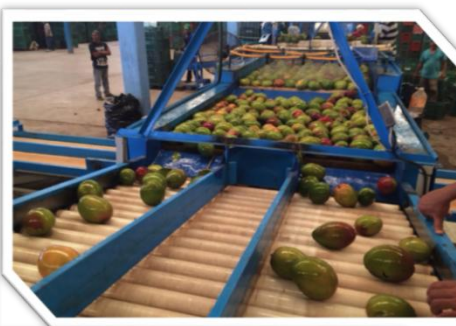




Project Information Memorandum - "Fruit Ripening Chambers to Be Setup at Various Mandis under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme in Haryana"



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Private Limited
10/12/2020

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1 Introduction and Background

1.1 Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board (HSAMB)

The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board was set up on 1st August, 1969 for exercising superintendence and control over the Market Committees of Haryana. The primary objective of the Board has been to set up a marketing infrastructure for better regulation of the purchase, sale, storage and processing of agricultural produce within the framework of Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 and Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (General) Rules, 1962. The Board is well managed and all the Mandies have been divided into 3 zones and supervisory duty is performed by The Zone Administrator.

The income of HSAMB/ Market committee is derived from the collection of market fee on the sale and purchase of agricultural produce which is levied @ 2% advalorem basis except 21 items on which the rate of market fee is 1% advalorem basis. The market committee 305 of the total collection of market fee to the Board. The other source of Income of the Board/Market committees is from sale of plots in the new mandis and licensee fee etc. The total income from the collection of market fee during year 2018-2019 was Rs 819.68crores.

The Board has been promoting the interest of the farmer, facilitating the buyers through various activities:

- It has created excellent facilities for marketing of agricultural produce through 113 Principal Market Yards, 174 Sub Yards and 195 Purchase Centres, 33 Fruit & vegetable mandis, 25 Fodder mandis.
- The principal market yards and sub yards have all the basic facilities- auction platforms, boundary wall, water, power, farmers guest house and canteen.
- Out of 113 APMCs, 87 have Weigh Bridges at entry and exit gates. It plans to set up weigh bridges and all other mandies. The constraint is lack of boundary wall or space at the entry and exit points. These weigh bridges ensure cross checking of weight with the traders and proper collection of market fee.
- The Board has constructed 94 godowns with a total capacity of 4,14,850 tonnes. But most of these have been rented to the procurement agencies i.e. HAFED, HSWC and Food & Supplies Department.
- The Board has set up 14 pre-coolers and small cold storages, except a potato cold storage at Shahabad and an onion cold storage at Beri. All these are rented to traders for operation as the experience of the Board in operating these facilities has not been very good.
- The Board has connected 81 Mandies with e-NAM. At 55 of the mandies, assaying labs have been setup for grading and quality assurance as per Guidelines of GOI through DMI. Assaying labs are the basic requirement for trading on e-NAM.

- The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 and Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (General) Rules, 1962 Act has been partially amended in 2020 in accordance to Model Act of GOI of 2017. It has allowed setting up of Private markets, Producer-consumer markets, producers market yard (Kisan mandi) and declaration of warehouse/silos/ cold storages as market yard. However, in the special market yards, private market yard, producer and consumer market yard, private e-trading platform and producer market yard, the user charges are to be levied in lieu of market fee. But this Act still does not talk about facilitating contract farming or freedom of the farmers to sell to anyone in the notified area of the mandies.

However, the Central Government has passed the following Acts

- ✚ Farmer's Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation Act 2020.
- ✚ Empowerment and Protection Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Service Act 2020¹
- ✚ Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020.

All these Acts have enabled the Farmers, the freedom to sell their produce anywhere, to anyone as they like and no cess will be charged by APMC for transactions outside their market yard. Earlier, APMCs had monopoly of collecting cess for any transaction in their market area and not only at the market yard. This is a very game changing reform which opens the vistas for creating integrating value chains without APMC and its traders. The reforms have enabled the contract farming and **direct connect** by processors/retailers with the farmers, However, the possibility of contract farming and direct connect has been opened with proper safeguards for farmers by requirement of registration of contracts, price information, dispute resolution mechanism, proper price realisation by the farmers, and not transfer of or encroachment of farmer's land and resources by the processors/retailers. The 3 latest Acts and policies/schemes started recently has improved the enabling environment for integrated value chains and direct connect between the processors/retailers. This is summarized in the following chart:

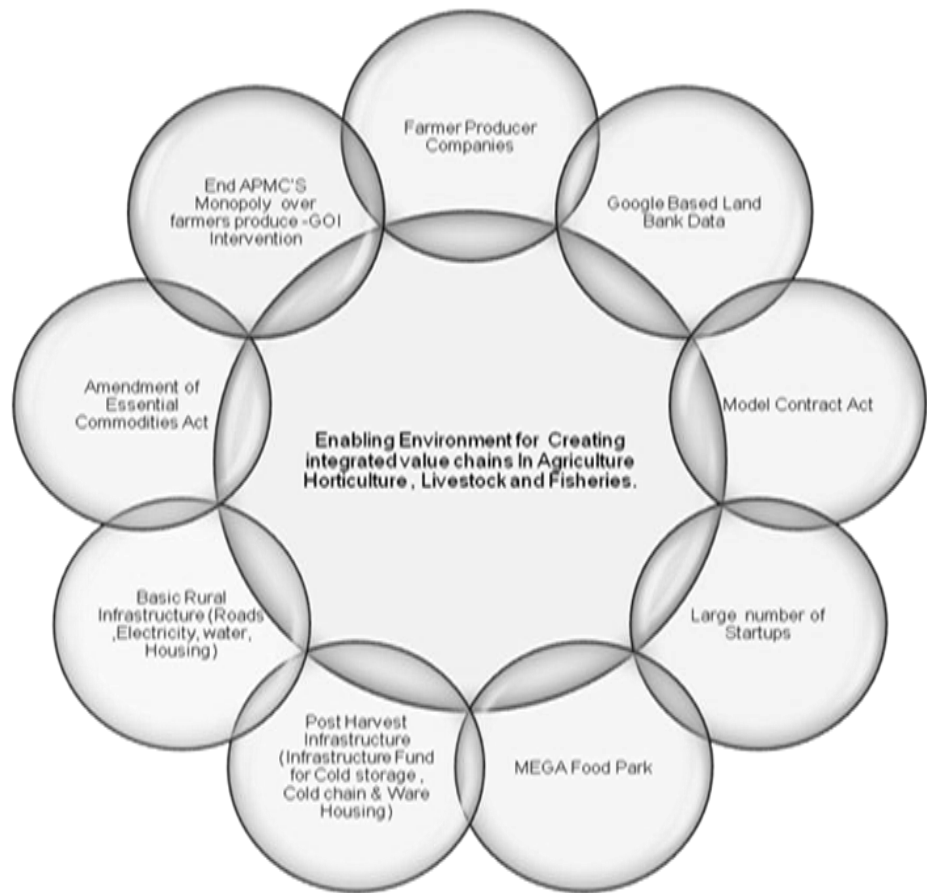
Figure 1-1: Integrated Value Chain

¹ The Gazette of India CG-DL-E-27092020-222040, New Delhi, 27th September 2020

With these enabling conditions, it is expected that two types of integrated value chains would come up: 1) farmer driven value chains, and 2) Buyer (processor/retailer) driven value chains. Haryana is well placed with 450 Farmer Producer companies operating in the state. These FPOs serve the objectives of HSAMB to increase the productivity and incomes of their members. The buyer driven value chains have the following benefits to farmers:

- Decreased information asymmetry and enforcement of fair practices and improved product mix.
- Better storage, transportation and distribution facilities benefiting the members
- Increased hold on the market by the elite because of greater control and higher investment after the inclusion of small farmers.
- Adoption of improved technology and supply of inputs at cheaper cost.
- Development of marketing network and high value products.
- Skill development of farmers members.
- Fair returns to the farmers (at strategic partner) and visible improvements in farm incomes.

The buyer driven value chains also require infrastructure facilities in aggregation of produce and transport to processing units. As the APMCs of HSAMB are well located and connected with highways, private sector would also like to join the HSAMB in developing the required infrastructure for their integrated value chains



Source: U.K. Srivastava and Pramila Srivastava, Strategic Opportunity for creating integrated value chains for doubling farm incomes. Goya Publishers 2020

2 AIF Fund Scheme

Agriculture and allied activities are the primary income source for ~58% of total population of India. ~85% of the farmers are Small Holding Farmers (SHFs) with less than 2 hectares of land under cultivation and manage ~45% of agricultural land. Annual income of majority of the farmers is very low. Further, India has limited infrastructure connecting farmers to markets and hence, 15-20% of yield is wasted which is relatively higher vs. other countries where it ranges between 5-15%. This requires huge investment in infrastructure for agriculture development. It is only through the development of infrastructure, especially at the post-harvest stage that the produce can be optimally utilized with opportunity for value addition and fair deal for the farmers. In order to promote investment in this sector, Government of India has launched Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme.

AIF Fund, which is a part of **India's Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package** has been launched by PM Narendra Modi with a finance facility of Rs. 1 Lakh Crore for the next 4 years. Under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, the central government would bear about 3% interest Subvention per annum on the loans provided.

Main Features:

- Size of the financing facility – Rs. 1 lakh Cr.
- Credit Guarantee for a loan up to INR 2 crore.
- Interest subvention of 3% p.a., limited to INR 2 crore, though loan amount can be higher.
- The maximum loan tenure under the scheme will be 7 years.
- Credit guarantee coverage under CGTMSE scheme for loans up to Rs. 2 Crore.
- Cap on lending rate, so that benefit of interest subsidy reaches the beneficiary and services to farmers remain affordable.
- Project Management Unit to provide handholding support for projects including project preparation.
- Multiple lending institutions including Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, NCDC, NBFCs etc.
- Online single window facility in collaboration with participating lending institutions.
- Convergence with all schemes of central or state government.
- Disbursement in four years starting with sanction of Rs. 10,000 crore in the first year and Rs. 30,000 crore each in next three financial years.

Scheme Guidelines for CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME of Financing facility under 'Agriculture Infrastructure Fund', Department of Agriculture, Government of India

- Moratorium for repayment under this financing facility may vary subject to minimum of 6 months and maximum of 2 years.
- Need based refinance support will be made available by NABARD to all eligible lending entities including cooperative banks and RRBs as per its policy.
- The scheme is aimed at enabling the farmers to get greater value for their produce as they will be able to store and sell at higher prices, reduce wastage, and increase processing and value addition.

Beneficiaries of the Scheme: The loan will be provided by the banks across the country to all the eligible beneficiaries which includes the following (table 1).

Table 1. Eligible Beneficiaries

Farmers	Join Liability Groups (JLG)
Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)	Multipurpose Cooperative Societies
Marketing Cooperative Societies	Agri – Entrepreneurs
Self Help Groups (SHG's)	Agriculture Startups
Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO's)	PPP Agriculture Projects sponsored by central/ state agency or urban local body

Projects Eligible for Loan: The scheme will facilitate setting up and modernization of key elements of the value chain including

Post-Harvest Management Projects like (Table 2):

Table 2. Eligible Post-harvest services

Supply chain services including e-marketing platforms	Sorting & grading units
Warehouses	Cold chains
Pack houses	Logistics facilities
Assaying units	Primary processing centers
	Ripening Chambers

Viable projects for building community farming assets including

1. Organic inputs production
2. Bio stimulant production units
3. Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture.
4. Projects identified for providing supply chain infrastructure for clusters of crops including export clusters.
5. Projects promoted by Central/State/Local Governments or their agencies under PPP for building community farming assets or post-harvest management projects.

Participating Institutions:

All scheduled commercial banks, scheduled cooperative banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Small Finance Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) may participate to provide this financing facility, after signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD)/DAC&FW(**Table 3**).

Table 3.MOU Signed with Banks on Agriculture Infrastructure Fund:

Uco bank	State Bank of India	Bank of Baroda	Union bank of India
Indian bank	PNB of India	Indian Overseas Bank	ICICI
Bank of Maharashtra	Bank of India	Punjab and sind bank	South Indian bank
Canara Bank	Central Bank of India	IDBI Bank	Yes bank
Karnataka bank	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	Kotak Bank	

3 Suitable Project for seeking fund support from AIF Scheme by HSAMB – Ripening Chambers (20 Tons and 10 Tons)

3.1 Fruit ripening chamber (20 Tons and 10 Tons per day capacity-ethylene based)

Large quantities of fruits are ripened using calcium carbide which emits harmful substances like phosphor, arsenic leads health hazard. As per PFA (prevention of food Adulteration), the use of carbide is strictly banned.

Only safe and worldwide accepted method is using ethylene which is natural hormone for ripening under controlled temperature and relative humidity conditions. The banana after getting cleaned, packaged and quality checked, needs to be ripened before it arrives at the different retail outlets in order to be purchased by the consumers.

There is immense need for establishment of ripening facilities in the state, owing to the large production and arrivals of banana and mangoes in the mandies of the state. **These ripening chambers can be set up of 20 Tons and 10 Tons in various large and small mandis.** Further, the preference of the customers buying the banana is primarily influenced by the spotless yellow colour of the banana, apart from its size. Thus there is need for proper ripening facility of the fruit in order to be sold at the best price from producers' perspective. In today's world of globalization, customer has become very much quality conscious about the fruits. If fruits are properly ripened and displayed in presentable form with attractive color, they definitely catch the eyes of the buyer.

Mangoes during the season also are ripened by carbide which is hazardous to health. The ripening chamber with injected ethylene would make them free from healthier hazard. It takes 5 days to ripen the product. The gas acts as catalyst for ripening of fruit. Banana as well as mangoes can be ripened by using the same ripening unit. Typical conditions for ripening bananas and mangoes are given in table 4.

Table 4: Typical conditions for ripening banana and mango

	Banana	Mango
Full Temperature	14 to18°c	20 to22°c
Relative Humidity	90-95%	90-95%

Ethylene concentration	100-150ppm	100-150ppm
Duration of exposure to Ethylene	24-48hrs	12-24 hrs
Carbon dioxide	<1%	<1%

Ripening System

- Pre cool the bananas for 18 to 20 degrees
- Follow the readings and start dosing the room and when set amount has been reached
- Leave the room locked for 16 hours without intervention

Semi-Automatic system:

The above system consists of

- Gas cylinder Bank
- Semi automatic ripening controller

Ripening is done completely by the system using the semi-automatic controller. It controls the complete ripening cycle of 4 days. The controller activates the ripening cycle by a simple switch which starts ripening cycle. It doses the room with ethylene for 16 -24 hrs which can be set by user, For the next three days, the CO₂ level is controlled by the semi-automatic controller by switching on and off the ventilating fans. In this we have to make sure that no doors/vents are open. The system is controlling all the parameters which are required for ripening hence every batch coming out of the system is uniform & consistent over a period of time.

3.1.1....Land area requirement for 20 Tons:

Total land area required (tentative): 0.75 Acre (including built up area, parking, loading, unloading, office room, approach road etc)

Built up area = 392.27 square meter (22.48 meter x 17.45 meter)

Add 5-6 meters on 3 sides by building rules = 33.48 meter x 28.45 meter = 952 square meter = 0.235 Acre or 0.25 Acre

Additional space is required for parking of 4-5 trucks, loading, unloading, office room, road etc., so taking a factor of 3, it is equivalent to 0.75 acre.

3.1.2 ...Capital cost

Table 5. Capital Investment for 20 Tons (Rs In Lakh)

	Description	Amount
1	Civil work	26.45
2	Machinery	34.50
3	Supply of pre fabricated Panels including sliding doors (Manual)	28.75
4	Stacker	5.75
5	Crate purchase	17.25
6	Pallets	2.88
7	Installation erection	8.05
8	Preoperative charges	9.20
9	Contingency	5.75
	Total	138.58

Capital cost of 20 Tons of ripening chamber will be approximately= 140 Lakh

Capital cost of 10 Tons of ripening chamber will be approximately= 70 Lakh

Table 6. Operating cost for 20 Tons

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Raw material		720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00
2	Consumable		6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24
3	employee expenses		8.32	8.96	9.65	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39
4	Power and electricity		5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04
5	Depreciation		12.74	10.83	9.21	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.83
6	Repairs and Maintenance		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
7	selling cost		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

8	Raw material wastage		24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
	Total		788.34	787.07	786.14	785.50	785.50	785.50	785.50	785.50	785.50

Annual operating cost for 20 Tons of ripening chambers = 785 Lakh (including raw material)

Annual operating cost for 10 Tons of ripening chambers = 392 Lakh (including raw material)

3.1.3 ...Revenue

Table 7. Projected Income from 20 Tons Fruit ripening unit

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Income from Banana (9months)		463.32	463.32	463.32	463.32	472.59	472.59	472.59	472.59	472.59
Income from Mango (3months)		409.50	409.50	409.50	409.50	487.51	487.51	487.51	487.51	487.51
		872.82	872.82	872.82	872.82	960.10	960.10	960.10	960.10	960.10

Annual revenue for 20 Tons of ripening chambers = 872 Lakh (9 months Banana and 3 months Mango)

Annual revenue for 10 Tons of ripening chambers = 436 Lakh (9 months Banana and 3 months Mango)

- ✚ IRR= 68.32%
- ✚ Payback period: 2 years 8 months
- ✚ Project is financially viable from the point of view of the investor
- ✚ Land area required for 20 T: 0.75 acre
- ✚ Land area required for 10 T: 0.40 acre
- ✚ Number of units possible: 25 Nos. of 20 Ton and 25 Nos. of 10 Ton (Total 50 Nos.)
- ✚ Possible locations: 50

S No	Proposed list of Mandi with 20 Ton capacity	S No	Proposed list of Mandi with 10 Ton capacity
1	Assandh	26	Ballabgarh
2	Babain	27	Bapoli
3	Bahadurgarh	28	Barara
4	Barwala (H)	29	Bass

5	Barwala(P)	30	Behal
6	Cheeka	31	Beri
7	Dhand	32	Ding
8	Fatehabad	33	Faridabad
9	Ferozpur jhirka	34	Fatehpur Pundri
10	Gohana	35	Hassanpur
11	Hisar	36	Hathin
12	Ismailabad	37	Jui
13	Jundla	38	Kosli
14	Kaithal	39	Madlauda
15	Karnal	40	Meham
16	Ladwa	41	Mullana
17	Mohna	42	Naneola
18	Nuh	43	Palwal
19	Panchkula	44	Raipur Rani
20	Pehowa	45	Rajound
21	Pipli	46	Samalkha
22	Rohtak	47	Sampla
23	Shahabad	48	Siwan
24	Thanesar	49	Sonipat
25	Uklana	50	Tigaon

Total Capital Cost = 25 x 140 + 25 x 70 = 5,250 Lakh INR

4 Step by step – Process Flow Map of Scheme

1. The applicant will register on the online portal after which he/she will receive registration credentials
2. After getting credential, beneficiary can apply for loan through online portal by filling an application form available on the portal.
3. Along with the application **soft copy of DPR** and related documents will be uploaded on the portal by **applicant**
4. This application along with DPR will then be forwarded to the lending institution opted by the applicant for appraisal
5. The lending institute will appraise the project and decide whether to sanction the loan or reject the application based on viability of project
6. Once the loan is sanctioned then funds will be transferred directly to the bank account of the beneficiary
7. After the disbursal of loan to beneficiary by lending institute, interest subvention and credit guarantee fee will be released by GoI to the lending institute and CGTMSE respectively

5 Annexures

5.1 Format for Detailed Project Report

DPR Template for projects under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund¹

1. Details of the Applicant

SN	Particulars	Details
i.	Name of the Applicant	
ii.	Constitution Legal Status of Applicant: (i.e. Govt. organization, NGO, Co-operative society, Company, partnership firm, proprietorship firm, Individual, FPO, Self Help Group, etc.)	
iii.	Registration No .of Applicant/CIN	
iv.	GST No. of Applicant	
v.	Date of Establishment/ Incorporation	
vi.	Address of the registered office	
vii.	PAN No. of Applicant	
viii.	Address of the proposed site	
ix.	District	
x.	State	
xi.	Pin Code	
xii.	Whether lead promoter belong to SC/ST/ Woman/Minority	

**Details of associates/allied firms, if any may also be provided.*

2. Contact details of the Applicant/Promoter(s)/Partner(s)/Directors(s)/ Members including addresses, telephone, mobile, fax, e-mail, website, PAN etc.

SN	Name of Applicant/Promoter(s)/ Partner(s)/Director(s)/ Members	Address	Telephone No.	Mobile No.	E-mail Id	Any other details
1						
2						

3. Details of the Promoter(s)/Partner(s)/Directors(s)/ Members

S N	Name of Promoter(s)/ Partner(s)/ Director(s)/ Members	Aadhar No.	PAN No.	Academic and technical Qualification	Net Worth	DIN No.	Credit Rating	Date of Share holding	Partner profit sharing ratio
1									

¹This template is prepared keeping in mind the essential information required by the leading institutions to process the loan application. Different formats of table/description can be used for preparation of the DPR but all the required information in template should be included in the DPR.

S N	Name of Promoter(s)/ Partner(s)/ Director(s)/ Members	Aadhaar No.	PAN No.	Academic and technical Qualification	Net Worth	DIN No.	Credit Rating	Date of Share holding	Partner profit sharing ratio
2									

4. Relative experience of the Applicant/Promoter(s)/Partner(s)/Directors(s)/ Members

S N	Name of lead Applicant/Promoter(s)/Partner(s)/ Members of Applicant Entity	Detail of Experience	Details of Turnover (year-wise)	Supporting Document attached, if any (Yes/No)
1				
2				

5. Details of Existing Banking and Credit facilities of the Applicant/ Promoter(s)/ Partner(s)/Directors(s)

SN	Types of Facility	Name of Bank and Branch	Limits	Outstanding as on dd/mm/yyyy	Securities	Rate of interest	Repayment terms	Purpose
1	Cash Credit							
2	Term Loan							
3	Others							

**Information pertaining to credit rating (internal/external) may also be shared along with the aforementioned information*

6. Details of GST Returns submitted, if any or status of registration

7. Project Details

a. Objective of the proposed project:

b. Category of proposed infrastructure as per the Scheme:

SN	Component	MarkTick(✓)
1	Supply chain	
2	Warehouses	
3	Silos	
4	Pack Houses	
5	Assaying Unit	
6	Sorting & Grading unit	
SN	Component	MarkTick(✓)
7	Cold Chain	
8	Logistics facilities	
9	Primary Processing Centres	
10	Ripening Chambers	
11	Organic input production	
12	Bio stimulant production unit	
13	Infrastructure for Smart and precision agriculture	
14	Projects identified for providing supply chain infrastructure for clusters of crops including export clusters.	
15	Projects promoted by Central/State/Local Governments or their agencies under PPP for building community farming assets or post-harvest Management projects.	
16	Any other (please Specify)	

c. Type of Operating Model (Rental, PPP, captive, Lease, Franchise etc.) and details

8. Land Details:

SN	Particulars	Details
1	Land Area	
2	Status of Legal title & Possession	
3	if leased, Period of lease	
4	Coordinates of location	
5	Details of CLU	
6	Connectivity to roads i. State Highway (in Km.) ii. National Highway (in Km.)	
7	Availability of Water	

8	Availability of Power	
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9. Proposed facilities:

(i) Details of proposed facility

SN	Type of facilities proposed to be created	No. of Units	Total Capacity [MT,Ltrs,MT/Hr. where ever, applicable]	No. of Days of operation of each facility in a year
1	Warehouse			
2	Silos			

SN	Type of facilities proposed to be created	No. of Units	Total Capacity [MT,Ltrs,MT/Hr. where ever, applicable]	No. of Days of operation of each facility in a year
3	Pack-house			
4	C A Store			
5	Cold store			
6	Frozen store			
7	Pre-cooling Chambers			
8	Assaying, Sorting, Grading, Waxing, Weighing, Packing facility[Modify as per actual]			
9	Ripening Chambers			
10	IQF			
11	Blast Freezing			
12	Refrigerated Vehicles/Reefervans			
13	Mobile Pre-coolers			
14	Insulated/ non-insulated distribution vehicle			
15	Irradiation Facility			
16	Organic input production			
17	Bio Stimulant production units			
18	Others (Specify)			

(ii) Details of technologies to be used/alternative technologies

(iii) Flow chart of activity process

10. Detailed timeline for construction of proposed project and proposed date for commencement of operation

11. Proposed Project Financials

a. Estimated Project cost details

SN	Items	Amount(₹inlakh)
1	Site Development	
2	Civil Works	
3	Technical Civil Works/ Errection etc.	
4	Plant & Machinery (P&M)	
5	Fixed cost on power supply connection or/	
6	Common Utilities like Water/ETP/STP etc.	
7	Pre-operative Expenses	
8	Interest During Construction	
9	Working Capital	

b. Means of finance

SN	Items	Amount (₹inlakh)	Percentage(%)
1	*Promoter's Equity		
2	Capital Subsidy/ Benefit from other Central/State Scheme		
3	Loan		
	Total		

**The source of the owned funds and also the capacity of the promoter to support the project in the event of cost escalations due to time overruns should also be mentioned*

c. Basic Revenue Projections (₹inlakh)

SN	Item	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5
1	Turnover					
2	Cost of Operations					
3	Gross Profit					
4	Earnings Before Interest ,Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)					
5	Profit before taxation					
6	Profit after taxation					

**CMA data to be provided along with projected balance sheet, profit & loss statements, covering entire period of repayment.*

d. Financial Parameters

SN	Particulars	Details (Ratio/%)	Ref Page No.in DPR*
1	Internal Rate of Return (IRR) [(a)With and (b) without grant/subsidy]		
2	Avg. Debt Service Coverage Ratio(DSCR)		
3	Break Even Point(BEP)		
4	Debt-Equity Ratio (TTL/TNW)		
5	Fixed Assets Coverage Ratio		

e. Credit Facilities proposed

(I) Fund Based

(a)Term Loan

(b)Working Capital (Attach Assessment of working capital, if proposed) (II) Non Fund Based

f. Collateral Security proposed to be offered and its approximate value for the applicable cases. (To be furnished only in case of loans above Rs.2 crore)**g. Repayment Schedule (Including moratorium period)****h. Details of Statutory/other approvals/ registrations (status)****12. Availability of Raw Materials in the Catchment Area - provide details such as Adequate Volume, Wider Mix of Raw Materials, Days of Operation in a Year along with supporting data. Based on this information feasibility/ viability of the project should be justified.****13. Details of the catchment area of the project**

S.N	Location of the Catchment (Primary/Secondary)	Name Village/Dist/APMC	Commodities to be sourced	Quantities to be sourced [MT] (per annum)
1				
2				

****DPR should comprised of detailed chapter on proposed catchment (production and supply statistics).***

14. Details of existing demand of the product and marketing arrangements (including e-trading), possibility of for leasing with FCI/CWC/SWC/e-commerce players/ retailers for assured cash flows if any.

15. Employment Generation projections

- a. Direct Employment: (Skilled and Semi-skilled).....
- b. Contractual Employment with no. of days:.....
- c. Indirect Employment (specify):

16. Details of renewable/ alternate energy sources including solar energy, if any, proposed to be used for operating the project including inter-alia, details of power generation.

17. Details of pollution issues (if any) and adoption of modern technology for reducing the carbon footprint sand increasing operational efficiency:-

SN	Name of technology/item	Basic cost (Excluding taxes etc.)	How the technology will help in reducing carbon footprint and/or increase in operational efficiency
1			
SN	Name of technology/item	Basic cost (Excluding taxes etc.)	How the technology will help in reducing carbon footprint and/or increase in operational efficiency
2			

18. List of Manufacturers/ Suppliers of P&M (enclose quotations)

I.....Certify that the information/ contents as above furnished by me/ us are true to the best of my /our knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed. In case, any information furnished in the application is found false, my/our application may be rejected out at any stage by the Bank and not eligible under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund scheme.

Date:_____Place:_____

Signature of the Applicant

5.2 Listing of FPO in Haryana

District	No. of FPO	Farmer Member	Commodity
Ambala	15	750	Agriculture & Horticulture
Bhiwani	19	160	Agriculture & Horticulture
Ch. Dadri	10	2340	Horticulture, animal husbandry
Faridabad	6	344	Horticulture
Fatehabad	23	2715	Horticulture
Gurugram	10	180	Horticulture
Hisar	62	708	Aggrculture, horticulture, animal husbandry
Jhajjar	34	327	Horticulture & Agriculture
Jind	13	2026	Horticulture
Kaithal	26	211	Horticulture & Agriculture
Karnal	25	489	Agriculture, Okra & Pea Seed Production and horticulture
Kurukshetra	15	408	Horticulture
Mahendergarh	18	826	Horticulture & Agriculture
Mewat	33	1664	Horticulture & Agriculture
Palwal	15	166	horticulture, animal husbandry
Panchkula	13	180	Horticulture
Panipat	29	373	Horticulture & Agriculture
Rewari	19	620	Horticulture & Agriculture
Rohtak	9		Horticulture
Sirsa	22	1619	dairy, horticulture, agriculture
Sonipat	24	891	dairy, horticulture, agriculture
Yamunanagar	11	388	Horticulture

5.3 Vacant Land Availability In APMCs District Wise

Sr. No.	District Name	Principal Yard.	Land Details	
			Total Area of Mandi (acre)	Vacant Land (Sqm.)
1	District Ambala	Ambala City.	62.34	
2		Ambala Cantt.	33	11894.47
3		Barara.	40	10722.58
4		Naneola.	11	1914
5		Mullana.	32	8028.75
6		Naraingarh.	19	
7		Shahzadpur.	19	
8	District Bhiwani	Bhiwani.	109	
9		Charkhi Dadri.	39	
10		Loharu	6.625	
11		Jui	24	8208.75
12		Tosham	9.11	
13		Behal	33	12345.64
14		Siwani	6	
15	District Faridabad	Faridabad	13.3	1770.23
16		Ballabgarh	28	2678.74
17		Mohna	31.97	2767.57
18		Tigaon	12.66	9687.12
19	District Palwal	Palwal	16.79	833.78
20		Hathin	10.8	940.95
21		Hodal		
22		Hassanpur	15.02	4249.72
23	District Fatehabad	Fatehabad	92	190129.43
24		Bhattu Kalan		
25		Ratia		
26		Jakhal		
27		Tohana	79	57747.3
28		Dharsul		

29		Bhuna		
30	District Gurgaon	Gurgaon.	25.23	
31		Farrukh Nagar	14	
32		Pataudi		
33		Sohna	13	
34	District Mewat (Nuh)	Punhana	19	
35		Nuh	34	5800
36		Tauru	33	
37		Ferozepurjhirka	34	28780
38	District Hisar	Hisar	46.01	35159
39		Hansi	2.94	
40		Narnaund		
41		Bass	27.2	698.12
42		Adampur		
43		Uklana	67	1367.13
44		Barwala (H)	8.86	1277.24
45	District Jind	Jind.	58	
46		Julana	50	
47		Pillukhera	26	
48		Safidon	58	
49		Narwana	48	
50		Uchana	105.56	
51		Alewa	14	
52	District Kaithal	Kaithal	89.74	104556.99
53		Cheeka	41.19	7774.18
54		FatepurPundri		5332.99
55		Pai		
56		Dhand	19.28	35936
57		Siwan	22.11	6346.73
58		Kalayatt		
59		Rajaund	17.32	8321.13
60	District Karnal	Karnal	166.67	68910.07

61		Kunjapura		
62		Nilokheri		
63		Taraori		
64		Nighdu		
65		Indri		
66		Nissing		
67		Gharaunda		
68		Jundla	49.33	2723.44
69		Assandh	16.219	3710.98
70	District Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	14	6631.25
71		Jhajjar	11.92	
72		Beri	31	29985.6
73	District Kurukshetra	Thanesar	97	35495.6
74		Pipli	31	1039.2
75		Ismailabad	37	7690.84
76		Shahabad	63	8644.63
77		Pehowa	41	1703.2
78		Ladwa	19	7651.89
79		Babain	23	1388.04
80	District Mohindergarh	Narnaul		
81		Ateli		
82		Kanina		
83		Mohindergarh		
84	District Panipat	Panipat		
85		Bapoli	32.83	24753.15
86		Israna		
87		Samalkha	69.11	166
88		Madlauda	25	13609.57
89	District Panchkula	Panchkula	20	334
90		Barwala (P)	21.92	1600
91		Raipur Rani	17.71	11185
92	District Rewari	Rewari		

93		Kosli	26.69	8157.94
94	District Rohtak	Rohtak	93	1387.93
95		Meham	24.74	2367
96		Sampla	19	3765.79
97	District Sirsa	Sirsa		
98		Rania		
99		Ellenabad		
100		Kalanwali		
101		Dabawali		
102		Ding	23	11132
103	District Sonipat	Sonipat	55.83	7524.9
104		Ganaur	9.35	
105		Gohana	56.7	4327.75
106		Kharkhoda	31.67	5542.15
107	District YamunaNagar	Yamuna Nagar		
108		Chhachhrauli		
109		Mustafabad		
110		Bilaspur		
111		Sadhaura		
112		Radaur		
113		Jagadhari		

5.4 Important Note:-

1. **Selection Criteria:** Service fee will be the selection criteria for successful bidders. An indicative service fee (upper limit) for each of the assets is provided below. Bidders quoting lowest service fee below the indicative per unit service fee will be selected for that particular assets. A letter of intent (LoI) for setting up of assets will be issued by HSAMB to the successful bidders.

Assets	Indicative per unit service fee (Upper limit)
Ripening Chambers@20T	Rental Rs. 30/- per Quintal per Day
Ripening Chambers@10T	Rental Rs. 30/- per Quintal per Day

2. **Support from HSAMB:** HSAMB will provide land to the successful bidder on lease for 20 years (Or any number as deemed appropriate by Board). Bidder should setup assets within 6 months of issuance of Letter of Intent. Any delay in project setup may result in cancellation of project award. HSAMB may grant extension but not more than additional 6 months based on proper justification provided by bidder for delay.
3. Land allocated to the bidder shall not be used for any other purpose. This may result in cancellation of project.
4. After sanction of loan, an MoU will be signed between the successful agency and the HSAMB with detailed terms/ conditions of the project.

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