The background of the entire page is a repeating teal geometric pattern consisting of interlocking circles and hexagons. A large, rounded rectangular box with a light teal background and a thin white border is positioned on the right side of the page, containing the title and author information.

Sample L1 Visa Plan

2015

Jane Doe
Philippines

Statement of Confidentiality

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This document represents a business plan for Clothes Company, Inc. It is not an offering of securities.



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Executive Summary

Ms. Jane Doe established Clothes Company, Inc. in 2005. It sources ready-to-wear garments and accessories from various suppliers and assembles them into discrete product lines for resale to end-users or other retailers. Its office is currently located at the heart of the garment district of New York City. The company is owned by Ms. Golden and Ms. Jane Doe, who owns Distribution (Australia) Limited, a company that sources and produces garment products directly from factories in Australia, and is capable of exporting such overseas. Jane Doe has infused \$30,000 into Clothes Company, Inc. in return for fifty percent (50%) ownership of the company. As of February 7, 2015, 300 out of 500 company shares have been issued to Ms. Golden.

The corporate mission of Clothes Company, Inc. is to become a preferred source of high quality, affordably priced, ethically sourced garment, and accessory products for customers who flock to the New York garment district in search of excellent bargains.

The target market is composed of bulk purchasers, retailers and individual customers who appreciate garments that are created with the highest levels of craftsmanship and quality of raw materials, but who do not mind not receiving the standout, price-enhancing labels/brands that are often associated with high quality and luxury.

At present, Clothes Company, Inc. is directly managed and staffed by its two owners. However, over a period of three years it will embark on a graduated recruitment of employees, eventually ending up with a workforce of ten garments and accessories professionals. This work force base will remain stable until five years, at such time it may again increase. This expanding workforce will augment both the marketing as well as sourcing (production) capabilities of the company. In recent years, the company's annual revenues barely cross the three-quarter million-dollar threshold. With a much expanded manpower base, the company envisions increasing its annual gross revenues to \$10 million by the end of three-years. By the end of five years, annual revenues are expected to reach \$25 million.

Consistent with its mission, the marketing strategy of the company revolves around the ability to source products that are characterized by high quality and affordable prices. These days, the ability to do so with garment products means embracing the concept of sourcing from overseas, particularly in the Philippine region. This is just one of many areas where the industry expertise of Ms. Doe would be beneficial to Clothes Company, Inc. She has ready access to multiple operators of non-label, high-quality garment factories in Asia. With Ms. Doe on board as Co-CEO and President, collaborating with multiple factory-direct providers of finished goods, Clothes Company, Inc. would be able to offer customers a much-expanded line to choose products from.

Clothes Company, Inc. will reach its customers in multiple ways. For bulk purchasers and retailer representatives, the company home office functions as a showroom and sales outlet. Even individual purchasers are welcome to visit the Clothes Company, Inc. premises in New York City, if they are residing within the New York boroughs or are willing to make the trip. For other potential customers in the country, Clothes Company, Inc. will maintain its online store, equipped with image catalogs and ordering capabilities. The company will maintain buyer awareness about its offerings through targeted web advertisements. For the

community of retail distributors in particular, the company's regular participation in trade events will ensure that they are always considered options for product sourcing.



Company Information

Foreign Business Entity

Golden (Australia) Limited is the foreign associated business entity. It is in the business of manufacturing and trading in textiles, garments and clothing accessories. A number of its clients are corporate in nature, located both in the United States and Europe. This company will be the conduit through which the United States entity will source/produce imported items.

Following are the key parameters of this business entity:

Corporate Name	Golden (Australia) Limited
Postal Address	Address withdrawn for security reasons
Office Headquarters	withdrawn for security reasons
Website	withdrawn for security reasons
Office Telephone	withdrawn for security reasons
Mobile Phone	withdrawn for security reasons
Top Executive/Position	Jane Doe/Managing Director
E-mail	withdrawn for security reasons
No. of Employees	Six (6)
Annual Revenue	\$5 million
Year of Establishment	2005

Aerial view and general vicinity map of the office premises.



United States Business Entity

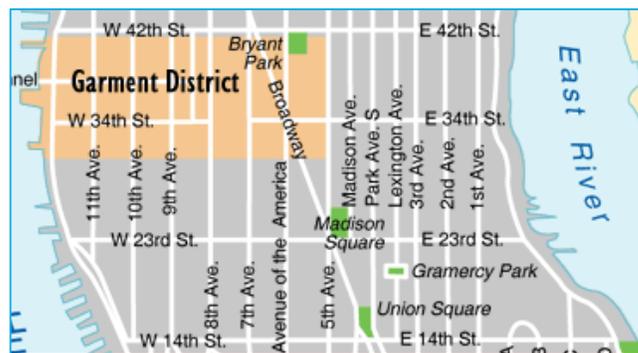
Clothes Company, Inc. sources and assembles for resale various garment and clothing accessory products. Its customers include retail distributors, bulk purchasers and individual end users from within the United States.

Following are the key parameters of this business entity:

Corporate Name	Clothes Company, Inc.
Postal Address	
Office Headquarters	withdrawn for security reasons
Website	withdrawn for security reasons
Office Telephone	withdrawn for security reasons
Mobile Phone	withdrawn for security reasons
Top Executive/Position	withdrawn for security reasons
E-mail	withdrawn for security reasons
No. of Employees	withdrawn for security reasons
Annual Revenue	withdrawn for security reasons
Year of Establishment	2005
Employer Identification No.	withdrawn for security reasons

Facilities

The New York office headquarters location currently serves as a showroom as well. It is located at the heart of the New York garment district. It is a loosely-defined area between Madison and Eighth Avenues in the west 30s. The District took shape during the late 19th century, when legislation drove clothing manufacturers out of Lower Manhattan tenements and into manufacturing lofts. The garment industry used to cluster around Madison Square, but it was eventually induced to expand westward.



The Garment District in Manhattan, New York.



Sample L1 Visa Plan



Scenes from the garment district, vintage and contemporary, indicating its lasting importance.



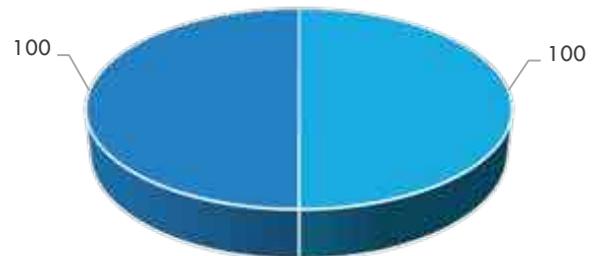
Clothes Company, Inc. rents a 46.45 sq.m. (500 sq. ft.) commercial space at Suite 1707, within a 42-story skyscraper at such and such address. Shown on the left are scenes from inside the premises.

The commercial space serves both as an office and a showroom.

Ownership Structure

Upon its filing for incorporation on May 17, 2002 Clothes Company, Inc. had 200 authorized common shares. All of which were ultimately issued to Ms. Golden as the sole shareholder. However, February 7, 2015, as part of preparations for his co-management of the company, Ms. Jane Doe was issued 200 of those authorized shares. Ms. Golden and Ms. Doe are thus now equal shareholders of the company. To date, Ms. Doe has infused at least \$30,000 into Clothes Company, Inc.

Authorized Shares Held

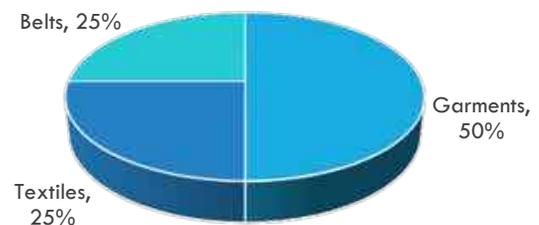


Products

Under the co-management of Ms. Jane Doe, Clothes Company, Inc. will maintain three product categories, each intended to contribute to total sales in the proportions depicted in the merchandise mix chart to the right.

Following are images of sample products, with indicative wholesale selling price ranges:

Merchandise Mix



Garments

\$13.50 per unit on average



Textiles

\$2.00 per yard on average



Belts

\$1.15 per unit on average



Industry Analysis

Businesses in the wholesale garments industry design and produce or source products that they sell to retailers such as department stores and boutique outlets. Some businesses may have acquired licenses to produce goods under certain brands/labels. Such would be evident in their advertising efforts. While such a license may be applicable to the production of a number of merchandise items, some licensees are only permitted to produce, advertise and sell specific items under the brand/label concerned. In the case of the garments business, it may translate only to dress clothing and accessories, and perhaps not for sportswear, sleepwear and other clothing sub-categories.



Outsourcing of merchandise production to lower-cost, developing countries has been the norm in recent decades, although the sustainability of this practice is being questioned. High-profile clothing brands/labels that have captive manufacturing bases in Southeast Asian countries such as Bangladesh have drawn a lot of consumer flak. Such was mostly due to revelations of supposed corporate complicity with the foreign manufacturing companies, which were negligent in providing decent wages and safe working conditions for their production workers. Negative consumer sentiment has been so strong that these companies are often compelled to make rectifications to their offshore production arrangements, whether or not they are knowing participants in the negligent practices. It is believed that most American consumers care enough about the conditions under which their items of personal clothing were made that they would gladly pay more for items that they know were produced under “ethical” conditions.

Seasonality is a permanent attribute of the garment wholesaling market. Retailers need to build up their inventory prior to the deluge of shoppers during peak seasons, namely the back-to-school rush and the Christmas holiday periods.

Consumers are thought to rely on brand names that they associate with quality, style and value for money. Such preference is often put to the test during trying times. When money becomes tight, shoppers are observed to be willing to settle for private-label items sold at department stores. Upon closer examination, consumers find that the quality of brand-name and private-label merchandise can rival each other. Because more and more consumers are realizing that such is often the case, brand-name and private-label items can tend to compete for consumer attention regardless of the general economic situation.



The seasonal characteristic of the garment wholesaling industry makes annual sales performance comparisons significantly more appropriate than quarterly or even monthly bases. The utmost indicators of a garment industry player's financial condition are gross profits and operating profits. Profitability is determined by how adept company management is in planning for and controlling the following:



Industry Size Indicators

The following table compares the known parameters of two distinctly tracked garment/apparel-related industries in the United States. Due to inefficiencies that are unavoidable and inherent in data collection and categorization practices, there may be some slight overlaps between the two. This may be evident beginning with the examination of the industry classification labels: Women's & Children's and Men's & Boys'. Nevertheless, despite any overlap, either industry by itself can be seen as both huge and growing.

Industry	NAICS Code	Annual Revenue	CAGR 2015	Employment	Businesses
Women's & Children's Apparel Wholesaling	42433	\$ 76 billion	3.0%	108,848	20,514
Men's & Boys' Apparel Wholesaling	42432	\$ 51 billion	1.0%	57,925	9,098

Market Analysis

Segmentation

Customer segmentation for Clothes Company, Inc. is broken down as follows:



Targeting

Clothes Company, Inc. will focus its marketing and sales efforts towards boutique clothing retailers as well as individual customers. Boutique shops are expected to be the dominant source of revenues, as transactions attributed to these establishments are characterized by an optimal balance of order volume and unit profit margins. Sales to individual customers afford Clothes Company, Inc. the highest unit profit margins due to the absence of middlemen (the retailers), but orders from this group of customers are likely to be the least in volume. Supplying department stores with private-label stock can be lucrative and stable in the long term. However, to succeed with this customer group, a garment wholesaler needs to have substantial economies of scale, thus permitting it to dominate against other suppliers in a bidding war.

Profiling

Segment	Profile
Boutique Clothing Retailers	Boutique fashion outlets that offer merchandise that is just short of luxury product items.
Department Store Bulk Purchasers	Department stores and/or discount outlets that do not rely on their own captive offshore sourcing/manufacturing operations for the supply of relevant merchandise.
Individual Customers	Hard-core fashionistas or individuals who prefer value for money, and are willing to forego the status symbol benefits that accompany brand-labeled merchandise.

Existing Customers

For the time being, Clothes Company, Inc. customers are largely limited to those found within the New York City area.



JORDACHE

JONES NEW YORK

Starwear

Fashion Apparel Manufacturer



LAND 'N SEA

Prospective Customers

Upon Ms. Jane Doe's assumption of management responsibilities, his domain expertise in a wider range of product categories, together with his years of experience in orchestrating medium- to large-scale sourcing-and-supply operations will permit client acquisitions on a national scale.



KOHL'S



Competitive Analysis

The New York City Garment District hosts a concentration of fashion industry businesses. Navigating through the various establishments therein is normally not a task favorable to individual purchasers. Trade buyers, however, know exactly what they are looking for and would most likely be aware of the businesses that may have what they need.

Competing businesses in the Garment District may fall into one or more of the following categories:

Apparel &
Garments

Accessories &
Jewelry

Buttons &
Trimmings

Textiles & Fabrics

The business of Clothes Company, Inc. competes with other establishments that deal in *Apparel & Garments* and *Accessories & Jewelry*. Within the Garment District, specific competitors are included in the list that follows. Most of these players are known to transact only with trade customers. Very few, if any, embrace the Clothes Company, Inc. strategy of also selling to individual customers.

Apparel, Garments & Accessories Competitor Profile

Business Name	Address	Product Focus
Jessica Howard, Eliza J.	512 Seventh Ave., 10th Floor	Manufacturer of Ladies and Women; Moderate; Careerwear, Special Occasion; Petite, Missy, Large, Plus Size Products
Lafayette	990 Ave. of the Americas, Ground Floor	Wholesaler and Retailer of Ladies and Women, Evening Wear, Special Occasion; Missy, Designer Priced; Large Sized Products
Zana Di Jeans	1385 Broadway, 4th Floor	Designer and Manufacturer of Junior Stylish Denim
Ellen Tracy	1372 Broadway, 5th Floor	Designer of Better Sportswear Collection
Studio 1, Sandra Darren	1400 Broadway, Suite 2300	Manufacturer and Wholesaler of Private Labels for Ladies; Petite, Missy, Large; Moderate to Better Women's Petite
Studio I, Division of Shazdeh, Zar Apparel	1375 Broadway, 12th Floor	Designer and Manufacturer of ladies, Moderate, Day Wear in Petite, Missy & Large Sizes
Esprit International Ltd.	1370 Broadway, 14th Floor	Designer, Wholesaler and Licensor of Women, Men and Kids' Apparel
ES Sutton, Extra Sportswear	1400 Broadway, 26th Floor	Importer of Women, Junior, Children; Popular to Moderate; Sportswear, Knitwear, Denim, Silk; S/M/L, Missy, Plus, 1X,2X,3X
Meryl Diamond Limited	1375 Broadway, 24th Floor	Designer and Manufacturer of Better Women's Sportswear



Enterprise Growth Roadmap

Historic Performance of Clothes Company, Inc.

After Clothes Company, Inc. launched its business in 2002, it enjoyed a period of high net profitability, which lasted until 2009. Back then, its product concentration was on belts. However, the relative popularity of such items experienced a decline beginning in 2010. The company's sales performance progressively degraded until the present time. A snapshot of the company's annual gross revenues and profits during the years 2011 to 2013 is indicated here.



The Need for an Infusion of Management Expertise

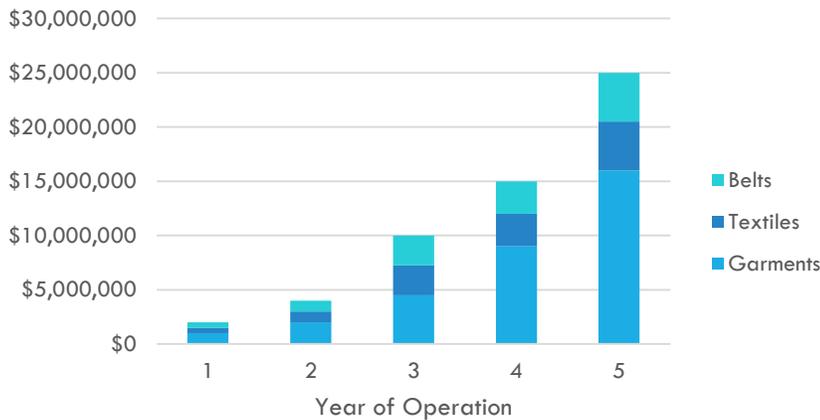
Clothes Company, Inc. has seen that a dramatic diversification of its product lines is necessary in order to regain its once-remarkable financial performance. During its past periods of profitability, the company maintained multiple employees and transacted with suppliers and buyers globally. This is something that Clothes Company, Inc. wishes to accomplish once more, but this time it intends to do so with apparel, garments and accessories other than just belts in its inventory of merchandise.

In order to accomplish this objective, Clothes Company, Inc. needs to quickly acquire the competencies and experience of a garments professional who is well versed in the trade of these additional product lines. This is the very role that Ms. Jane Doe is meant to fulfill. Specifically, the professional attributes that he brings into Clothes Company, Inc. include the following:

- Expertise and experience in international sourcing and manufacture of textiles and garments, owing to his involvement in his own similar garments and textiles enterprise, Golden Australia Limited.
- Directing and running a larger-scale garments trading enterprise, the success of which is contingent on the proper execution of multiple functional activities, namely:
 - Marketing & Sales Planning & Execution
 - Logistics/Supply Chain Management
 - Buyer/Customer Relationship Management
 - Human Resource Management
 - Finance & Administration

Target Sales Performance

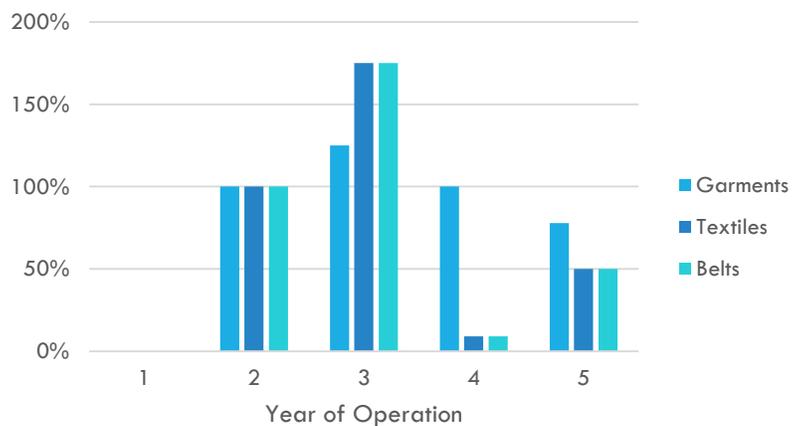
Forecast Revenues



Equipped with the directly relevant expertise and experience of Ms. Jane Doe, a commitment to an expansion of the product line, and a calibrated increase in organizational work force, Clothes Company, Inc. aspires to grow its revenues in accordance with the schedule indicated here.

During the next three years, the company will strive for steep growths in sales. This is to be supported by corresponding increases in the size of the company workforce. By the fourth year, when all planned employee positions would have been filled, sales growth aspirations would be recalibrated towards a more sustainable, though still positive, value.

Year-over-Year Growth per Product Category



Future Business Activities

The immediate concern of Clothes Company, Inc. is the resurgence of its trading activities, particularly with an expanded product line. However, as early as now, it is setting its sights on a long-term objective, which is one of establishing a manufacturing division within the United States. The company foresees that the “Made in America” label will eventually regain popular favor. Even in other industries, “reshoring” is gradually becoming an evident trend. Clothes Company, Inc. will consider implementing this plan by its fourth or fifth year under Ms. Jane Doe’s co-management.



Marketing Strategy

Positioning

Clothes Company, Inc. is the apparel and garments supplier that provides merchandise that bear the following attributes:

Achieving all of these three product attributes is not an easy feat, but is one that can be achieved with the assistance of Ms. Jane Doe. His contacts within an expansive network of raw materials and finished goods manufacturers in Philippines provides Clothes Company, Inc. with:

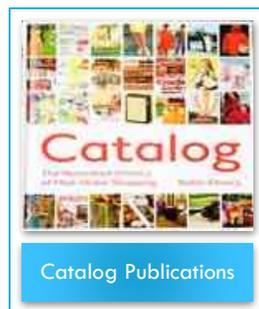


- the luxury of several suppliers to choose from, providing it with great bargaining powers to secure excellent products for good prices, and
- an awareness in terms of which suppliers run their manufacturing operations in a manner wherein workers are of the appropriate age, sufficiently paid, not overworked and are employed within safe physical environments.

This attribute of ethical sourcing is important because it matters to American consumers, and knowledge of it may sway their decision processes in selecting which apparel and garment sources to purchase from. It is also one of the core reasons why, once again, the “Made in America” movement is regaining favor – and key to the Clothes Company, Inc. decision to establish a U.S.-based manufacturing division in the future.

Promotions

The business of Clothes Company, Inc. is reliant on buyer/customer awareness that is built up using the following means:



Distribution

Merchandise delivery to trade customers is generally implemented via drop shipping. Clothes Company, Inc. personnel will:

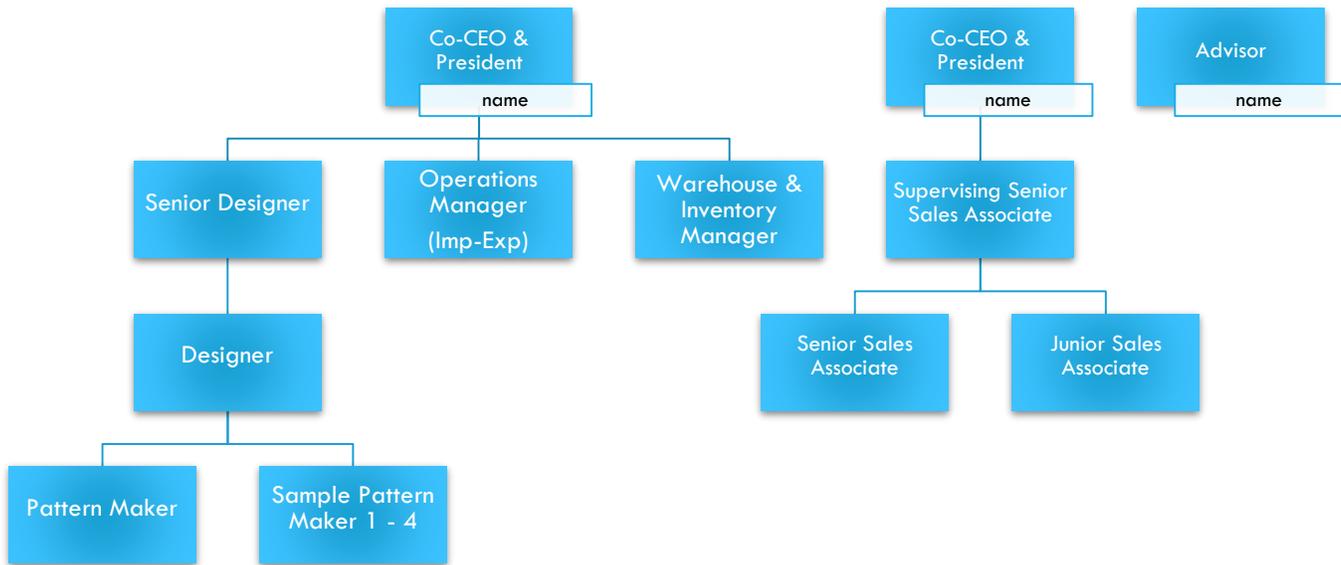
1. initiate specific product orders from their ultimate manufacturing sources,
2. track the progress of surface shipping,
3. help ensure timely releases from the ports of entry into the United States,
4. initiate and track the progress of ground shipping, and
5. facilitate merchandise acceptance at retailer locations.

For individual buyers, the same procedure is generally applicable. However, in some cases the merchandise inventory may come directly from the Clothes Company office and showroom premises.



Human Resources Plan

Organizational Hierarchy



The Co-CEOs & Presidents, plus the Advisor have a combined industry experience of 70 years, distributed as follows:

Name	Position	Area of Expertise	Years of Experience
Jane Doe	Co-CEO & President	Garments	25
name	Co-CEO & President	Belts, Trims & Textiles	20
name	Advisor	Management; Belts	25
Total			70

Staff Recruitment Schedule and Budget

Position	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Co-CEO & President (Jane Doe)	\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613	\$52,093	\$54,698
Co-CEO & President (name)	\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613	\$52,093	\$54,698
Operations Manager (Import-Export)	\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613	\$52,093	\$54,698
Designer	\$50,000	\$52,500	\$55,125	\$57,881	\$60,775
Junior Sales Assistant	\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613	\$52,093	\$54,698
Supervising Senior Sales Associate		\$75,000	\$78,750	\$82,688	\$86,822
Senior Sales Associate		\$75,000	\$78,750	\$82,688	\$86,822
Warehouse & Inventory Manager		\$50,000	\$52,500	\$55,125	\$57,881
Senior Designer			\$75,000	\$78,750	\$82,688
Pattern Maker			\$60,000	\$63,000	\$66,150
Sample Maker 1			\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613
Sample Maker 2			\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613
Sample Maker 3			\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613
Sample Maker 4			\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,613
Total	\$230,000	\$441,500	\$778,575	\$817,504	\$858,379

These budgeted amounts do not yet include payroll-related expenses. Provisions for such have been made in the overall operational budget of Clothes Company, Inc., seen in the Financials section.

An annual salary & wage increase of five percent has been provisioned for each employee position.

The Co-CEOs and Presidents, being corporate shareholders themselves, shall also be entitled to dividend payouts whenever the company is able to afford such issuances.

Financial Plan

Assumptions

1. Revenues that are on credit are assumed to be 80 percent of total, and the average collection days is five (5).
2. Operating expenses that are paid on credit are assumed to be 80 percent of total, and the average payment days is two (2).
3. A cash investment of \$100,000 is yet to be infused by Ms. Jane Doe, and this is meant to fuel the initial expanded operations' working capital needs, aside from provisioning the expanded office with additional equipment and furniture.

Start-up Expenses

Capital Expenses	
Office Productivity Equipment (Computers, etc.)	\$10,000
Office Furniture & Appliances	\$10,000
Total Capital Expenses to be Depreciated	\$20,000
Prepaid Expenses	
Business Organization Expenses	\$2,500
Print Marketing & Advertising Materials	\$2,500
Website Development	\$5,000
Total Prepaid Expenses to be Amortized	\$10,000
Total Startup Expenses	\$30,000

Sample L1 Visa Plan

Operating Budget

Year:	1	2	3	4	5
Rent	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Utilities	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Communication	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Website Hosting	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Advertising & Promotions	24,000	24,600	25,215	25,845	26,492
Legal Services	1,200	1,230	1,261	1,292	1,325
Professional Fees	2,400	2,460	2,522	2,585	2,649
Travel & Lodging	60,000	61,500	63,038	64,613	66,229
Office Supplies	1,200	1,230	1,261	1,292	1,325
Research & Development	18,000	18,450	18,911	19,384	19,869
Miscellaneous	6,000	6,150	6,304	6,461	6,623
Remuneration (incl. payroll expenses)	264,500	507,725	895,361	940,129	987,136
Total Operating Expenses	\$412,100	\$658,145	\$1,048,672	\$1,096,403	\$1,146,446

Some expense items are increased annually by 2.5 percent. Others remain constant by virtue of locked-in price contracts (such as for rent and telco fees).

Unit Sales and Revenue Targets

Approx. Unit Sales	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Garments	75,000	150,000	335,000	665,000	1,185,000
Textiles	250,000	500,000	1,375,000	1,500,000	2,250,000
Belts	435,000	870,000	2,390,000	2,600,000	3,900,000
Total	760,000	1,520,000	4,100,000	4,765,000	7,335,000

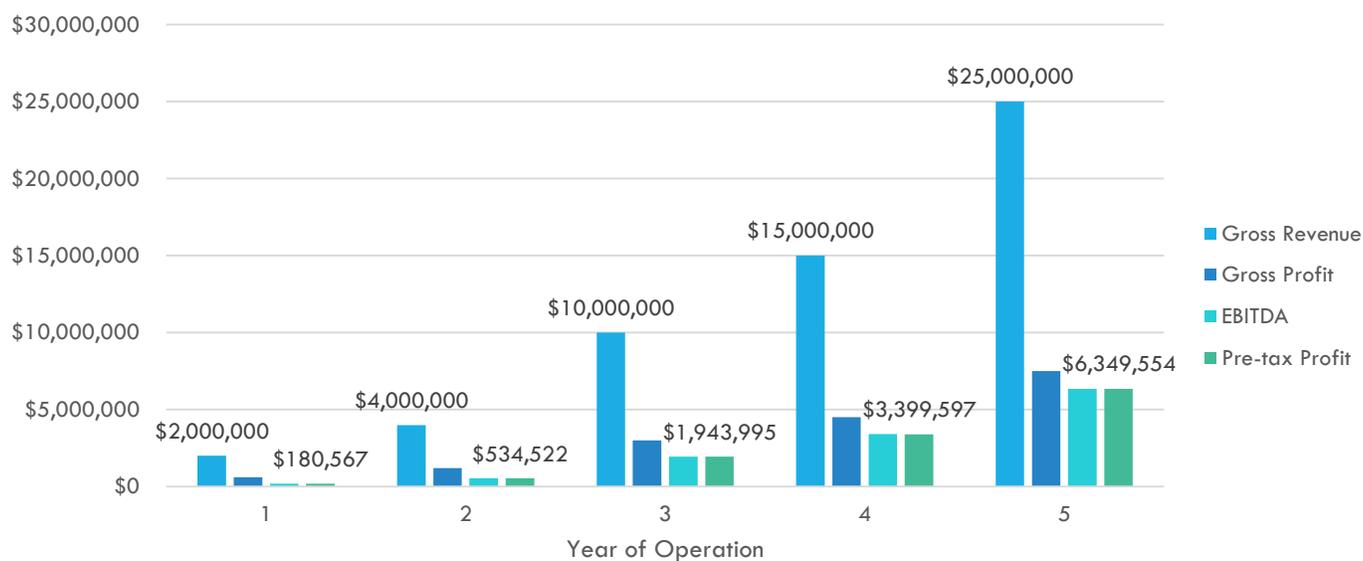
Dollar Value of Sales	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Garments	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$9,000,000	\$16,000,000
Textiles	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,750,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,500,000
Belts	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,750,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,500,000
Total	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$25,000,000



Pro Forma Income Statements

Year:	1	2	3	4	5
Gross Revenue	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$25,000,000
Cost of Goods Sold	1,400,000	2,800,000	7,000,000	10,500,000	17,500,000
Gross Profit	600,000	1,200,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	7,500,000
Gross Profit Margin	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Operating Expenses					
Total Operating Expenses	\$412,100	\$658,145	\$1,048,672	\$1,096,403	\$1,146,446
EBITDA	\$187,900	\$541,855	\$1,951,328	\$3,403,597	\$6,353,554
Interest	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Amortization	3,333	3,333	3,333	0	0
Pre-tax Profit	\$180,567	\$534,522	\$1,943,995	\$3,399,597	\$6,349,554
Pre-tax Profit Margin	9%	13%	19%	23%	25%

Stages of Revenue & Profits



Sample L1 Visa Plan

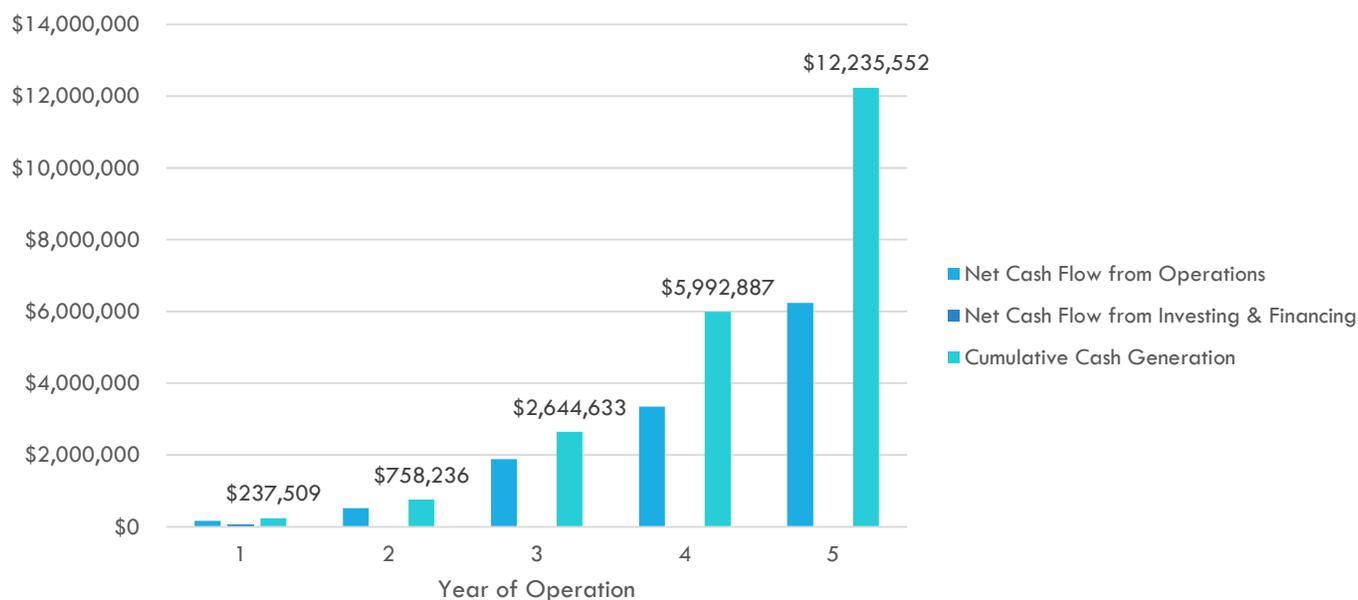
Pro Forma Balance Sheets

End of Year:	1	2	3	4	5
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash	237,509	758,236	2,644,633	5,992,887	12,235,552
Accounts Receivable	22,222	44,444	111,111	166,667	277,778
Prepaid Expenses	6,667	3,333	0	0	0
Total Current Assets	\$266,398	\$806,013	\$2,755,744	\$6,159,554	\$12,513,330
Long-term Assets					
Fixed Assets	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(4,000)	(8,000)	(12,000)	(16,000)	(20,000)
Total Fixed Assets	\$16,000	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$0
Total Assets	\$282,398	\$818,013	\$2,763,744	\$6,163,554	\$12,513,330
Liabilities & Owner's Equity					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	1,832	2,925	4,661	4,873	5,095
Total Liabilities	\$1,832	\$2,925	\$4,661	\$4,873	\$5,095
Owner's Equity					
Paid-in Capital	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Retained Earnings	0	180,567	715,088	2,659,083	6,058,681
Earnings	180,567	534,522	1,943,995	3,399,597	6,349,554
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0
Total Owner's Equity	\$280,567	\$815,088	\$2,759,083	\$6,158,681	\$12,508,235
Total Liabilities & OE	\$282,398	\$818,013	\$2,763,744	\$6,163,554	\$12,513,330

Pro Forma Cash Flows

Year:	1	2	3	4	5
Operations					
Net Profit	180,567	534,522	1,943,995	3,399,597	6,349,554
Depreciation	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Amortization	3,333	3,333	3,333	0	0
Change in Accounts Receivable	(22,222)	(22,222)	(66,667)	(55,556)	(111,111)
Change in Accounts Payable	1,832	1,094	1,736	212	222
Cash from Operations	\$167,509	\$520,726	\$1,886,397	\$3,348,254	\$6,242,665
Investing & Financing					
Assets Purchased or Sold	(30,000)	0	0	0	0
Investments Received	100,000	0	0	0	0
Dividends and Distributions	0	0	0	0	0
Cash from Investing & Financing	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cash at Beginning of Period	0	237,509	758,236	2,644,633	5,992,887
Net Change in Cash	237,509	520,726	1,886,397	3,348,254	6,242,665
Cumulative Cash Generation	\$237,509	\$758,236	\$2,644,633	\$5,992,887	\$12,235,552

Cash Generation Potential



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