



BUSINESS PLAN · INDIA

Agri Cold-Storage & Warehousing

*Temperature-controlled storage that cuts post-harvest loss & enables better price
realisation — NHB/PMKSY-supported*

AGRI-TECH

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This document is confidential and prepared for planning purposes. All financial figures are illustrative model assumptions for an Indian MSME context and must be validated against live quotes, local rates and professional advice before any investment or borrowing decision.

1. Executive Summary

This plan sets out an **Agri Cold-Storage & Warehousing** business in India — a temperature-controlled and ambient storage facility that preserves perishable and non-perishable farm produce (potatoes, onions, fruits, vegetables, spices, grains) between harvest and sale, reducing post-harvest loss and enabling farmers & traders to sell when prices are favourable. It earns rental/storage charges (per bag/tonne/month), plus handling, grading and pledge-finance-linkage income.

India loses a large share of its perishable produce post-harvest for want of cold-chain and storage, and demand for reliable, well-located cold storage & warehousing far exceeds supply — strongly backed by government (NHB/PMKSY cold-chain subsidies, AIF, NABARD warehouse finance). A well-located facility with high occupancy, reliable operations and finance-linkage earns steady rental income with strong scheme support.

The promoter — an agri-infrastructure entrepreneur / FPO — seeks total funding of **₹2.5 crore** for a ~5,000-tonne facility (₹75 lakh promoter + ₹1.75 crore, with **NHB/PMKSY cold-chain subsidy (~35-50%)** and NABARD/AIF finance), targeting **₹60 lakh** revenue in Year 1 and **₹1.1 crore** by Year 3. (*Capital-intensive, high-subsidy, occupancy-driven infrastructure model.*)

2. Business Description, Vision & Legal Structure

Concept: A reliable cold-storage & warehousing facility that lets farmers and traders store produce safely, cut losses, and sell at better prices.

Vision: To be a trusted, high-occupancy cold-chain & storage hub in the region.

Mission: Preserve produce quality, reduce post-harvest loss, and enable better price realisation — through reliable, well-run storage and finance linkage.

Legal structure options

- **LLP / Private Limited** — Pvt Ltd recommended for the capex, scheme & finance profile.
- **FPO / Cooperative** — for farmer-owned storage with strong scheme support.

Regulatory anchor: the model is anchored by **NHB/PMKSY Integrated Cold-Chain & AIF subsidies (~35-50%)**, NABARD warehouse-infrastructure finance, and WDRA warehouse registration (enabling negotiable warehouse receipts & pledge finance). Occupancy, power reliability & cost, produce-handling quality, and finance-linkage determine profitability; capex & power are the main challenges.

3. Promoter & Ownership

Led by a promoter with agri-infrastructure, cold-chain or business experience (FPOs ideal). Delivery uses a facility manager, technical/refrigeration staff, handling labour, and a WDRA/finance-linkage coordinator. Year-one ownership rests with the promoter/entity; ownership and profit-sharing are editable inputs.

4. Market Analysis — India

India's cold-chain and storage capacity is well short of need, causing heavy post-harvest loss of perishables. Rising horticulture output, price-volatility management, WDRA-enabled pledge finance, and strong scheme support drive demand for cold storage & warehousing. Demand is regional and crop-linked (e.g. potato/onion belts), favouring well-

located facilities with reliable operations.

Demand drivers

- **High post-harvest loss** & storage gap.
- **Rising horticulture** output.
- **Price-timing** & better realisation.
- **Pledge finance** (WDRA receipts).
- **Strong cold-chain scheme** support.

Market sizing (illustrative framing)

Layer	Definition	Indicative scale
TAM	Cold-storage/warehousing demand in India	Very large (deficit)
SAM	Storage demand in the facility's catchment	Substantial
SOM (Yr 1-3)	Occupancy (avg)	60% → 90% of 5,000 T

Target segments

- Farmers (own produce storage).
- Traders & aggregators.
- FPOs & cooperatives.
- Processors & exporters.

5. Competition & Competitive Advantage

Landscape: other cold stores/warehouses, private & cooperative facilities, and the persistent capacity deficit. The firm competes on location, reliability, capacity, handling quality, finance-linkage and price.

The firm's edge

- **Prime location** in a produce belt.
- **Reliable power & refrigeration.**
- **Quality handling & low shrinkage.**
- **WDRA pledge-finance** linkage.
- **Subsidy-enabled** competitive rates.

6. Services & Pricing

Service	Model	Indicative rate
Cold storage rental	Per bag/tonne/month or season	₹80-150/bag/season
Ambient warehousing	Per tonne/month	Per tonne
Handling & loading	Per bag/tonne	Handling fee
Grading & sorting	Per tonne	Value-add
Pledge-finance facilitation	Commission/fee	Add-on

Storage rental (occupancy × rate) is the core; handling, grading & finance-linkage add income. Occupancy against fixed capex & power cost is the decisive economic lever; WDRA finance-linkage boosts occupancy & farmer value.

7. Go-to-Market — Marketing & Sales

- **Farmer & trader** outreach in the catchment.
- **FPO & cooperative** tie-ups for volume.
- **Bank/NBFC pledge-finance** partnerships.
- **Season pre-booking** for occupancy.
- **Reliability & low-shrinkage** reputation.

Sales approach

Fill capacity via farmer/trader/FPO relationships & pledge finance → run reliably at high occupancy → add grading & value-add → build repeat seasonal custom. Occupancy and reliability drive returns; finance-linkage deepens stickiness.

8. Operations Plan

- **Location:** a ~5,000-tonne facility in a produce belt with power & road access.
- **Process:** intake & grading → storage (temperature/humidity control) → monitoring & maintenance → finance-linkage (WDRA receipt) → dispatch & billing.
- **Plant:** refrigeration/insulation, gensets/power backup, handling equipment, monitoring & controls.
- **Quality:** temperature/humidity control, low shrinkage, pest & safety management, WDRA compliance.
- **Capacity:** occupancy across seasons; scale by adding chambers/capacity & value-add.

Storage workflow

Stage	Activity	Metric
Intake	Grade & store	Occupancy
Store	Temp/humidity	Shrinkage
Monitor	Maintain	Uptime
Finance	WDRA receipt	Linkage
Dispatch	Bill & release	Realisation

9. Regulatory, Licences & Compliance (India)

- **Scheme & finance:** NHB/PMKSY cold-chain & AIF subsidy; NABARD warehouse-infrastructure finance; **WDRA registration** for negotiable warehouse receipts.
- **Facility:** factory/trade licence, electrical & safety, pollution consent, fire NOC, cold-chain standards.
- **Business & tax:** LLP/Pvt Ltd/FPO; PAN/TAN; GST (storage/warehousing GST treatment); Udyam (MSME).
- **Food safety:** FSSAI where handling food; hygiene & produce-safety norms.

10. Organisation & Manpower Plan

Role	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
Promoter / Manager	1	1	1
Facility & technical (refrigeration)	2	3	4
Handling & labour	4	6	8
Finance-linkage & admin	2	2	3
Total	9	12	16

11. Implementation Timeline & Milestones

Phase	Timeline	Milestone
Setup	Month 0-6	Land, construction, refrigeration, NHB/PMKSY sanction, WDRA
Launch	Month 6-8	First season intake; finance-linkage live
Traction	Month 8-14	Occupancy ramp; break-even nears
Scale	Year 2	Higher occupancy; grading & value-add
Growth	Year 3	~90% occupancy; expanded services

12. Financial Plan (Illustrative — 5,000-tonne facility)

All figures are illustrative model assumptions for an Indian context, shown so the promoter can replace them with live rates. They are not projections of guaranteed results. Capital-intensive; subsidy & occupancy drive viability.

12.1 Project cost & means of finance

Capital requirement	₹
Land & civil / building	80,00,000
Refrigeration, insulation & controls	1,10,00,000
Power backup (gensets) & electricals	30,00,000
Handling equipment & setup	15,00,000
Pre-operative & working-capital buffer	15,00,000
Total project cost	2,50,00,000
Promoter contribution	75,00,000
NHB/PMKSY subsidy + NABARD/AIF loan	1,75,00,000

Note: NHB/PMKSY cold-chain subsidy (~35-50% of eligible cost) can fund a large share of capex, materially improving returns; the split is indicative and depends on the sanctioned subsidy.

12.2 Projected Profit & Loss (3 years)

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Storage rental income	48,00,000	72,00,000	88,00,000
Handling, grading & finance-linkage	12,00,000	18,00,000	22,00,000
Total revenue	60,00,000	90,00,000	1,10,00,000
Power & fuel	18,00,000	24,00,000	28,00,000
Salaries & labour	12,00,000	16,00,000	21,00,000
Maintenance & consumables	6,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000
Insurance, overheads & admin	5,00,000	6,50,000	8,00,000
Interest on loan	11,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000
Total expenses	52,00,000	63,50,000	73,50,000
Net profit (before tax)	8,00,000	26,50,000	36,50,000
Net margin	13.3%	29.4%	33.2%

12.3 Unit economics & break-even

- **Per tonne:** seasonal rental vs. power + handling + fixed cost/tonne; margin widens sharply above break-even occupancy.
- **Occupancy & power cost** are the biggest levers; low shrinkage protects reputation & repeat custom.
- **Break-even occupancy:** ~55-60%; reached around month 10-14; subsidy sharply improves viability.

12.4 Projected Cash Flow — Year 1 (quarterly, illustrative)

Particulars (₹)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Opening balance	15,00,000	10,50,000	9,80,000	11,10,000
Collections	6,00,000	18,00,000	22,00,000	14,00,000
Operating outflows	7,75,000	15,95,000	17,95,000	11,95,000
Loan EMI	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000
Closing balance	10,50,000	9,80,000	11,10,000	10,40,000

Storage income is seasonal (loading season fills capacity; rental accrues over the storage period). Season pre-booking, finance-linkage and multi-crop use smooth occupancy; the buffer covers the ramp & loan service.

12.5 Key Performance Indicators to Monitor

- **Occupancy:** average % of capacity; season fill rate.
- **Cost:** power cost per tonne; uptime %; shrinkage %.
- **Revenue:** realisation per tonne; ancillary & finance-linkage income.
- **Finance:** WDRA receipts issued; pledge-finance volume.

13. Funding Requirement & Bankability

Total ask: **₹1.75 crore (subsidy + loan)** against ₹75 lakh promoter contribution — anchored by **NHB/PMKSY cold-chain subsidy (~35-50%)** with NABARD/AIF term finance. The subsidy sharply improves viability; Year-2 net profit ~₹26.5 lakh against debt service gives a comfortable DSCR — bankable as a scheme-backed infrastructure asset with clear demand and WDRA finance-linkage.

13.1 Funding utilisation

Use of funds	₹	% of total
Refrigeration, insulation & controls	1,10,00,000	44%
Land & civil / building	80,00,000	32%
Power backup & electricals	30,00,000	12%
Pre-operative & WC buffer	15,00,000	6%
Handling equipment & setup	15,00,000	6%
Total	2,50,00,000	100%

14. Risk Analysis & Mitigation

Risk	Mitigation
Low occupancy	Season pre-booking; FPO/trader tie-ups; finance-linkage; multi-crop
Power cost / outages	Efficient refrigeration; gensets; solar; tariff management
Produce shrinkage/quality	Temperature/humidity control; handling SOPs; insurance
High capex / subsidy delay	Scheme documentation; bridge finance; phased build
Price/demand seasonality	Multi-commodity storage; ambient + cold mix

15. SWOT Analysis

Strengths High subsidy support; capacity deficit (demand); steady rental income; finance-linkage.	Weaknesses Capital & power intensive; occupancy-dependent; seasonal; location-critical.
Opportunities Cold-chain deficit; WDRA pledge finance; horticulture growth; value-add & exports.	Threats Power-cost inflation; competition; produce-price cycles; occupancy gaps.

16. Recommended AiSevak Tools for This Business

This cold-storage business would use AiSevak's Agri-Tech vertical tools in delivery:

- **Facility ops:** occupancy/inventory, temperature-monitoring, billing and WDRA-receipt tools.

- **Schemes & finance:** NHB/PMKSY/AIF-application, NABARD-finance and pledge-linkage tools (with Finance vertical).
- **Practice:** Business Plan, per-tonne costing and occupancy/break-even tools to model the facility.

17. Key Assumptions & Notes

- ~5,000-tonne facility; NHB/PMKSY cold-chain subsidy (~35–50%) assumed — sharply improves viability.
- Occupancy ramps ~60%→90%; break-even occupancy ~55–60%; power is the largest operating cost.
- Loan interest ~10% p.a., 7–9 year tenure; WDRA registration enables pledge finance; GST applies.
- Occupancy, power efficiency, low shrinkage and subsidy/finance-linkage are decisive; figures exclude GST.

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