

**Agricultural & Rural Credit Policy and Programme
for the FY 2013-2014**



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Agricultural/Rural Credit Policy and Programme for the Fiscal Year 2013-2014

1.0. Introduction:

The key driving force behind the growth of economy of Bangladesh is Agricultural Production, which is backed by tremendous contribution of the farmers and the laborious people of this country. Bangladesh is a country with fertile land and a huge population. Most of the people of this country are directly or indirectly related to agricultural activities. The contribution of Agricultural sector to the overall GDP of the country is almost 19%. Hence, growth in GDP is also dependent on agricultural production. By utilizing the huge opportunity in the agricultural sector through proper planning, it can be possible to export food to foreign market after ensuring our food security. In order to further enhance the agricultural production, the agricultural sector has to be brought under mechanization. By developing the prospective sectors such as Fruit Juice production, Poultry, Dairy, Fisheries, Dried Fish, Edible Oil, Honey, Oil Palm and Pearl cultivation, etc. the agricultural sector can be improved further. Livestock and Fisheries have the potential to become the main sources of income for Agriculture dependent people of our country. These sectors have opportunities for rapid development. Taking all these into account, the present government is also placing much emphasis on increasing the production of food grains by considering Agriculture as a priority sector. The contribution of agriculture in creating domestic demand and market expansion is very significant.

Almost 72% people of our country (source: World Bank Report 2012) live in rural areas. Without improving the economic conditions of these people, the sustainable economic development of the country cannot be attained. Emphasis should be given on the development of agricultural and rural sector which will strengthen the economic foundation of the country by creating more self-employment through the enhancement of income generating activities in rural areas as well as ensuring food security for this large population. Agricultural and rural credit is an important component for this concern. As a result of the agriculture-friendly policies of the government, the agricultural production of the country has increased tremendously and the country is almost self sufficient in food. In order to continue this trend, certain activities need to be ensured such as extension of agricultural and rural credit, hassle free credit facility for the real farmers, and proper utilization of the credit that has been disbursed.

Agricultural sector in our country is facing many problems. Several issues are creating great challenges for the agricultural sector such as gradual decrease in natural fertility of soil because of excessive use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, reduction of cultivable land due to the increase in population, increase in agricultural production cost, lack of proper mechanization in agriculture, overuses of underground water in irrigation, climate change, etc. Besides favorable weather, timely supply of Agricultural utility such as high quality seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, pesticides, etc are also very important. In order to assist in

securing Agricultural inputs in a timely manner, all farmers including landless and sharecroppers should be provided with appropriate amount of agricultural credit in time.

A prudential policy and collective effort of all concerned is essential for the success of a productive sector like Agriculture. All concerned people should come forward to assist the government in ensuring success in agricultural sector by overcoming obstacles in this sector and making the farmers able to produce high yielding crops, utilization of advanced technology in fisheries and livestock. In order to attain a sustainable success, emphasis should be given on issues such as developing modern agricultural system, making the farmers accustomed in utilizing technology in cultivating improved variety crops, making provisions for the farmers in cultivating high yield crops, crop rotation and crop diversification, cultivating crops and vegetables that are adaptable to the climate change, tissue culture, establishing agriculture based industries, storage and marketing of agricultural products etc.

In line with the agriculture-friendly policy of the government and considering the opinion/suggestions of all concerned, the Agriculture & Rural Credit Policy and Programme for the Fiscal Year 2013-2014 has been formulated. In addition to adopting the main features of the last year's (FY 2012-2013) Agricultural Credit Policy and Programme, the new policy (FY 2013-2014) includes certain new attributes. Some of these attributes are increasing the scope of agricultural and rural credit, expanding banking services to rural areas and making the farmers accustomed to banking activities and promoting financial inclusion, placing greater emphasis on fisheries and livestock development, providing credit for fish cultivation in coastal areas, providing information for new crops and technologies, green financing in agriculture, extending credit support in storing and marketing agricultural products, providing ideas about the EEF fund of Bangladesh in establishing agro processing industry, etc. This policy support is expected to help directly in achieving desired level of agricultural production. And at the same time, in extending credit flow to the farmers, poverty alleviation in rural areas and enhancing the living standard of the rural people.

2.0. Review of the Agricultural/Rural Credit Policy and Programme for the Fiscal Year 2012-2013

The Agricultural/Rural Credit Policy and Programme for the FY 2012-2013 was declared with disbursement target of Tk.14,130 crore with a view to ensuring food security and alleviating rural poverty through escalating the scope of agricultural credit, financial inclusion, expanding banking services to rural areas using information technology and increased fund flow in rural areas. Under this policy, adequate credit has been provided for two other main sub-sectors of Fishery and Livestock alongside the crop loan including income generating and poverty alleviation activities in rural areas, agriculture allied sectors.

2.01. Target and Achievement of previous FY 2012-2013

During the FY 2012-2013, 04 (four) State-owned Commercial Banks, 03 (three) Specialized Banks, 29 (twenty nine) Private Commercial Banks, 09 (nine) Foreign Banks have disbursed a total amount of agricultural/rural credit of Tk. 14,667.49 crore or 103.80% of the total target. The amount disbursed is higher by Tk. 1535.34 crore or 11.69% compared to that of FY 2011-2012. Besides, BRDB has disbursed Tk. 595.19 crore as agricultural/rural credit during FY 2012-2013. It is to be noted that, some of the private banks have already built up their capacity through establishing separate Agriculture/Rural Credit Division/Department and deployed skilled manpower.

2.02. Implementation of Initiatives taken in FY 2012-13

- During FY 2012-13, a total of 33,10,024 farmers have received Agriculture/Rural Credit, out of which 4,44,546 are women who received almost Tk. 1245 crore.
- With a view to disbursing loans in a transparent way, various banks arranged to disburse loan in open gathering at union level in presence of local public representatives, agricultural officers, teachers and other respectable persons. During FY 2012-2013, around Tk. 448.43 crore agricultural credit was disbursed among 1.51 lakh farmers through 11,284 open credit disbursement programmes arranged by different banks.
- During FY 2012-2013, around 24.41 lakh small and marginal farmers received Tk. 9302.10 crore agricultural credit from different banks.
- During FY 2012-2013, different banks distributed about Tk. 8.82 crore agricultural/rural credits among 6253 farmers living in the less developed area of haor, char, etc. During FY 2012-2013, 70 successful farmers received Tk.1.41 crore agricultural credit from different banks.
- Around 96.74 lakh accounts of farmers have been opened by the State-owned Commercial Banks with an initial deposit of Tk. 10/- only. Apart from disbursing government subsidy through these accounts, banks are advised to use this accounts in disbursing agricultural credit, obtaining saving and withdrawal services, remittance services, etc. Bangladesh Bank is monitoring the use of these accounts regularly. During FY 2012-13 these account are used in disbursing an amount of Tk. 294.12 crore, Tk. 105.63 crore, Tk. 47.81 crore and Tk. 19.49 crore respectively as credit disbursement, savings, inward remittance and outward remittance.
- Farmers became interested gradually in cultivating import substitute crops (such as pulses, oilseed, spices and maze) due to the massive promotional activities regarding Agricultural credit disbursement (at a concessional 4% interest rate for the aforesaid crops) programme done by Bangladesh Bank. During FY 2012-13 an amount of Tk.74.90 crore has been disbursed in this sector. As a result, production of these crops has enhanced locally and the price of those crops in domestic markets is also responding accordingly. It may be noted that, the total amount disbursed in this sector during FY 2011-12 was Tk. 81.63 crore.

- During FY 2012-2013, almost Tk. 60.75 crore was disbursed at 5% interest rate only among 21,904 tribal farmers in the 3 (three) Hill Tracts Districts of Chittagong.
- During FY 2012-13 an amount of Tk. 2.39 crore, Tk. 29.89 crore and Tk. 11.00 crore has been disbursed for solar energy driven irrigation pump, integrated cow rearing & bio-gas plant and solar home system respectively.
- A Customers' Interests Protection Center (CIPC) has been established in Bangladesh Bank to address customer complaints about harassment/problems faced in receiving Agricultural and other credit from the banking sector. The hot line number for the cell is 16236. Any complaints received by the cell regarding Agricultural and Rural credit have been addressed promptly so far and will be addressed promptly in future.
- Apart from preserving the mobile phone numbers of agricultural credit borrowers in the bank branches, monitoring activities related to the disbursement of agricultural and rural credit have been strengthened by both the concerned banks and Bangladesh bank.

2.03. Agricultural and Rural Development Allied Activities

- During 2012-2013, Tk. 449.69 crore agricultural credit has been disbursed under the special refinance programme of Bangladesh Bank in 250 upazillas of 48 districts through BRAC to 2.64 lakh sharecroppers those who were outside the orbit of bank credit facilities.
- North-west Crops Diversification Project (NCDP) undertaken to alleviate poverty by producing high value crops instead of traditional farming from the north-western part of Bangladesh ended in 30 June 2009. As a consequence of the success achieved through this project, a revolving fund of Tk. 174 crore has been arranged as per the condition of the contract under the management and supervision of Bangladesh Bank. Under this scheme, Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank is distributing Agricultural credit through wholesaling arrangement with 4 MFIs (BRAC, Proshika, RDRS and GKF) to 1.86 lakh farmers (60% of whom are women) with 02. To 1.2 hector of land from 16 districts and 61 upazilas of Rajshahi and Rangpur division.
- Similar to the NCDP, agricultural credit has been disbursed to capable farmers by Eastern Bank Ltd. and BASIC Bank Ltd. through wholesaling arrangement with BRAC during last Fiscal Year (2012-2013) under the Second Crop Diversification Project (SCDP). The credit component allocated to this project is Tk. 175 crore which is equivalent to 26 million US dollar. Bangladesh Bank has distributed Taka Sixty Two Crore Fifty Eight Lac and Seventy Two Thousand to the two participating Banks. Up to June 30, 2013 credit was disbursed to 50,250 farmers under this scheme.
- In order to overcome the escalating energy crisis and environmental pollution related problem Bangladesh Bank has organized a revolving fund of Tk. 200 crore for refinancing with simple conditions in sectors like solar energy, Bio-gas, and Waste Treatment Plant. During FY 2012-13, Tk. 11 crore and Tk. 2.39 crore has been refinanced in establishing solar home system in 3928 homes and establishing 8 Solar Energy driven irrigation pumps respectively. As a result, 920 bigha lands will be

brought under irrigation and number of beneficiary farmers will be 198. Besides, an amount of Tk. 29.89 crore has also been refinanced in establishing 988 integrated cow rearing and bio-gas plant (4 cows and 1 bio-gas plant model).

2.04. Supportive Role in Implementing Monetary Policy

Despite the prolongation of global recession throughout the FY 2012-13, it became possible to achieve an average GDP growth rate of 6% during the last five years from 2008-09 to 2012-13 mainly due to the fiscal policy and development initiatives taken by the government and the measured and sensible monetary policy taken by Bangladesh Bank. Due to the proficient implementation of the monetary policy by Bangladesh Bank, the inflation rate has dropped to a tolerable one digit. It may be noted that, food price inflation was showing declining trend at the end of the financial year. The food production has been raised to 3.5 crore metric ton from 3 crore metric ton during the last 4 years. Due to the increased food production Bangladesh did not required to import any rice during the last two years. Moreover, the country now enjoys a food grain reserve of 19 lakh ton after meeting its domestic demands. Agricultural production has also shown a positive impact on the non-agricultural sector along with the crop sector. Due to the increase in all type of economic activities in rural areas, the domestic demand of the country has risen and as a result the domestic market has been expanded.

3.0. Target for Agricultural & Rural Credit Disbursement for the FY 2013-2014

The honorable Finance Minister, in his speech during the national budget, proposed to set Tk. 14,595 crore as the agricultural and rural credit disbursement target for this fiscal year. In line with the proposal of the Honorable Finance Minister, the agricultural and rural credit disbursement target for the banks have been set to Tk. 14,595 (Taka Fourteen Thousand Five Hundred Ninety Five) crore for FY 2013-2014. This new target is 3.29% higher than the target set during FY 2012-2013. It is mentionable here that, Islami Bank Bangladesh limited has set an additional target of Tk. 445 crore besides their required target (2% of net loans and advances). Besides, the 8 newly licensed banks will disburse a minimum of 5% of their net loans and advances as agricultural and rural credit as per the condition of their licensing. In addition to that, Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) will disburse Taka 972 crore from their own funding as agricultural and rural credit.

4.0. Salient Features of the Agricultural & Rural Credit Policy and Programme for the FY 2013-2014

- Despite of having the provision to disburse 2.5% of the net loans and advances of Private and Foreign Commercial Banks, the target amount is determined as 2% (under special consideration of their capacity and shortage of rural branches as previous FY) of their net Loans and Advances as on 31st March 2013. This agricultural and rural credit disbursement target must have to attain. After setting such lower target in this way, banks those will fail to achieve their credit disbursement target, must have to be

deposited the unachieved portion of the target to Bangladesh Bank for one year. However, the bank will receive interest on the bank rate for such deposit.

- According to the Agricultural/Rural Credit Policy and Programme, priority has to be given to the 3 core sectors viz. Crop, Fishery and Livestock over other sectors.
- The credit application form has to be simplified for the potentially capable borrowers (farmers).
- The loan applications of the farmers have to be acknowledged. The loan applications which cannot be considered shall have to inform the farmers via a letter mentioning the cause of rejection. Also, it should be recorded in a separate register.
- In order to avoid the delay in filling up the application, all necessary information should be delivered to the client during the time of receiving the application. Any additional information needed should be informed to the customer in one sitting.
- The loan applications for cultivation of crops shall be processed within earliest time. The maximum time limit for such processing will be 10 working days.
- In order to encourage normal banking transaction (like credit disbursement, savings, remittance etc.) through farmer's account (taka 10/- account) in different banks as a part of financial inclusion, the deduction of excise duty up to taka 1 lac of debit/credit balance of these accounts has been exempted; A circular letter, dated 6/11/2012 concerning to mobilize the usage of these farmer's account has been issued. BB will continue to monitor (offsite) on the utilization progress of these accounts quarterly basis;
- In order to disburse agricultural and rural credit to the farmers on a timely manner, CIB reporting and CIB inquiry will not be needed for short term agricultural credit up to Tk. 1.5 lakh.
- Credit shall be disbursed following area approach method considering the comparative advantages of producing certain crops in certain regions.
- The main objective of this policy is to ensure timely availability of necessary amount of agricultural credit for the small and marginal farmers including share-croppers. Comparatively less developed and neglected areas (i.e. char, haor, coastal belts etc.) shall be given priority for disbursing agricultural credit.
- Emphasis shall be given on disbursing agricultural loans in a transparent way, to do so banks may arrange to disburse loan in open gathering at union level in presence of local public representatives, agricultural officers, teachers and other respectable persons. If needed, bank officer may publicize agri. credit related information and also disburse credit in the days of local 'haat'.
- Banks shall have to organize an effective monitoring system to ensure timely and hassle free disbursement of necessary credit to real farmers and 100% achievement of the target of agriculture credit.
- Agricultural credit has to be provided to the real farmers (small, marginal and sharecropper) individually or in a group following simple process.

- To ensure fair price of agricultural products, credit shall be made available to real farmers for crop storage and marketing activity against the crops pledged/stored in the warehouse.
- Successful farmers shall be provided with necessary credit so that other farmers may get encouraged with their success.
- To ensure balanced participation of all the banks including private and foreign commercial banks in disbursing credit towards the production of pulse, oilseed, spices and maize, the interest rate (concessional) at the farmer level has been increased to 4% from FY 2011-12. This credit facility shall be disbursed at a concessional rate (4%) to reduce the dependency on huge import of said items. The payment process of interest subsidy has been simplified with a view to settle the bank's claim promptly;
- Any farmer, if not defaulter in any case, will be eligible for the credit of aforesaid concessional 4% interest rate;
- Necessary credit should be given to agriculture allied sectors such as irrigation equipments and other equipments.
- Credit should be disbursed for generating power through establishing bio-gas plant (from poultry/dairy farm).
- Credit should be disbursed for establishing solar home system and solar energy driven irrigation pump.
- Alongside the credit to agricultural and its allied sectors, credit shall be provided individually or group basis for different self-employment/income generating activities in order to stimulate the rural economy.
- Due to less number of branches, foreign and many private commercial banks are disbursing agricultural credit through MFI partnership. Therefore, foreign and private commercial banks are instructed to supervise onsite on a quarterly basis 1-2% of the borrower to whom credits disbursed analyzing these inspection reports, Bangladesh Bank will also carry out field inspection on a random sampling basis to ensure accuracy in those reports and also in agricultural and rural credit activities.
- Women borrowers shall be given priority for disbursing agricultural and rural credit.
- Achievement of the agricultural and rural credit target will be considered as the success of the bank management. Thus this achievement will be considered as a positive yardstick in the approval process of opening new branches, authorized foreign exchange branches and exchange houses in foreign countries. Moreover, the success in disbursing agricultural credit will be considered in CAMELS rating of the bank along with other factors. Also the well-performed banks in disbursing agricultural and rural credit will get preference in special liquidity support program.
- The District Agricultural Credit Committee (DACC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) in every district has to be more active.
- All foreign and private commercial banks have been instructed to participate their nominated personnel in the District Agricultural Credit Committee meetings.

- Banks have to follow the guidelines issued for implementing the agricultural and rural credit programme in partnership with MFIs licensed by Micro-credit Regulatory Authority (MRA).
- Banks may implement Agriculture and Rural Credit Programme through outsourcing.
- In order to show adequate attention on-100% disbursement and recovery of agricultural and rural credit, the use of information technology and mobile phone in agricultural credit system shall be encouraged.
- High Value Crops shall be given priority in extending credit facility.
- In case of contract farming, the farmers will be allowed agricultural credit against taking guarantee from the respective entrepreneur (the contractor). Besides, in order to ensure the timely supply of agricultural and rural credit equipment to the farmers, agricultural credit may be disbursed after approval from BB in favor of the agro-based industry at the farmer/entrepreneur level under contract farming arrangement.
- In order to adapt to the climate change, the schedule of credit disbursement and recovery may be adjusted with the local needs. Side by side, credit should be facilitated for the entrepreneurship to cultivate salt tolerant crops in salty areas, water tolerant crops in water-logging and flood prone areas, draught tolerant crops in draught prone areas, which will help to adapt to the climate change.
- Credit shall be made available on simple terms to the salt cultivators in the coastal belts of the country. Under the government interest subsidy benefit, the salt cultivating farmers will be provided credit at concessional 4% interest rate.
- Banks themselves shall have to take necessary initiatives to create awareness and impart training on agricultural and rural credit policy and programme.
- Banks may establish separate recovery cell for recovery of loans in order to avoid liquidity crisis and to ensure best use of the fund.
- In disbursing agricultural and rural credit priority should be given to the farmers cultivating non-arable land.

5.0. Methods of Agricultural & Rural Credit Disbursement

5.01. Identifying Real Farmers/Borrowers

The real farmers/borrowers may be identified through the verification of their National ID Card and Agricultural Inputs Assistance Card. The farmers, who opened bank account at TK. 10 to avail of agricultural inputs assistance, may be identified just on the basis of the 'pass book' of their bank account. The farmer who has National ID Card but has no Agricultural Inputs Assistance Card may be allowed loan accepting the certificate issued by the Union Parishad Chairman or by the Headmaster/Principal of local school/college or by the acceptable person to the bank.

5.02. Eligibility of the Borrowers

Farmers directly involved in agriculture, shall be considered eligible for agricultural credit. People who are engaged in income generating activities in rural areas are also eligible for credit facility in the concerned sectors of agricultural and rural credit. But, generally any loan defaulter will not be eligible to get new loan.

5.03. Simplification of Application Form

Application Form for the agricultural credit should be simplified as far as possible to encourage the farmers in large numbers towards bank credit. The banks shall take initiatives to simplify the Application Form specially for crop loan keeping in view to the educational qualification of the farmers, necessary time to fill in the form, usefulness of the information sought in the form. In order to reduce delay in filling up Loan Application Form and other related jobs all necessary instructions shall be given to the applicant at the time of distribution of the Application Form. In respect of agricultural credit, customer service at maximum level is to be ensured. Again, all supplementary queries, if needed, shall be made in one instance. Banks should take necessary steps to make application Form for the agricultural credit more available for the farmers.

5.04. Acceptance, Acknowledgement and Consideration of Application Form

The concerned bank branches will sanction crops loan or other loans in one instance according to the annual requirements of the borrower in accordance with the credit norms. However, all necessary preparations for disbursement of loan shall be completed at least 15 (fifteen) days before the season starts for a particular crop. For this purpose, the concerned bank branches shall collect an annual production plan along with the loan application from each farmer. If necessary, farmers may be allowed to modify their production plan on reasonable grounds.

Each application form received from the borrower will be acknowledged. the time gap between sanctioning and disbursement of loan should be rationalized. The complaints, if any, received from the applicants shall be addressed promptly. In that case, loan application for crop production should be processed within 10 working days.

The rejected loan applications shall be recorded in a separate register and preserved for inspection by the inspection team of Bangladesh Bank and the auditors of the respective banks.

5.05. Application Processing Fee/Charge

Any fee will not be charged for processing of loan application by Banks/MFIs disbursing credit partnership with Banks.

5.06. Maximum Limit for Agricultural Credit

The maximum limit of crop loan shall be the amount stipulated in the credit norms for cultivation of 15 bighas (5 acres or 2 hectares) of land. But for cultivation of sugarcane and potato, the maximum limit shall be the amount stipulated in the credit norms for cultivation of 2.5 acres of land. Banks may, however, consider loan application for cultivation of larger size following this policy and programme of land under their own terms and conditions.

5.07. CIB Reporting & CIB Inquiry

CIB reporting and CIB inquiry does not required in case of short term agricultural credit of TK. 1.5 lakh only for crop cultivation. But respective banks must have to ensure about not to disburse any loan to any defaulter.

5.08. Security/Collateral

Normally credit for cultivation of crops up to 5 acres (2.5 acres in case of cultivation of sugarcane and potato) shall be provided only against hypothecation of crops without any collateral. However, the question of collateral security to provide credit for cultivation of crops exceeding 5 acres of land and for sugarcane/potato exceeding 2.5 acres of land may be considered under existing terms and conditions of the bank and based on banker-customer relationship. Personal/Group guarantee can be considered in providing credit to income generating activities under this agricultural and rural credit programme.

5.09. Area Allocation for Disbursement of Agricultural Credit

Under the 'Lead Bank' system respective bank branches shall disburse their credit in crops and other agricultural sectors to the unions allotted to them. However, credit may be provided to the applicants of the adjacent union against submission of no objection certificate from the respective bank branches. For this purpose, nearby branches of the area may exchange the borrower list among themselves. As disbursement of agricultural credit is compulsory for all scheduled banks including private and foreign banks operating in Bangladesh at present, the private and foreign banks shall disburse agricultural and rural credit to the borrowers of a union allotted to a particular branch under 'Lead Bank' system upon obtaining no objection certificate from the respective bank branch.

5.10. Pass Book for Agricultural Loan

Pass book is a mandatory requirement for disbursing credit under agricultural credit programmes. As such, all rules and regulations in this regard must be fully complied with. Credit shall be provided to new borrowers by issuing a passbook. It may be mentioned that bank statement can be accepted as alternative of pass book.

5.11. Credit Disbursement in Due Time *as per* Crop Production Calendar

In order to facilitate disbursement, monitoring and recovery of loan properly and timely by the bank branches, a crop calendar has been attached in annexure 'E'. However, banks may

change schedule of disbursement and recovery considering the local factors. Disbursement of credit may be delayed up to a reasonable time to address the regional variation in standard sowing/plantation time and delay in sowing/plantation due to natural calamity or in case of re-plantation.

5.12. Mixed cropping/Inter-cropping/Relay cropping

Agricultural credit facilities may be provided to the interested farmers for producing Inter-cropping (jointly cultivatable crops) with main crops in the potential areas. For financing inter-cropping, the credit norms attached in annexure 'G' shall be followed. However, for financing the crops not included in annexure 'G' banks will take necessary steps in consultation with the local Agricultural Extension Officer.

5.13. Crop Diversification

In order to make the country self-sufficient in food production and to ensure balanced and nutritious food supply, it is necessary to increase the production of potato, pulse, oil seeds, maize etc. through the "crop diversification initiatives" to popularize the multipurpose ways of consuming these items. Banks/financial institutions will, therefore, give more emphasis on providing loan to these profitable crops along with their normal loan activities.

5.14. Uses of Area Approach Method

Agricultural credit shall be disbursed following area approach method emphasizing the comparative advantages of producing certain crops in certain regions. Adequate credit shall be disbursed for producing vegetables, onion, ginger, garlic, pulse, bau-kul, strawberry, palm, banana, orange, agor, betel leaf, pepper, potato etc. in the areas suitable for production of the same. If needed, adequate measures regarding this issue can be taken by collecting the list of concerned matter from Agricultural Extension Department. Besides, knowledge and experience acquired through living in the concerned area may be utilized in this regard.

5.15. Credit for Core Agricultural Sectors

The 3 (three) core sectors of agriculture viz. crop, fisheries, and livestock shall be given priority over other sectors.

5.16. Disbursement of Agricultural Credit in a Transparent Manner

In order to ensure that the real farmers especially the small farmers and sharecroppers get the agriculture credit, particularly in the crop loans, easily and timely in a transparent manner, banks shall disburse the loans as far as possible publicly at the union level in presence of local public representative, concerned agricultural officers, teachers and other locally renowned persons. If necessary, respective bank branch officers can propagate information regarding agricultural credit and also disburse credit in the day of local haat/mart.

5.17. Credit disbursement through Tk. 10/- Farmer's Account as a part of financial inclusion and encourage the farmers to keep these accounts operative.

Following initiatives are taken to encourage–banking activities like credit disbursement, receive and withdrawal of deposit, remittances etc. along with collection of subsidy amount through these 10 Tk. Account opened as a part of financial inclusion:-

- Agricultural credit will have to disburse through this farmer's account without some exception for bringing transparency in the agricultural credit related activities.
- Banks will consider allowing 1-2% more interest than the normal savings rate to this accounts to increase transactions in these accounts.
- The Head office of the concerned bank will ask their branch manager to set annual target for keeping operative of these accounts.
- Banks may collect un-tapped rural savings by encouraging the farmers to deposit their money from crop selling, their saving amount in these account and make remittance through these accounts. In this way bank may keep this huge amount of accounts operative.
- The bank branches may consider allowing loan up-to 90% of the deposit amount at lower interest rate in these accounts.
- These accounts are free from any kind of services charges and maintenance of minimum balance will not be mandatory for these accounts.
- Deduction of excise duty/levy is exempted from these accounts for the balance up-to one lakh.
- These accounts will never be marked as inoperative/dormant.
- Cash withdrawal voucher instead of cheque book may provide to the farmers by taking into consideration the literacy of the farmers. But cheque book will have to provide in favor of the farmers who desire it.

It is mentionable here that, banks are submitting quarterly reports on utilization of these farmers' accounts besides deposits of Government subsidy, which will be continued.

5.18. Revolving Crop Credit Limit System

In order to ensure continuous credit flow a 3 (three)-year revolving crop credit limit system has been introduced. Farmers engaged in continuous crop cultivation will get facilities under this scheme. Credit will be sanctioned and disbursed by renewing the limit subject to adjustment of previous crops loan in full and without requiring any further documentation. Documentation should be as simple as possible. Bank will delegate the power of loan sanctioning to the manager of the concerned branch. If changes in the production plan and higher amount of loan are required, the farmers may apply for enhancement of the limit. Banks will develop and put in place this scheme incorporating the provision for security, credit limit, rate of interest etc. in line with the Agriculture Credit Policy and Programme.

5.19. Credit to the Farmers/Entrepreneurs engaged in Contract Farming

The contract farming system (mutual contract between growers and enterprises of large agricultural products processing) may play an important role to reduce the marketing cost as well as to ensure fair price for the produce of the farmers. Due to establishment of agro-processing industries, increase in export of agro-commodities and creation of additional demand for domestic consumption, the contract farming system is getting popularity day by day. Bank may provide credit to the farmer/entrepreneur engaged in contract farming in order to ensure timely supply of quality raw materials to the producers of juice, chips, chana chur, poultry feed, cattle feed, fish feed, etc.

5.19.1. Condition to be mentioned in the contract

A valid contract between the farmer/farmers and entrepreneurs will have to be signed for contract farming arrangement. Following conditions must be mentioned in the contract:

- The contract must be accomplished before the cultivation of the crops. Duration of the contract, description of the crops/products, quality of the crops/products, cultivation method, crops/products supply system, pricing system of the crops/products, procedure for payment, insurance system etc. must be mentioned in the contract.
- The contract must be ensured the credit assistance for supply of necessary inputs (such as seed, fertilizer etc.) for producing crops, assistance for getting loan, utilization of advanced technology, opportunity to increase farmers skill, fair price and marketing on due time.
- If crops are damaged due to natural disaster, the remedial measure or compensation system in favor of the farmers must be mentioned in the contract.
- The procedure for adjustment of the credit disbursed to the farmers and maximum interest rate of the credit must be mentioned in the contract.

5.19.2. Qualification of the entrepreneur

- Must be a company registered under registrar of joint stock companies and firms;
- Must have experience in preservation, marketing and processing of agricultural commodities;
- Must have experience to work with the farmers in the field level.

It is mentionable here that, a copy of the accomplished contract between the farmer/farmers and entrepreneur engaged in contract farming must be submitted to the Agricultural Credit & Financial inclusion Department in order to sanction loan in favor of the entrepreneur. Banks have to take prior permission from Bangladesh Bank for sanctioning each loan provided to the entrepreneur. The actual rate of interest for contract farming loan provided in favor of the farmer will be maximum of 13% and will have to calculate on reducing balance method. The interest rate could be fixed on the basis of banker-customer relationship for disbursing loan in favor of the entrepreneur. Besides, information and account statement of the farmers engaged in contract farming must be preserved by the enterprises and will have to supply to the concerned bank on demand.

5.20. Agricultural *and* Rural Credit Activities through Partnership with MFIs approved by MRA

All scheduled banks including the private and foreign banks operating in Bangladesh have been compulsorily brought under the Agricultural Credit Programme since the FY 2008-2009. Banks, having inadequate branches in rural areas, may conduct the agri-credit operations in partnership with the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) approved by Micro Credit Regulatory Authority (MRA) under the following terms and conditions:

- a) The Banks disbursing agri-credit through partnership with MFIs partially or fully shall have to ensure the receipt of loan by borrower. Concerned Banks and MFIs shall have well defined work plan and monitoring system in place. However, the concerned Bank shall be responsible for submitting all required information and statements to Bangladesh Bank.
- b) The Banks shall consider to provide the credit line to the MFIs on the basis of a credit proposal submitted by them specifying the amount of loan, probable size of *each* loan at borrower level, number of borrowers, tenure, sector/sub-sector, applicable rate of interest at borrower level, project area (district/upazilla) etc. and shall be incorporated clearly in the corresponding sanction advice /loan agreement.
- c) While releasing the loan amount at the first installment by the banks, MFIs shall have to submit a detailed information of financing containing the number of borrowers, tenure, sector/sub-sector, applicable interest rate at borrower level, project zone (district/upazilla) etc. to the respective banks and at the time of releasing subsequent installments they will submit a certificate on each occasion mentioning that previous loan has been used in agricultural *and* rural activities properly.
- d) Under the Bank-MFI partnership, the fund released by the bank to the MFIs will be treated as agricultural *and* rural credit by Bangladesh Bank only after the disbursement of the fund to the farmers/borrowers level.
- e) The banks, disbursing the agri/rural credit through MFIs partially or fully, shall ensure disbursement of 60% of target amount as crop loan as per policy guidelines. For the purpose, the MFIs shall have to disburse crop loan along with the income generating and poverty alleviation activities.

5.21. Outsourcing in Disbursing and Recovering Agricultural and Rural Credit

The activities of agricultural loan disbursement and recovery need close monitoring. It is frequently reported that, agricultural loan disbursement and recovery as well as verification of proper utilization of agricultural loan is hampering due to insufficient manpower. Banks will have to appoint sufficient manpower in order to solve the problem.

If not possible to appoint regular employees, banks may appoint employees on daily basis (no work, no pay). Besides, Banks having limited manpower, may engage a company/institution as an agent or intermediary to select borrowers, to prepare loan proposal and to run other

activities related to evaluation, sanctioning, credit disbursement, monitoring, recovery, etc. for its rural credit operation.

6.0. Agricultural and Rural Credit Programme

The policies for disbursement of credit to different sectors including crop in rural areas under Agricultural and Rural Credit Programme are as follows:

6.01. Sectors/Sub-sectors under the Programme

The sectors/sub-sectors under the programme are:

- Crops (All crops mentioned in annexure "E" including Rice, Wheat, lentils, oil-seeds etc.)
- Fisheries
- Livestock
- Agricultural machineries (Loan sanctioned to user level)
- Irrigation equipments (Loan sanctioned to user level)
- Seed production (After formulation of separate credit norms)
- Warehousing & marketing (Only for warehousing and marketing of self cultivated crops)
- Poverty reduction & Income generating activities (Loan distributed to the rural people for income generating activities)
- Others (Loan distributed for cultivation of other crops not mentioned in the credit norms)

The probable crops, fisheries, livestock, agricultural machineries etc. under short and medium term loan are included in Annexure "A". It is notable that, the sector of Agri.-based industries is not included in agriculture and rural credit.

6.02. Credit Norms and Determination of Credit Limit

For smooth implementation of the Agricultural & Rural Credit Policy and Programme, the norms to be followed by the banks/MFIs are as under:

- i) Credit norms prepared on the basis of crop-wise cost of inputs and maximum credit limit per acre received from the Agricultural Extension Department under the Ministry of Agriculture (Annexure 'C').
- ii) Annual production plan based on "classification/mixed cropping/inter-cropping/relay cropping" (Annexure 'D').
- iii) "Crop calendar and loan repayment schedule" based on sowing and harvesting season (Annexure 'E').

It may be mentioned that, crop-wise loan limit stated in the credit norms may be increased/decreased up to 10% according to the actual requirements of the farmers. the rental amount of land described in the credit norms will not be applicable for those farmers who cultivate their own land.

6.03. Determination of target for *disbursement of Agricultural & Rural credit and its implementation*:

The banks will fix sector wise agricultural & rural credit disbursement target with discussion to their branches. The Govt. owned commercial banks and specialized banks are playing the major role to disburse agricultural and rural credit by fixing a significant disbursement target every year. To increase the amount and area of agricultural & rural credit, the participation of private & foreign commercial banks will have to ensure vis-a-vis Govt. owned commercial banks and specialized banks.

As a result of participation of private & foreign commercial banks in agriculture and rural sector the amount of credit disbursement in this sector has been increased which are contributing to achieve the desired level of GDP growth along with strengthening the food security and domestic economy. The private & foreign commercial banks will have to follow the following rules to set agricultural and rural credit disbursement target and to achieve the same:

- a) Banks will set up a rational target for disbursing agricultural and rural credit of each fiscal year considering the demand of agricultural and rural credit at field level, bank's ability and efficiency of disbursing loan in this sector, total amount of loan and advance of the bank and the target and achievement of the previous fiscal year of the bank in this sector. But this target will not be less than 2.5% of the total amount of loans and advance on 31 March of the previous fiscal year.
- b) Every bank will monitor and discuss their relative advancement in achieving target on quarterly basis. If the target of disbursement of any quarter is not achieved then that un-achieved target must be achieved in the next quarter.
- c) If any bank fails to achieve the target then that bank will have to deposit the fund with BB equal to the unachievable part of the target. But whatever may be the target, if the bank disburses agricultural and rural credit 2% or more of the total amount of loans and advance on 31 March of the preceding year, this corrective provision will not be applicable to that bank.
- d) Bangladesh Bank will provide interest at bank rate (now 5%) to that bank which had to deposit their fund in the above way.
- e) The statements submitted by the bank would be examined by Bangladesh Bank in case of taking a corrective provision in the above way.
- f) The above regulation may be loosened in case of having a different regulation of Bangladesh Bank about disbursement of loans and advance of the concern bank(s).

6.03.1 Allocation of Fund for Crop Loan

Banks shall disburse at least 60% of their total target under the agricultural and rural credit programme for the FY 2013-2014 as crop loan.

6.04. Credit for Fisheries sector Development

6.04.1. Credit for Fish Cultivation

At present, fisheries are considered as a profitable sector. It is essential to expand cultivation of shrimp and fish for economic development of the country vis-à-vis satisfying the deficiency of animal protein. Fisheries loan may also be extended for production of fish lings, cultivation of endangered local varieties (Koi, Magur, Shing), Ruhi, Katla, Mrigel and Monosex Telapia. To provide institutional finance in the fisheries sector with a view to increasing export earnings, banks/financial institutions shall themselves evaluate the potentials of fish cultivation and develop credit norms specifying the amount of loan, tenure, disbursement period and repayment schedule etc. in the light of the Fisheries Policy of the government. In this regard banks/MFIs may consult with local officials of Fisheries Directorate, if needed. In case of fish cultivation in leased pond credit may be disbursed for fish cultivation taking lease deed/value into consideration instead of mortgaging the pond.

6.04.2. Credit for Purchasing Fishing Equipments by the Fishermen in Coastal Belts

Banks/financial institutions shall take effective measures to provide short/long term finance to the fishermen residing at the coastal belts permanently at easier terms and conditions for purchasing/collecting fishing trawler, boat, net and other equipments. Besides, people engaged in small businesses, particularly those who are engaged in fishing, fish cultivation and production of dry fish may be provided with capital as per their requirement. If necessary, the coastal fishermen may be allowed credit facilities on group basis.

6.04.3. Credit for Fish Cultivation in Water Reservoir/Jalmohal/Haor

Banks/financial institutions may allow credit facilities to the fishermen of water reservoir/jalmohal/haor areas on group basis for fish cultivation. In view of the importance given by the government on fisheries, banks shall take necessary steps to increase the supply of credit for fisheries and inform people through publicity about the available credit facility. Banks shall disburse fisheries loan developing suitable products for the fishermen so that they can become self sufficient through availing the loan.

6.04.4. Credit for Fish Cultivation in Cage

The fish cultivation in cage got popularity in recent time in our country due to technical excellencies. Fish cultivation in-cage is the technology of cultivation of fish commercially in high dense in suitable cages of different sizes under a controlled environment in various types of water body. Recently, fish cultivation in cage in the river of Dakatia in Chandpur district following Thai technology has attracted people's attention. There is a huge potentiality of fish cultivation in cage in Kishoregonj, Netrokona, Shunamgonj and Cholonbil in Natore.

Banks may extend credit facility in “fish cultivation in cage” program as a sub-sector of fish. Banks will take decision themselves about the amount, time, period, disbursement, repayment and collateral of the loan with the help of officers of fisheries department and the local farmers.

6.04.5. Credit for Aquaculture in Coastal Areas:

The coastal fish cultivation is still now limited to only shrimp cultivation. But it is possible to earn more foreign currency by exporting potential fisheries under aquaculture in coastal areas in Bangladesh. The potentiality of crab cultivation, crab fattening, cultivation of other white fish like “vetki” and “bata” can be employed in this situation. To do this the coastal people need to get proper training and timely credit facility. The poor people of coastal region need proper training and working capital for this regard.

Local banks will take decision themselves about the amount, time, period, disbursement, repayment and collateral of the loan with the help of officers of fisheries department and the local fish cultivators.

6.05. Credit for Animal Resources Development

The animal resources play an important role in the national economy of Bangladesh. But at present, the supply of meat and milk is inadequate compared to the demand. In order to implement and achieve the objectives of the Animal Resources Policy of the Government for the development of animal resources, the banks/financial Institutions shall have to make necessary arrangement for financing the existing sector/sub-sectors of animal resources as under:

6.05.1. Cattle

- a) Necessary arrangement shall be made to provide necessary credit facilities for purchasing bullocks for plough, establishing dairy and goat/sheep farms, beef fattening, etc.
- b) Rearing of buffalo along with the cows is also profitable. Buffalo is also a source of meat and milk like cows. Besides, buffalo has important role in plough and rural transport. Therefore, credit facilities may be extended for buffalo rearing for environmental and traditional reason in areas where it is profitable including the char areas.
- c) Bank may arrange to visit the dairy/cattle farm by its own trained officer or by a veterinary doctor. According to their report bank branch may advice to the customer to take necessary actions on urgent basis.

Banks/financial institutions shall develop credit norms specifying the amount of loan, tenure and repayment schedule etc. themselves or in consultation with the officials of local Livestock Department for financing the above sector.

6.05.2. Poultry Sector

Poultry sector is playing a vital role to meet the shortage of protein of the country through supplying eggs and meat. Mean-while, the sector has established its strong position and it is also playing an important role in the national economy of Bangladesh by creation of employment through its forward and backward linkages. But still now, the supply of meat and egg is inadequate compared to the requirement of the country. In order to implement and achieve the objectives of the Animal Resource Policy of the Government through the development of poultry sector, banks/financial institutions shall have to make necessary arrangement for financing the existing sector/sub-sectors of animal resources as under:

- a) Necessary arrangement may be made to provide credit facilities for establishing poultry farm and purchasing of poultry feed, medicine/vaccine etc. Banks may take initiative to disburse loan in poultry sector throughout the country without concentrating some specific region.
- b) Credit facilities may be extended for duck rearing in suitable areas including marshes and haors of Bangladesh where it is profitable at family level due to environmental and traditional reasons.
- c) Bio-gas and electricity could be produced from poultry dropping.

Banks/financial institutions shall develop credit norms specifying the amount of loan, tenure and repayment schedule etc. themselves or in consultation with the officials of local Livestock Department for financing the above sector.

6.06. Credit for Agricultural and Irrigation Equipments

In various parts of the country, cultivation is hampering due to insufficiency of water and shortage of bullock for plough. In order to address the issue and ensure timely crop cultivation through reduction of dependency on natural sources of water and for mechanization of agriculture, banks/financial institutions shall extend credit facilities for procuring deep/shallow/hand tubewell, treadle pump etc.

To increase crop production through scientific cultivation process, supply of necessary credit to farmer level for procuring of agricultural equipments such as, tractor, power tiller, BARI seeder (seedling machine), BARI weeder (Wedding machine), Automatic seedling nursery machine etc. will have to ensure. Besides, banks may finance the companies engaged in production of USG fertilizer producing machine to prevent wastage of fertilizer, reduction of production cost vis-a-vis increasing production and if necessary, banks may consult with the officials of the Agriculture Extension Department.

It may be mentioned here that, among irrigation and agricultural machineries loan disbursed at user level, will be treated as agricultural loan only.

6.06.1. Credit for Purchasing Harvester

Sometimes the farmers suffer losses because of delay in harvesting due to natural calamity or any other reason. A harvester may be very helpful for the farmer to address the issue. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute has invented some machine such as power thresher, power winnower and dryer etc.). So it is necessary to disburse credit for harvester. Therefore, to protect the interest of the farmers, every bank shall take initiatives to disburse loan for purchasing harvester.

6.06.2. Credit for Purchasing Solar Energy Driven Irrigation Pump

Irrigation pumps are usually run by electricity. Diesel is used in areas where electricity is not available. It is, however, possible to irrigate using the solar power. Irrigation is usually necessary in the dry season, when the sun is very hot and the crop fields become dry. At that time solar pumps may be used for irrigation. During the rainy season or cloudy weather there is hardly any need of irrigation. The life span of a solar pump is about 20 years, it is therefore cost effective in real terms although the initial expenditure is a bit high. Banks may allow long term loans for purchasing solar energy driven pumps for irrigation.

6.07. Green Financing in Agricultural Sector:

6.07.1. Credit for Integrated Cow rearing (including beef fattening) and Bio-gas Plant

Small dairy farm of 4 (four) cows and one bio-digester is very effective in the context of the rural family environment of Bangladesh and may be considered as a commercially profitable model. This may result in self-employment in rural areas side by side employment of many poor men and women. Almost 17 litres of milk (for rearing cow), 100 kg organic fertilizer and 100 cubic feet bio-gas may be produced from such a model farm everyday. In order to make this model (cow rearing and beef fattening) popular, banks/financial institutions may disburse credit to this sector as per their own credit norms and analyzing the risk.

Refinance scheme will be applicable against bank finance for establishment of bio-gas plant to produce and use bio-gas in both rural and urban areas. This facility will also be applicable for existing dairy farms/bio-gas plants.

It is notable that, the interest rate for solar panel, bio-gas production, integrated bio-gas plant, bio fertilizer etc. is made environment-friendly under the renewable scheme of 200 crore taka.

6.07.2. Solar Energy

Refinance facility under the refinance scheme will be available for electricity production by setting up solar panel in rural/urban areas at single, apartment, business organization and cooperative levels. The following sub-sectors will be considered under this scheme:

a) Solar home system

- b) Solar mini grid**
- c) Solar irrigation pumping system**
- d) Solar photo-voltaic accumulation plant**

But only credit for solar home system and solar irrigation pumping system will be considered as the agricultural credit.

6.07.3. Credit for Vermicompost Production

The increasing population growth, environmental pollution, lack of proper planning and mechanization in agriculture, reckless use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides etc. have been making our agricultural sector very much vulnerable day by day. Though the use of chemical fertilizer increases the agricultural production temporarily but the fertility of the land decreases gradually. It may create a great danger for future days. To get rid of this danger our agriculturists and scientists have been giving importance in the more and more use of organic fertilizer. Vermicompost can be a very good, cheap and available alternative for the chemical fertilizer. Vermicompost is an organic fertilizer which can increase the agricultural production as well as it helps in retaining the fertility of the land. If an earthworm is cultured in a mixture of decomposable plants and cow dung it eats this mixture. After digestion it excrete casts- dark, odorless, nutrient and organically nitrogen rich mud granules which is known as “Vermicompost”.

To make vermicompost production popularize, banks should finance in this sector according to Annexure-C. Refinance scheme of 200 crore taka will be applicable against banks finance for vermicompost production.

6.07.4. Special fund of ADB for environment friendly brick kiln

A refinance scheme has been developed in Bangladesh Bank with financial assistance of ADB for establishment of environment friendly brick kiln through improving the efficiency of existing kiln of brickfield in Bangladesh by proper utilization of fuel and decreasing of carbon emission. ADB’s financial assistance in this fund is 50 million dollar or equivalent Bangladeshi Taka. Improvement/conversion of fixed chimney kiln to improved zigzag kiln and establishment of vertical shaft Brick kiln (VSBK), Hybrid Hoffman kiln (HHK) and Tunnel Kiln will be financed under this project.

The Green Banking & CSR department of Bangladesh Bank is now operating these schemes related to green finance.

6.08. Credit to the real farmers for crop warehousing and marketing:

Sometimes farmers are deprived to get fair price of their products due to fall in market price during harvesting period. As a result, the intermediaries get benefitted from it. To avoid the situation, Banks will have to extend credit facilities to farmers' level (Generally for maximum 5 acres and 2.5 acres for potato) against warehousing of agricultural goods for ensuring fair price, so that the farmers can sell their product in their desired time.

if unused/abandoned/ renovated (if needed, renovated by DACC) Govt./Govt. organization owned warehouses are used in crop warehousing, credit may be provided in this 'warehousing and marketing' sector against crops/agricultural products stored in that warehouse(s).

6.09 Finance in High Value Crops (HVCs)

Crops such as fruits, varieties of flowers, ornamental and herbal plants and trees, spices etc. are usually termed as High Value Crops (HVCs). According to the ADB's definition- HVCs, having better market prospects and are more profitable than the traditional food grains particularly 'boro' paddy of winter season. Banks shall make adequate allocation to finance HVCs and accordingly disburse the same.

Various vegetables (corolla, brinjal, gourd, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, borboti, bean, pea, ladies finger, potol, potato, pumpkin, tomato), fruits (banana, guava, boroi, litchis, mango, papaya, watermelon, Burmese grape 'lotkon', Lemon, Hog-plum, Sapota, Malta, baukul, strawberry, orange) and spices (pepper, garlic, ginger, onion, turmeric), oil seeds (hybrid sunflower, peanut and oil plum) and polao (aromatic) rice, hybrid maize, 'mug dal' etc. are considered as High Value Crops.

6.10. Credit for Tissue Culture

It is possible to produce quality seeds/seedlings of some fruit plants along with potato, strawberry and sugarcane in a lower cost in the country using tissue culture technology. Although the tissue culture technology is capital intensive, farmers may be benefited from its quality seeds/seedlings at fair price. Banks may finance the tissue culture sector under agriculture credit subject to credit risk analysis.

6.11. Credit for Jute Cultivation

Jute cultivation is the golden heritage of Bangladesh. Recently, genome sequencing of jute has been discovered; this discovery uncovered the quality of jute seed, production of fibre, immunity and growth rate. It will play a revolutionary role on cultivation of jute. Consequently, the scientists are expecting to be able to invent new varieties of jute which will make possible to rotten in less quantity of water, to prevent diseases and weeds, to make salt resistant jute varieties, produce better quality fibre. Being the climate and environment of Bangladesh is friendly for jute cultivation Bangladeshi jute has a huge demand in international market. The possibilities of new hope and potentiality in jute cultivation should be taken into action successfully. Therefore, banks may, allow loans in jute cultivation sector at easier terms in jute cultivable areas in Bangladesh.

6.12. Credit for Oil Palm Cultivation

Oil palm has a huge potentiality to come at light as the liquid gold of Bangladesh. Oil palm cultivation can play a special role in mitigating the demand of imported edible oil and in saving the foreign currency reserve. 27 agro-ecological zones including hill tracts in Bangladesh are very suitable for oil palm cultivation. Though the cultivation of oil palm has been started in a limited range in some areas in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Sylhet division, but it is not going commercially yet. The matured fruits can be available after 3.5 to 4 years of planting. If cultivated commercially, fruits can be available for about 35 years. At present the palm oil is extracted manually in Bangladesh which is not commercially profitable. But automatic extracting using crusher machine is very profitable. If, the oil palm cultivation can be spreader throughout the country in a planned way and the produced oil palm seeds can be processed using modern technology then we can mitigate the demand of imported edible oil and we can save the foreign currency reserve. It also creates some employment opportunity also.

Bank loan facilities are necessary for successful oil palm cultivation. Farmers will be interested in oil palm cultivation commercially if they get credit facilities from banks. So banks can disburse medium/long term loan to the interested farmers according to the agricultural credit policy and norms.

6.13. Credit for Establishment of Nursery

To maintain ecological balance by controlling the desertification process in the country, the government's large scale Tree Plantation Programme and Rural & Social Afforestation Programme have created high demand for seedlings. Banks/financial institutions shall extend necessary credit facilities for establishment of nursery in the private sector on commercial basis to meet the high demand for seedlings. Credit may also be extended for cultivation of flowers, fruits and their seeds, ornamental trees, cactus, orchid, etc. on commercial basis. Banks/financial institutions shall develop credit norms specifying the amount of loan, tenure, and repayment schedule, etc. in consultation with the officials of Forest Department for financing in this sector.

6.14. Special/Priority Sectors

6.14.1. Credit Disbursement at Concessional Interest Rate for Specified Crops

There is a large demand for pulses, oil seeds, spices and maize in the country. But the production of these crops is not sufficient. As a result, we have to spend huge amount of foreign currency for importing them. In order to encourage on production of such crops and disburse loan to this sector by the state owned commercial and specialized banks and also the private and foreign commercial banks-the concessional interest rate of credit disbursed in the cultivation of pulses, oil seeds, spices and maize at farmers level has been set at 4% from 01 July, FY 2010-2011 under interest-loss subsidy facilities of the Government.

Along with the state owned commercial and specialized banks, the private and foreign commercial banks may also disburse loan against their annual agricultural and rural credit target in pulse, oil seed, spices and maize cultivation under the government's facility of 6% interest subsidy. In that case, if bank incurred any loss after getting the 6% subsidy from the government as the interest loss then that amount of loss will be considered as the CSR activities of that bank.

For implementation of agricultural and rural credit program under the government facility of 6% interest subsidy for pulse, oil seed, spices and maize cultivation the following policies should be followed:

Loan Disbursement and Recovery

1. 4% concessional interest rate facility will be applicable for the following crops:
 - a. Pulses: 'Mug' bean, Lentil, Blackgram, Chickpea, 'Aurohor', Grass pea, and Cow pea.
 - b. Oil seed: Mustard, Groundnut, Sunflower, Sesame, Linseed and Soybean.
 - c. Spices: Ginger, garlic, onion, pepper, turmeric, coriander and cumin.
 - d. Maize.
2. Following rules should be followed in disbursing and recovering the above loan:
 - a. Credit norms in agricultural and rural credit policy and program must be applicable in determining maximum and minimum credit limit on the basis of per acre production cost, loan disbursement season etc.
 - b. Every banks should fixed up a target of disbursement on the basis of actual demand at the beginning of the year and banks will monitor it's branches to ensure the disbursement and recovery of loan.
 - c. Other policies for agricultural credit announced by Bangladesh Bank such as: maximum limit per farmer, collateral, receiving of application form and its processing time, eligibility of borrower, use of passbook, loan disbursement, proper use of loan, monitoring and recovery etc. will also be applicable in case of these crops.

Subsidy against loan disbursement at concessional rate:

1. Banks will apply to Bangladesh Bank to get 6% interest subsidy against their recovered/adjusted loan account at 4% concessional rate within 1 month of completion of that fiscal year. Banks will enclose a statement containing detail information such as: total number of borrower, date of loan sanction, date of loan disbursement, total amount of disbursed loan, total interest loss of bank etc. Bangladesh Bank will give the subsidy after verification within 1 month of getting the application from the bank.
2. Bangladesh Bank will check minimum 10% of total eligible claimed loan by onsite inspection on a random basis. The actual subsidy will be determined by deducting the percentage of ineligible loan disbursement from the total claimed subsidy. Bangladesh

Bank will provide subsidy to the banks from its own fund. Later, Bangladesh Bank will send the statements of paid amount to the Ministry of Finance and government will reimburse the same amount to Bangladesh Bank.

3. The branches should file all the list of borrowers containing detail information such as: total number of borrower, name and address of borrowers, date of loan sanction, date of loan disbursement, date of adjustment, total amount of disbursed loan, total interest loss of bank etc. so that the branch can show it if needed by Bangladesh Bank before reimbursement of interest-loss subsidy. Besides, branches will send all the data as a statement to their Head Office.
4. Banks should take all necessary steps including fruitful monitoring so that the real farmer can utilize the loan for the specific crop.
5. The interest loss of disbursed loan will be determined by adding 6 months grace period with the loan period determined at the time of disbursement. If there remains any loan/part of loan un-recovered then the concessional interest rate will not be applicable in those loan/loans. Bank's normal interest rate will be applicable from the disbursement date in case of classified loan.
6. Monitoring will be strengthened to recover loan under this system.
7. Banks will deliver the list of borrower who took loan 4% concessional rate to the local Agricultural Extension Officer/ Sub-Assistant Agricultural Extension Officer. If any recommendation comes from Agricultural Extension Officer/ Sub-Assistant Agricultural Extension Officer about the misuse of any agricultural loan at 4% concessional rate, then bank's normal interest rate will be applicable instead of 4% concessional rate in that loan.
8. A farmer taking another loan but not classified yet can be given loan at 4% concessional rate for pulse, oilseed, spices and maize cultivation.

6.14.2. Credit for Salt cultivation at concessional interest rate

There is a large demand of salt for household consumption and industrial use in Bangladesh. The coastal area is suitable for salt cultivation. A large number of small, marginal farmers and sharecroppers of the coastal area are involved in salt cultivation. But they become victims of frequent cyclone and tidal wave, as a result their financial condition remains weak. Therefore, it is necessary to provide them agricultural credit at easy terms and lower rate of interest for salt cultivation. The bank branches at coastal areas shall extend credit facilities to the farmers for cultivation of salt under area approach method.

The genuine salt cultivators per person shall be allowed loan for cultivating salt from 0.5 bigas to 2.5 acres of land individually or on a group basis at a concessional interest rate of 4%. But there is a condition that the loan should be repaid within the last day of repayment schedule.

Meanwhile a credit norm has been established and issued (ACD Circular no- 01/2011) about the maximum limit of loan per acre for salt cultivation taking into account the rent/lease of land, cost of polythene and embankment etc. However, the farmers cultivating salt in their own land shall not be entitled to rent/lease component. But concern banks may apply their own credit norms and policies regarding limit of loan per acre depending on the local conditions.

6.14.3. Credit for Betel Leaf Cultivation

Many people are engaged in betel leaf cultivation due to its profitability. Betel leaf production is helping in earning foreign remittance after fulfilling the national demand. Normally, farmers in our country cultivate betel leaf in 'Baroj'. Credit norms for betel leaf cultivation are already in place. But the indigenous people of Sylhet area cultivate betel leaf through host tree method and there is a huge demand of the leaf produced in this method. Betel leaf is also cultivated in large scale in Barishal, Khulna, Rajshahi and Chittagong regions. The existing credit norms should be followed in disbursing loan for betel leaf cultivation. Credit should be provided for 'baroj' farmers along with the farmers cultivating betel leaf through natural methods on individual/group basis.

6.14.4. Credit for Apiculture

Honey is a fabulous gift of nature. Honey is delicious and tasty. It has huge demand in the market. It also has demand due to its medicinal use. Bee cultivation in boxes alongside crop/fruit/flower cultivation is a profitable sector. Necessary credit facilities shall be allowed to areas known for apiculture/honey production following concern credit norms (Annexure-E, serial no-110). Credit facilities shall be extended to small cultivators of bee and producers of honey individually or on a group basis. In case of crediting to a single farmer personal guarantee from an acceptable third party is needed and in case of group based crediting group guarantee and as well as personal guarantee from a third party, when necessary, is required. Overall, bank may disburse loan on the basis of banker-customer relationship.

6.14.5. Credit for Less Developed and Neglected Areas on Priority Basis

One of the main objectives of the Agricultural and Rural Credit Policy is to create self-employment and reduce poverty through financing the income generating activities and poverty alleviating programme alongside providing credit to the small and marginal farmers including sharecroppers. In order to achieve this objective, priorities shall be given to less developed and neglected areas (e.g. char, haor, coastal areas etc.) for extending agricultural and rural credit. The interest rate may be charged a bit lower for the farmers of less developed and neglected areas.

6.14.6. Financing Marginal, Small and Sharecroppers

Landless farmers (owner of land less than 0.494 acres), small and marginal farmers (owner of land more than 0.494 acres but less than 2.47 acres) and the sharecroppers (the farmers who

cultivate land of others and their ownership of land is maximum 1 acre) shall be given priority for disbursing credit. The sharecroppers directly involved in agricultural production will be eligible to have credit under this policy. In this case, the sharecropper should have the National ID Card. Farmer residing permanently in the areas under the financing bank branch may avail credit submitting a certificate given by the owner of the concerned land. The 'Agricultural Inputs Assistance Card' issued by the Agriculture Extension Department will also be applicable in this regard. No separate document will be necessary to identify the farmers who have recently opened account with the initial deposit of Tk. 10/- or who have 'Agricultural Inputs Assistance Card'. If the certificate from the owner of land is not available banks may provide credit to the sharecroppers against a certificate given by the local responsible and respectable person. Certificate given by the Chairman of the respective Union Parishad or Headmaster/Principal of the local school/college or person acceptable to the bank for identifying the applicant may be accepted to identify the farmers who have National ID Card but do not have the 'Agricultural Inputs Assistance Card'.

Having identified the real sharecroppers, credit shall be disbursed following crop credit norms. Credit amount will be determined including the rent of land if sharecroppers cultivate the land on rent basis. A Pass Book may be issued to the sharecropper under the usual policy of the financing Bank.

The agricultural credit shall be disbursed individually or on a group basis in order to ensure bank credit facility to small, marginal farmers and sharecroppers.

If a sharecropper cultivates lands of the same owner for three consecutive years, the 'Revolving Crop Credit Limit' system will be applicable to him. The branch manager will ensure close monitoring so that no non-farmers can avail of loan in the disguise of sharecroppers.

6.14.7. Credit for Successful Farmers

Special initiatives shall be taken to extend necessary finance to the successful farmers. This initiative will have a demonstration effect on the other farmers, and they will be encouraged to invest in similar initiatives. The list of successful farmers collected through Agriculture Extension Department under the Ministry of Agriculture will be sent to various banks. However, it may so happen that names of many successful farmers may not be in the list and some farmers may have recently come out successful. Therefore, banks shall extend necessary credit facilities even to those successful farmers who are not included in the list.

6.14.8. Credit for Mushroom Cultivation

It is necessary to encourage small scale mushroom cultivation in view of demand, nutrition and its feasibility for cultivation in the environment of Bangladesh and to alleviate the unemployment of the country. Credit facilities from the banks are necessary to be successful

in mushroom cultivation commercially. Priority shall be given to the entrepreneurs trained by the National Mushroom Development and Extension Centre or Agriculture Extension Department. Banks can facilitate credit to the farmers who are interested in mushroom cultivation according to the credit norms.

6.14.9. Credit for Silk Industry

In order to increase the production of silk cloth and to expand the cultivation of silk worm, banks/financial institutions will take necessary measures to disburse credit for silk worm production/ Mulberry(tunt) tree cultivation in Rajshahi and other regions where there is a prospect of its cultivation. The amount of credit, its term and repayment schedule may be determined by discussing with the silk cultivation extension authority. Besides, banks can disburse loan for commercial silk production according to the enclosed credit norms.

6.14.10. Credit for Cotton Cultivation

Cotton is a cash crop. It is the essential raw material for textile sector. A huge amount of foreign currency is to be spent for cotton import to meet the huge demand. Since almost all the amount of the total demand of raw cotton is imported from some limited countries, it became a great threat for our textile industry. In this situation to prevent our textile industry from possible threat may be caused in future by the conservative policy initiatives of the cotton exporting countries, we have to give emphasis in cotton cultivation. So banks have to take necessary action to disburse loan in this sector. For this purpose, banks themselves shall take effective steps to provide necessary credit facilities in this sector in consultation with the officials of local Cotton Development Department.

6.14.11. Rural Finance:

Apart from agricultural credit, banks/institutions will finance to various self-employment and income generating agricultural/non-agricultural activities to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural people through stimulating the rural economy. Necessary capital may be provided for running small business particularly small and cottage industry such as-bamboo & cane product, rice husking, puffed rice (Muri)/flattened rice (Chirwa) production, pottery and blacksmith, boat purchasing, bee rearing/apiculture and honey cultivation, sewing machine/tailoring, production of imitation ornament, candle, wood work, grocery shops and for employment generation for physically handicapped people and poor women.

6.14.12. Credit for Weaving Industry

Bangladesh Krishi Bank and Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank allow finance to the weavers fixing separate targets under the annual Agriculture and Rural Credit Target. Similarly, the other state-owned and private banks may also extend credit facilities to rural weavers alongside the agricultural credit.

6.14.13. Credit for Women Associated with Income Generating Agriculture and Agriculture Allied Activities

Half of the populations of Bangladesh are women. Due to this population distribution, the effective and meaningful participation of women in the main stream economy is essential for sustainable economic growth.

They should be turned into human resources through involving themselves with agriculture and agriculture-allied income generating activities. The poor women of the rural areas shall be encouraged through providing them credit facilities for crop production, running agro-processing and agriculture related small business so that they can change their economic conditions. Credit facilities may also be extended to women for agricultural activities such as gardening, nursery, post harvesting activities, production and preservation of seeds, bee rearing/apiculture and honey production, food processing, fisheries, animal resources sector, etc.

6.14.14. Credit for Physically Handicapped People

Banks/financial institutions shall extend credit facilities to the physically handicapped people against various agricultural/non-agricultural self-employed income generating activities to consider their nature of disability so that they can lead a meaningful, fruitful and contributory life with dignity. Banks may ease the conditions of crediting in case of the physically handicapped people. The physically handicapped people may be allowed credit facilities in the sectors suitable to them including production of bamboo and cane product, rice husking, nursery, bee rearing/apiculture and honey production, small grocery shop, etc.

7.0. Special Credit Programmes in Supporting of Agricultural and Rural Development

7.01. Special Credit Programme of Bangladesh Bank for Sharecroppers

A special credit scheme was initiated in the fiscal year 2009-10 to provide credit facilities in timely, harassment free, collateral free and at low interest rate through BRAC to the sharecroppers who have been so long remained outside the orbit of Bank credit. This program is running from FY 2009-2010 with a revolving fund of 500 crore taka under the refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank. In this arrangement, 3 (three) lakh sharecroppers from 172 Upazillas of 37 districts are supposed to get crop loan and loan for purchasing agricultural equipments only at 10% interest. The farmers are really benefited getting first time collateral-free and lower interest rate credit facility under this scheme and it has a positive impact on their livelihood. This refinance scheme is extended for more three years from July 2012 to June 2015 due to its important role in poverty alleviation. In this phase, 5 (five) lakh sharecroppers from 250 Upazillas of 48 districts will be supposed to get crop loan and loan for purchasing agricultural equipments. 7 (seven) lakh sharecroppers from 250 Upazillas of

48 districts got about Taka 961.80 crore for crop loan and loan for purchasing agricultural inputs in a period from the beginning to 30 June 2013.

8.0. Special Credit Programmes in Supporting of Agricultural and Rural Development financed by ADB

8.01. North-West Crop Diversification Project (NCDP)

The North-west region is one of the poorest regions of Bangladesh. The majority of the farmers of this region produce only paddy the market price of which is comparatively low. The North-western Crop Diversification Project (NCDP) financed by Asian Development Bank was undertaken to alleviate poverty from the fertile north-western part of Bangladesh through farming High Value Crops (described in section 6.09) instead of traditional farming ended in 30 June 2009. High value crops are producing in a land area of 1, 53, 000 hector under this project in spite of a primary target of 40, 000 hector. At present almost 2 lakh 40 thousands farmers are getting credit under this project in spite of a target of 1 lakh 60 thousands. In line with the above project, loan is being disbursed to 1.86 lac farmers (60% of them are women) each of them owning 0.2 to 1.2 hectares of land in 61 Upazillas of 16 districts of Rajshahi and Rangpur Division from a revolving fund of Tk 174 crore through wholesaling by Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank and being retailed by 4 Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) (Brac, Proshika, RDRS and GKF) under the responsibility and management of Bangladesh Bank.

8.02 Second Crop Diversification Project (SCDP)

Considering the success of the North-western Crops Diversification Project (NCDP), the Government of Bangladesh has undertaken a project named 'Second Crop Diversification Project' (SCDP) to be financed by the Asian Development Bank. The project is to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Bangladesh, while Bangladesh Bank will act as the implementing agency of the credit component of the project. Apart from Rajshahi and Rangpur Division, credit facilities will be extended in 48 Upazillas of 25 districts under Khulna, Barisal and Dhaka Divisions. A total of 2,40,000 farmers will be received this credit facilities. Authority of wholesaling is given to Basic Bank Ltd. and Eastern Bank Ltd. for implementation of credit component of this project. Besides, experienced MFI BRAC is selected for disbursing micro credit to the farmers at the field level.

Under this project, like NCDP, credit facilities will be provided for cultivation of High Value Crops (described in section 6.09) and plantation of high value trees. The credit component of the project is US\$ 26 million equivalent to Tk. 175 crore approximately. The credit facilities under this project already been started. The two wholesale banks under this project are given a credit of sixty two crore fifty eight lakh and seventy two thousands taka from Bangladesh Bank. 50,250 farmers have been credited under this project upto 30 June, 2013.

9.0. Interest Rate of Agricultural Loan

The banks will fix themselves the sector/sub-sector wise rate of interest for agricultural *and* rural credit. But, the maximum limit of interest rate set by the Bangladesh Bank will be applicable for agricultural sector as usual. It is notable that, the maximum limit of interest rate is 13% under Agricultural and Rural Credit Policy and Programme. The existing provision of simple interest for crop credit subject to the applicable terms and conditions will continue. Concerned banks should inform Bangladesh Bank about the sector/sub-sector wise rate of interest at borrower level immediately.

10.0. Use of Information Technology in Agricultural Credit Management

The use of information technology may play a positive role in improving the standard of living of all spheres of people. As far as possible, the banks shall take initiatives to preserve the mobile phone number of the borrowers at branch level. The mobile phone number of relatives/neighbors may also be preserved, in the case the borrowers who do not have any mobile phone. But the farmers shall not be deprived of credit facilities on such ground that the applicant does not have any mobile phone. The bank branches/higher authorities of the concerned bank shall make phone calls to the farmers to know about the loan disbursement and recovery. Bangladesh Bank will also make calls to farmers from time to time to know the problems in loan disbursement and recovery.

Besides, the use of information technology including mobile phone and internet for disbursement and recovery of agro-loan in the interest of the farmers will be supported in principle.

11.0. Monitoring of Agricultural and Rural Credit

11.01. Monitoring at Bank Level

The participating banks shall ensure effective monitoring system so that only the real farmers get agricultural credit timely according to the agricultural credit policy and norms without any harassment and the disbursement as well as the recovery targets are achieved.

The main objectives of the agriculture and rural credit monitoring are as under:

- a) Achievement of the overall agricultural and rural credit disbursement target;
- b) Ensuring disbursement of 60% of the total agricultural credit in the crop sub-sector;
- c) Emphasizing on the disbursement of credit to Fisheries and Animal Resources- the two other main sub-sectors of agriculture;
- d) Using area approach method for loan disbursement i.e. focusing the crop for the area it suits the best;
- e) Extending credit facilities to the neglected people of less developed areas including char, haor, costal belts, etc;
- f) Ensuring credit facilities to real farmers in a transparent way;
- g) Ensuring proper utilization of loan towards recovery of the disbursed loan.

The Head Offices/Regional Offices of the participating banks shall evaluate regularly and take necessary steps to ensure timely disbursement and proper utilization of the loans sanctioned by the bank branch. The demand for and supply of credit at branch level shall be monitored by the Head Offices/Regional Offices so that crop production is not hampered due to short supply of credit under any circumstances. The Head Offices shall arrange fortnightly/monthly evaluation of the overall agricultural credit disbursement and recovery position and give necessary instructions to branches/regional offices and take corrective measures from time to time.

11.02. Monitoring at Central Bank Level

In order to ensure more effective monitoring of the implementation of the Agricultural and Rural Credit Policy undertaken in the interest of the real farmers of Bangladesh, largely dependent on agriculture, a monitoring division at Head Office and monitoring units at branches of Bangladesh Bank are in place.

The main features of agricultural credit monitoring section of Bangladesh Bank are as follows:

- Conducting off-site monitoring by collecting monthly statements containing required information of agricultural and rural credit disbursement and recovery from the scheduled banks.
- On-site monitoring of agricultural and rural credit program of scheduled banks is also conducted by the bank inspection department (DBI) of Bangladesh bank head office and branch offices. Besides, Agricultural Credit and Financial Inclusion Department also examine the proper uses of agricultural loan from time to time on sample basis.
- Monthly discussion meeting with the state-owned commercial banks and specialized banks and bimonthly meeting with the private and foreign banks held regularly with a view to discuss the progress of agricultural and rural credit program. Meeting also held to discuss about progress of loan disbursement, barriers to achieve target, transparency in loan disbursement, to ensure the qualitative value, loan recovery etc.
- Many private and foreign banks are disbursing agricultural and rural credit through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) due to limited branches in rural areas. In this case banks are ordered to supervise the agricultural and rural credit program directly at the borrower levels. Bangladesh Bank also conducting on site inspection on sample basis after examining the report and statement submitted by the participating banks. The accountability is ensured by the participation of state-owned banks as well as the private banks or their nominated MFI representatives in the District Agricultural Credit Committee. It is to be mentioned that Bangladesh Bank officials also attend those meetings.
- Banks are strongly motivated to disburse loan publicly in presence of local elites with a view to increase transparency in loan disbursement. In last three years there is a large number of banks conducted this kind of publicly loan disbursement. Officials of

different levels of Bangladesh Bank head office and branch offices have been attending these meetings.

- There grown a huge interest of cultivating some specific crops (pulse, oil seeds, spices and maize) among the farmers due to massive publicity by Bangladesh Bank about financing the cultivation of these crops at a concessional interest rate of 4%. At the same time, the loan disbursement in this sector by different banks has been increasing as a result of intensive monitoring by Bangladesh Bank.
- Bangladesh Bank collects cell phone numbers of borrowers from the banks to communicate with farmers directly to know about the transparency, loan utilization, bank's service etc. Honorable Governor communicates with farmers directly over cell/phone. This type of monitoring using mobile phone will be continued.
- Bangladesh Bank takes necessary steps on receiving any written or telephonic complaint concerning agricultural and rural credit.

11.03. Service from “Customers Interest Protection Center” in Bangladesh Bank

With a view to protect the customers from harassment in receiving service in banking and financial sector including agricultural and rural credit and to settle any complaints in a possible quickest time, Customer Interest Protection Center (CIPC) has been established in Bangladesh Bank. Farmers can call directly from any phone on a hotline (no- 16236) to complain their own. Bangladesh Bank will take necessary measures against their complaints. Besides, the phone, mobile and fax number of the Customer Interest Protection Center (CIPC) of branch offices of Bangladesh Bank are listed below for the welfare of public and stakeholders.

Office	Phone	Mobile	Fax
Chittagong	031-616800	01557347089	031-634776
Khulna	041-732539	01755504561	041-725577
Rajshahi	0721-772871	01720464976	0721-775792
Sylhet	0821-725459	01755534297	0821-715687
Barishal	0431-2174505	01757436667	0431-64271
Bogra	051-51617	01710437479	051-51190
Rangpur	0521-61037	01755507547	0521-64829

11.04 Monitoring by District Agricultural Credit Committee

The District Agricultural Credit Committee has been playing an effective role in successful implementation and coordination of the Agriculture/Rural Credit Program at field level under 'Lead Bank' system. Under this system, the State-owned Commercial or Specialized Bank branches have been allotted with specified union(s) for disbursing agricultural loan. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman of the District Agricultural Credit Committee and a specified bank holds the Secretarial responsibility as the 'Lead Bank' of the

district. The District Agricultural Credit Committee holds monthly meeting to discharge its supervision and coordination functions related to agricultural and rural credit.

At present, disbursement of agricultural credit is compulsory for all private and foreign banks operating in Bangladesh. Many private banks do not have branches in all districts-as well as rural areas. Due to inadequate no of branches in rural areas, the private and foreign banks are disbursing agricultural and rural credit through their branches and/or with the partnership of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) approved by the Micro-credit Regulatory Authority (MRA).

In view of the participation of all banks in rural credit operation and in order to make the agricultural credit activities more effective and coordinated, the representation of private and foreign banks in the District Agricultural Credit Committee alongside the State-owned Commercial and Specialized Banks is essential.

Keeping the goals, objectives and the existing framework of the ‘Lead Bank’ system unchanged, the private and foreign banks shall be represented in the District Agricultural Credit Committee as under:

Sl. No.	Presence of Private and Foreign Banks in the District	Mode of Agricultural and Rural Credit Operation in the District	Private and Foreign Banks to be represented by in the District Agricultural Credit Committee
a	Banks having branches in the concerned district.	Agricultural and rural credit are disbursed through own branches only in the concerned district.	Branch/Zone chief of the bank in the district.
		Agricultural and rural credit are disbursed through own branches as well as in partnership with MFIs under credit wholesaling	Branch/Zone chief of the bank in the district with own and MFI partnership related information.
		Agricultural and rural credit are disbursed through partnership with MFIs under credit wholesaling instead of own branches.	Branch/Zone chief of the bank in the district with MFI partnership related information.
b	Banks having no branches in the	Agriculture and Rural Credit are disbursed	Local Coordinator of the MFIs nominated by the concerned

	concerned district.	through partnership with MFIs under credit wholesaling	Bank.
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12.00. Agricultural and Rural Credit Recovery

12.01. Importance of Agriculture and Rural Credit Recovery

The concerned branch/regional officials themselves will fix the installment and timeline for repayment of the loan in the light of the repayment schedule annexed herewith. At the beginning of the harvesting season as well as at the marketing time, the bank branches shall take all out effort for recovery of loan. It should be kept in mind that loan disbursement will be hampered if loans are not recovered. Practice of credit waiving should be avoided as far as possible; because credit waiving may make the borrowers reluctant to repay the loan in future. However, loan recovery can be postponed/delayed in consultation with Bangladesh Bank in case of natural calamities. In order to avoid financial loss and liquidity crisis due to classification of loans and to ensure the best use of the fund, banks shall gear up recovery activities.

12.02. Awareness related to Agricultural and Rural Credit Recovery

Publicity may be made highlighting the importance of agricultural loan recovery to raise awareness among the concerned public.

12.03. Special Initiatives for Agricultural and Rural Credit Recovery

The following steps may be considered to expedite the agricultural and rural credit recovery:

- a) The banks may award certificate/incentives under their own policy to encourage the officials for recovery of loan.
- b) Banks may allow rebate on interest rate as reward for the borrowers who repay the loan in time.
- c) Effective steps shall be taken to settle the long pending Certificate Cases. In this regard, incentives may be arranged for repayment of outstanding loan at a time.
- d) Initiatives may be taken to reschedule classified loans in consultation with Bangladesh Bank.
- e) To recover loans, a separate 'Recovery Cell' may be constituted at branches where the amount of classified/overdue loan is more than 50% of the total loan portfolio.
- f) Arranging 'Agricultural Credit Recovery Camp' at places of farmers gathering with prior publicity to recover loan.
- g) The use of information technology to recover agricultural credit may be encouraged.

13.0. Availability of Agricultural and Rural Credit Related Information

Banks shall display information regarding the products and facilities regarding agricultural and rural credit at places easily noticeable for the visitors including their own website. In

order to bring more transparency in agriculture credit disbursement, information relating to Agriculture credit disbursement shall be displayed/preserved in the notice board of the branch and be updated regularly.

14.0. Addressing the Adverse Effects of Climate Change

The atmospheric temperature is rising gradually as a result of excessive emission of green house gas including carbon dioxide in the industries and by destroying the forest and trees all over the world. This global warming is the main reason of climate change. Bangladesh is major among the countries mostly affected by climate change, mainly due to its geographical location. Most of the countries of little altitude above sea level are in south-east Asia. Climate change will increase not only sea level but also the frequency and intensity of natural calamity in these countries known as “world’s basket of rice”. Cyclone, flood, high tide and salinity have been increasing due to rise of the sea level. Deviation in the usual course of seasonal change is becoming visible due to change in climate. Flood and water clogging of mid-region, sudden flood of north-east region, draught and salinity of north-west and south-west region and the high tide of costal may create acute problem for the agriculture of Bangladesh.

Since the recovery of agricultural credit becomes risky with the damage of crops, the banks shall be conscious about the adverse impact of natural calamities vis-a-vis climate change and encourage the farmers to take the following steps:

- a) Bring a little change in the loan disbursement and recovery schedule from area to area;
- b) Cultivating salinity-tolerant crops in the salty areas;
- c) Cultivating water- tolerant crops in the water-logged and flood-prone areas;
- d) Cultivating draught- tolerant crops in the draught-prone areas;
- e) Arrange for irrigation during dry season to avoid low production and loss of crops;
- f) Encouraging use of surface water instead of underground water for irrigation;
- g) Using organic fertilizer and insecticide by natural means instead of using chemical fertilizer and pesticides;
- h) Banks shall be conservative to provide agricultural credit for cultivating land destroying forest or hills;
- i) Credit facilities shall be continued for cultivating fruits, vegetables, social forestry, livestock, duck, poultry and gardening at the home-stead normally in flood-free years.
- j) To face the problems created by climate change we have to encourage the farmers to practice the alternative and strategic farming such as: Cultivation of Mug dal just after the paddy, cultivation of BARI Mug-5 in the season of Kharip-1 just after the Mustard at the valley, cultivation of lentils with paddy as relay crop, encourage the farmers to follow the prime method in cultivation of lentil in dry land.

A list of crops which is resistant to adverse effect of climate change is given below:

Sl. No.	Crop	Mutational Ability Against Climate Change
1.	BARI Wheat-21 (Shotabdi)	Leaf spot disease tolerant, Leaf rot disease tolerant and heat resistant
2.	BARI Wheat -23 (Bijoy)	Leaf spot disease tolerant, Leaf rot disease tolerant and heat resistant
3.	BARI Wheat -25	Leaf spot disease tolerant, Leaf rot disease tolerant and salinity resistant
4.	BARI Wheat -26	Leaf spot disease tolerant, Leaf rot disease tolerant and drought resistant
5.	BARI Wheat Triticale-1	Draught and adverse weather resistant
6.	BARI Berli-4	Salinity resistant and less disease-pest affected
7.	Rai-5 (Mustard)	Draught resistant and minor salinity resistant
8.	BARI Mustard-7	Resistant to Alternaria blight disease and temporary water logging
9.	BARI Mustard-8	Resistant to Alternaria blight disease and temporary water logging
10.	BARI Mustard-11	This variety can be cultivated after harvesting of Amon paddy. Draught and salinity resistant.
11.	BARI Mustard-16	Draught and salinity resistant. Also resistant to Alternaria disease and Aerobangki parasite
12.	BARI Potato-1 (Hira)	Temperature resistant. Resist slightly the adverse effect of climate change. Viral disease resistant.
13.	BARI Potato-22 (Soikot)	Suitable for salty area. Viral disease resistant.
14.	BARI Tomato-4	Resistant to high temperature
15.	BARI Tomato-6 (Choity)	Resistant to high temperature. Bacterial disease resistant
16.	BARI Tomato-10 (Onupoma)	Resistant to high temperature. Bacterial disease resistant
17.	BARI Highbred Tomato-3 (Summer)	High temperature resistant summer highbred variety
18.	Jute Kenaf-3 (Bot Kenaf) and 4	Resistant to water logging
19.	Sugarcane-39	Resistant to draught, water logging, flood and salinity
20.	Sugarcane-40	Resistant to draught, water logging, flood and salinity
21.	BARI Groundnut-9	Short term and high yield variety
22.	BARI Mango-5	High yield and advance variety
23.	BARI Mango-6	High yield and seasonal variety
24.	BARI Mango-7	High yield and seasonal variety

25.	BARI Mango-8	High yield and 'Late' variety
26.	BARI Bottle Gourd-3	Cultivable everywhere in Bangladesh
27.	BARI Bottle Gourd-4	Cultivable everywhere in Bangladesh
28.	BARI Rambutan	Cultivable everywhere in Bangladesh

In case of disbursement of the crops stated above which are not in the list of crops mentioned in credit norms, banks may determine the norms of these crops on the basis of consultation with concerned Agricultural specialist/Agricultural Extension Officer and Banker-customer relationship.

15.0. Awareness and Training

At present disbursement of agricultural credit is compulsory for all banks. Participation of private and foreign banks in agriculture and rural Credit programme is new. Besides, a number of new items have been incorporated in the policy. As such, initiatives shall be taken to make the bankers at various levels, including field level, awareness of the objectives, priorities and provisions of the Agricultural and Rural Credit Policy. With this end, the banks shall take necessary steps including training and workshop programme. The respective department of Bangladesh Bank will provide necessary technical support.

16.0. Submission of Statements

The concerned banks/financing organizations shall submit statements related to agriculture and rural credit correctly and timely on monthly basis as desired by Bangladesh Bank for analyzing the implementation status of Annual Agriculture and Rural Credit Programme. Any loan shown in SME sector cannot be shown in Agricultural credit sector at the same time to avoid double-counting. Besides, periodic statements desired by Bangladesh Bank regarding agriculture and rural credit have to be submitted expeditiously.

17.0. Incentives in case of success in Agricultural and Rural Credit Programme

Achieving the target in agricultural credit disbursement will be considered as the success of the managing authority of the bank. So this achievement will be considered as the major positive indicator for considering application of opening new branch, authorized dealer branch and exchange company abroad. Besides, success in agricultural credit disbursement will be considered also with other factors in case of CAMELS Rating by Bangladesh Bank. Banks, efficient in agricultural credit programme will get preference also in case of special liquidity support.

18.0. Banks' own Agricultural and Rural Credit Policy and Programme

In the light of the above policy and norms, every bank shall develop a detailed Agriculture and Rural Credit Programme of their own for the FY 2013-2014 considering the total agriculture/rural credit target set by the bank and issue necessary instructions for implementation of the same by its branches.

19.0. Agriculture Friendly other Special Programmes Directed by Bangladesh Bank

19.1. Special Credit Programmes in Developing Agro-processing Industry

Bangladesh Bank launched a special credit programme named “Refinance Scheme in Rural Based Agro-processing Industry” from its own source with a view to create employment opportunities in rural areas and to reduce poverty. Due to the huge interest created among field level entrepreneurs and for the increasing refinance applications from the banks, in December 2012, this fund was made 200 crore taka which initially started with a revolving fund of 100 crore taka in 2001. This fund is operated by the SME and Special program Department of Bangladesh Bank.

The sectors under this credit programme are: Fruits processing (such as: jam, jelly, juice, pickles, sorbet, syrup, sausage etc.); Fruits (such as: mango, guava, jackfruit, litchi, pineapple, coconut, etc.); Vegetables (such as: tomato etc.); Pulse, sugarcane, mushroom, milk, salt processing; processing of bread, biscuit, chanachur, chips, potato flex, semai, lachha, noodles, atta, flour, suji, rice, muri, chirha, khoi; different type of spices powder production, shrimp and other fish processing and freezing; meat processing; feed processing for poultry, domestic animal and fish, jute derived goods producing industry (such as dori, ribbon, chot, bag, carpet, sendel etc.); cold storage, flower preservation and export, production of particle board, silk cloth production; edible oil refinery; edible oil production from rice bran; apiculture and honey production etc. This credit facility is given in 37 sectors including above sectors. (Annexure ‘D’)

19.2. Equity and Entrepreneurship Fund (EEF)

Equity and Entrepreneurship Fund (EEF) was started sanctioning 100 crore taka in the budget of FY 2000-2001 with a view to promote investment in potential food processing and agro based industry and in ICT sector. The main objective of EEF is the development of socio-economic environment of the country by developing agro based industry and ICT sector and by creating employment opportunity. Policy was made easy in required field to create more opportunity of participation of more entrepreneurs and to make the EEF fund more entrepreneur-friendly. The minimum limit of project expenditure in both agro and ICT sector has been reduced to 20 lakhs taka from previous limit of 50 lakhs Tk. So that it became very easy to get EEF support for the small entrepreneurs. Many agro sectors are included in the EEF fund. These are: organic fertilizer production; soya food production and soya bean processing; fruits and vegetables-processing and preservation; apiculture and honey processing; jam jelly, pickles and sausage production for both local and export market; cultivation and processing of betel-nut; tortoise hatchery and cultivation; establishment of palm-oil mills. At present, projects of non-resident Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, freedom fighters, women entrepreneur (projects having lady managing director), tribal's' entrepreneurs and the projects of hill tracts and “monga” affected area are getting priority in sanctioning EEF support. Huge employment opportunity has been created in EEF supported projects.

Besides, the EEF fund is playing an important role in fulfilling the demand of protein specially fish meat and egg by implementing agro-based projects.

Though from the beginning Bangladesh Bank has been totally concerned about EEF program but from 1st June 2009, on basis of the approval of government, Bangladesh Bank has been carrying out only the policy making, fund management and program supervision. The rest operational activities are conducted by the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB).

Annual Agricultural and Rural Credit Programmes: Sector/Sub-sector

1	Short Term Credit	2	Long Term Credit
1.1	Crop Credit (Excluding Tea) (A) Transplanted Aman (B) Rabi Crop I. Boro II. Wheat III. Potato IV. Sugarcane V. Mustard seeds/nut VI. Other rabi crops (pulse, winter vegetables) (C) Summer Crop 1) Aush/ Seed Aman 2) Jute 3) Maize 4) Other Summer Crops (Teel, Summer vegetables, etc) (D) Cotton (E) Other crops (ginger, Aram etc)	2.1	Irrigation Equipment (a) Deep Tube-well (b) Shallow tube-well (c) LLP (d) Hand Pump/ Water pump/Treadle Pump
		2.2	Livestock Development (a) Cow and Buffalo for Plowing (b) Livestock development (i) Beef fattening (ii) Farm for milk production (iii) Goat/Sheep farm (c) Poultry farm (d) Vermicompost production
		2.3	Agricultural Machineries (a) Power Tiller (b) Tractor (c) Harvester (d) Other Agricultural Machineries
		2.4	Nursery and Horticulture (Banana, Pineapple, Bau-Kul, Apple-Kul, etc.) Battle Leaf
		2.5 2.6 2.7	Mushroom Income generating Activities
	1.2 Fisheries Development (a) Fish Cultivation (b) Prawn Cultivation (c) Aquaculture (d) Fish fries 1.3 Salt Cultivation 1.4 Other short term cultivation (Banana and others) 1.5 Crop storage and marketing	2.8	Rural Transportation (Boat, rickshaw, van, cart, etc)
		2.9	Management of Water Reservoir (Jolmohal)
		2.10	Other Long Term Agri Activities (Silkworm production, plantation of mulberry, Lac, Catechu (Khoir), Culture of silk and Shellac, etc)

Annexure 'B'

**Target of Banks/Financial Institutions for Agricultural/Rural Credit Disbursement for
the FY 2013-2014**

Sl no.	Name of the Bank	Target	Sl no.	Name of the bank	Target
A. State-owned Specialized Banks			D. Private Commercial Banks		
1	Bangladesh Krishi Bank	4600	1	Premier Bank Ltd	91
2	Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank	1450	2	AB Bank Ltd	205
	Sub-total	6050	3	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd	198
			4	Bank Asia Ltd	157
			5	Basic Bank Ltd	160
			6	Bangladesh Commerce Bank Ltd	19
			7	Brac Bank Ltd	180
B. State-owned Commercial Banks			8	Dhaka Bank Ltd	170
1	Sonali Bank Ltd.	1180	9	Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd	170
2	Janata Bank Ltd.	750	10	Eastern Bank Ltd	165
3	Agrani Bank Ltd.	660	11	Exim Bank Ltd	225
4	Rupali Bank Ltd.	150	12	First Security Islami Bank Ltd	180
	Sub-total	2740	13	IFIC Bank Ltd	125
			14	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd	755
			15	Jamuna Bank Ltd	100
			16	Mercantile Bank Ltd	165
			17	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd	105
C. Foreign Commercial Banks			18	National Bank Ltd	230
1	Standard Chartered Bank	220	19	NCCB Ltd	140
2	Bank Al-Falah Ltd	9	20	One Bank Ltd	105
3	Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd	25	21	Prime Bank Ltd	278
4	Citi Bank N A	20	22	Pubali Bank Ltd	220
5	Habib Bank Ltd	6	23	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd	176
6	HSBC	120	24	Social Islami Bank Ltd	140
7	National Bank of Pakistan	21	25	Southeast Bank Ltd	212
8	State Bank of India	10	26	Standard Bank Ltd	107
9	Woori Bank	2	27	The City Bank Ltd	145
	Sub-total	433	28	Trust Bank Ltd	105
			29	United Commercial Bank Ltd	240
			30	Uttara Bank Ltd	104
				Sub-total	5372
Grand Total Target is 14,595 Crores Taka					

* Besides above loan disbursement target, newly licensed 8 Banks who started their activities recently will disburse loan in agricultural sector which is 5% of their total credit disbursement.

Credit Norms of Vermicompost Production**A. Setting up a new project**

Purchase of Cow (2 nos.)	Chaari/House building	Purchase of Earth-worm (3kgs)	House/Shed Construction	Other Purchase	Expenditure including cow purchase	Expenditure excluding cow purchase
2,00,000	30,000	10,000	49,000	1,000	2,90,000	90,000

B. Ongoing farming

The peoples who have already owner of cows, they will get loan only for 'soil container'/house construction, shed construction and for purchase of earth worms. In this case the maximum limit of a loan is 90,000.00 Tk.

Loan criteria: Producer family/institution on single or partnership basis.

Repayment time: Within three years from the date of disbursement including 6 months of grace period.

Amount of collateral: In a new project collateral may be fixed up by the banker-customer relationship and in case of ongoing farming loan may be disbursed without collateral.

List of Approved Agro Based Industry

- 01) Processed fruit (jam, jelly, juice, pickle, sarbat, syrup, sausage etc.) producing industry;
- 02) Processing of fruits (tomato, mango, guava, sugar cane, jack fruit, litchi, pineapple, coconut etc.), vegetables and pulses;
- 03) Producing of bread, biscuit, semai, lachha, chanachur etc.
- 04) Processing of atta, flour and suji;
- 05) Processing of mushroom and Spirulina;
- 06) Starch, glucose, dextrose and other starch product producing industry;
- 07) Milk processing (milk pasteurization, powder milk, ice-cream, condensed milk, sweet, cheese, ghee, butter, chocolate, curd etc.);
- 08) Processed food derived from potato (chips, potato flex, starch etc.);
- 09) Various spices-powder producing industry;
- 10) Refining of edible oil and hydrogenation industry;
- 11) Salt processing industry;
- 12) Processing and freezing of shrimp and other fishes;
- 13) Herbal and medicinal cosmetics producing industry;
- 14) Eunany and ayurvedik drugs industry;
- 15) Feed industry (poultry, dairy and fish);
- 16) Seed processing and preservation;
- 17) Jute based goods producing (rope, thread, chot, bag, carpet, sandal etc.);
- 18) Silk producing industry;
- 19) Producing and repairing of agro machineries and equipments;
- 20) Processing of rice, muri, chirwa, khoi etc.;
- 21) Aromatic rice;
- 22) Tea processing industry;
- 23) Coconut oil producing industry (if raw crop is collected from local coconut);
- 24) Processing of rubber tap and lakhkha;
- 25) Cold Storage (Processing and preservation of potato for both consumption and seed, fruit and vegetables produced by local farmers.);
- 26) Making/producing of furniture from wood, bamboo and cane (excluding cottage industry);
- 27) Flower processing and exporting farm;
- 28) Meat processing farm;
- 29) Organic fertilizer, compost fertilizer and guti urea;
- Annexure 'D'
- 30) Producing of bio-pesticides and neem-pesticides;
- 31) Apiculture/honey producing industry;
- 32) Project of rubber goods production;
- 33) Particle board;
- 34) Mustered oil producing industry;
- 35) Poultry and dairy industry;
- 36) Project for bio-gas and electricity production from rice husk and cow dung and
- 37) Edible oil from rice bran industry.

Credit Norms for Crop Production: The Fiscal Year 2013-2014

SL No.	Name of the Crop	Production Cost Per Acre (Tk.)											
		Balanced Fertilizer	Seed	Irrigation	Macha/Case/Column	Pesticide	Land Preparation Mechanized/traditional	Labor	Season Wise Rent for crop production	Total	Amount of Credit per Acre	Amount of credit for for maximum 5 acre (maximum 2.5 acre for Sugarcane & potato) land	Amount of credit for minimum 0.50 bigha of land per borrower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cereal Crop													
1	Aush (HYV)	4800	360	1200	0	750	3200	15000	6000	31310	31310	156550	5218
2	Aush (Local)	2800	360	600	0	500	3200	12500	6000	25960	25960	129800	4327
3	Planted Amon (HYV)	5850	500	1200	0	750	3200	15000	6000	32500	32500	162500	5417
4	Sowed Amon (Local)	3150	350	0	0	750	3200	12500	6000	25950	25950	129750	4325
5	Transplanted Amon (Local)	1300	350	0	0	0	3200	12500	5000	22350	22350	111750	3725
6	Boro (Hybrid)	7000	1200	6000	0	1000	3200	20000	6000	44400	44400	222000	7400
7	Boro (HYV)	6300	680	6000	0	750	3200	20000	6000	42930	42930	214650	7155
8	Boro (Local)	3650	550	3000	0	500	3200	15000	6000	31900	31900	159500	5317
9	Wheat (Irrigated)	10750	2160	2400	0	200	3200	12500	6000	37210	37210	186050	6202
10	Kaun	2450	540	1200	0	500	3200	6250	5000	19140	19140	95700	3190
11	Millet (Sorgom)	5050	500	1200	0	200	2400	6250	3000	18600	18600	93000	3100
12	Bajra(Palmillet)	2400	500	1200	0	200	2400	6250	3000	15950	15950	79750	2658
13	Barley or Zob	2500	500	1200	0	200	2400	6250	3000	16050	16050	80250	2675
14	Proso Millet	2400	420	1200	0	300	2400	6250	5000	17970	17970	89850	2995
15	Maize (kharif)	9775	900	1200	0	500	3200	8750	5000	29325	29325	146625	4888
16	Maize (Rabi)	9775	900	1200	0	500	3200	12500	5000	33075	33075	165375	5513

NB: A farmer taking another loan but not classified yet can be given loan at 4% concessional rate for pulse, oilseed, spices and maize cultivation.

SL No.	Name of the Crop	Production Cost Per Acre (Tk.)											
		Balanced Fertilizer	Seed	Irrigation	Macha/Case/Column	Pesticide	Land Preparation Mechanized/traditional	Labor	Season Wise Rent for crop production	Total	Amount of Credit per Acre	Amount of credit for for maximum 5 acre (maximum 2.5 acre for Sugarcane & potato) land	Amount of credit for minimum 0.50 bigha of land per borrower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cash Crop:													
17	Jute	8400	300	0	0	500	4000	12500	3000	28700	28700	143500	4783
18	Shan Jute	6200	300	0	0	500	3200	6250	3000	19450	19450	97250	3242
19	Sugarcane	16600	3000	2400	0	1800	3200	12500	6000	45500	45500	113750	7583
20	Betel-leaf	91350	50000	5000	130000	5000	4800	87500	20000	393650	393650	1968250	65608
21	Cotton (American)	11050	400	1200	0	700	3200	12500	6000	35050	35050	175250	5842
22	Cotton (Comilla Hilly)	9650	400	1200	0	700	3200	12500	6000	33650	33650	168250	5608
Vegetables:													
23	Bean	7600	660	1200	12000	600	3200	10000	5000	40260	40260	201300	6710
24	Red Amaranth	7350	300	600	0	300	3200	5000	3000	19750	19750	98750	3292
25	Spinach	6950	128	600	0	300	3200	5000	3000	19178	19178	95890	3196
26	Bindweed	8200	135	600	0	300	3200	5000	3000	20435	20435	102175	3406
27	Bottle-guard	8500	125	600	18000	300	3200	5000	5000	40725	40725	203625	6788
28	Radish	9500	188	1200	0	500	3200	5000	5000	24588	24588	122940	4098
29	Cauliflower	10150	700	2400	0	500	3200	8750	5000	30700	30700	153500	5117
30	Cabbage	10250	700	2400	0	500	3200	8750	5000	30800	30800	154000	5133
31	Kohlrabi	12900	700	2400	0	500	3200	8750	5000	33450	33450	167250	5575
32	Turnip	12900	700	2400	0	500	3200	8750	5000	33450	33450	167250	5575
33	Carrot	8700	4500	1800	0	500	3200	5000	5000	28700	28700	143500	4783
34	Garden pea	7400	680	600	0	500	3200	5000	5000	22380	22380	111900	3730
35	Yard long bean	7450	1200	600	4500	500	3200	6250	5000	28700	28700	143500	4783
36	Lettuce	7550	700	1800	0	500	3200	8750	5000	27500	27500	137500	4583
37	Brinjal	8950	100	1800	0	1500	3200	6250	5000	26800	26800	134000	4467

SL No.	Name of the Crop	Production Cost Per Acre (Tk.)											
		Balanced Fertilizer	Seed	Irrigation	Macha/Case/Column	Pesticide	Land Preparation Mechanized/traditional	Labor	Season Wise Rent for crop production	Total	Amount of Credit per Acre	Amount of credit for for maximum 5 acre (maximum 2.5 acre for Sugarcane & potato) land	Amount of credit for minimum 0.50 bigha of land per borrower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	Tomato (summer)	8510	100	600	4500	1000	3200	10000	5000	32910	32910	164550	5485
39	Tomato (robi)	9200	100	1800	4500	500	3200	10000	5000	34300	34300	171500	5717
40	Cucumber	7900	100	600	12000	500	3200	6250	5000	35550	35550	177750	5925
41	Bitter Gourd	8000	1030	2400	12000	500	3200	6250	5000	38380	38380	191900	6397
42	Pointed Gourd	8000	2000	600	12000	500	3200	6250	6000	38550	38550	192750	6425
43	Ladies Finger	8500	240	1200	0	500	3200	5000	3000	21640	21640	108200	3607
44	Pumpkin	8500	100	1200	0	500	3200	5000	3000	21500	21500	107500	3583
45	Ash Gourd	8500	100	1200	18000	500	3200	5000	3000	39500	39500	197500	6583
46	Teasle Gourd	8000	1200	1200	12000	500	3200	10000	5000	41100	41100	205500	6850
47	Ridge Gourd	8500	100	1200	12000	500	3200	6250	5000	36750	36750	183750	6125
48	Snake Gourd	8500	100	1200	12000	500	3200	6250	5000	36750	36750	183750	6125
49	Dhundhol	8500	100	1200	12000	500	3200	6250	5000	36750	36750	183750	6125
50	Indian Spinach	7700	400	1200	0	500	3200	6250	5000	24250	24250	121250	4042
51	French Bean	8310	200	1200	0	500	3200	7500	5000	25910	25910	129550	4318
52	Stem Amaranth	8100	100	600	0	400	3200	6250	3000	21650	21650	108250	3608
Spices:													
53	Pepper	9300	195	1200	0	600	4000	12500	5000	32795	32795	163975	5466
54	Onion	9400	18250	1200	0	500	4800	6250	5000	45400	45400	227000	7567
55	Garlic	10000	24000	1200	0	500	4800	6250	5000	51750	51750	258750	8625
56	Ginger	9500	64000	1200	0	500	3200	7500	5000	90900	90900	454500	15150
57	Turmeric	8870	80000	600	0	500	3200	6250	5000	104420	104420	522100	17403
58	Coriander	8670	100	1200	0	500	3200	5000	3000	21670	21670	108350	3612

NB: A farmer taking another loan but not classified yet can be given loan at 4% concessional rate for pulse, oilseed, spices and maize cultivation.

SL No.	Name of the Crop	Production Cost Per Acre (Tk.)											
		Balanced Fertilizer	Seed	Irrigation	Mach a/ Case/ Column	Pesticide	Land Preparation Mechanized/ traditional	Labor	Season Wise Rent for crop production	Total	Amount of Credit per Acre	Amount of credit for for maximum 5 acre (maximum 2.5 acre for Sugarcane & potato) land	Amount of credit for minimum 0.50 bigha of land per borrower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
59	Onion (Seed)	9540	47500	2400	0	3000	3200	18750	6000	90390	90390	225975	15065
60	Cumin	8870	1100	1200	0	500	3200	6250	5000	26120	26120	130600	4353
Fruits:													
61	Banana	24960	14250	2400	47500	1000	3200	8750	9000	111060	111060	555300	18510
62	Papaw	26280	9150	1200	50000	500	3200	8750	9000	108080	108080	540400	18013
63	Pineapple	11650	18000	1800	0	500	3200	8750	9000	52900	52900	264500	8817
64	Watermelon	8775	5000	2400	0	1000	3200	10000	5000	35375	35375	176875	5896
65	Bangi/Futti	9250	400	1200	0	500	3200	7500	5000	27050	27050	135250	4508
66	Mango	27410	6600	1200	0	3000	3200	7500	20000	68910	68910	344550	11485
67	Lemon	13895	9000	600	0	500	3200	6250	12000	45445	45445	227225	7574
68	Bermese Grape	14840	9000	600	0	500	3200	6250	12000	46390	46390	231950	7731
69	Guava	15700	9000	600	0	500	3200	10000	12000	51000	51000	255000	8500
70	Strawberry	15980	100000	1200	0	1000	3200	12500	12000	145880	145880	364700	24313
71	Litchi	22340	4950	1200	0	3000	3200	7500	20000	62190	62190	310950	10365
72	Orange (New production)	17010	5670	1200	0	1000	3200	8750	9000	45830	45830	229150	7638
73	Orange (Enhance production of old Farm)	36400	0	1200	0	1000	3200	8750	9000	59550	59550	297750	9925
74	Sweet Orange	8230	8750	3000	0	500	5600	7500	6000	39580	39580	197900	6597
75	Sapota	5300	3000	3000		500	5600	7500	6000	30900	30900	154500	5150

SL No.	Name of the Crop	Production Cost Per Acre (Tk.)											
		Balanced Fertilizer	Seed	Irrigation	Mach a/ Case/ Column	Pesticide	Land Preparation Mechanized/ traditional	Labor	Season Wise Rent for crop production	Total	Amount of Credit per Acre	Amount of credit for for maximum 5 acre (maximum 2.5 acre for Sugarcane & potato) land	Amount of credit for minimum 0.50 bigha of land per borrower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
76	Hog Plum	5400	1500	3000	0	500	5600	6250	6000	28250	28250	141250	4708
77	BAUkul/Applekul	18760	15750	1200	0	3000	3200	25000	20000	86910	86910	434550	14485
Root Crops:													
78	Potato (HYV)	9430	28400	1800	0	3000	3200	8750	5000	59580	59580	148950	9930
79	Potato (Local)	8550	12000	1200	0	500	3200	6250	5000	36700	36700	91750	6117
80	Sweet Potato	9100	5000	1200	0	500	3200	6250	3000	28250	28250	141250	4708
81	Aroid	8160	4000	1200	0	500	3200	6250	3000	26310	26310	131550	4385
82	Pani Kochu	8320	15000	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	36870	36870	184350	6145
83	Owl Kochu	9675	8000	1200	0	500	3200	6250	3000	31825	31825	159125	5304
Oil Seeds:													
84	Mustard (HYV)	9120	200	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	22870	22870	114350	3812
85	Mustard (Local)	8370	200	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	22120	22120	110600	3687
86	Groundnut (Kharif)	2595	2860	1200	0	500	3200	10000	3000	23355	23355	116775	3893
87	Groundnut (Rabi)	2595	2860	1200	0	500	3200	10000	3000	23355	23355	116775	3893
88	Sunflower	9030	300	1200	0	500	3200	3750	3000	20980	20980	104900	3497
89	Sesame (Kharif)	8300	200	600	0	500	3200	5000	3000	20800	20800	104000	3467
90	Sesame (Rabi)	8300	200	600	0	500	3200	5000	3000	20800	20800	104000	3467
91	Soft Flower	7060	200	600	0	300	3200	3750	3000	18110	18110	90550	3018
92	Linseed	980	200	600	0	300	3200	3750	3000	12030	12030	60150	2005
93	Soybean (Kharif)	2380	2100	0	0	500	3200	5000	3000	16180	16180	80900	2697
94	Soybean (Rabi)	2380	2100	1200	0	500	3200	5000	3000	17380	17380	86900	2897

NB: A farmer taking another loan but not classified yet can be given loan at 4% concessional rate for pulse, oilseed, spices and maize cultivation.

SL No.	Name of the Crop	Production Cost Per Acre (Tk.)											
		Balanced Fertilizer	Seed	Irrigation	Mach a/ Case/ Column	Pesticide	Land Preparation Mechanized/ traditional	Labor	Season Wise Rent for crop production	Total	Amount of Credit per Acre	Amount of credit for for maximum 5 acre (maximum 2.5 acre for Sugarcane & potato) land	Amount of credit for minimum 0.50 bigha of land per borrower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pulses:													
95	Mungbean (Kharif-1)	1630	720	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	15900	15900	79500	2650
96	Mungbean (Rabi)	1630	720	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	15900	15900	79500	2650
97	Blackgram (Kharip)	720	1020	600	0	500	3200	5000	3000	14040	14040	70200	2340
98	Blackgram (Rabi)	720	1020	600	0	500	3200	5000	3000	14040	14040	70200	2340
99	Chickpea	1710	1320	600	0	500	3200	5000	3000	15330	15330	76650	2555
100	Aurhor	13560	500	600	0	500	3200	5000	3000	26360	26360	131800	4393
101	Lentil	2210	1232	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	16992	16992	84960	2832
102	Grasspea	740	1000	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	15290	15290	76450	2548
103	Pea	650	1650	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	15850	15850	79250	2642
104	Cowpea	650	1650	600	0	500	3200	6250	3000	15850	15850	79250	2642
Flowers:													
105	Gerbera	54630	420000	210000	312000	5000	295200	475000	30000	1801830	1801830	1801830	600610
106	Rose	58220	120000	14400	30400	5000	280000	0	30000	538020	538020	538020	179340
107	Gladiolus	24530	240000	5000	2500	5000	37500	0	30000	344530	344530	1722650	114843
108	Tuberose	21385	10000	5000	1500	5000	25000	0	30000	97885	97885	97885	32628
109	Marigold	19840	25000	6000	2500	5000	36000	0	30000	124340	124340	124340	41446
Others:													
110	Apiculture	Cost of 50 boxes preparation including bees 2400*50=120000						40000	Box transportati on & others 30000	190000	190000	190000 (maximum limit)	38000 (minimum limit)

NB: A farmer taking another loan but not classified yet can be given loan at 4% concessional rate for pulse, oilseed, spices and maize cultivation.

SL No.	Name of the Crop	Production Cost Per Acre (Tk.)											
		Balanced Fertilizer	Seed	Irrigation	Mach a/ Case/ Column	Pesticide	Land Preparation Mechanized/ traditional	Labor	Season Wise Rent for crop production	Total	Amount of Credit per Acre	Amount of credit for for maximum 5 acre (maximum 2.5 acre for Sugarcane & potato) land	Amount of credit for minimum 0.50 bigha of land per borrower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
111	Agor	6155	12000	5400	0	5000	3200	12500	10000	54255	54255	135637	9042
112	Oil Pum	15750	300	2400	0	500	3200	10000	9000	41150	41150	102875	6858
113	Mushroom seed production	Autocleb 3 nos	Clean kench 1 nos	Air Conditioner 3 nos 180000	0	Iron rack 20 nos 300000	Running cost: wood powder, wheet husk 250000	6 labor 37500	Electricity connection & others 80000	1097500	1097500	1097500	365830
114	Mushroom production (500kg/month)	Iron rack 20 nos 300000	Running cost 60000	Labor 31250	0	0	0	0	0	391250	391250	391250	130416 (Minimum)
115	Dhoincha	830	300	0	0	0	3200	2500	3000	9830	9830	49150	1638

Crop Production Calendar and Payment Schedule: 2013-2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Production Season		Loan Payment Date
		Loan Disbursement Period	Harvesting Period	
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Cereal Crops:				
1	Aush (HYV)	1 February-31 May	1 July- 31 August	31 December
2	Aush (Local)	1 March-30 April	1 July- 31 July	31 December
3	Planted Amon (HYV)	1 June-30 September	1 November-31 December	31 March
4	Planted Amon (Local)	1 June-30 September	1 November-31 December	31 March
5	Sowed Amon (Local)	1 March- 30 May	1 November-31 December	28 February
6	Boro (Hybrid/HYV)	15 October- 15 March	1 May- 30 June	30 September
7	Boro (Local)	1 October- 31 March	1 April- 30 June	30 September
8	Wheat (Irrigated)	1 November- 15 December	31 January- 1 March	30 June
9	Kaun	1 October- 14 November	14 February- 13 April	15 June
10	Millet (Sorgom)	1 October- 14 November	14 February- 13 April	15 June
11	Bajra(Palmillet)	1 October- 14 November	14 February- 13 April	15 June
12	Barley or Job	1 October- 14 November	14 February- 13 April	15 June
13	China	1 October- 14 November	14 February- 13 April	15 June
14	Maize (kharif)	1 March- 30 April	1 June- 31 July	31 August
15	Maize (Rabi)	1 October-14 November	14 February- 13 April	15 June
(B) Cash Crops:				
16	Jute	15 February- 30 April	15 June- 15 September	15 November
17	Shan Jute	15 February- 15 March	15 June- 15 September	15 November
18	Sugarcane	1 October- 31 March	1 November- 28 February	31 March
19	Betel-leaf	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 6 Months
20	Cotton (American)	1 July- 30 September	15 December- 15 March	30 April
21	Cotton (Comilla Hilly)	1 April- 31 May	15 November-31 December	31 March

NB: Loan disbursement time can be rationally extended based on regional differences in ideal planting time and delay of planting due to natural calamity.

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Production Season		Loan Payment Date
		Loan Disbursement Period	Harvesting Period	
1	2	3	4	5
(C) Vegetables:				
22	Bean	1 August- 30 September	1 November- 28 February	30 June
23	Red Amaranth	15 January- 15 September	15 November- 28 February	30 June
24	Spinach	15 January- 31 December	1 October- 31 March	30 September
25	Bindweed	1 November-31 December	1 April- 31 May	31 July
26	Bottle-guard	15 October- 15 November	1 January- 31 March	30 June
27	Radish	1 October- 30 November	1 January- 28 February	30 June
28	Cauliflower	1 October- 30 November	1 January- 28 February	30 June
29	Cabbage	1 October- 30 November	1 January- 28 February	30 June
30	Kohlrabi	1 November- 31 December	1 January- 28 February	30 June
31	Turnip	1 October- 30 November	1 January- 28 February	30 June
32	Carrot	1 October- 30 November	1 February- 31 March	30 June
33	Garden pea	1 October- 30 November	1 February- 31 March	30 June
34	Yard long bean	15 January- 14 March	14 April- 15 September	30 June
35	Lettuce	1 October- 30 November	1 February- 31 March	30 June
36	Ladies Finger	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 3 Months
37	Brinjal	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 3 Months
38	Tomato	15 August- 31 December	1 October- 31 March	30 April
39	Tomato (summer)	1 February-31 March	1 April- 31 May	30 November
40	Cucumber	1 February-31 March	1 April- 31 May	30 November
41	Bitter Gourd	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 6 Months
42	Pointed Gourd	15 October- 30 November	15 March- 30 April	30 June
43	Pumpkin	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 3 Months
44	Ash Gourd	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 3 Months
45	Bitter Gourd	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 6 Months
46	Teasle Gourd	1 March- 31 March	31 May- 30 June	30 November
47	Ridge Gourd	1 February- 31 March	1 April- 31 May	30 November

NB: Loan disbursement time can be rationally extended based on regional differences in ideal planting time and delay of planting due to natural calamity.

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Production Season		Loan Payment Date
		Loan Disbursement Period	Harvesting Period	
1	2	3	4	5
48	Snake Gourd	1 February- 31 March	1 April- 31 May	30 November
49	Dhundhol	1 February- 31 March	1 April- 31 May	30 November
50	Indian Spinach	1 February- 31 March	1 April- 31 May	30 November
51	Stem Amaranth	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 1 Month
52	French Bean	1 October- 30 November	1 January- 28 February	30 June
(D) Spices:				
53	Pepper	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Next 3 Months
54	Onion	1 November- 31 December	1 April- 31 May	31 July
55	Garlic	1 November- 31 December	1 April- 31 May	31 July
56	Ginger	1 November- 30 June	1 April- 30 November	31 January
57	Turmeric	1 March- 31 April	1 December- 31 January	30 June
58	Coriander	15 February- 13 April	13 February- 14 March	15 June
59	Onion (Seed)	October- November	March- April	Next 3 Months
60	Cumin	1 October- 31 December	15 November- 28 February	30 June
(E) Fruits:				
61	Papaw*	1 February- 31 March	15 September- 15 November	28 February
62	Banana*	1 February- 31 March	15 September- 30 November	31 March
63	Pineapple	16 March- 14 May	15 March- 14 May (Next year)	14 November (Next year)
64	Watermelon	15 October- 31 January	1 March- 15 June	31 October
65	Bangi/Futti	1 February- 16 March	1 May- 16 June	31 October
66	Mango	15 April- 15 July	1 April- 15 August	15 July (harvesting year)
67	Litchi	February- March	May- June	August- September (harvesting year)
68	BAUkul/Applekul	January- February	March- April	March-April (harvesting year)
69	Orange	April- May	For new garden: 4-5 years later in December and for old garden in December of concerned year	January-February (next Year)
70	Strawberry	October- November	February-March	Next Year from Harvesting Month
71	Lemon	15 April- 15 July	15 May- 15 August	15 July (Next year)
*Loan can be given all the year round.				

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Production Season		Loan Payment Date
		Loan Disbursement Period	Harvesting Period	
1	2	3	4	5
72	Bermese Grape	15 April- 15 July	15 April-15 August	15 August (harvesting year)
73	Guava	1 June -30 August	15July-30 August	1 October (next Year)
74	Sweet Orange	May- June	December- January	September-October
75	Sapota	May-June	July- August	February- March (next year)
76	Hog Plum	May-June	September- October	November-December
(F) Root Crops:				
78	Potato (HYV)	1 September- 31 December	1 February- 31 March	30 August
79	Potato (Local)	1 September- 31 December	1 February- 31 March	30 August
80	Sweet Potato	1 September- 31 December	1 April- 31 May	31 August
81	Aroid	1 January-28 February	1 August- 30 September	31 December
82	Pani Kochu	January- February	December- January	May- June (next year)
83	Owl Kochu	January- February	December- January	May- June (next year)
(G) Oil Seeds:				
84	Mustard (HYV)	1 October -30 November	15 January- 31 March	30 June
85	Mustard (Local)	1 October -30 November	15 January- 31 March	30 June
86	Groundnut (Kharif)	1 January- 31 March	1 August- 30 September	31 December
87	Groundnut (Rabi)	1 October -30 November	1 April- 31 May	31 August
88	Sunflower	1 October -15 November	1 February- 31 March	31 July
89	Sesame (Kharif)	1 February- 13 April	1 June- 30 June	30 November
90	Sesame (Rabi)	1 October -30 November	1 January- 15 March	30 June
91	Gorjon Sesame	1 October -14 December	15 January- 15 March	31 July
92	Soft Flower	1 October -14 December	15 January- 15 March	31 July

NB: Loan disbursement time can be rationally extended based on regional differences in ideal planting time and delay of planting due to natural calamity.

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Production Season		Loan Payment Date
		Loan Disbursement Period	Harvesting Period	
1	2	3	4	5
(H) Pulses:				
93	Mungbean (Kharif-1)	1 March- 15 April	13 May- 1 July	1 October
94	Mungbean (Rabi)	1 October- 15 November	15 December- 28 February	1 August
95	Blackgram (Kharip)	15 May- 14 July	15 August- 15 October	1 January
96	Blackgram (Rabi)	15 October- 30 November	7 January- 28 February	31 July
97	Chickpea	15 October- 30 November	15 March- 30 April	30 June
98	Aurhor	15 October- 30 November	15 March- 30 April	31 July
99	Lentil	1 October- 30 November	14 January - 14 March	14 May
100	Grasspea	1 October- 30 November	15 January - 14 March	14 May
101	Pea	15 October- 30 November	15 March- 30 April	31 July
102	Cowpea	15 October- 30 November	15 March- 30 April	31 July
103	Soybean (Kharif)	15 July- 30 September	1 November- 31 January	30 June
104	Soybean (Rabi)	1 November- 31 January	1 March- 31 May	31 October
(I) Flowers:				
105	Gerbera	September- December	December- November	May-June
106	Rose	October- February	February- March	May-June
107	Gladiolus	September- January	January- December	May-June
108	Tuberose	October- February	December- January	May-June
109	Marigold	October-December May-June	January-June May-December	March-April August-September
(J) Other Crops:				
110	Agor	May-June	After 15-20 Years	After 15-20 Years
111	Apiculture	November-December	15 February/15 June	From honey collecting month
112	Oil Pum	June-July	After 5-7 years	After Harvesting
113	Mushroom seed production	Throughout the Year	Throughout the Year	After Harvesting
114	Mushroom production	Throughout the Year	Throughout the Year	After Harvesting
115	Dhoincha	April-May	July- August	31 December

NB: Loan disbursement time can be rationally extended based on regional differences in ideal planting time and delay of planting due to natural calamity.

1. Production Cost of Mushroom Seed (Spawn)

Sl. No.	Crop	Production cost of 25000 packets spawn							Total cost
		AutoClev (03 nos.)	Clean Bench (1nos.)	Air Conditioner (3 nos.)	Iron rack (20 nos.)	Runni ng cost	Labor (6men)	Electr icity & others	
1	Mushroom Seed	150000	100000	180000	300000	250000	37500	80000	1097500

Requirements for Mushroom Seed Production:

- Laboratory Building (3000sq ft)
- 3000 sq ft open space
- For rented land 3 years rent contract form is necessary
- Vehicles transportation facilities
- Electricity connection
- Training from National Mushroom Development and Extension Centre or institute of Department of Agricultural Extension.

Loan Timeframe: Throughout the Year

2. Production Cost of Mushroom

Sl. No.	Crop	For 500 Kg Mushroom/month				Comment
		Iron rack (20 nos.)	Running cost	Labor (3men)	Total cost	
1	Mushroom	300000	60000	31250	391250	Running cost facility will be set in next month

Requirements for Mushroom Production:

- Cultivation House (3000sq ft)
- 1000 sq ft open space
- For rented land 3 years rent contract form is necessary
- Vehicles transportation facilities
- Electricity connection
- Training from National Mushroom Development and Extension Centre or institute of Department of Agricultural Extension.

Loan Timeframe: All the Year round.

Credit Norms of Crop Production: 2013-2014
Annual Production Plan of Crop arrangement/ mixed crop/ Relay cultivation

Crop (per acre)
Credit limit in Taka (per acre)

Sl. no.	Crop arrangement	Kharif-2	Rabi	Kharif-1	Total	Crop intensity
1	Planted Amon (HYV)- Potato- Boro (HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Potato- Boro (HYV) 59580+42930	---	92080	300%
2	Planted Aush (HYV)- Potato- Sowed Amon	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Potato 59580	Sowed Aush (HYV) 31310	123390	300%
3	Potato-panikochu	---	Potato 59580	Panikochu 36870	96450	200%
4	Wheat- Mungbean- Planted Amon (HYV)-	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Wheat 37210	Mungbean 15900	85610	300%
5	Maize(Rabi)- Dhoincha-Planted Amon (HYV)	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Maize 33075	Dhoincha 9830	68855	300%
6	Boro(HYV)-Planted Amon (HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Boro(HYV) 42930	---	75430	200%
7	Blackgram (Rabi)- Maize(kharif)	---	Blackgram 14040	Maize(kharif) 29325	43365	200%
8	Wheat-Jute- Planted Amon (HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Wheat 37210	Jute 28700	98410	300%
9	Potato- Sowed Amon	---	Potato 59580	Sowed Amon 22350	81930	200%
10	Planted Amon (local)- Potato-Dhoincha	Planted Amon (local) 32500	Potato 59580	Dhoincha 9830	95360	300%
11	Potato-Aroid(Mukhi)	---	Potato 59580	Aroid 26310	85890	200%
12	Planted Amon (HYV)- Sunflower - Mungbean	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Sunflower 20980	Mungbean 15900	69380	300%
13	Planted Amon (HYV)- Sunflower -Dhoincha	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Sunflower 20980	Dhoincha 9830	63310	300%
14	Planted Amon (HYV)- Mustard -Dhoincha	Planted Amon (HYV) 20500	Mustard 14400	Dhoincha 2700	37600	300%
15	Cotton-Chickpea	Cotton 35050	Chickpea 15330	---	50380	200%
16	Blackgram- Mungbean-Planted Aush	Blackgram 14040	Mungbean 15900	Sowed Aush (HYV) 31310	61250	300%
17	Mustard- Planted Aush	---	Mustard 22870	Sowed Aush (HYV) 31310	54100	200%
18	Blackgram- Mustard- Lentil-Aush(local)	Blackgram 14040	Mustard+Lentil 22870+16992	Aush (local) 25960	79862	300%
19	Planted Amon (local)- Mustard- Boro (HYV)	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Mustard 22870	Boro (HYV) 42930	91750	300%
20	Planted Amon (local)- Mustard - Dhoincha	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Mustard 22870	Dhoincha 9830	58650	300%
21	Sesame (Rabi)- Aush(HYV)	---	Sesame (Rabi)- 20800	Aush (HYV) 31310	52110	200%
22	Sweet Potato- Kaun	---	Sweet Potato 28250	Kaun 19140	47390	200%

Sl. no.	Crop arrangement	Kharif-2	Rabi	Kharif-1	Total	Crop intensity
23	Planted Amon (HYV)- Potato- Maize (Kharif)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Potato 59580	Maize 29325	121405	300%
24	Planted Amon (HYV)- Mustard –Aush(HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Mustard 22870	Aush (HYV) 31310	86680	300%
25	Planted Amon (local)- Mustard –Planted Aush(HYV)	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Mustard 22870	Aush (HYV) 31310	80130	300%
26	Radish-Potato-Jute	Radish 24588	Potato (HYV) 59580	Jute 28700	112868	300%
27	Planted Amon (HYV)- Potato –Aush(HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Potato (HYV) 59580	Aush (HYV) 31310	123390	300%
28	Mustard- Jute	---	Mustard 22870	Jute 28700	51570	200%
29	Potato- Jute	---	Potato (HYV) 59580	Jute 28700	88280	200%
30	Planted Amon (HYV)- Potato(local)- Boro (HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Potato(local)- Boro (HYV) 36700+42930	---	79630	300%
31	Lentil- Jute	---	Lentil 16992	Jute 28700	45692	200%
32	Lentil+Mustard-Jute	---	Mustard+Lentil 16992+22870	Jute 28700	68562	300%
33	Mungbean-Lentil-Jute	Mungbean 15900	Lentil 16992	Jute 28700	61592	300%
34	Planted Amon (local)- Lentil-Jute	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Lentil 16992	Jute 28700	71642	300%
35	Radish-Lentil-Jute	Radish 24588	Lentil 16992	Jute 28700	70280	300%
36	Sowed Amon- Mustard – Sowed Aush	---	Mustard 22870	Sowed Amon+ Aush(local) 22350+25960	71180	300%
37	Sesame – Sowed Aush	---	Sesame 20800	Aush (local) 25960	46760	200%
38	Planted Amon (HYV)- Soyabean-Jute	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Soyabean 17380	Jute 28700	78580	300%
39	Muastard-Sowed Aush- Sowed Amon	---	Mustard 22870	Sowed Amon+ Sowed Aush 25960+22350	71180	300%
40	Mungbean-Wheat-Jute	Mungbean 25900	Wheat 37210	Jute 28700	81810	300%
41	Blackgram- Lentil- Sowed Aush	Blackgram 24040	Lentil 16992	Aush (HYV) 31310	62342	300%
42	Planted Amon (local)- Chickpea- Jute	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Chickpea 15330	Jute 28700	69980	300%
43	Groundnut- Sowed Aush	---	Groundnut 23355	Aush (local) 25960	49305	200%
44	Planted Amon (HYV)- Sweet Potato -Dhoincha	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Sweet Potato 28250	Dhoincha 9830	70580	300%
45	Planted Amon (HYV)- Soyabean- Aush(HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Soyabean 17380	Aush (HYV) 31310	81190	300%
46	Planted Amon (HYV)- Sweet Potato	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Sweet Potato 28250	---	60750	200%
47	Jute- Pepper	---	Pepper 32795	Jute 28700	61495	200%
48	Potato- Pepper	---	Potato 59580	Pepper 32795	92375	200%
49	Onion- Planted Amon	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Onion 45400	---	77900	200%

Sl. no.	Crop arrangement	Kharif-2	Rabi	Kharif-1	Total	Crop intensity
50	Garlic-Planted Amon	Planted Amon 32500	Garlic 51750	---	84250	200%
51	Watermelon- Sowed Amon	---	Water melon 35375	Sowed Amon 22350	57725	200%
Mixed Crop:						
52	Lentil+ Mustard	---	Lentil+ Mustard 16992+ 22870	---	39862	200%
53	Sugarcane+ Potato	---	Sugarcane+ Potato 45500+ 36700	---	82200	200%
54	Sugarcane+ Mustard	---	Sugarcane+ Mustard 45500+ 22870	---	68370	200%
55	Sugarcane+ Lentil	---	Sugarcane+ Lentil 45500+ 16992	---	62492	200%
56	Sugarcane+ Chickpea	---	Sugarcane+ Chickpea45500+ 15330	---	60830	200%
57	Sugarcane+ Soyabean	---	Sugarcane+ Soyabean45500+ 17380	---	62880	200%
58	Sugarcane+ Groundnut	---	Sugarcane+ Groundnut 45500+ 23355	---	68855	200%
59	Sweet Orange + Turmeric	Sweet Orange 39280	---	Turmeric 101100	140380	200%
60	Sapota+ Turmeric	Sapota 30900	---	Turmeric 101100	132000	200%
61	Hog Plum+ Turmeric	Hog plum 28250	---	Turmeric 101100	129350	200%
Relay Cultivation:						
63	Planted Amon+ Mustard	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Mustard 3950	---	29900	200%
64	Planted Amon+ Grasspea	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Grasspea 4750	---	30700	200%
65	Planted Amon+ Lentil	Planted Amon (local) 25950	Lentil 5000	---	30950	200%
Other Crops:						
66	Onion seed- Mungbean- Planted Amon (HYV)	Planted Amon (HYV) 32500	Onion seed 90390	Mungbean 15900	138790	300%
67	Strawberry- Ladies Finger-Indian Spinach	Indian Spinach 24250	Strawberry 145880	Ladies Finger 21640	192770	300%
68	Orange	Orange 59550	---	---	59550	100%
69	Agor	Agor 54255	---	---	54255	100%

Sl. no.	Crop arrangement	Kharif-2	Rabi	Kharif-1	Total	Crop intency
70	Apiculture	---	Apiculture 190000	---	190000	100%
71	Oil Pum	Oil Pum 41150	---	---	41150	100%
72	Gerbera	---	Gerbera 1801830	---	1801830	100%
73	Rose	---	Rose 538020	---	538020	100%
74	Gladiolus	---	Gladiolus 344530	---	344530	100%
75	Tuberose	---	Tuberose 97885	---	97885	100%
76	Marigold	---	Marigold 118340	---	118340	100%
77	Mushroom seed production	Mushroom seed production 1097500	---	---	1097500	100%
78	Mushroom production	Mushroom production 391250	---	---	391250	100%