



AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report

Sample edition

Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Blood Bag

Installed capacity 4,100 bags per day

Sector Medical devices

Total project cost ₹579.23 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

Project at a glance

Blood Bag
4,100 bags per day

Product	Blood Bag	Sector	Medical devices
Installed capacity	4,100 bags per day	Annual capacity	12,30,000 bags per year
Selling price (ex-GST)	₹106 per bag	Working days	300 a year
Manpower	47 people	Plant and machinery	₹240.42 lakh
Total project cost	₹579.23 lakh	Promoter's contribution	₹144.81 lakh (25%)
Term loan	₹434.42 lakh (75%)	Cash credit limit	₹135.98 lakh
Revenue, Year 3	₹912.66 lakh at 70%	Net profit, Year 3	₹127.87 lakh
Return on investment	22.1% a year	Break-even, Year 3	41.0% of capacity
Average DSCR	1.82	Payback period	3.6 years

This is an illustrative sample. Its figures are generated from industry-typical ratios to show the format and depth of an NPCS project report. They are not taken from any NPCS report or any real project, and should not be used for investment or lending decisions.

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1 Introduction

This sample report sets out the techno-economic case for a unit making blood bag. The model plant has an installed capacity of 4,100 bags per day, which works out to 12,30,000 bags per year over 300 working days. Its applications range from whole blood collection at blood centres to voluntary blood donation camps.

The projections cover the first five years of operation, starting FY 2027-28. By Year 3 the plant runs at 70% of capacity, with revenue of ₹912.66 lakh and a net profit of ₹127.87 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

Demand for the product comes mainly from the following uses:

- Whole blood collection at blood centres
- Separation of red cells, plasma and platelets
- Storage and transfusion of blood components
- Voluntary blood donation camps

3 Market potential

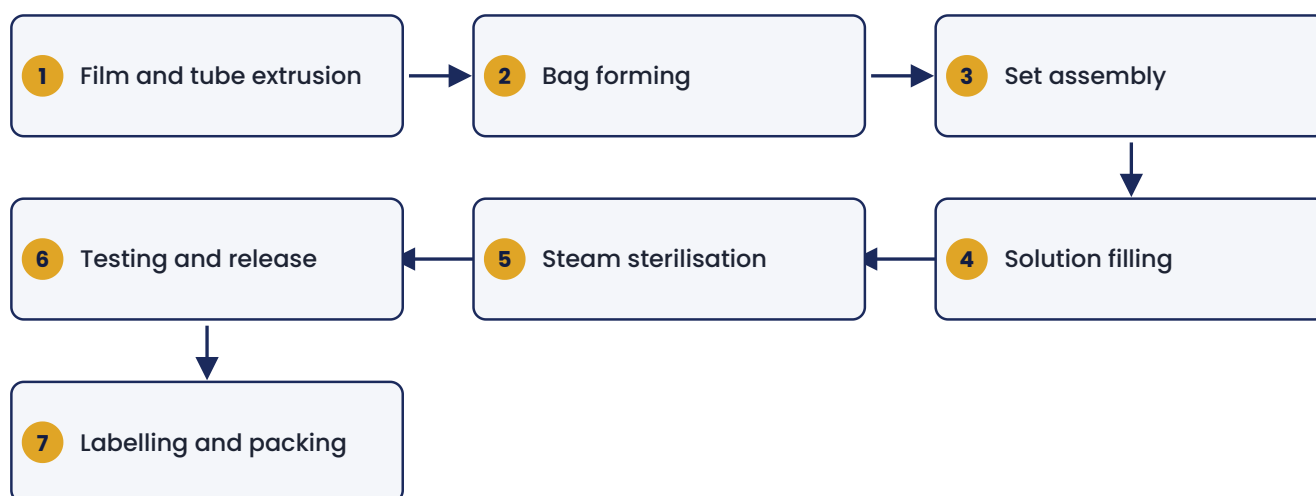
Blood bags are bought by licensed blood centres in government and private hospitals, standalone blood banks and donation camps, and demand shifts towards triple and quadruple bags as more centres separate whole blood into components. Much of the volume moves through government tenders and rate contracts, so a new unit competes on its licence, consistent quality and price. Approved Indian makers also supply export markets.

The usual customers for a unit of this kind are government hospital blood centres, private and charitable blood banks, state health department tenders, hospital chains and medical colleges, distributors of blood bank consumables, and export buyers.

Because demand and competition vary from one district to the next, the market section of a full report is prepared for the promoter's chosen location, with a list of existing manufacturers.

4 Manufacturing process

The plant converts raw materials into finished blood bag in seven steps, shown in the flow chart and described below.



Process flow for blood bag

- 1 Film and tube extrusion.** Medical grade PVC compound is extruded into clear film and tubing in a controlled area.
- 2 Bag forming.** Film is cut and sealed into bag shape with its ports by high frequency welding dies.
- 3 Set assembly.** Tubing, donor needle, clamps and satellite bags are joined by solvent bonding to make single, double, triple or quadruple sets.
- 4 Solution filling.** CPDA-1 or CPD anticoagulant is filled into the primary bag and SAGM into the red cell bag inside the cleanroom.
- 5 Steam sterilisation.** Sealed sets are sterilised in a moist heat autoclave because gas or radiation would affect the solutions.
- 6 Testing and release.** Each batch is held in quarantine and tested for leaks, sterility, pyrogens and solution content before release.
- 7 Labelling and packing.** Bags are labelled with batch and expiry details, overwrapped and packed in cartons.

5 Raw materials

The main raw materials are medical grade PVC compound with DEHP plasticiser; blood collection needles; anticoagulant and additive solution chemicals; ports, clamps and moulded components; and printed bag labels. In Year 3, at 70% utilisation, raw materials cost ₹358.39 lakh, about 39.3% of sales. The table shows how this cost splits between materials.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Medical grade PVC compound with DEHP plasticiser	45.0%	161.28
Blood collection needles	20.0%	71.68
Anticoagulant and additive solution chemicals	16.0%	57.34
Ports, clamps and moulded components	13.0%	46.59
Printed bag labels	6.0%	21.50
Total raw materials	100.0%	358.39

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery for the model unit is estimated at ₹240.42 lakh, before the contingency allowance. The high frequency welding machines with dies is the largest single item. A full NPCS report adds specifications and supplier names for each machine.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
PVC film extrusion line	43.28
Medical tubing extrusion line	24.04
High frequency welding machines with dies	48.08
Cleanroom with HVAC and air handling units	43.28
Solution preparation and filling system	19.23
Steam sterilisation autoclave	28.85
Quality control and microbiology laboratory	21.64
Purified water and water for injection plant	12.02
Total plant and machinery	240.42

7 Land, building and utilities

Land and site development is taken at ₹38.76 lakh and building and civil works at ₹178.42 lakh. Other fixed assets, including electrification, furniture, testing equipment and power backup, add ₹42.34 lakh. Land rates vary widely by location, so these are the figures most likely to change in a real project.

Utilities in Year 3 cost ₹34.66 lakh for power and fuel, or 3.8% of sales. The plant also needs a reliable water supply for cleaning and domestic use, and for the process where required.

8 Manpower

The unit employs 47 people. Wages and salaries come to ₹100.50 lakh in Year 1 and are assumed to rise by 5% a year.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	7	30,500	25.62
Skilled workers and operators	16	19,500	37.44
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	24	13,000	37.44
Total (Year 1)	47		100.50

9 Licences and approvals

A unit of this kind typically needs the following registrations and approvals. Requirements vary by state and by the exact product, so confirm them with the local authorities before applying.

- Udyam (MSME) registration
- GST registration
- Consent to establish and consent to operate from the State Pollution Control Board
- Factory licence or registration under the applicable labour law, where the workforce threshold applies
- Fire safety NOC, where required
- Trade licence from the local body
- Medical device manufacturing licence from CDSCO under the Medical Devices Rules 2017
- ISO 13485 quality management system certification
- Conformity to IS 15102 and ISO 3826 for blood bags

10 Project cost and means of finance

Project cost is estimated at ₹579.23 lakh, including fixed assets of ₹520.88 lakh and margin money for working capital of ₹45.33 lakh.

Cost of project	₹ lakh
Land and site development	38.76
Building and civil works	178.42
Plant and machinery	240.42
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	42.34
Contingencies	20.94
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	13.02
Margin money for working capital	45.33
Total cost of project	579.23

Means of finance

Funding follows a 75:25 split between bank loan and promoter's contribution, with a term loan of ₹434.42 lakh and promoter funds of ₹144.81 lakh. The bank also provides a cash credit limit of ₹135.98 lakh for working capital.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	144.81
Term loan from bank (75%)	434.42
Total means of finance	579.23
<i>Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)</i>	<i>135.98</i>

11 Working capital

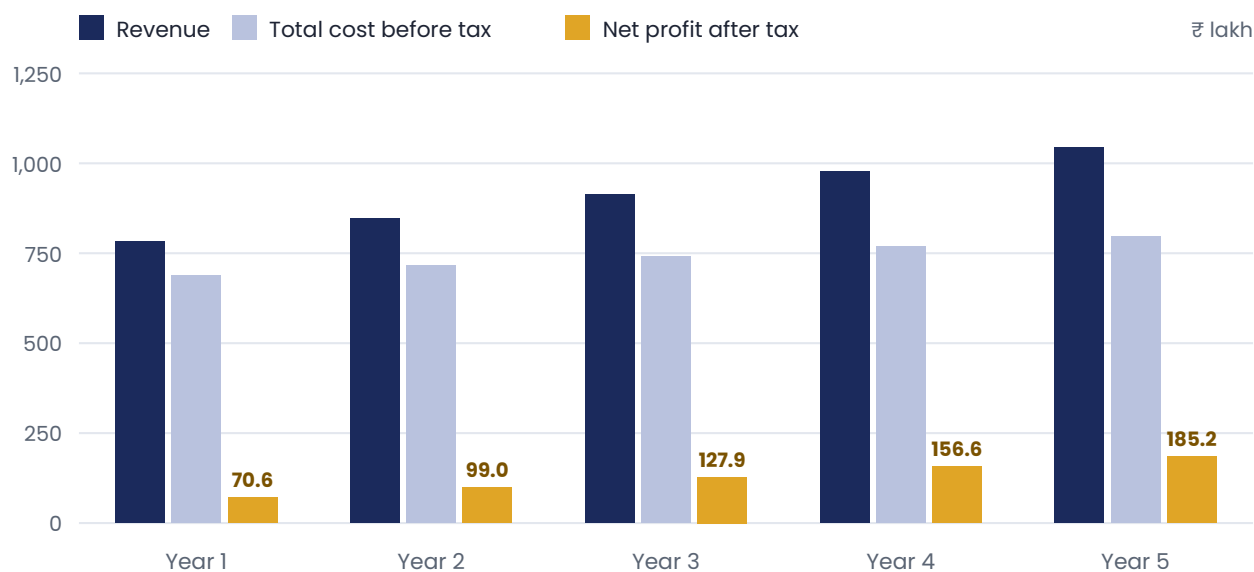
Working capital is worked out from holding periods: 45 days of raw material, 30 days of finished goods and 60 days of credit to customers, less 30 days of credit from suppliers. In Year 1 the requirement is ₹181.31 lakh. The bank funds ₹135.98 lakh through cash credit and the promoter's margin covers ₹45.33 lakh.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Raw material stock (45 days)	37.87	41.03	44.19	47.34	50.50
Work in progress (3 days)	3.60	3.87	4.14	4.42	4.70
Finished goods (30 days)	40.91	44.02	47.15	50.30	53.48
Trade receivables (60 days)	128.59	139.31	150.03	160.74	171.46
Total current assets	210.97	228.23	245.51	262.80	280.14
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	29.66	32.13	34.60	37.07	39.54
Working capital requirement	181.31	196.10	210.91	225.73	240.60

12 Projected profitability

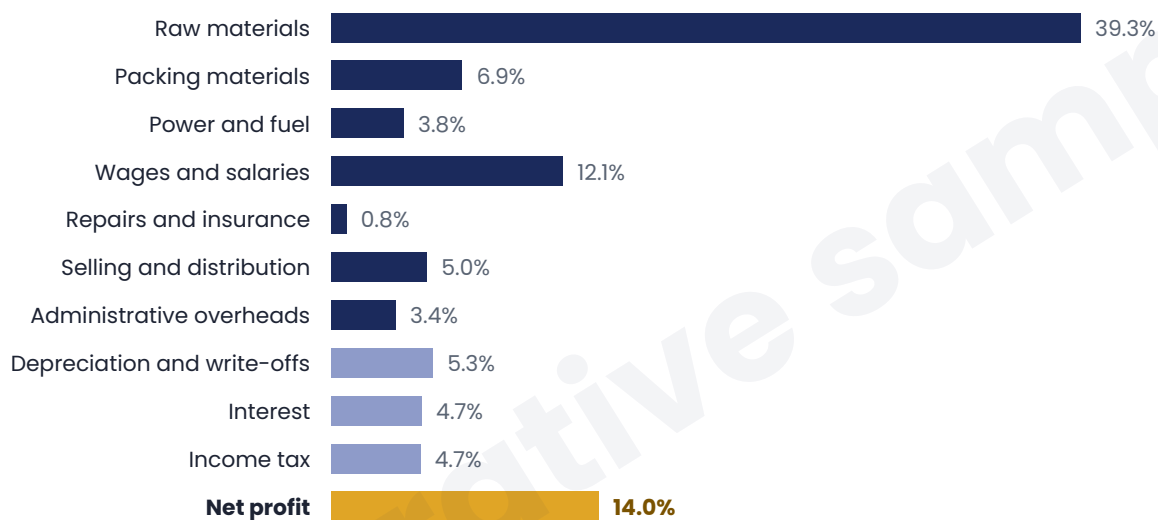
As utilisation climbs from 60% to 80%, sales increase from ₹782.28 lakh to ₹1,043.04 lakh. Operating profit in Year 3 is ₹262.34 lakh, a margin of 28.7%, and net profit after tax grows from ₹70.57 lakh in Year 1 to ₹185.22 lakh in Year 5.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
Revenue from operations	782.28	847.47	912.66	977.85	1,043.04
Raw materials consumed	307.19	332.79	358.39	383.99	409.59
Packing materials	53.63	58.10	62.57	67.04	71.51
Power and fuel	29.71	32.19	34.66	37.14	39.61
Wages and salaries	100.50	105.52	110.80	116.34	122.16
Repairs and maintenance	4.81	5.05	5.30	5.57	5.84
Insurance	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Cost of production	497.77	535.58	573.65	612.01	650.64
Gross profit	284.51	311.89	339.01	365.84	392.40
Selling and distribution expenses	39.29	42.57	45.84	49.12	52.39
Administrative overheads	27.97	29.36	30.83	32.37	33.99
Operating profit (EBITDA)	217.25	239.96	262.34	284.35	306.02
Depreciation	60.83	52.86	45.97	40.00	34.84
Preliminary expenses written off	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.62
Interest on term loan	44.77	37.57	28.32	18.05	6.64
Interest on cash credit	14.96	14.96	14.96	14.96	14.96
Profit before tax	94.09	131.97	170.49	208.74	246.96
Income tax	23.52	32.99	42.62	52.18	61.74
Profit after tax	70.57	98.98	127.87	156.56	185.22



Revenue, total cost before tax and net profit after tax, ₹ lakh

Where each rupee of sales goes in Year 3



Each cost head as a percentage of Year 3 sales

13 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement sets out the sources and uses of funds year by year. The unit stays cash positive throughout and closes Year 5 with a cash balance of ₹393.01 lakh after meeting the loan repayments due.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Sources of funds					
Promoter's contribution	144.81	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	434.42	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	135.98	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	70.57	98.98	127.87	156.56	185.22
Depreciation	60.83	52.86	45.97	40.00	34.84
Preliminary expenses written off	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.62
Increase in trade creditors	29.66	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
Total sources	878.87	156.91	178.91	201.63	225.15
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	520.88	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	13.02	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	82.38	6.54	6.56	6.58	6.62
Increase in trade receivables	128.59	10.72	10.72	10.71	10.72
Repayment of term loan	38.81	83.97	93.23	103.50	114.91
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	783.68	101.23	110.51	120.79	132.25
Net cash flow	95.19	55.68	68.40	80.84	92.90
Opening cash balance	–	95.19	150.87	219.27	300.11
Closing cash balance	95.19	150.87	219.27	300.11	393.01

14 Projected balance sheet

Over the projection, retained profits build the promoter's net worth from ₹204.96 lakh to ₹784.01 lakh, and the term loan reduces from ₹395.61 lakh to nil as it is repaid.

As at year end (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Liabilities					
Promoter's capital	144.81	144.81	144.81	144.81	144.81
Reserves and surplus	70.57	169.55	297.42	453.98	639.20
Term loan	395.61	311.64	218.41	114.91	–
Cash credit from bank	135.98	135.98	135.98	135.98	135.98
Trade creditors	29.66	32.13	34.60	37.07	39.54
Total liabilities	776.63	794.11	831.22	886.75	959.53
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	520.88	520.88	520.88	520.88	520.88
Less: accumulated depreciation	(60.83)	(113.69)	(159.66)	(199.66)	(234.50)
Net fixed assets	460.05	407.19	361.22	321.22	286.38
Preliminary expenses not written off	10.42	7.82	5.22	2.62	–
Inventories	82.38	88.92	95.48	102.06	108.68
Trade receivables	128.59	139.31	150.03	160.74	171.46
Cash and bank balance	95.19	150.87	219.27	300.11	393.01
Total assets	776.63	794.11	831.22	886.75	959.53

15 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on the written-down value method at Income Tax Act rates: 10% on building, 15% on plant and machinery and 10% on other fixed assets. Land is not depreciated, and preliminary expenses are written off over five years.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Building and civil works (cost ₹187.34 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	187.34	168.61	151.75	136.57	122.91
Depreciation	18.73	16.86	15.18	13.66	12.29
Closing written-down value	168.61	151.75	136.57	122.91	110.62
Plant and machinery (cost ₹252.44 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	252.44	214.57	182.38	155.02	131.77
Depreciation	37.87	32.19	27.36	23.25	19.77
Closing written-down value	214.57	182.38	155.02	131.77	112.00
Other fixed assets (cost ₹42.34 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	42.34	38.11	34.30	30.87	27.78
Depreciation	4.23	3.81	3.43	3.09	2.78
Closing written-down value	38.11	34.30	30.87	27.78	25.00
Total depreciation	60.83	52.86	45.97	40.00	34.84
Preliminary expenses written off	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.62

16 Term loan repayment

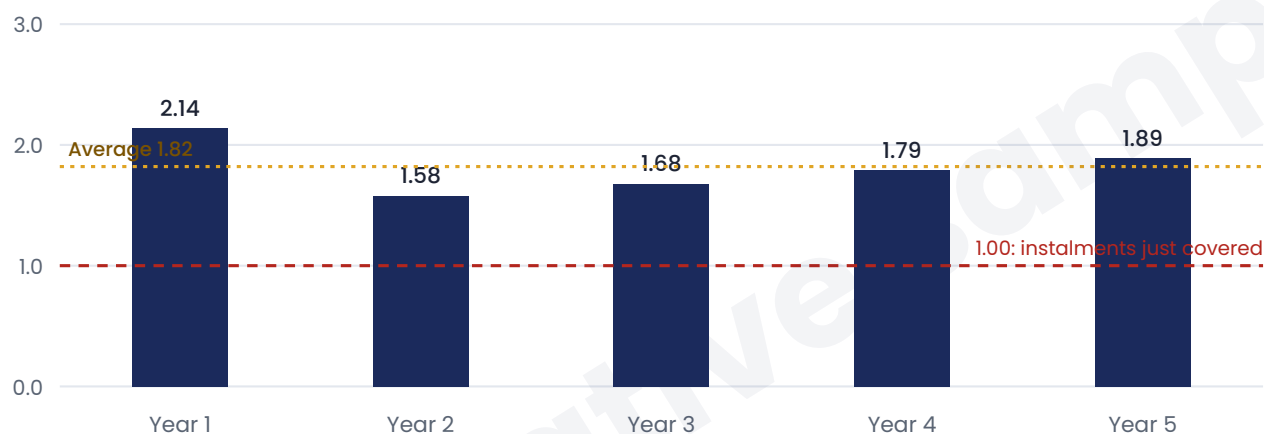
Repayment of the ₹434.42 lakh term loan starts after a moratorium of 6 months, during which interest at 10.5% is serviced. The loan is then cleared in 54 EMIs of ₹10,12,902 each, and the annexure gives the monthly schedule.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	434.42	395.61	311.64	218.41	114.91
Interest	44.77	37.57	28.32	18.05	6.64
Principal repaid	38.81	83.97	93.23	103.50	114.91
Closing balance	395.61	311.64	218.41	114.91	—

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 1.82 over the repayment years, with a low of 1.58 in Year 2. A DSCR above 1 means the unit earns enough to meet its loan instalments, and the model keeps a margin above that in every year.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Net profit after tax	70.57	98.98	127.87	156.56	185.22
Depreciation and write-offs	63.43	55.46	48.57	42.60	37.46
Interest on term loan	44.77	37.57	28.32	18.05	6.64
Total available for debt service (A)	178.77	192.01	204.76	217.21	229.32
Principal repayment	38.81	83.97	93.23	103.50	114.91
Interest on term loan	44.77	37.57	28.32	18.05	6.64
Total debt service (B)	83.58	121.54	121.55	121.55	121.55
DSCR (A / B)	2.14	1.58	1.68	1.79	1.89

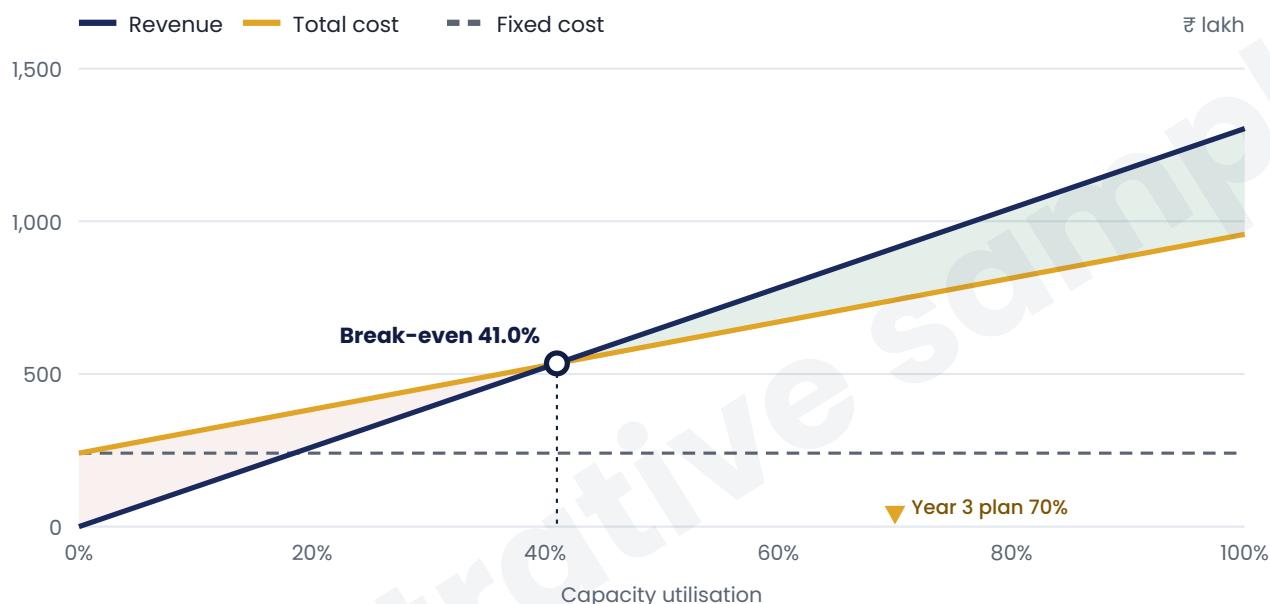


DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

18 Break-even analysis

At Year 3 levels the unit breaks even at 41% of installed capacity, against planned utilisation of 70%. On a cash basis, leaving out depreciation and write-offs, break-even falls to 32.7%.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Revenue from operations	782.28	847.47	912.66	977.85	1,043.04
Variable costs	429.82	465.65	501.46	537.29	573.10
Contribution	352.46	381.82	411.20	440.56	469.94
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	258.37	249.85	240.71	231.82	222.98
Break-even as % of installed capacity	44.0	42.5	41.0	39.5	38.0
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	33.2	33.1	32.7	32.2	31.6
Break-even sales	573.45	554.56	534.26	514.54	494.91



Break-even chart at Year 3 prices and costs, scaled to full capacity. Shaded areas show the loss zone (left) and profit zone (right).

19 Financial ratios

Liquidity and leverage improve over the projection. The current ratio stays at or above 1.85, while debt-equity drops from 1.93 to zero as the term loan is repaid.

Ratio	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Current ratio	1.85	2.26	2.72	3.25	3.84
Quick ratio	1.35	1.73	2.16	2.66	3.22
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	1.93	1.02	0.50	0.19	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	2.74	1.57	0.89	0.48	0.22
Interest coverage ratio	2.58	3.51	4.94	7.32	12.43
DSCR	2.14	1.58	1.68	1.79	1.89
Gross profit margin (%)	36.4	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.6
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.3
Net profit margin (%)	9.0	11.7	14.0	16.0	17.8
Return on capital employed (%)	20.9	24.5	27.0	28.5	29.2
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	44.0	42.5	41.0	39.5	38.0

20 Key assumptions

- Commercial production starts in April 2027, and all assets are in use from the first year.
- Capacity utilisation of 60% in Year 1, rising to 80% by Year 5, over 300 working days a year.
- Selling price of ₹106 per bag, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 39.3% of sales, packing materials at 6.9%, power and fuel at 3.8%, and selling and distribution at 5%.
- Wages and salaries rise by 5% a year; repairs and administrative overheads rise by 5% a year.
- Working capital based on 45 days of raw material, 3 days of work in progress, 30 days of finished goods and 60 days of receivables, less 30 days of creditors.
- Term loan at 10.5% interest with a 6-month moratorium and 54 monthly instalments; cash credit at 11% on 75% of the working capital requirement.
- Depreciation on the written-down value method at Income Tax Act rates; income tax at a flat 25% of profit for simplicity.
- Contingency of 5% on building and machinery; preliminary and pre-operative expenses written off over five years.
- All amounts in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise, excluding GST.

21 Conclusion

In summary, the sample project needs ₹579.23 lakh, breaks even at 41% of capacity in Year 3 and repays its term loan from its own cash flow, with a payback period of about 3.6 years. A report for an actual project replaces these representative figures with local land and building costs, machinery quotations and a market survey for the chosen location.

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This document is a computer-generated illustrative sample. The capacity, prices, costs and projections are representative assumptions for a typical small-scale unit and are not based on any specific project, location or quotation. Statutory requirements change and vary by state. Niir Project Consultancy Services accepts no liability for decisions taken on the basis of this sample.

A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Term loan of ₹434.42 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	434.42	3.80	–	3.80	434.42
2	May 2027	434.42	3.80	–	3.80	434.42
3	Jun 2027	434.42	3.80	–	3.80	434.42
4	Jul 2027	434.42	3.80	–	3.80	434.42
5	Aug 2027	434.42	3.80	–	3.80	434.42
6	Sep 2027	434.42	3.80	–	3.80	434.42
7	Oct 2027	434.42	3.80	6.33	10.13	428.09
8	Nov 2027	428.09	3.75	6.38	10.13	421.71
9	Dec 2027	421.71	3.69	6.44	10.13	415.27
10	Jan 2028	415.27	3.63	6.50	10.13	408.77
11	Feb 2028	408.77	3.58	6.55	10.13	402.22
12	Mar 2028	402.22	3.52	6.61	10.13	395.61
13	Apr 2028	395.61	3.46	6.67	10.13	388.95
14	May 2028	388.95	3.40	6.73	10.13	382.22
15	Jun 2028	382.22	3.34	6.78	10.13	375.43
16	Jul 2028	375.43	3.29	6.84	10.13	368.59
17	Aug 2028	368.59	3.23	6.90	10.13	361.69
18	Sep 2028	361.69	3.16	6.96	10.13	354.72
19	Oct 2028	354.72	3.10	7.03	10.13	347.70
20	Nov 2028	347.70	3.04	7.09	10.13	340.61
21	Dec 2028	340.61	2.98	7.15	10.13	333.46
22	Jan 2029	333.46	2.92	7.21	10.13	326.25
23	Feb 2029	326.25	2.85	7.27	10.13	318.98
24	Mar 2029	318.98	2.79	7.34	10.13	311.64
25	Apr 2029	311.64	2.73	7.40	10.13	304.24
26	May 2029	304.24	2.66	7.47	10.13	296.77
27	Jun 2029	296.77	2.60	7.53	10.13	289.24
28	Jul 2029	289.24	2.53	7.60	10.13	281.64
29	Aug 2029	281.64	2.46	7.66	10.13	273.97
30	Sep 2029	273.97	2.40	7.73	10.13	266.24
31	Oct 2029	266.24	2.33	7.80	10.13	258.44
32	Nov 2029	258.44	2.26	7.87	10.13	250.58
33	Dec 2029	250.58	2.19	7.94	10.13	242.64
34	Jan 2030	242.64	2.12	8.01	10.13	234.63
35	Feb 2030	234.63	2.05	8.08	10.13	226.56
36	Mar 2030	226.56	1.98	8.15	10.13	218.41
37	Apr 2030	218.41	1.91	8.22	10.13	210.19
38	May 2030	210.19	1.84	8.29	10.13	201.90
39	Jun 2030	201.90	1.77	8.36	10.13	193.54

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	193.54	1.69	8.44	10.13	185.10
41	Aug 2030	185.10	1.62	8.51	10.13	176.60
42	Sep 2030	176.60	1.55	8.58	10.13	168.01
43	Oct 2030	168.01	1.47	8.66	10.13	159.35
44	Nov 2030	159.35	1.39	8.73	10.13	150.62
45	Dec 2030	150.62	1.32	8.81	10.13	141.81
46	Jan 2031	141.81	1.24	8.89	10.13	132.92
47	Feb 2031	132.92	1.16	8.97	10.13	123.95
48	Mar 2031	123.95	1.08	9.04	10.13	114.91
49	Apr 2031	114.91	1.01	9.12	10.13	105.78
50	May 2031	105.78	0.93	9.20	10.13	96.58
51	Jun 2031	96.58	0.85	9.28	10.13	87.30
52	Jul 2031	87.30	0.76	9.37	10.13	77.93
53	Aug 2031	77.93	0.68	9.45	10.13	68.49
54	Sep 2031	68.49	0.60	9.53	10.13	58.96
55	Oct 2031	58.96	0.52	9.61	10.13	49.34
56	Nov 2031	49.34	0.43	9.70	10.13	39.65
57	Dec 2031	39.65	0.35	9.78	10.13	29.86
58	Jan 2032	29.86	0.26	9.87	10.13	20.00
59	Feb 2032	20.00	0.17	9.95	10.13	10.04
60	Mar 2032	10.04	0.09	10.04	10.13	–