PROJECT REPORT

Of

HONEY BEE FARMING

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This particular pre-feasibility is regarding **Honey Bee Farming Unit**

The objective of the pre-feasibility report is primarily to facilitate potential entrepreneurs in project identification for investment and in order to serve his objective; the document covers various aspects of the project concept development, start-up, marketing, finance and management.

[We can modify the project capacity and project cost as per your requirement. We can also prepare project report on any subject as per your requirement.]

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PROJECT REPORT

'Honey Bee Farming

Introduction

- Collection of honey from the forests has been in existence for a long time.
- Honey bees convert nectar of flowers into honey and store them in the combs of the hive and the growing market potential for honey and its products has resulted in bee keeping emerging as a viable enterprise.
- Honey and wax are the two economically important products of bee keeping.
- Bee keeping is an agro based enterprise for additional income generation

Beekeeping is one of the oldest tradition in India for collecting the honey. Honey bee farming is becoming popular due its market demand in national and international markets as well. Not only the farmers make a sweet dividends but beekeeping also help increase agriculture productivity through pollination. Honeybees also produce honey, bee wax and royal jelly thus giving additional benefits to the farmers. After successive losses in traditionally grown crops, farmers are inclining towards bee farming. In order to maximize agricultural production, honeybee can be used as an important input agent. About 80 % crop plants are cross-pollinated, as they need to receive pollen from other plants of the same species with the help of external agents. One of the most important external agents is the honeybee. Farmers planning for commercial honey bee farming should consider taking apiculture training. Usually, a colony consists of a queen, several thousand workers and a few hundred drones.

There is a division of labour and specialization in the performance of various functions. They build nests which are called as “combs” with wax, which is secreted from the wax glands of worker bees. The bees use their cells to rear thin brood and store food. Honey is stored in the comb upper part. Under the comb, there should be rows of pollen storage cells, worker brood cells and drone brood cells. Some bee species build single comb in open where as others build multiple combs on dark cavities. Farmers can utilize honeybees for their pollination services or to obtain products from them. The methods used depend on the type of bees available, and the skills and resources available to the beekeeper.

Castes of Honey Bee:- Basically, every honey bee colony comprises of a single queen, a few hundred drones and several thousand worker castes of honey bees. Queen is a fertile and functional female where as a worker is a sterile female and the drone is a male bee insect.

Types Of Bees

Different Species of Honey Bee:- There are 5 important species of honey bees and they are listed below.

The Indian hive bee.
The rock bee.
The little bee.
The European or Italian bee.
Dammer bee or Stingless bee.

Steps to Know Before Starting a Honey Bee Farming Project:–

Generally there are certain steps to keep in mind before going for beekeeping.

- The first step in planning a beekeeping project is to become familiar with the bee-human relationship in your area where you want to set up. Know more about bees by involving practically.
- It is advised to work with local beekeepers especially If you have no experience working with bees. Learn and follow their advices in beekeeping management. It is quite common having bee stings and they are part of beekeeping.
- Once you have become familiar with the local bee-human relationship, ideas for introducing improved methods should be formulated and then make a perfect plan for equipment to use and Where to market hive products.
- If you are just beginning with bees, plan to work with just 1 or 2 individuals in the area.
- It is recommended to start beekeeping with at least 2 hives. This gives an opportunity to compare the progress between a number of hives which allows the

project to continue should one colony die out. Also, management aimed towards an apiary (bee yard) instead of individual hives can be stressed out.

- While planning a project, set realistic goals and go for a small project first then after getting experience in beekeeping it is better off to for a large one.
- The equipment to be used in a project depends on the local situation. You should assess the availability of needed inputs as well as the technical aid available in choosing what type or types of hive equipment are appropriate for your area and type of bees.
- Beekeeping equipment plays major role in succeeding the project. Identifying people in an area who can make beekeeping equipment and getting it made can be success in itself. It can require a lot of patience to coordinate getting the equipment together.
- To market hive products, identify any local agent or deal with already established market. Find out with other beekeepers for marketing ideas. Farmers can also get in touch with local department of agriculture. Usually, local bakers and candy makers are a potential market for honey.

The prerequisites to start a Honey Bee Farming (Beekeeping) are as follows:

- Knowledge and training on beekeeping.
- For training on beekeeping, contact your local agriculture department or Agriculture University.
- Knowledge on local bee flora.
- Sufficient local bee flora.
- Knowledge of migratory beekeeping.

Site Requirements in Honey Bee Farming:-

- The selected site should be dry without dampness. High RH will affect bee flight and ripening of nectar.
- Clean natural or artificial source of water should be provided.
- Trees serve as wind belts in cool areas.
- Hives can be kept under shade of trees or artificial structures should be constructed to provide shade.
- Plants that yield pollen and nectar to bees are called bee pasturage and florage. Such plants should be plenty around the apiary site.

Honey Bee Farming Equipment:- Here are the equipment used in most of the commercial honey bee farming. However, find out with local beekeepers for appropriate agriculture equipment needed. Thin & thick beekeeping brushes, SS knives, SS & iron hive tools of L shaped & curved shaped, Food graded plastic made queen cage, queen gate, hive gate, Honey Extractor, Smoker, Queen Excluder,

Pollen Trap, Propolis Strip, Royal Jelly production & extraction Kit, Queen rearing kit, Bee venom Collector.

Crops benefited by Bee pollination in Honey Bee Farming:-

- Fruits and nuts: Almond, apple, apricot, peach, strawberry, citrus and litchi
- Vegetable crops: Cabbage, coriander, cucumber, cauliflower, carrot, melon, onion, pumpkin, radish and turnip.
- Oilseed crops: Sunflower, mustard, safflower, niger, rape seed, gingelly.
- Forage seed crops: Lucerne, clover.

Yield Increase Due to Bee Pollination in Honey Bee Farming:-

Crop	% yield increase
Mustard	44
Sunflower	32-45
Cotton	17-20
Lucerne	110
Onion	90
Apple	45

Management of bees for pollination in Honey Bee Farming:-

- It is recommended to place hives very near the field to save bee's energy.
- It is recommended to migrate colonies near the field at 10 % flowering.
- It is recommended to place colonies at 3 per ha for Italian bee and 5 per ha for Indian bees.
- The colonies should have at least 5 to 6 frame strength of bees and with sealed brood and young mated queen.
- Should allow sufficient space for pollen and honey storage.

Pests and Diseases in Honey Bee Farming:-

- Wax moths, Ants, Wasps, Wax beetles, Birds, Tracheal Mites, The parasitic mite Varroa destructor, Bee mites, Brood mite are the common pests found in honey bee farming.
- Nosema Disease, European foul-brood disease, American Foul Brood, Sac-brood disease (SBV),Thai sac brood virus (TSBV), Chalk brood disease and stone brood disease are the main diseases found in the honey bee farming. **For control measures of these pests and diseases, contact local department of agriculture.**

Harvesting of Bee Products in Honey Bee Farming:-

Honey, Bees Wax, Royal Jelly, Bee Venom, Propolis & Pollen is the main bee products. Honey should be harvested at the end of a flowering season. In traditional

or top-bar hives, the beekeeper should select a comb which contain ripe honey covered with a fine layer of white beeswax, usually those nearest the outside of the nest. Honey is extracted only from super combs using honey extractor equipment.

Economics of Beekeeping:-

The following is the cost and profit details of beekeeping Project. Initial Investment may be as low as 2, 25,000 Indian Rupees. The best season to start beekeeping is in August to September.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Assumed Units: 80 no's of bee colonies.

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

1	Name of the Entreprenuer	XXXXXXX		
2	Constitution (legal Status)	XXXXXXX		
3	Father's/Spouce's Name	XXXXXXXX		
4	Unit Address :	XXXXXXXX		
		Taluk/Block:		
		District :	XXXXX	
		Pin:	XXXXX	State:
		E-Mail :	XXXXX	
		Mobile	XXXXX	
5	Product and By Product :	**Honey bee farming**		
6	Name of the project / business activity proposed	**Honey bee farming**		
7	Cost of Project :	Rs24.00 lac		
8	Means of Finance			
	Term Loan	Rs.5.05 Lacs		
	KVIC Margin Money -	As per Project Eligibility		
	Own Capital	Rs.0.66 Lacs		
	Working Capital	Rs.0.92 Lacs		
9	Debt Service Coverage Ratio :	4.44		
10	Pay Back Period :	5	Years	
11	Project Implementation Period :	6	Months	
12	Break Even Point :	26%		
13	Employment :	15	Persons	
14	Power Requirement :	2.00	HP	
15	Major Raw materials :	Beehive ,box		
16	Estimated Annual Sales Turnover :	9.12	Lacs	

16 Detailed Cost of Project & Means of Finance

COST OF PROJECT

(Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	Amount
Land	Rented/Owned
Building & Civil Work	-
Plant & Machinery	5.31
Furniture & Fixtures	0.15
Pre-operative Expenses	0.15
Working Capital Requirement	1.02
Total	**6.63**

MEANS OF FINANCE

Particulars	Amount
Own Contribution @10%	0.66
Term Loan	5.05
Workign Capital Finance	0.92
Total	**6.63**

	General	**Special**
Beneficiary's Margin Monery (% of Project Cost)	10%	5%

PLANT & MACHINERY

		Rates	
Cost of 10 no. of beehives per box	80	6,000.00	480,000.00
Cost of 80 bee boxes	80	400.00	32,000.00
Cost of apiery equipment	LS		6,000.00
Cost of honey units + uncapping tray	LS		**12,500.00**
Bee wax sheet 1 kg	LS		350.00
Total			530,850.00

PROJECTED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

PARTICULARS	IST YEAR	IIND YEAR	IIIRD YEAR	IVTH YEAR	VTH YEAR
SOURCES OF FUND					
Share Capital	0.66	-			
Reserve & Surplus	4.12	4.01	4.07	4.10	4.08
Depriciation & Exp. W/off	0.80	0.69	0.59	0.50	0.43
Increase in Cash Credit	0.90	-	-	-	-
Increase In Term Loan	5.05	-	-	-	-
Increase in Creditors	0.09	-	-	-	-
Increase in Provisions	0.36	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
TOTAL :	**11.98**	**4.74**	**4.70**	**4.64**	**4.55**
APPLICATION OF FUND					
Increase in Fixed Assets	5.46	-	-	-	-
Increase in Stock	0.47	-	-	-	-
Increase in Debtors	0.64	0.03	-	-	-
Increase in Deposits & Adv	2.50	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.33
Repayment of Term Loan	-	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.63
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	**9.07**	**1.55**	**1.54**	**1.56**	**0.96**
Opening Cash & Bank Balance	-	2.91	6.10	9.26	12.34
Add : Surplus	2.91	3.19	3.16	3.08	3.59
Closing Cash & Bank Balance	**2.91**	**6.10**	**9.26**	**12.34**	**15.93**

PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET

PARTICULARS	IST YEAR	IIND YEAR	IIIRD YEAR	IVTH YEAR	VTH YEAR
SOURCES OF FUND					
Capital Account	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
Retained Profit	4.12	8.13	12.20	16.29	20.37
Term Loan	5.05	3.79	2.52	1.26	0.63
Cash Credit	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Sundry Creditors	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Provisions & Other Liab	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.53
TOTAL :	**11.17**	**13.96**	**16.81**	**19.68**	**23.18**
APPLICATION OF FUND					
Fixed Assets (Gross)	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46
Gross Dep.	0.80	1.49	2.08	2.58	3.01
Net Fixed Assets	4.65	3.96	3.38	2.87	2.45
Current Assets					
Sundry Debtors	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Stock in Hand	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Cash and Bank	2.91	6.10	9.26	12.34	15.93
Deposits & Advances	2.50	2.75	3.03	3.33	3.66
TOTAL :	**11.17**	**13.96**	**16.81**	**19.68**	**23.18**
	-	-	-	-	-

PROJECTED PROFITABILITY STATEMENT

PARTICULARS	IST YEAR	IIND YEAR	IIIRD YEAR	IVTH YEAR	VTH YEAR
A) SALES					
Gross Sale	9.12	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total (A)	**9.12**	**9.60**	**9.60**	**9.60**	**9.60**
B) COST OF SALES					
Raw Mateiral Consumed	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Elecricity Expenses	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Repair & Maintenance	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Labour & Wages	1.72	1.89	2.08	2.28	2.51
Depriciation	0.80	0.69	0.59	0.50	0.43
Consumables and Other Expense	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Cost of Production	4.69	4.85	4.94	5.06	5.21
Add: Opening Stock /WIP	-	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Less: Closing Stock /WIP	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Cost of Sales (B)	4.30	4.85	4.94	5.06	5.21
C) GROSS PROFIT (A-B)	4.82	4.75	4.66	4.54	4.39
	53%	**49%**	**49%**	**47%**	**46%**
D) Bank Interest (Term Loan)	0.43	0.45	0.31	0.16	0.03
Bank Interest (C.C. Limit)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
E) Salary to Staff	-	-	-	-	-
F) Selling & Adm Expenses Exp.	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
TOTAL (D+E)	**0.70**	**0.74**	**0.59**	**0.45**	**0.31**
H) NET PROFIT	4.12	4.01	4.07	4.10	4.08
I) Taxation	-				
J) PROFIT (After Tax)	4.12	4.01	4.07	4.10	4.08

COMPUTATION OF MANUFACTURING OF HONEE BEE FARMING

Items to be Manufactured **Honey bee farming**

Manufacturing Capacity	-	80	Box
No. of Working Hour			
No of Shift per day			
No of Working Days per month			
No. of Working Day per annum		40	Kg
Total Production per Annum		3,200.00	Kg
Year		Capacity	
		Utilisation	
			Box
IST YEAR		100%	3,200
IIND YEAR		100%	3,200
IIIRD YEAR		100%	3,200
IVTH YEAR		100%	3,200
VTH YEAR		100%	3,200

COMPUTATION OF RAW MATERIAL

Item Name		Quantity of	Recovery	Unit Rate of	Total Cost
		Raw Material		of RM	Per Annum (100%
Honey Bee boxes	80			2,000.00	160000
Feed Charges				LS	10000
			Total (Rounded off in lacs)		170,000.00

Annual Consumption cost (In Lacs) 1.70

Raw Material Consumed	Capacity Utilisation	Amount (Rs.)
IST YEAR	100%	1.70
IIND YEAR	100%	1.70
IIIRD YEAR	100%	1.70
IVTH YEAR	100%	1.70
VTH YEAR	100%	1.70

COMPUTATION OF SALE

Particulars	IST YEAR	IIND YEAR	IIIRD YEAR	IVTH YEAR	VTH YEAR

COMPUTATION OF CLOSING STOCK & WORKING CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	IST YEAR	IIND YEAR	IIIRD YEAR	IVTH YEAR	VTH YEAR
Finished Goods					
(15 Days requirement)	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Raw Material					
(15 Days requirement)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Closing Stock	**0.47**	**0.47**	**0.47**	**0.47**	**0.47**

COMPUTATION OF WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Particulars			Total
			Amount
Stock in Hand			0.47
Sundry Debtors			0.64
		Total	1.11
Sundry Creditors			0.09
Working Capital Requirement			**1.02**
Margin			0.12
Working Capital Finance			**0.90**

BREAK UP OF LABOUR

Particulars		Wages Per Month	No of Employees	Total Salary
Skilled		8,000.00	1	8,000.00
Semi Skilled		5,000.00	1	5,000.00
				13,000.00
Add: 10% Fringe Benefit				1,300.00
Total Labour Cost Per Month				14,300.00
Total Labour Cost for the year (In Rs. Lakhs)				1.72

BREAK UP OF SALARY

Particulars		Salary Per Month	No of Employees	Total Salary
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
Total Salary Per Month				-
Add: 10% Fringe Benefit				-
Total Salary for the month				-
Total Salary for the year (In Rs. Lakhs)				-

COMPUTATION OF DEPRECIATION

Description	Land	Building/shed	Plant & Machinery	Furniture	**TOTAL**
Rate of Depreciation		**10.00%**	**15.00%**	**10.00%**	
Opening Balance	Leased	-	-	-	-
Addition	-	-	5.31	0.15	5.46
	-	-	5.31	0.15	5.46
Less : Depreciation	-	-	0.80	0.01	0.80
WDV at end of Ist year	-	-	4.51	0.14	4.65
Additions During The Year	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	4.51	0.14	4.65
Less : Depreciation	-	-	0.68	0.01	0.69
WDV at end of IInd Year	-	-	3.84	0.13	3.96
Additions During The Year	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	3.84	0.13	3.96
Less : Depreciation	-	-	0.58	0.01	0.59
WDV at end of IIIrd year	-	-	3.26	0.12	3.38
Additions During The Year	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	3.26	0.12	3.38
Less : Depreciation	-	-	0.49	0.01	0.50
WDV at end of IV year	-	-	2.77	0.10	2.87
Additions During The Year	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2.77	0.10	2.87
Less : Depreciation	-	-	0.42	0.01	0.43
WDV at end of Vth year	-	-	2.36	0.09	2.45

REPAYMENT SCHEDULE OF TERM LOAN 11.5%

Year	Particulars	Amount	Addition	Total	Interest	Repayment	Cl Balance
IST YEAR	Opening Balance						
	Ist Quarter	-	5.05	5.05	-	-	5.05
	Iind Quarter	5.05	-	5.05	0.15	-	5.05
	IIIrd Quarter	5.05	-	5.05	0.15	0.32	4.73
	Ivth Quarter	4.73	-	4.73	0.14	0.32	4.42
					0.43	0.63	
IIND YEAR	Opening Balance						
	Ist Quarter	4.42	-	4.42	0.13	0.32	4.10
	Iind Quarter	4.10	-	4.10	0.12	0.32	3.79
	IIIrd Quarter	3.79	-	3.79	0.11	0.32	3.47
	Ivth Quarter	3.47		3.47	0.10	0.32	3.15
					0.45	1.26	
IIIRD YEAR	Opening Balance						
	Ist Quarter	3.15	-	3.15	0.09	0.32	2.84
	Iind Quarter	2.84	-	2.84	0.08	0.32	2.52
	IIIrd Quarter	2.52	-	2.52	0.07	0.32	2.21
	Ivth Quarter	2.21		2.21	0.06	0.32	1.89
					0.31	1.26	
IVTH YEAR	Opening Balance						
	Ist Quarter	1.89	-	1.89	0.05	0.32	1.58
	Iind Quarter	1.58	-	1.58	0.05	0.32	1.26
	IIIrd Quarter	1.26	-	1.26	0.04	0.32	0.95
	Ivth Quarter	0.95		0.95	0.03	0.32	0.63
					0.16	1.26	
VTH YEAR	Opening Balance						
	Ist Quarter	0.63	-	0.63	0.02	0.32	0.32
	Iind Quarter	0.32	-	0.32	0.01	0.32 -	0.00
	IIIrd Quarter	- 0.00	- -	0.00 -	0.00	- -	0.00
	Ivth Quarter	- 0.00	-	0.00 -	0.00	- -	0.00
					0.03	0.63	

CALCULATION OF D.S.C.R

PARTICULARS	IST YEAR	IIND YEAR	IIIRD YEAR	IVTH YEAR	VTH YEAR
CASH ACCRUALS	4.92	4.70	4.66	4.60	4.50
Interest on Term Loan	0.43	0.45	0.31	0.16	0.03
Total	5.35	5.16	4.97	4.76	4.53
REPAYMENT					
Instalment of Term Loan	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.63	0.63
Interest on Term Loan	0.43	0.45	0.31	0.16	0.03
Total	1.69	1.72	1.57	0.79	0.66
DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE R	**3.17**	**3.01**	**3.16**	**5.99**	**6.88**
AVERAGE D.S.C.R.			**4.44**		

Op Stock	-	160	160	160	160
Production	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
	3,200	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360
Less : Closing Stock	160	160	160	160	160
Net Sale	3,040	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Sale Price per made ups	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Sale (in Lacs)	**9.12**	**9.60**	**9.60**	**9.60**	**9.60**

COMPUTATION OF ELECTRICITY

(A) POWER CONNECTION				
Total Working Hour per day		Hours	8	
Electric Load Required		HP	2	
Load Factor			0.7460	
Electricity Charges		per unit	8.00	
Total Working Days			300	
Electricity Charges (8 Hrs Per day)				28,646.40
Add : Minimim Charges (@ 10%)				
(B) D.G. SET				
No. of Working Days			300	days
No of Working Hours			-	Hour per day
Total no of Hour			-	
Diesel Consumption per Hour			8	
Total Consumption of Diesel			-	
Cost of Diesel			65.00	Rs. /Ltr
Total cost of Diesel			-	
Add : Lube Cost @15%			-	
Total			-	
Total cost of Power & Fuel at 100%				0.29
Year		**Capacity**		**Amount**
				(in Lacs)
IST YEAR		100%		0.29
IIND YEAR		100%		0.29
IIIRD YEAR		100%		0.29
IVTH YEAR		100%		0.29
VTH YEAR		100%		0.29

BREAK EVEN POINT ANALYSIS

Year	I	II	III	IV	V
Net Sales & Other Income	9.12	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
Less : Op. WIP Goods	-	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Add : Cl. WIP Goods	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Total Sales	**9.50**	**9.60**	**9.60**	**9.60**	**9.60**
Variable & Semi Variable Exp.					
Raw Material & Tax	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Electricity Exp/Coal Consumption at 85%	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Manufacturing Expenses 80%	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Wages & Salary at 60%	1.03	1.13	1.25	1.37	1.51
Selling & adminstrative Expenses 80%	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Intt. On Working Capital Loan	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Total Variable & Semi Variable Exp	**3.35**	**3.55**	**3.66**	**3.79**	**3.92**
Contribution	**6.15**	**6.05**	**5.94**	**5.81**	**5.68**
Fixed & Semi Fixed Expenses					
Manufacturing Expenses 20%	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Electricity Exp/Coal Consumption at 15%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Wages & Salary at 40%	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.91	1.00
Interest on Term Loan	0.43	0.45	0.31	0.16	0.03
Depreciation	0.80	0.69	0.59	0.50	0.43
Selling & adminstrative Expenses 20%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total Fixed Expenses	**2.03**	**2.04**	**1.87**	**1.72**	**1.60**
Capacity Utilization	**75%**	**80%**	**85%**	**90%**	**95%**
OPERATING PROFIT	**4.12**	**4.01**	**4.07**	**4.10**	**4.08**
BREAK EVEN POINT	**25%**	**27%**	**27%**	**27%**	**27%**
BREAK EVEN SALES	**3.14**	**3.23**	**3.02**	**2.83**	**2.70**

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