BRIHANMUMBAI MUNCIPAL CORPORATION

(Mechanical & Electrical Department)

PROJECT INFORMATION MEMORANDUM (PIM)
FOR

MODERNIZATION & DEVELOPMENT OF BRIHANMUMBAI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S DEONAR ABATTOIR WITH ANCILLARY FACILITIES UNDER PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) MODE

Office of:-

Ex. Engr. Mech. (South),
Municipal Workshop,
R. S. Nimkar Marg,
Byculla, Mumbai 400 008.

Prepared by **Checked by**

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Team Leader Consultant M/s. (GTBLLP)	**A.E (M&E) W /shop**	**E.E. Mech. (South)**	**Dy.Ch.Eng.(M&E) City**

Approved by

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Ch.Eng.(M&E)	**GMDA**	**DMC (Special)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) invites interested parties for the modernization and development of the Deonar Abattoir, one of India's largest and most significant slaughterhouse facilities. The proposed modernization aims to transform the existing semi-mechanized setup into a state-of-the-art, hygienic, and environmentally sustainable facility aligned with global standards.

A modern abattoir in Mumbai is essential for ensuring public health, food safety, and the sustainable growth of the meat value chain. With rising urban demand for hygienic and high-quality meat, the modernization of Deonar Abattoir will significantly improve sanitation standards, reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases, and ensure compliance with global food safety regulations.

The facility will incorporate advanced technologies for humane slaughter, efficient waste management, and cold chain infrastructure, thereby enhancing the quality and shelf life of meat products. It will also create formal employment opportunities across the value chain from livestock traders and butchers to transporters and processors while supporting the livelihoods of thousands of stakeholders. Furthermore, by centralizing operations and reducing unregulated slaughtering practices, the modern abattoir will help streamline animal trade, stabilize market prices, and minimize environmental and community impacts such as odor, waste, and traffic congestion.

The project encompasses the development of dedicated units for buffalo, goat/sheep, pig, and poultry slaughtering, along with rendering and effluent treatment facilities. The capacity for each unit has been estimated through a triangulation approach using historic slaughter data, national consumption trends, and primary consumer surveys, with 2035 as the mid-point reference year.

The proposed capacities include 1,100 buffaloes, 10,000 goats/sheep, 500 pigs, and 2,50,000 poultry birds per day. This RFP seeks qualified partners to undertake the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of these facilities under suitable PPP or service contract models, ensuring compliance with animal welfare, food safety, and environmental regulations.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 About Project:

The modernization project aims at catering to the meat demand in the MMR, while also catering to strategic markets such as exports and value-added products. Therefore, modernization aims at bringing in technology and machinery that improves process efficiency and overall throughput of the facility. The project consists of the following six core components:

a) Buffalo slaughtering unit – 550 animals/shift of 8 hours
b) Goat/ sheep slaughtering unit- 5000 animals/shift of 8 hours
c) Pig slaughtering unit- 250 animals/shift of 8 hours
d) Poultry slaughtering unit- 20,000 birds/shift of 8 hours
e) Rendering unit – To be decided
f) Biomethanization plant - To be decided

Modernization will mainly focus on achieving the below-mentioned goals:

a) **Transparency and Efficiency:** Implementing advanced technologies like automated slaughtering lines with traceability mechanism to ensure transparency between sellers and consumers.
b) **Centralization:** Centralizing the slaughtering process to streamline operations and improve management.
c) **Environmental and Social Responsibility:** Addressing environmental issues, religious and social conflicts, and health hazards through modern techniques and better management. Infrastructure Upgrades: Enhancing infrastructure with high-tech IT facilities, improved water supply, roads, electric supply, and waste management systems.
d) **Sustainability:** Incorporating sustainable practices such as “waste to energy” and efficient waste management systems. The estimated capacity based on the demand assessment study is mentioned below. The capacity has been estimated through triangulation approach method. A modern abattoir with the estimated capacity shall be able to produce and deliver safe meat to the public.

The following is an indicative area allocation to the proposed components of the project:

Table 1:Indicative Area Allocation to the Components of the Project

Facility	Indicative Area (Sq.ft)
Buffalo lairage	94,500
Buffalo slaughterline	27500
Chiller (buffalo unit)	16,000
Frozen meat, deboning and cold storage (buffalo	26,000

Facility	Indicative Area (Sq.ft)
unit)	
Fresh packing area (buffalo unit)	15,000
Goat/ sheep lairage	2,50,000
Goat/ sheep slaughter line	50,000
Pig lairage + slaughter line	25,000
Poultry lairage + slaughter line	2,50,000
ETP unit	75,000
Rendering plant	22,500
Additional lairages for goat/ sheep and buffalo (for festival period)	10,85,000
Total	**19,36,500 (44.45 acres)**

2.2 Overview of Core Components

A. Buffalo Unit

The Buffalo Unit is a core component of the Deonar Abattoir modernization project. It will be designed to handle the processing and slaughtering of buffaloes, particularly during peak periods such as the Eid-al-Adha festival, when the influx of animals significantly increases. The proposed capacity of the buffalo unit at the modernized Deonar Abattoir is 1,100 buffaloes per day, with a processing capacity of 550 buffaloes per 8-hour shift. This capacity has been determined through a triangulation approach based on a detailed demand assessment study and consultations with stakeholders.

The project proposes replacing these temporary setups with permanent structures such as multi-level buildings requiring higher upfront investment but offering long-term durability and space efficiency, improving operational efficiency and reducing recurring costs.

The buffalo line will incorporate automated electrical stunners to ensure humane slaughter by quickly rendering animals unconscious, aligning with global animal welfare standards. An overhead rail system will be installed to transport carcasses hygienically between processing stages, minimizing human contact and contamination.

IoT sensors will monitor chilling and freezing conditions in real time, ensuring meat reaches the required core temperature of -18°C for safety and quality. Additionally, deboning machines will be used to produce high-quality boneless cuts with minimal wastage.

B. Goat/Sheep Unit

The Goat/Sheep Unit at Deonar Abattoir shall be designed to handle a high volume of animals, with a proposed capacity of 10,000 animals per day with a processing capacity of 5000 goat/sheep/ 8 hour. It includes a dedicated lairage area of 2,50,000 sq. ft. and a slaughter line of 50,000 sq. ft.

The modernization plan proposes prefabricated multi-level structures for lairage to accommodate peak demand during festivals like Bakri-Eid.

The goat/sheep line will feature group stunning pens using captive bolt or electrical methods to humanely stun multiple animals simultaneously. An automated skinning machine will enhance productivity and hygiene by efficiently removing skin with precision. A waste conveyor system will streamline offal removal, reduce manual labor and improve cleanliness. For improved quality of meat, a freezing tunnel will be introduced to rapidly freeze cuts, preserving their texture, flavor, and nutritional value. These upgrades aim to improve hygiene, efficiency, and compliance with global animal welfare standards.

C. Pig Unit

The Pig Unit is planned with a capacity of 500 pigs per day with a processing capacity of 250 pigs per 8-hour shift. and will include integrated lairage and slaughtering facilities over 25,000 sq. ft.

The pig line will adopt CO_2 stunning technology, a humane method that induces unconsciousness without physical restraint, suitable for high-capacity operations. Scalding and de-hairing machines will ensure effective hair removal, meeting hygiene standards and preventing contamination.

To improve animal welfare and meat quality, cooling misters will be used to reduce heat stress by lowering ambient temperatures, keeping pigs calm and comfortable before slaughter. These features are intended to enhance animal welfare, hygiene, and meat quality.

The unit will be developed and operated by BMC under a service contract model, with no private sector investment, and is expected to serve a niche but essential segment of the meat market.

D. Poultry Unit

The Poultry Unit is planned with a capacity of 2,50,000 birds per day with a processing capacity of 20000 birds/8 hour. Spread over 2,50,000 sq. ft., it will feature automated systems for de-feathering, evisceration, and high-speed chilling tunnels. The unit will be fully automated to ensure consistent product quality, food safety, and operational efficiency. The poultry line will be equipped with automated de-feathering and evisceration systems to handle large volumes efficiently while maintaining hygiene and consistency. High-speed chilling tunnels will rapidly cool carcasses to safe temperatures, preventing bacterial growth and spoilage.

A Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) -based processing system will automate key tasks such as stunning, scalding, and chilling, ensuring precise control over operations and consistently high-quality meat production.

E. Rendering Unit

The Rendering Unit will process Type II slaughter waste such as meat trimmings, offal, and condemned meat. It will use a continuous cooking system to separate fat, solids, and liquids, producing tallow, bone meal, and other by-products. The process includes grinding, cooking, draining, pressing, and odor control systems. Equipped with advanced odor control systems and automated machinery, the unit will minimize environmental impact and supports compliance with pollution control norms.

F. Biomethanization Plant

The Biomethanization Plant proposed for the modernized Deonar Abattoir is a key component of its sustainable waste management strategy. Designed to process Type I biodegradable waste such as rumen contents, dung, agricultural residue, and wastewater from lairage cleaning. Through anaerobic digestion the organic matter will be converted into biogas, a methane-rich renewable fuel.

The process involves four biological stages: hydrolysis, acidogenesis, acetogenesis, and methanogenesis, carried out by specialized anaerobic microorganisms. The resulting biogas, with up to 70% methane content can be used to generate on-site energy for lighting, heating, and other utilities, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and lowering carbon emissions.

The plant will include digesters, a gas holder, and a dissolution tank to regulate moisture and solid content. A shredder will reduce particle size for efficient digestion, and a heat exchanger will maintain optimal temperatures for gas production.

The by-product of this process, nutrient-rich organic manure can be used for landscaping within the facility or distributed for agricultural use. By capturing methane that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere, the biomethanization unit not only mitigates environmental pollution but also contributes to the circular economy, making it an essential feature of a modern, eco-friendly abattoir.

G. Common Facilities

i. Shed for large and small animals
ii. ETP and STP
iii. Electrical Substation
iv. Security cabins
v. Administration building
vi. Guest House
vii. Commercial space
viii. Drainage and sewage
ix. Road
x. Any other infrastructure required for common usage.

2.3 Capacity Requirement and Justification

A triangulation approach has been used to assess the market demand and slaughtering requirements for the modernization of Deonar Abattoir over the next 20 years, with 2035 as the mid-point. It combines three methodologies: the Historic Data Approach, which analyzes slaughter trends from FY01 to FY20 using BMC reports; the Top-Down Approach, which estimates future demand based on national consumption data, demographics, and population growth; and the Bottom-Up Approach, which calculates daily slaughter needs using per capita meat consumption data from both NSSO surveys and primary consumer surveys in Mumbai. These combined insights help determine the proposed slaughtering capacity for modernization.

Based on the triangulation approach outlined in the demand and market assessment, the proposed capacity for each project component at Deonar Abattoir has been carefully estimated to meet future requirements. The buffalo unit is projected to handle 1,100 animals per day, while the goat/sheep unit is designed for 10,000 animals per day, reflecting high demand especially during festival periods. The pig unit will accommodate 500 pigs daily, and the poultry unit is planned for a large-scale capacity of 2,50,000 birds per day, catering to both local and commercial needs. These figures represent the mid-point projections for 2035 and are derived from a combination of historic slaughter data, national consumption trends, and detailed consumer surveys, ensuring a robust and future-ready modernization plan.

Table 2: Proposed Slaughtering Capacity of Deonar Abattoir

Proposed Slaughtering Capacity of Deonar Abattoir		
Animal	**No: of animals/day**	**No: of animals/shift**
Buffalo	1,100	550
Goat/Sheep	10,000	5000
Pig	500	250
Poultry	2,50,000	20000

3. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) MODE

The term “Public–Private Partnership” describes a range of possible relationships among Public and Private Entities in the context of infrastructure and other services.

PPP allows the government to pass operational roles to efficient private sector operators while retaining and improving focus on core public sector responsibilities, such as regulation and supervision. Properly implemented, this approach should result in a lower aggregate cash outlay for the government, and better and cheaper service to the consumer. This should hold true even if the government continues to bear part of the investment or operational cost since government’s cost obligation is likely to be targeted, limited, and structured within a rational overall financing strategy.

The public partners in a PPP are government entities, including ministries, departments, municipalities, or state-owned enterprises. The private partners can be local or international and may include businesses or investors with technical or financial expertise relevant to the project.

Government of India (GoI) has defined a PPP project as “a project based on a contract or concession agreement, between a government or statutory entity on the one side and a private sector company on the other side, for delivering an infrastructure service on payment of user charges” (Department of Economic Affairs - Ministry of Finance, Government of India and ADB, 2006). The term payment of user charges in the definition indicates transfer of revenue risk to the private sector.

A discussion paper published (February 2010) by Department of Economic Affairs proposed to define PPP as “PPP means an arrangement between a government or statutory entity or government owned entity on one side and a private sector entity on the other, for the provision of public assets and/ or related services for public benefit, through investments being made by and/or management undertaken by the private sector entity for a specified time period, where there is a substantial risk sharing with the private sector and the private sector receives performance linked payments that conform (or are benchmarked) to specified, pre-determined and measurable performance standards”.

To summarize, we would define PPP projects as those developed with structured cooperation between public and private parties, where adequate risk is shared with the private player.

4. DEONAR ABATTOIR IN PPP MODE

A. Goat / Sheep Slaughter Services

BOT (Build Operate and Transfer) Project on QCBS (Quality cum Cost Based Selection) Basis

a) The PPP partner will build the facility for 5000 animals/shift of 8 hours (or more).
b) Will provide slaughter and quartering services for locals at rate fixed by BMC and revised every 3 years
c) The entire capex will be undertaken by PPP partner
d) The PPP will share percentage of total revenue (% share will be bidding parameter)
e) Duration of the Concession will be 20 years
f) BMC will undertake quality and quantity monitoring
g) PPP partner can use the facility for its proprietary slaughter (i.e. slaughter of animals bought, slaughtered under its own name) during off hours
h) PPP partner can do value additions to its proprietary slaughter
i) BMC will provide the land
j) Rendering of waste will be done by BMC so all edible waste will have to sold to BMC, responsibility to handle non edible waste shall be entirely with the PPP partner
k) BMC will provide power connection through separate meters and therefore power substation will be BMC's responsibility while cost of power will be the responsibility of the bidder
l) Lairages will be made available to BMC during religious slaughter
m) During peak slaughter seasons, third slaughter for BMC will take precedence over proprietary slaughter
n) During peak slaughter seasons, the facility may be required to remain operational for 24 hours, PPP partner must be able to manage the same
o) Failure to provide slaughter services will lead to penalties the details of which will be mentioned in the detailed RFP
p) The facility will have to remain operational for 300 days in a year, failing which there will be levy of penalties
q) PPP partner will have to maintain traceability along the slaughter process from receiving to delivery
r) Facility will be maintained and operated for all relevant certifications necessary for both domestic as well as export operations
s) PPP Partner may be allowed to operate value addition facilities by adding such units on higher floors if feasible but non-slaughter related activities will not be permitted
t) Retail stores will not be permitted

u) PPP Partner will be required to pay maintenance charges over and above the revenue share for common facilities like roads, treatment facility, gates etc.

v) Selection Criteria: Agency under PPP mode –

i. Technical score out of 100
ii. Those securing at least 70% out of 100 will proceed to financial bid opening
iii. The weightage of technical score will be 70% and financial score will be 30%
iv. Financial score will be calculated out of 30, with the highest revenue share percentage getting 30 and the rest getting a proportionate score
v. 70% of the technical score will be added to the final score
vi. The party with the highest final score will be selected
vii. This process will defined in the final RFP and here the process is only indicative

w) Indicative Eligibility Criteria –

i. Minimum 5 years' experience (aggregate experience since the inception of the firm) in operating similar slaughter line
ii. Existing slaughter capacity from all factory locations put together should be equal to or greater than the required capacity
iii. The entity or its parent entity must disclose any pending litigation with any central or state government or any government owned entity and BMC retains the right to reject the bid if it considers such litigation to be material to the project
iv. Should not have been blacklisted by any central or state government or any government owned entity
v. Should have a positive net worth at the time of bidding
vi. Should not be on RBI's will full defaulter list
vii. Should not have had any legal disputes with BMC in the past 5 years

x) Technical scoring –

i. Project layout and technical plans submitted
ii. No of years of experience
iii. Scale of operations
iv. Excellence awards, if any
v. Certifications valid for existing facilities
vi. Business plan presentation to the evaluation committee
vii. Weightage will be given to entities with presence in Maharashtra.
viii. There will be additional focus for sustainable practices such as Solar power, zero solid waste, minimum water wastage, improved water safety and hygiene and meeting global standards of good manufacturing practices and international certification requirement as ISO etc.

B. Buffalo Slaughter Services

BOT Project on QCBS Basis

a) The PPP partner will build the facility for 550 animals/shift of 8 hours (or more)
b) Will provide slaughter and quartering services for locals at rate fixed by BMC
c) The equipment capex will be undertaken by PPP partner
d) The PPP will share a percentage of total revenue (% share will be bidding parameter AND amount of funds required for civil construction)
e) Duration of the Concession will be 20 years
f) BMC will undertake quality and quantity monitoring
g) PPP partner can use the facility for its proprietary slaughter (i.e. slaughter of animals bought, slaughtered under its own name) during off hours
h) PPP partner can do value additions to its proprietary slaughter
i) BMC will provide the land
j) Rendering of waste will be done by BMC so all edible waste will have to sold to BMC, responsibility to handle non edible waste shall be entirely with the PPP partner
k) BMC will provide power connection with separate meter and therefore power substation will be BMC's responsibility while power cost will be bidder responsibility
l) Lairages will be made available to BMC during religious slaughter
m) During peak slaughter seasons, third slaughter for BMC will take precedence over proprietary slaughter
n) During peak slaughter seasons, the facility may be required to remain operational for 24 hours, PPP partner must be able to manage the same
o) Failure to provide slaughter services will lead to penalties the details of which will be mentioned in the detailed RFP
p) The facility will have to remain operational for 300 days in a year, failing which there will be levy of penalties
q) PPP partner will have to maintain traceability along the slaughter process from receiving to delivery
r) Facility will be maintained and operated for all relevant certifications necessary for both domestic as well as export operations
s) PPP Partner may be allowed to operate value addition facilities by adding such units on higher floors if feasible but non-slaughter related activities will not be permitted
t) Retail stores will not be permitted
u) PPP Partner will be required to pay maintenance charges over and above the revenue share for common facilities like road, drains, gates etc.
v) Selection of PPP Partner Process –

i. Technical score out of 100
ii. Those securing at least 70% out of 100 will proceed to financial bid opening
iii. The weightage of technical score will be 70% and financial score will be 30%

iv. Financial score will be calculated out of 30, with the highest revenue share percentage getting 30 and the rest getting a proportionate score
v. 70% of the technical score will be added to the final score
vi. The party with the highest final score will be selected
vii. This process will defined in the final RFP and here the process is only indicative
viii. There will be weightage for entities with Maharashtra presence

w) Selection eligibility –

i. Minimum 5 years' experience (aggregate experience since the inception of the firm) in operating similar slaughter line
ii. Existing slaughter capacity from all factory locations put together should be equal to or greater than the required capacity
iii. The entity or its parent entity must disclose any pending litigation with any central or state government or any government owned entity and BMC retains the right to reject the bid if it considers such litigation to be material to the project
iv. Should not have been blacklisted by any central or state government or any government owned entity
v. Should have a positive net worth at the time of bidding
vi. Should not be on RBI's will full defaulter list
vii. Should not have had any legal disputes with BMC in the past 5 years

- **Technical scoring:**
  i. Project layout and technical plans submitted
  ii. No of years of experience
  iii. Scale of operations
  iv. Excellence awards, if any
  v. Certifications valid for existing facilities
  vi. Business plan presentation to the evaluation committee
  vii. There will be additional focus for sustainable practices such as Solar power, zero solid waste, minimum water wastage, improved water safety and hygiene and meeting global standards of good manufacturing practices and international certification requirement as ISO etc.

C. Poultry slaughter and processing

BOT Project on QCBS Basis

a) The PPP partner will build the facility for 20,000 birds/shift of 8 hours (or more)
b) Will buy the birds – slaughter / clean / prepare various cuts and sell to local shop keepers
c) The entire capex will be undertaken by PPP partner

d) The PPP will share percentage of total revenue (% share will be bidding parameter)
e) Duration of the Concession will be 20 years
f) BMC will undertake quality and quantity monitoring
g) This facility will be proprietary slaughter only
h) BMC will provide the land and common infrastructure facility
i) Rendering of waste will be done by BMC so all edible waste will have to sold to BMC, responsibility to handle non edible waste shall be entirely with the PPP partner.
j) BMC will provide power connection with a separate meter and therefore power substation will be BMC's responsibility while power cost will the responsibility of the bidder
k) Facility will be maintained and operated for all relevant certifications necessary for both domestic as well as export operations
l) PPP Partner may be allowed to operate value addition facilities by adding such units on higher floors if feasible but non-slaughter related activities will not be permitted
m) Retail stores will not be permitted
n) PPP Partner will be required to pay maintenance charges over and above the revenue share for common facilities such as roads, drains, gates etc
o) For the purpose of calculating revenue share total no of birds entering the compound will be estimated

p) Selection of PPP Partner Process –

i. Technical score out of 100
ii. Those securing at least 70% out of 100 will proceed to financial bid opening
iii. The weightage of technical score will be 70% and financial score will be 30%
iv. Financial score will be calculated out of 30, with the highest revenue share percentage getting 30 and the rest getting a proportionate score
v. 70% of the technical score will be added to the final score
vi. The party with the highest final score will be selected
vii. This process will be defined in the final RFP and here the process is only indicative
viii. Weightage will be given for entities with presence in Maharashtra
ix. There will be additional focus for sustainable practices such as Solar power, zero solid waste, minimum water wastage, improved water safety and hygiene and meeting global standards of good manufacturing practices and international certification requirement as ISO etc.

q) Selection eligibility –

i. Minimum 5 years' experience in operating similar slaughter line (aggregate experience since the inception of the firm)
ii. Existing slaughter capacity from all factory locations put together should be equal to or greater than the required capacity

iii. The entity or its parent entity must disclose any pending litigation with any central or state government or any government owned entity and BMC retains the right to reject the bid if it considers such litigation to be material to the project
    a) Should not have been blacklisted by any central or state government or any government owned entity
    b) Should have a positive net worth at the time of bidding
    c) Should not be on RBI's will full defaulter list
    d) Should not have had any legal disputes with BMC in the past 5 years

r) Technical scoring –

i. Project layout and technical plans submitted
ii. No of years of experience
iii. Scale of operations
iv. Excellence awards, if any
v. Certifications valid for existing facilities
vi. Business plan presentation to the evaluation committee

D. Pig Slaughter Services

Incentivized Service/Management Contract or BOT on QCBS Basis

a) BMC will build the facility for 250 animals/shift of 8 hours (or more)
b) And build all associated infrastructure
c) PPP Player will only operate the facility
d) The Concession will be for 3-5 years
e) PPP partner will be paid a lumpsum for the facility management plus a variable based on no. of animals slaughtered (this combined fee will be bid parameter)
f) There will be detailed Service Level Agreement

E. Common services

Incentivized Service/Management Contract on H1 Basis

a) This facility will be provided by BMC i.e. entire capex will be provided by BMC
b) The operator will be required to provide slaughter services on rates fixed by BMC
c) The operator can do proprietary slaughter
d) The total animals slaughtered will be basis for calculating revenue share
e) Highest revenue share bidder will be selected.

f) Selection process –

- Bidders will be qualified on technical score and eligible bidders will proceed to financial bid and Highest bidder will get the concession

g) Selection eligibility –

i. Minimum 5 years' experience (aggregate experience since the inception of the firm) in operating similar slaughter line
ii. Existing slaughter capacity from all factory locations put together should be equal to or greater than the required capacity
iii. Weightage will be given to facilities with presence in Maharashtra
iv. The entity or its parent entity must disclose any pending litigation with any central or state government or any government owned entity and BMC retains the right to reject the bid if it considers such litigation to be material to the project
v. Should not have been blacklisted by any central or state government or any government owned entity
vi. Should have a positive net worth at the time of bidding
vii. Should not be on RBI's will full defaulter list
viii. Should not have had any legal disputes with BMC in the past 5 years

5. SCHEDULE

Schedule	Task/ Activities
19-Jul-25	Publication of Project Information Memorandum (PIM)
23-Jul-25 (2:00 PM IST)	Stakeholders Consultation Meeting 1 (Hybrid) **Venue: Deonar Abattoir,** Plot No.1, Govandi Road, Govandi West, Samrat Ashok Nagar, Shivaji Nagar, Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400043 *Note: Meeting link will be provided to agencies based on their request via email at ae02mechsouth.me@mcgm.gov.in and swarup.tarkase@in.gt.com*
28-Jul-25 (2:00 PM IST)	Stakeholders Consultation Meeting 2 (In-person) **Venue: Deonar Abattoir,** Plot No.1, Govandi Road, Govandi West, Samrat Ashok Nagar, Shivaji Nagar, Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400043
30-Jul-25 (4:00 PM IST)	Last date of submission of required information from interested parties in prescribed format

6. FORMAT - INFORMATIONREQUIRED FROM INTERESTED PARTIES

S.No.	Particulars	Details	
1	Name of Agency		
2	Complete Address		
3	Name, designation and contact details of authorized person including email id and mobile/ telephone no.		
4	Details of Incorporation/ Registration		
5	GST Certificate of Agency (Please Attach copy)		
6	PAN Card of Agency (Please Attach copy)		
7	Profile of the Agency including – a) Details and no. of years of business operations b) Scale of operations c) Notable achievements d) Comments on Future on expansion (Please Attach copy of brochure cum profile)		
8	Turnover of the Agency (In Crore)	2021-22	
		2022-23	
		2023-24	
		2024-25 (provisional, if applicable)	
9	Please mention your interest for *(which animal slaughter line)*		
10	Any suggestion over – 1. Proposed eligibility criteria 2. Proposed selection process		
11	Any query(s) regarding the project		