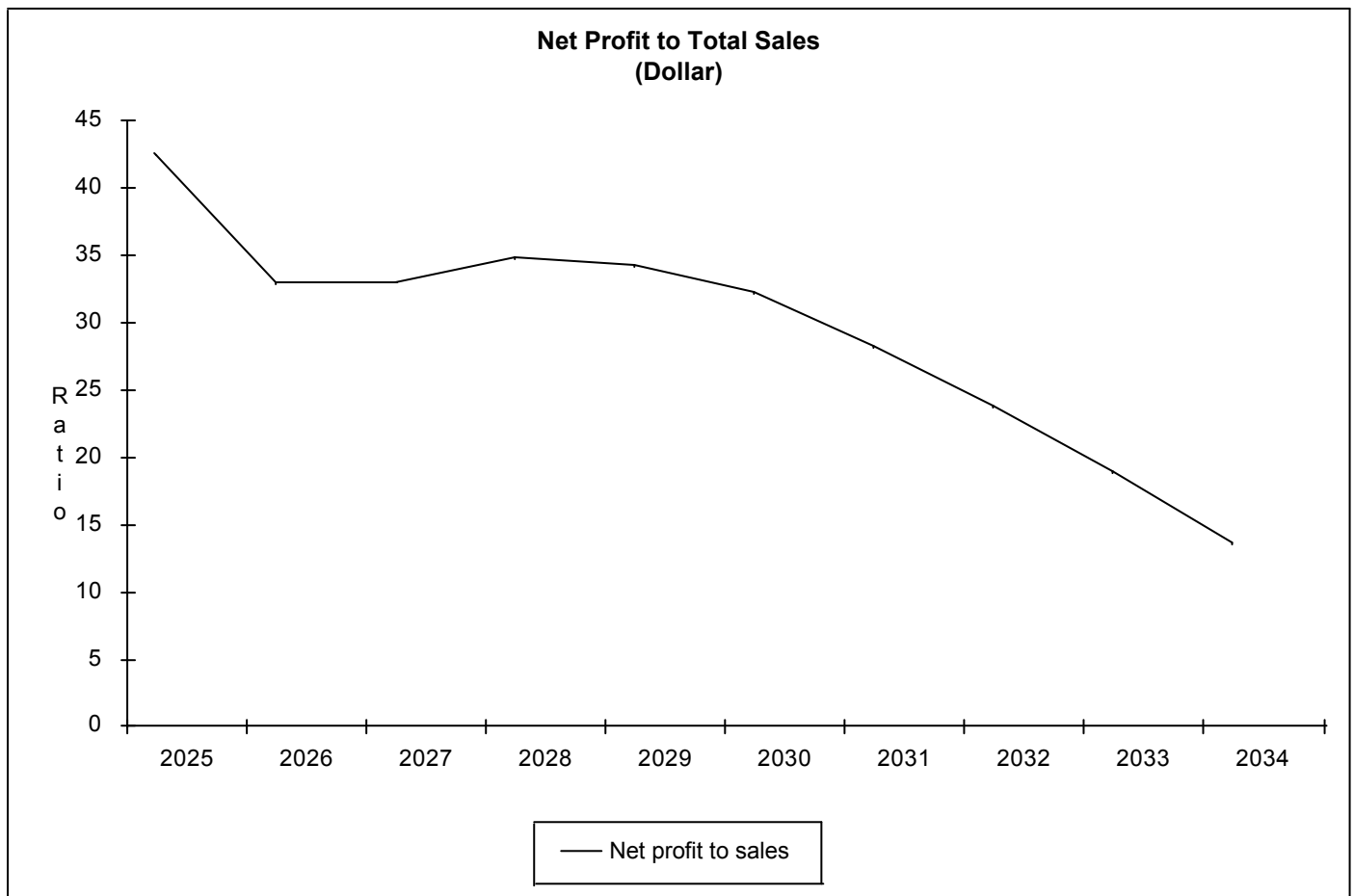
DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW - EQUITY CAPITAL INVESTED		
Dollar		
	2034	Scrap 2035
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	208,340.92	832,152.30
Surplus (deficit)	208,340.92	832,152.30
Dividends	0.00	0.00
Equity capital refund	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	0.00	0.00
Equity capital paid	0.00	0.00
NET CASH RETURN	208,340.92	832,152.30
CUMULATIVE NET CASH RETURN	2,267,147.06	3,099,299.36
Net present value	18,232.25	72,822.99
Cumulative net present value	475,997.99	548,820.98
NET PRESENT VALUE		
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN		
MODIFIED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN		
SHORT NET PRESENT VALUE		
NORMAL PAYBACK		
DYNAMIC PAYBACK		
NPV RATIO		
Net present values discounted to		



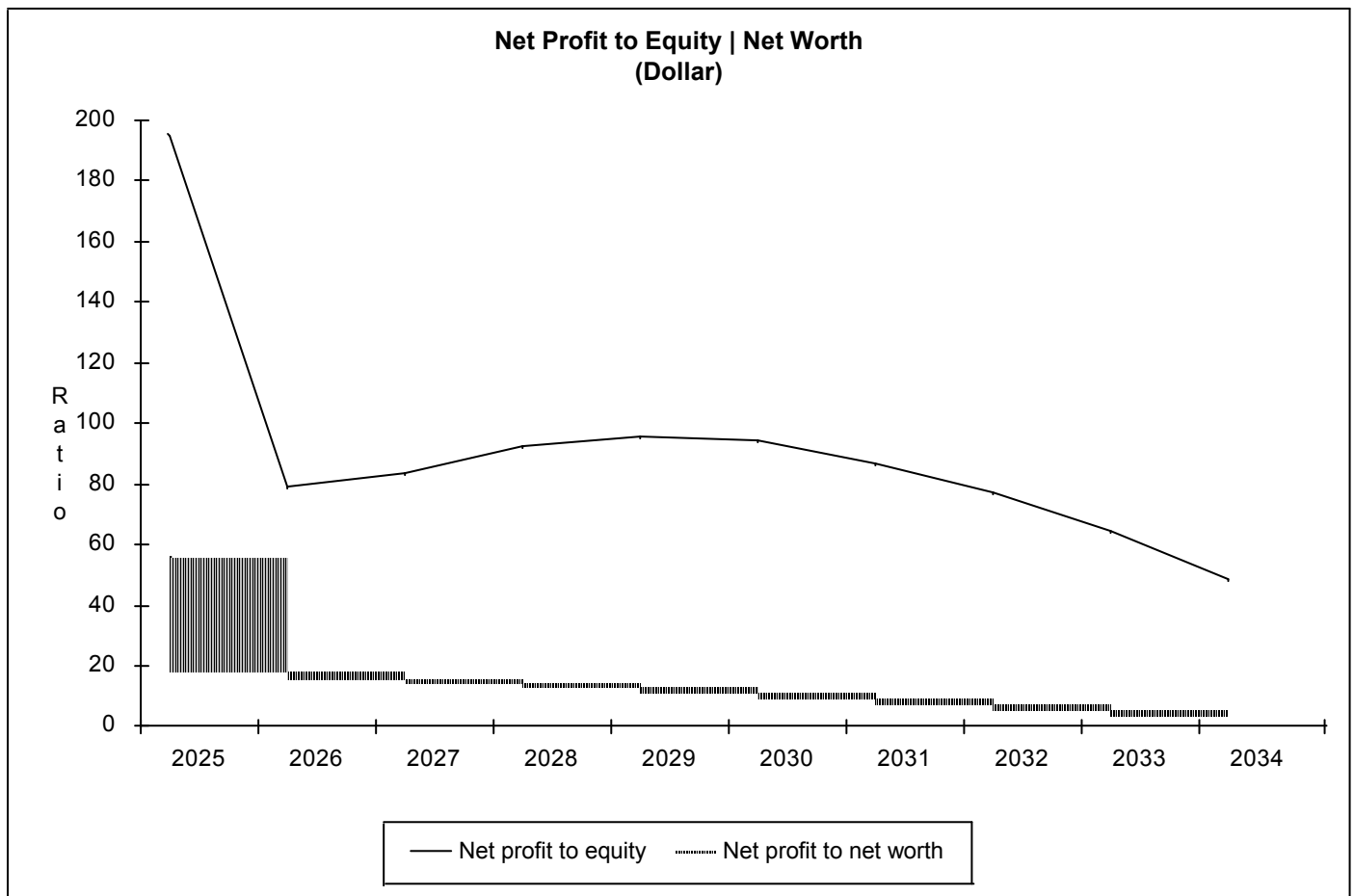
Discounting rate (%)	Net present value (Yearly results)
0.00 %	3,099,299.36
10.00 %	1,446,264.99
20.00 %	745,542.85
30.00 %	408,005.56
40.00 %	227,030.53
50.00 %	121,152.10
60.00 %	54,774.97
70.00 %	10,873.05
80.00 %	-19,371.23
90.00 %	-40,851.92
100.00 %	-56,452.85

NET INCOME STATEMENT					
Dollar					
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029
Sales revenue	1,549,800.00	813,645.00	854,327.25	897,043.61	941,895.79
Less variable costs	59,286.18	34,089.55	39,202.99	45,083.43	51,845.95
VARIABLE MARGIN	1,490,513.82	779,555.45	815,124.26	851,960.18	890,049.84
in % of sales revenue	96.17	95.81	95.41	94.97	94.50
Less fixed costs	735,766.78	434,786.85	474,700.65	502,393.25	553,119.35
OPERATIONAL MARGIN	754,747.04	344,768.59	340,423.61	349,566.93	336,930.50
in % of sales revenue	48.70	42.37	39.85	38.97	35.77
Interest on short-term deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial costs	97,028.31	76,371.15	57,938.38	37,167.87	13,763.15
GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	657,718.73	268,397.44	282,485.23	312,399.06	323,167.35
in % of sales revenue	42.44	32.99	33.07	34.83	34.31
Extraordinary income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Extraordinary loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GROSS PROFIT	657,718.73	268,397.44	282,485.23	312,399.06	323,167.35
Investment allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TAXABLE PROFIT	657,718.73	268,397.44	282,485.23	312,399.06	323,167.35
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET PROFIT	657,718.73	268,397.44	282,485.23	312,399.06	323,167.35
in % of sales revenue	42.44	32.99	33.07	34.83	34.31
Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RETAINED PROFIT	657,718.73	268,397.44	282,485.23	312,399.06	323,167.35
RATIOS					
Net profit to equity (%)	195.17	79.64	83.83	92.70	95.90
Net profit to net worth (%)	56.54	18.75	16.48	15.41	13.75
Net profit+interest to investment (%)	56.61	25.92	25.58	26.26	25.30

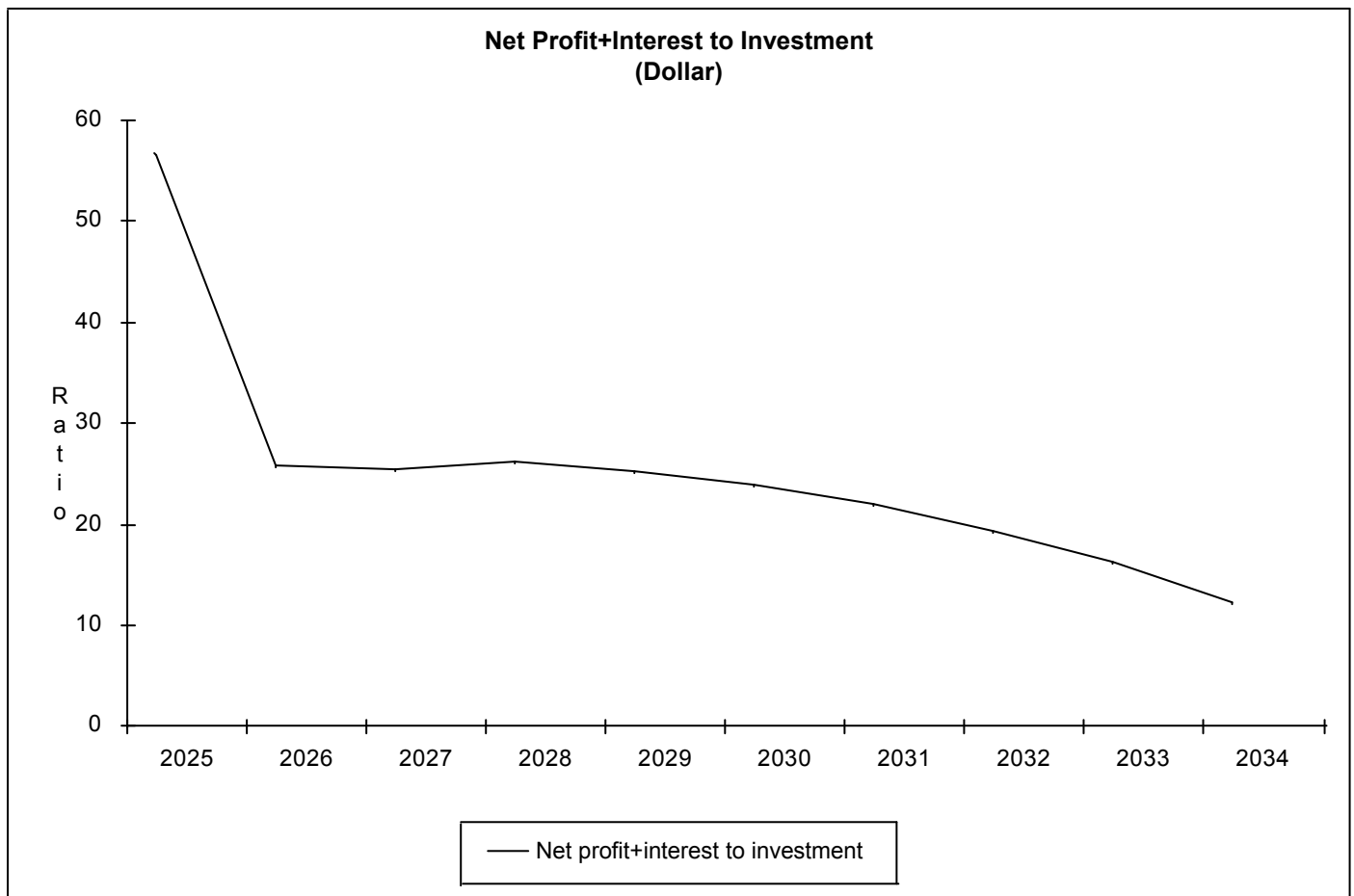
NET INCOME STATEMENT					
Dollar					
	Production 2030	Production 2031	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Sales revenue	988,990.58	1,038,440.11	1,090,362.12	1,144,880.22	1,202,124.23
Less variable costs	59,622.84	68,566.27	78,851.21	0.00	0.00
VARIABLE MARGIN	929,367.74	969,873.84	1,011,510.91	1,144,880.22	1,202,124.23
in % of sales revenue	93.97	93.40	92.77	100.00	100.00
Less fixed costs	610,471.51	676,452.14	751,346.06	927,070.78	1,037,284.92
OPERATIONAL MARGIN	318,896.23	293,421.70	260,164.85	217,809.44	164,839.32
in % of sales revenue	32.24	28.26	23.86	19.02	13.71
Interest on short-term deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	318,896.23	293,421.70	260,164.85	217,809.44	164,839.32
in % of sales revenue	32.24	28.26	23.86	19.02	13.71
Extraordinary income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Extraordinary loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GROSS PROFIT	318,896.23	293,421.70	260,164.85	217,809.44	164,839.32
Investment allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TAXABLE PROFIT	318,896.23	293,421.70	260,164.85	217,809.44	164,839.32
Income (corporate) tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET PROFIT	318,896.23	293,421.70	260,164.85	217,809.44	164,839.32
in % of sales revenue	32.24	28.26	23.86	19.02	13.71
Dividends	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RETAINED PROFIT	318,896.23	293,421.70	260,164.85	217,809.44	164,839.32
RATIOS					
Net profit to equity (%)	94.63	87.07	77.20	64.63	48.91
Net profit to net worth (%)	11.95	9.91	8.07	6.33	4.57
Net profit+interest to investment (%)	23.94	22.01	19.51	16.32	12.34



	Net profit to sales
2025	42.44
2026	32.99
2027	33.07
2028	34.83
2029	34.31
2030	32.24
2031	28.26
2032	23.86
2033	19.02
2034	13.71



	Net profit to equity	Net profit to net worth
2025	195.17	56.54
2026	79.64	18.75
2027	83.83	16.48
2028	92.70	15.41
2029	95.90	13.75
2030	94.63	11.95
2031	87.07	9.91
2032	77.20	8.07
2033	64.63	6.33
2034	48.91	4.57

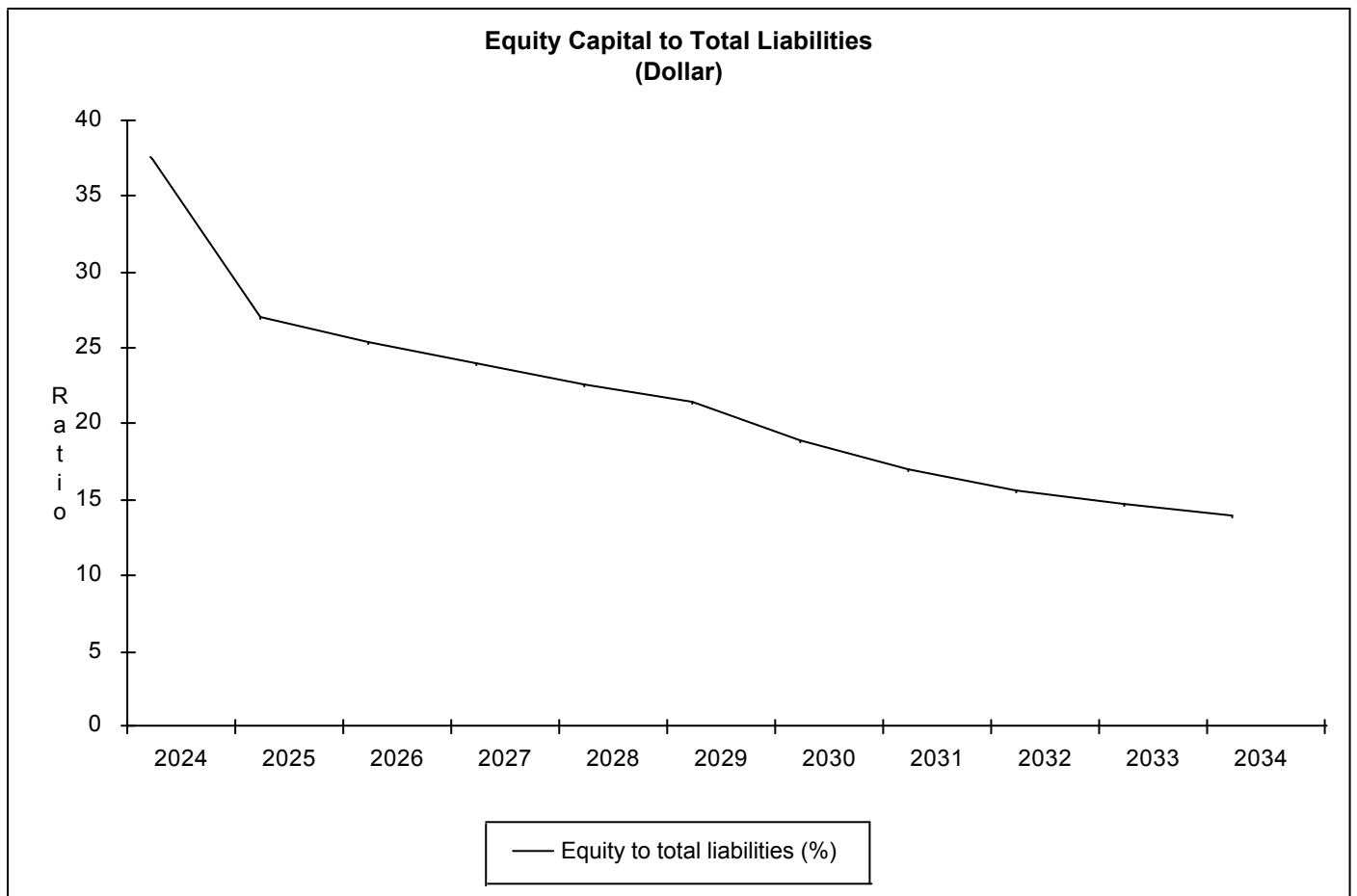


	Net profit+interest to investment
2025	56.61
2026	25.92
2027	25.58
2028	26.26
2029	25.30
2030	23.94
2031	22.01
2032	19.51
2033	16.32
2034	12.34

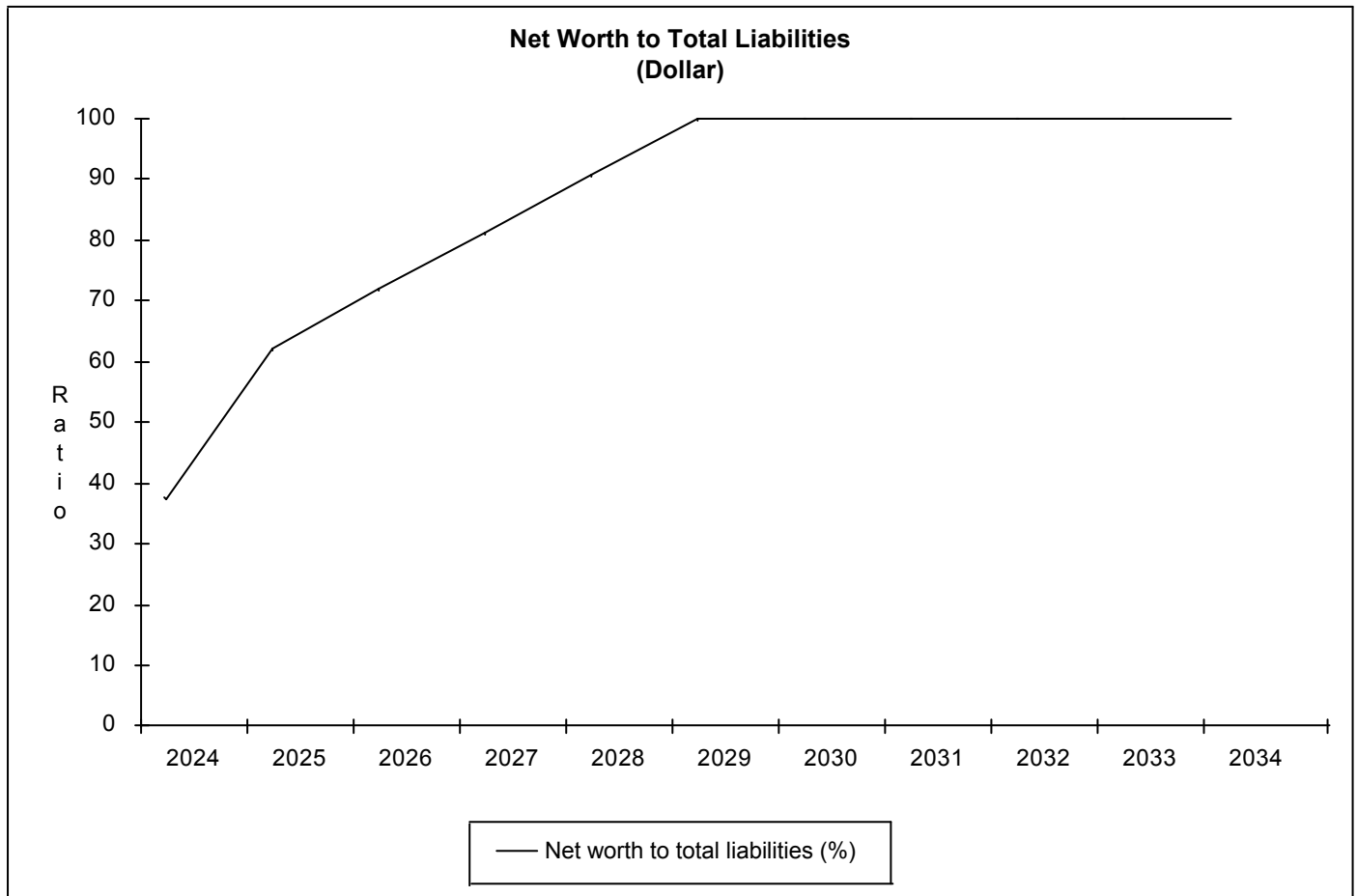
PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET					
Dollar					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
TOTAL ASSETS	1,326,891.15	1,867,008.06	1,989,156.31	2,107,994.75	2,235,992.35
Total current assets	0.00	603,446.17	788,923.68	971,091.38	1,144,881.92
Total fixed assets, net of depreciation	1,326,891.15	1,263,561.89	1,200,232.63	1,136,903.37	1,091,110.43
Accumulated losses brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loss in current year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,326,891.15	1,867,008.06	1,989,156.31	2,107,994.75	2,235,992.35
Total current liabilities	0.00	2,034.49	1,125.46	1,251.60	1,393.57
Total long-term debt	830,586.70	701,604.69	556,264.53	392,491.60	207,948.16
Total equity capital	496,304.45	505,650.15	505,650.15	505,650.15	505,650.15
Reserves, retained profit brought forward	0.00	0.00	657,718.73	926,116.18	1,208,601.41
Retained profit	0.00	657,718.73	268,397.44	282,485.23	312,399.06
Net worth	496,304.45	1,163,368.88	1,431,766.32	1,714,251.56	2,026,650.62
RATIOS					
Equity to total liabilities (%)	37.40	27.08	25.42	23.99	22.61
Net worth to total liabilities (%)	37.40	62.31	71.98	81.32	90.64
Long-term debt to net worth	1.67	0.60	0.39	0.23	0.10
Current assets to current liabilities	0.00	296.61	700.98	775.88	821.55

PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET					
Dollar					
	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
TOTAL ASSETS	2,351,372.75	2,670,452.11	2,964,081.94	3,224,483.39	3,442,561.93
Total current assets	1,305,507.25	1,669,031.54	2,007,106.30	2,311,952.68	2,574,476.15
Total fixed assets, net of depreciation	1,045,865.50	1,001,420.57	956,975.64	912,530.71	868,085.78
Accumulated losses brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loss in current year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,351,372.75	2,670,452.11	2,964,081.94	3,224,483.39	3,442,561.93
Total current liabilities	1,554.78	1,737.92	1,946.04	2,182.65	2,451.74
Total long-term debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total equity capital	505,650.15	505,650.15	505,650.15	505,650.15	505,650.15
Reserves, retained profit brought forward	1,521,000.47	1,844,167.82	2,163,064.05	2,456,485.75	2,716,650.60
Retained profit	323,167.35	318,896.23	293,421.70	260,164.85	217,809.44
Net worth	2,349,817.97	2,668,714.20	2,962,135.90	3,222,300.75	3,440,110.19
RATIOS					
Equity to total liabilities (%)	21.50	18.94	17.06	15.68	14.69
Net worth to total liabilities (%)	99.93	99.93	99.93	99.93	99.93
Long-term debt to net worth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current assets to current liabilities	839.67	960.36	1,031.38	1,059.24	1,050.06

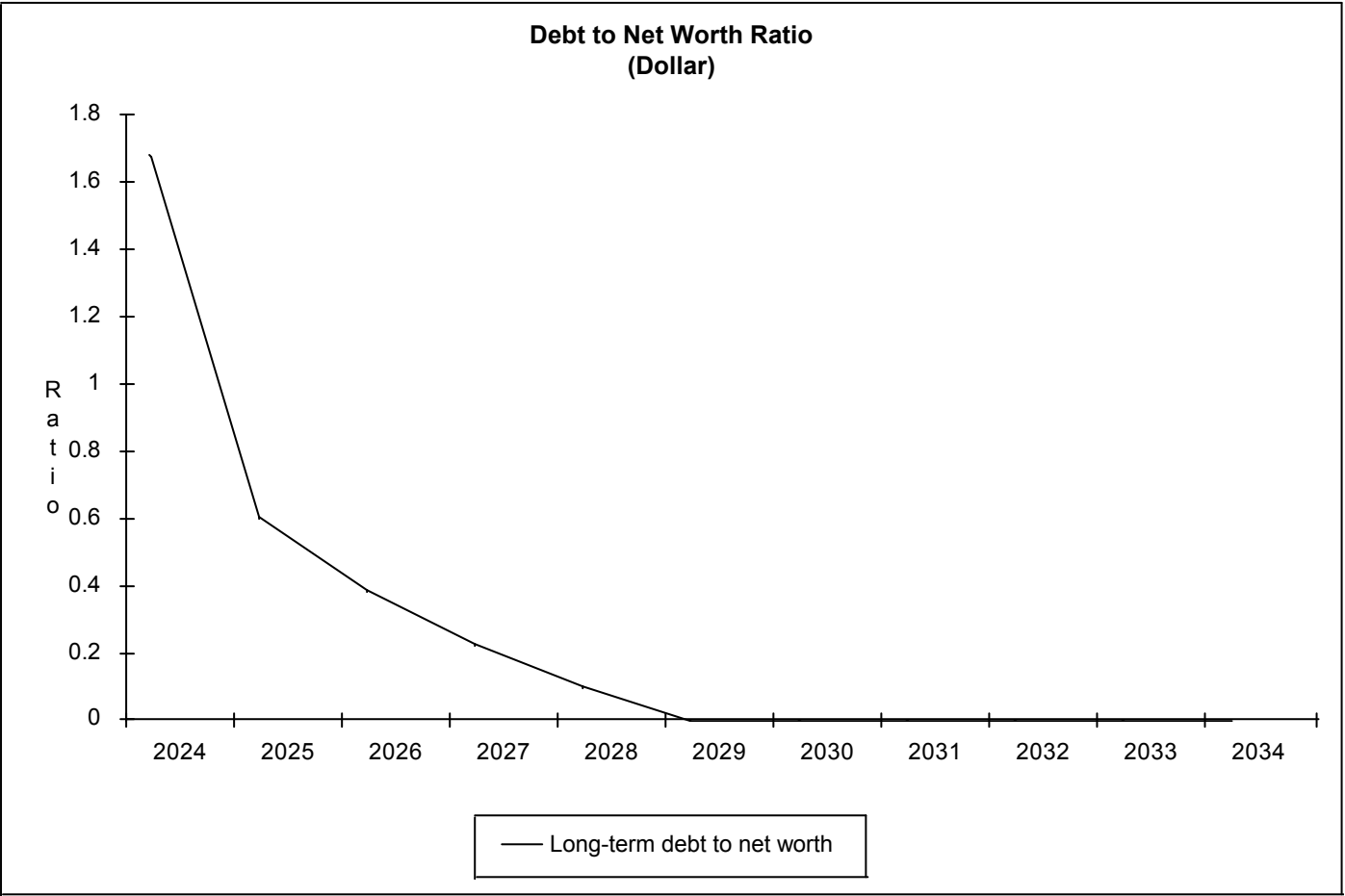
PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET	
Dollar	
	2034
TOTAL ASSETS	3,607,707.40
Total current assets	2,784,066.55
Total fixed assets, net of depreciation	823,640.85
Accumulated losses brought forward	0.00
Loss in current year	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,607,707.40
Total current liabilities	2,757.89
Total long-term debt	0.00
Total equity capital	505,650.15
Reserves, retained profit brought forward	2,934,460.04
Retained profit	164,839.32
Net worth	3,604,949.51
RATIOS	
Equity to total liabilities (%)	14.02
Net worth to total liabilities (%)	99.92
Long-term debt to net worth	0.00
Current assets to current liabilities	1,009.49



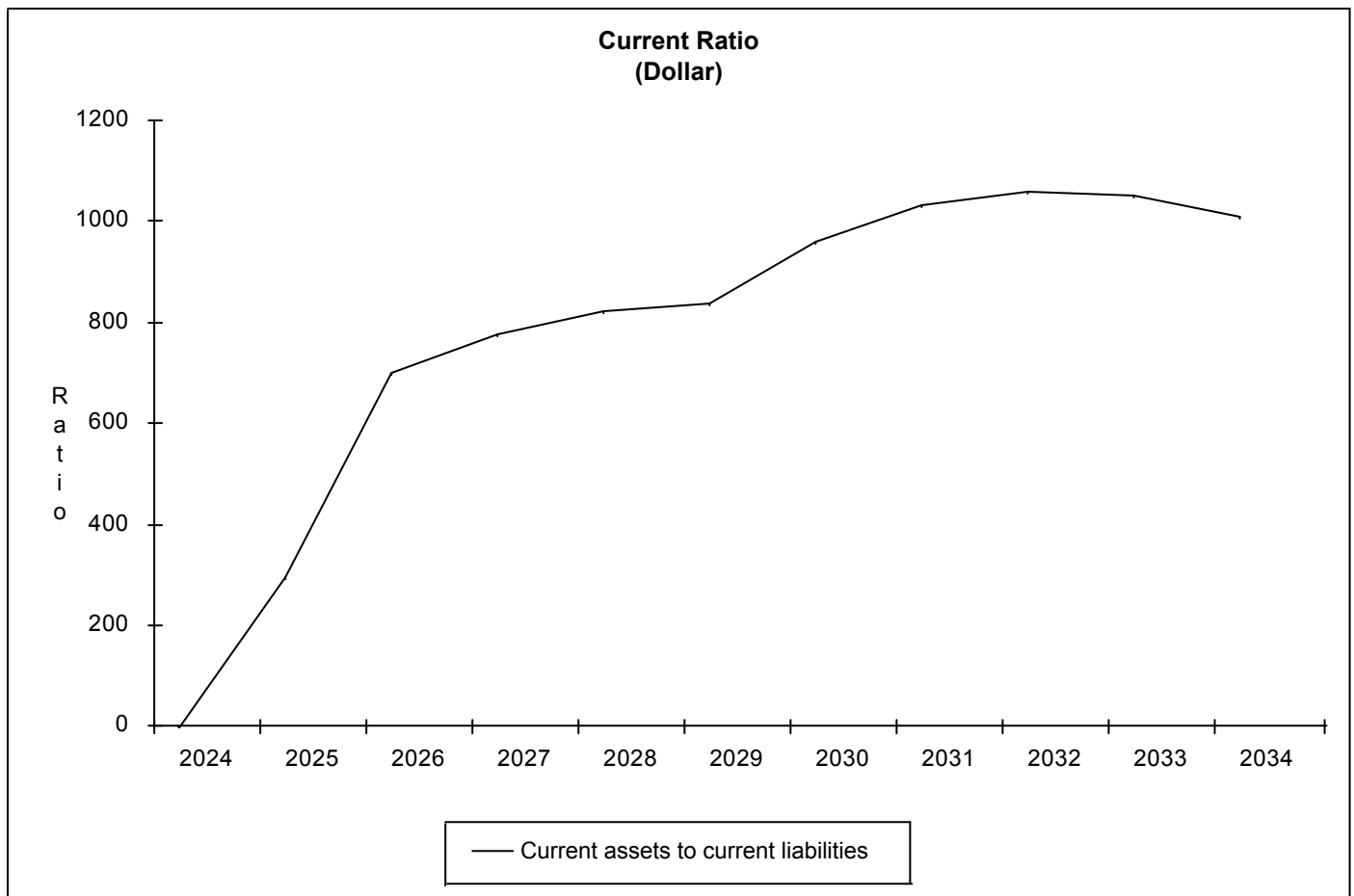
	Equity to total liabilities (%)
2024	37.40
2025	27.08
2026	25.42
2027	23.99
2028	22.61
2029	21.50
2030	18.94
2031	17.06
2032	15.68
2033	14.69
2034	14.02



	Net worth to total liabilities (%)
2024	37.40
2025	62.31
2026	71.98
2027	81.32
2028	90.64
2029	99.93
2030	99.93
2031	99.93
2032	99.93
2033	99.93
2034	99.92



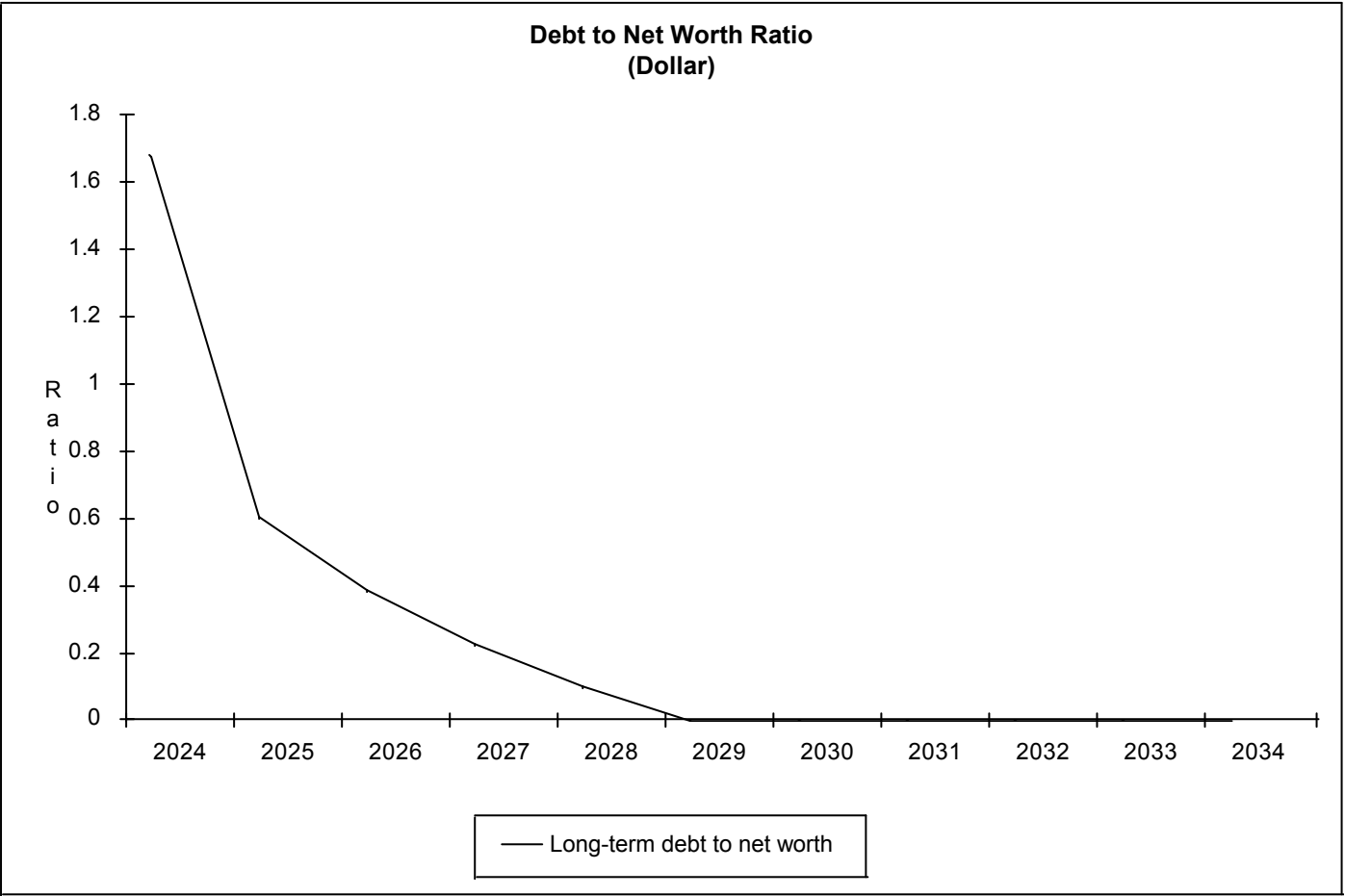
	Long-term debt to net worth
2024	1.67
2025	0.60
2026	0.39
2027	0.23
2028	0.10
2029	0.00
2030	0.00
2031	0.00
2032	0.00
2033	0.00
2034	0.00



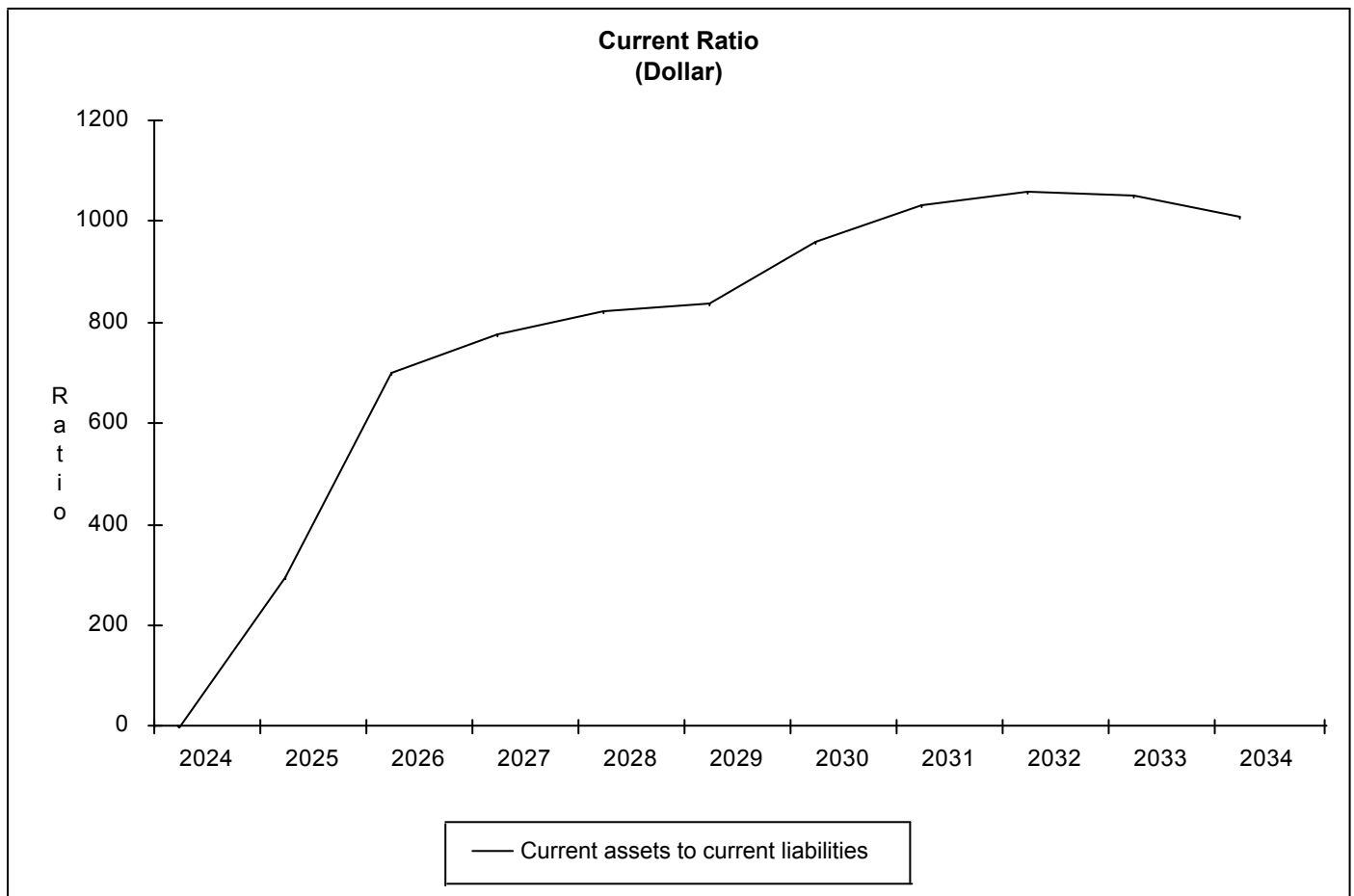
	Current assets to current liabilities
2024	0.00
2025	296.61
2026	700.98
2027	775.88
2028	821.55
2029	839.67
2030	960.36
2031	1,031.38
2032	1,059.24
2033	1,050.06
2034	1,009.49

FINANCIAL RATIOS							
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Long-term debt to net worth	1.67	0.60	0.39	0.23	0.10	0.00	0.00
Current assets to current liabilities	0.00	296.61	700.98	775.88	821.55	839.67	960.36
Cash flow to long-term debt	0.00	0.98	0.59	0.73	1.01	1.84	0.00
Accounts receivable to accounts payable	0.00	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Cash flow to long-term debt service	-0.27	3.68	1.85	1.82	1.78	1.72	0.00

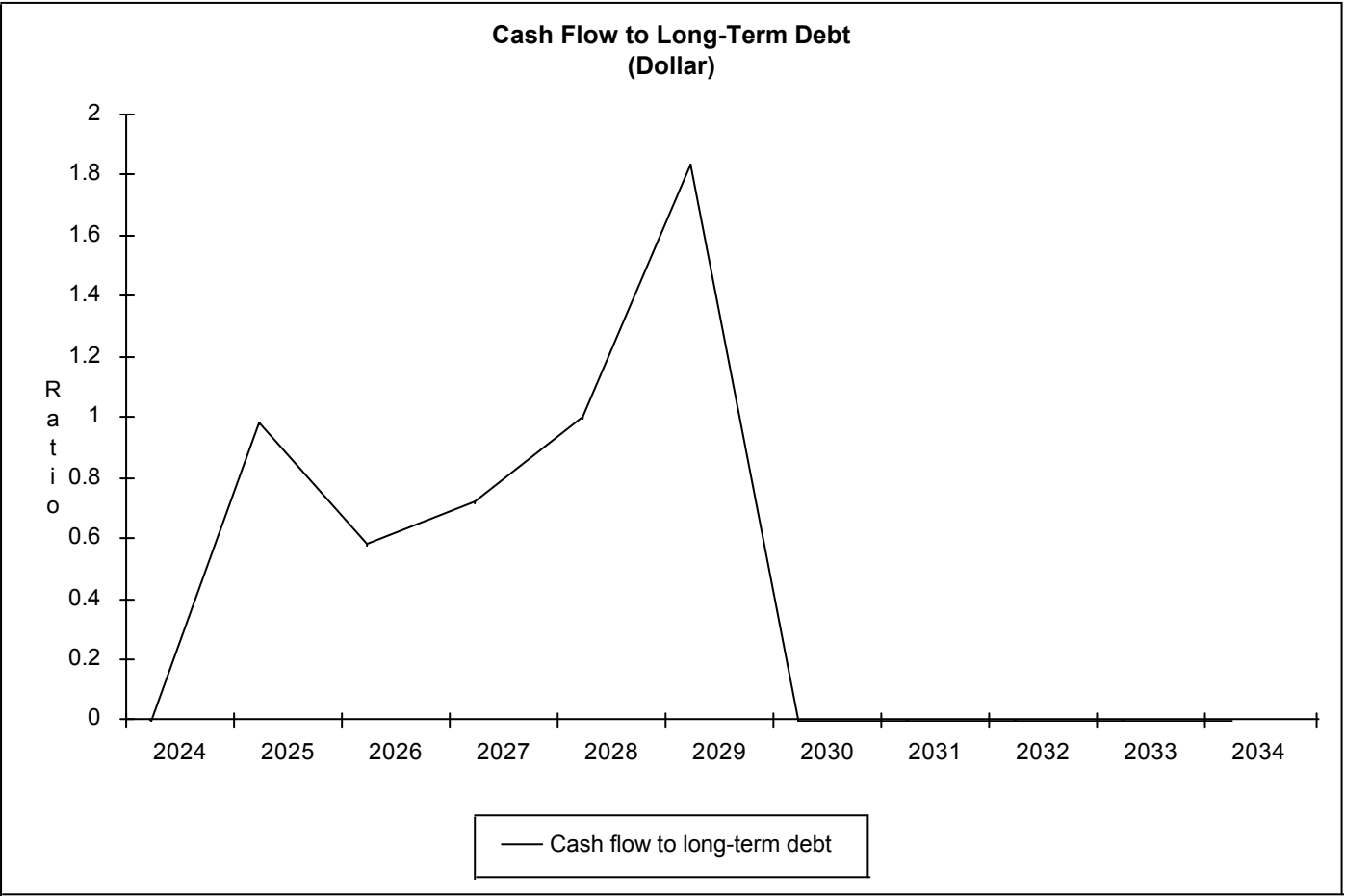
FINANCIAL RATIOS				
	2031	2032	2033	2034
Long-term debt to net worth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current assets to current liabilities	1,031.38	1,059.24	1,050.06	1,009.49
Cash flow to long-term debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accounts receivable to accounts payable	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Cash flow to long-term debt service	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



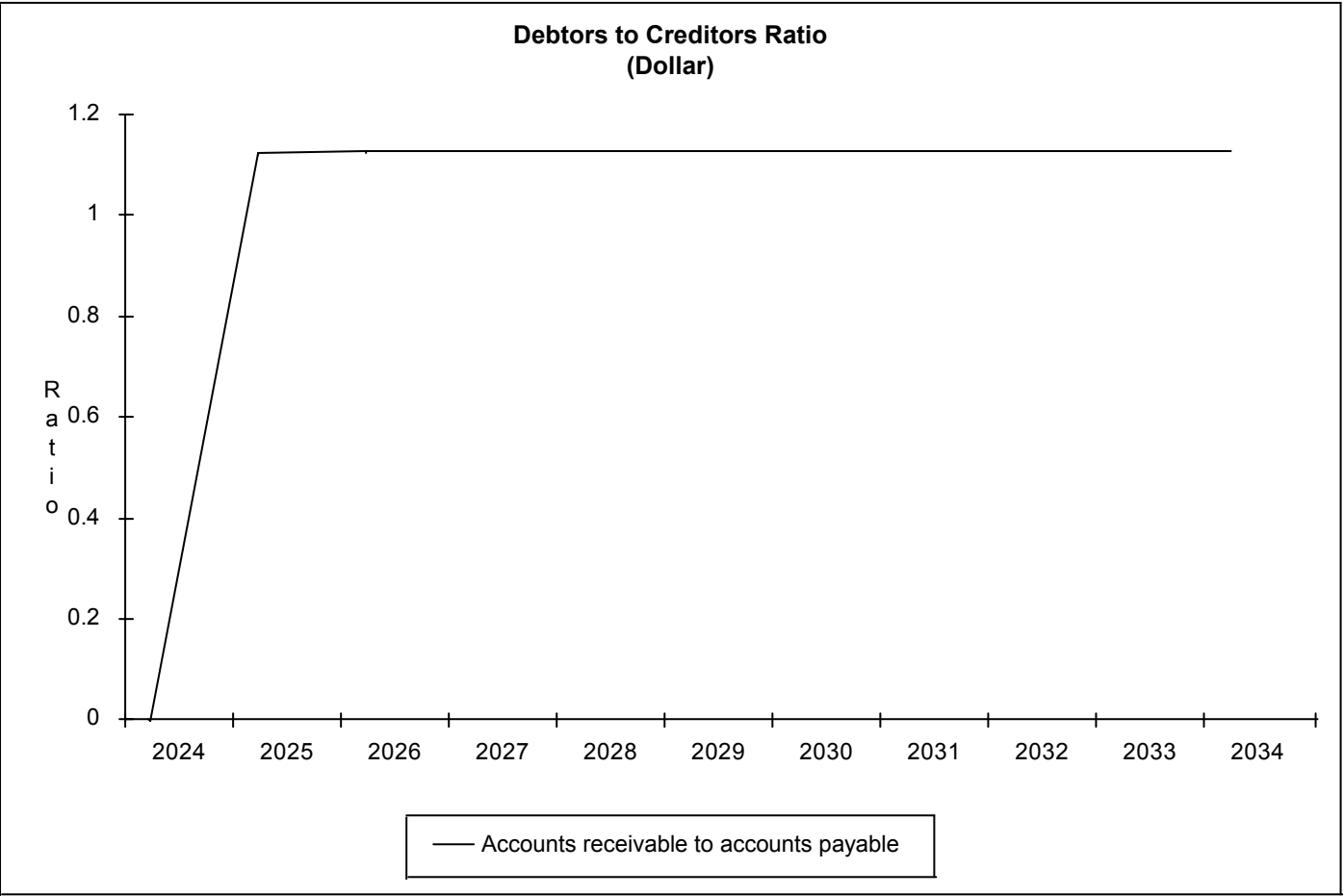
	Long-term debt to net worth
2024	1.67
2025	0.60
2026	0.39
2027	0.23
2028	0.10
2029	0.00
2030	0.00
2031	0.00
2032	0.00
2033	0.00
2034	0.00



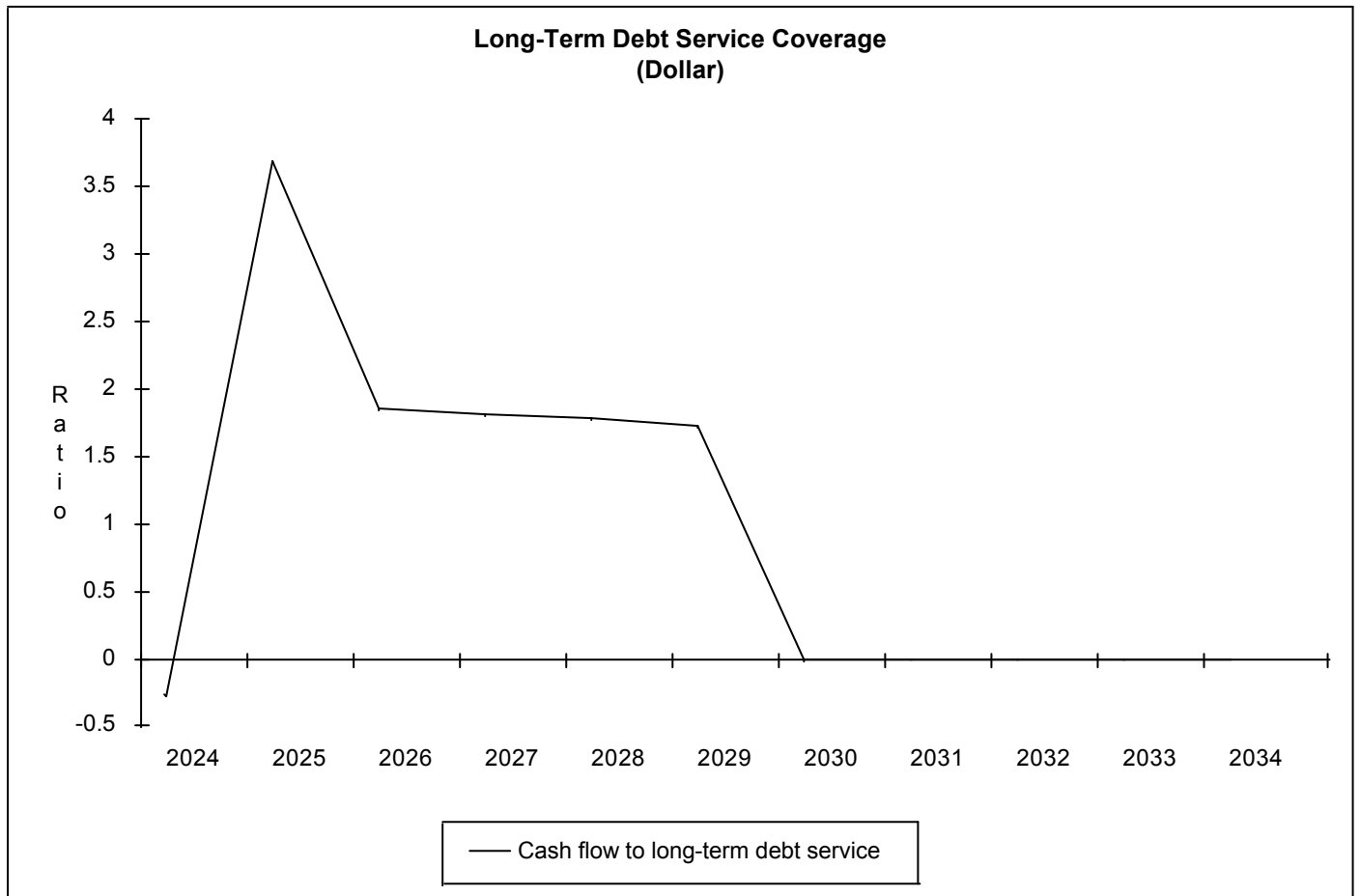
	Current assets to current liabilities
2024	0.00
2025	296.61
2026	700.98
2027	775.88
2028	821.55
2029	839.67
2030	960.36
2031	1,031.38
2032	1,059.24
2033	1,050.06
2034	1,009.49



	Cash flow to long-term debt
2024	0.00
2025	0.98
2026	0.59
2027	0.73
2028	1.01
2029	1.84
2030	0.00
2031	0.00
2032	0.00
2033	0.00
2034	0.00



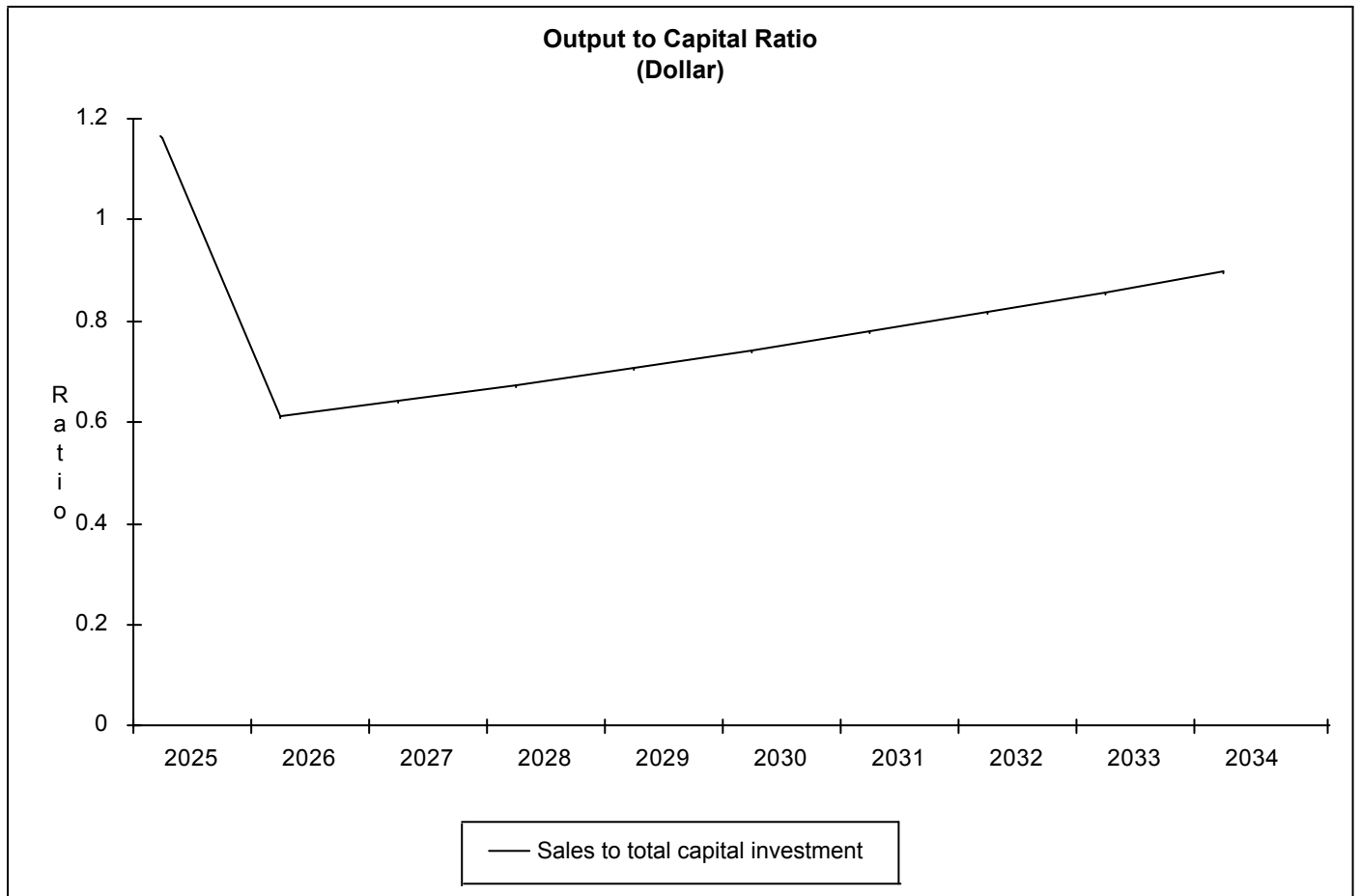
	Accounts receivable to accounts payable
2024	0.00
2025	1.12
2026	1.13
2027	1.13
2028	1.13
2029	1.13
2030	1.13
2031	1.13
2032	1.13
2033	1.13
2034	1.13



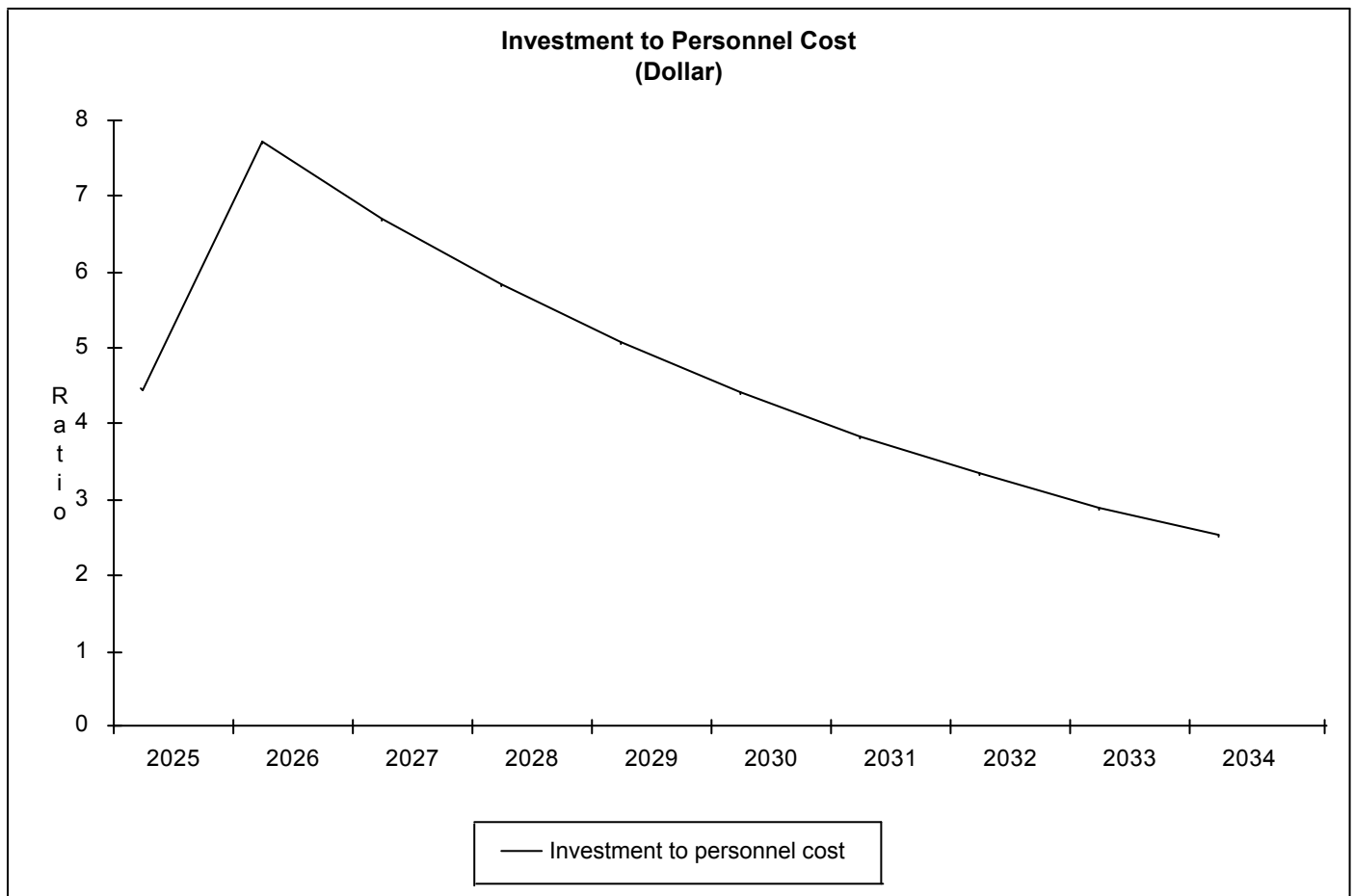
	Cash flow to long-term debt service
2024	-0.27
2025	3.68
2026	1.85
2027	1.82
2028	1.78
2029	1.72
2030	0.00
2031	0.00
2032	0.00
2033	0.00
2034	0.00

EFFICIENCY RATIOS						
	Production 2025	Production 2026	Production 2027	Production 2028	Production 2029	Production 2030
Sales to total capital investment	1.16	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.71	0.74
Investment to personnel cost	4.44	7.71	6.71	5.83	5.07	4.41
Inventory to sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net cash flow to total sales	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.44	0.41	0.37

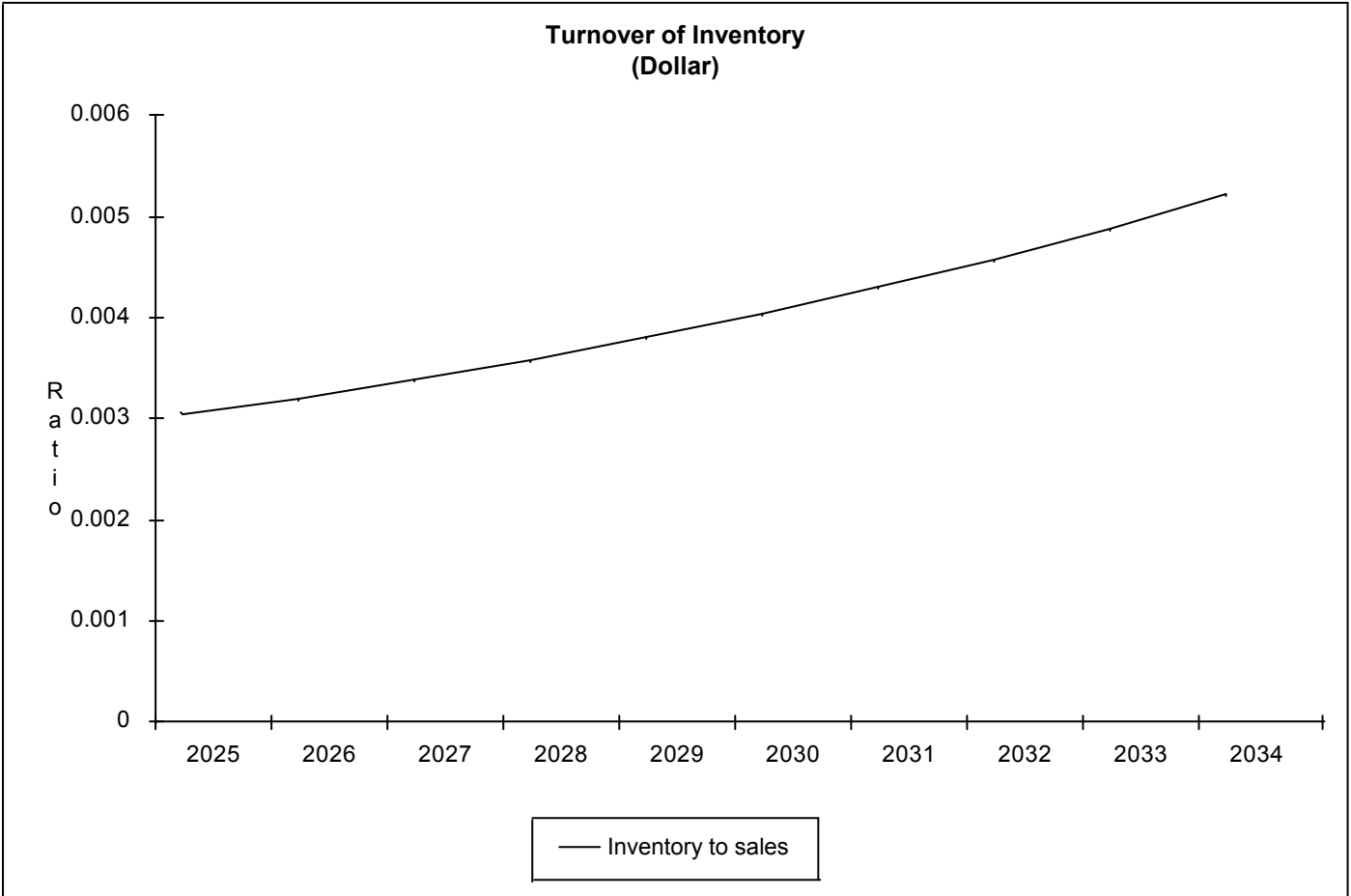
EFFICIENCY RATIOS				
	Production 2031	Production 2032	Production 2033	Production 2034
Sales to total capital investment	0.78	0.82	0.86	0.90
Investment to personnel cost	3.84	3.34	2.91	2.53
Inventory to sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Net cash flow to total sales	0.32	0.28	0.23	0.17



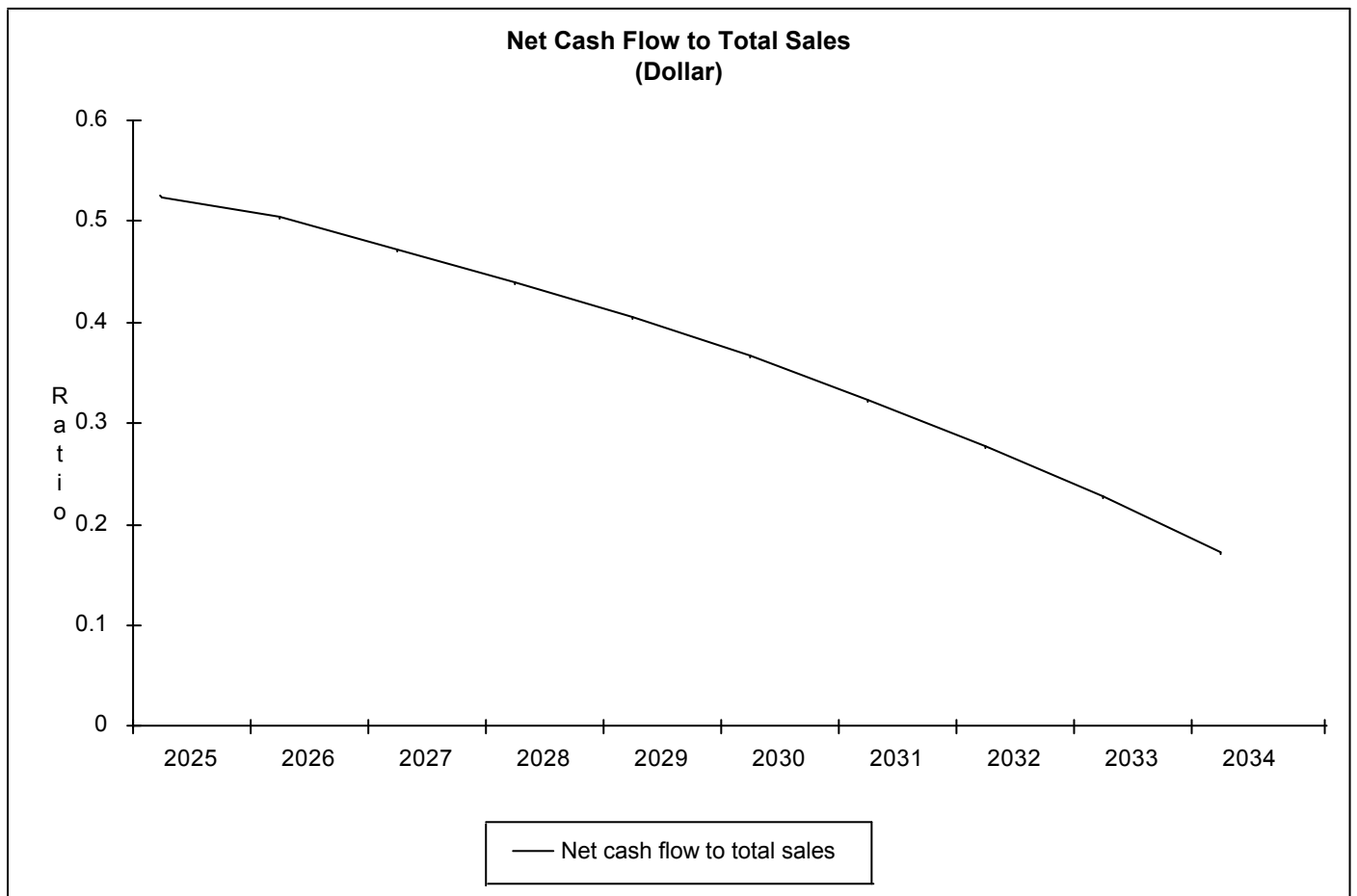
	Sales to total capital investment
2025	1.16
2026	0.61
2027	0.64
2028	0.67
2029	0.71
2030	0.74
2031	0.78
2032	0.82
2033	0.86
2034	0.90



	Investment to personnel cost
2025	4.44
2026	7.71
2027	6.71
2028	5.83
2029	5.07
2030	4.41
2031	3.84
2032	3.34
2033	2.91
2034	2.53



	Inventory to sales
2025	0.00
2026	0.00
2027	0.00
2028	0.00
2029	0.00
2030	0.00
2031	0.00
2032	0.00
2033	0.00
2034	0.01



	Net cash flow to total sales
2025	0.52
2026	0.51
2027	0.47
2028	0.44
2029	0.41
2030	0.37
2031	0.32
2032	0.28
2033	0.23
2034	0.17