



AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report

Sample edition

Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Egg Powder

Installed capacity 630 kg per day

Sector Meat and seafood processing

Total project cost ₹414.45 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

Project at a glance

Egg Powder
630 kg per day

Product	Egg Powder	Sector	Meat and seafood processing
Installed capacity	630 kg per day	Annual capacity	2,07,900 kg per year
Selling price (ex-GST)	₹731 per kg	Working days	330 a year
Manpower	36 people	Plant and machinery	₹185.12 lakh
Total project cost	₹414.45 lakh	Promoter's contribution	₹103.61 lakh (25%)
Term loan	₹310.84 lakh (75%)	Cash credit limit	₹69.02 lakh
Revenue, Year 3	₹1,063.82 lakh at 70%	Net profit, Year 3	₹58.45 lakh
Return on investment	14.1% a year	Break-even, Year 3	49.6% of capacity
Average DSCR	1.42	Payback period	4.5 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 egg powder. The model plant has an installed capacity of 630 kg per day, which works out to 2,07,900 kg per year over 330 working days. Its applications range from biscuit, cake and bakery products to export to food ingredient buyers.

The sections that follow show how such a unit would be costed and financed, and how its profit, cash flow and loan repayment would look over the first five years. At 70% capacity utilisation in Year 3, the model unit earns revenue of ₹1,063.82 lakh and a net profit of ₹58.45 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

The product is bought for these main uses:

- Biscuit, cake and bakery products
- Pasta, noodles and ready mixes
- Mayonnaise, sauces and dressings
- Confectionery and ice cream
- Export to food ingredient buyers

3 Market potential

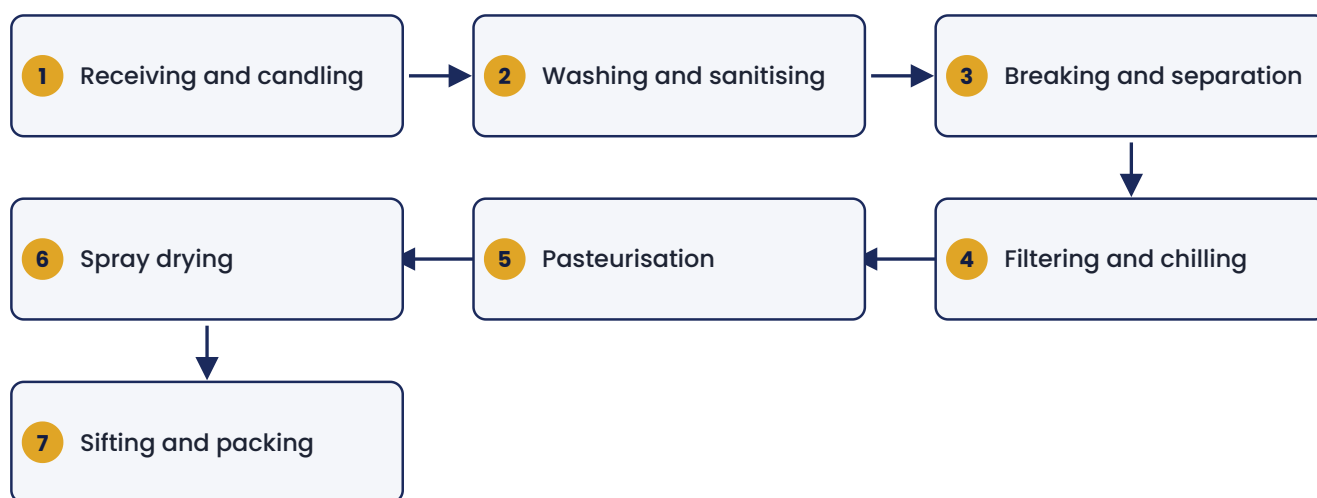
Demand for egg powder comes mainly from biscuit, bakery, pasta and ready-mix makers who want a pasteurised egg ingredient that keeps for months without cold storage. A large share of Indian output is exported, which needs plant approval from the Export Inspection Agency. A new unit competes on an assured supply of eggs at farm-gate prices close to layer farm clusters, and on consistent solubility and microbiological quality.

Typical buyers include biscuit and bakery manufacturers; pasta, noodle and ready-mix makers; mayonnaise and sauce makers; confectionery and ice cream makers; food ingredient distributors; and egg product importers abroad.

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

Production of egg powder follows seven main steps, from receiving and candling to sifting and packing. The flow chart shows how material moves through the plant.



Process flow for egg powder

- 1 Receiving and candling.** Eggs from layer farms are graded and candled over a light to remove cracked, dirty or blood-spot eggs.
- 2 Washing and sanitising.** Eggs are washed in warm water and sanitised so shell dirt does not enter the liquid egg.
- 3 Breaking and separation.** An automatic breaker cracks the eggs and collects whole egg liquid or separates yolk and white.
- 4 Filtering and chilling.** The liquid is filtered to remove shell bits and membranes and chilled to about 4 degrees C in jacketed tanks.
- 5 Pasteurisation.** A plate pasteuriser heats the liquid to about 60 to 65 degrees C for a few minutes to kill Salmonella without setting the protein.
- 6 Spray drying.** The liquid is atomised into hot air at about 160 to 180 degrees C and dries to a powder with not more than 5 percent moisture.
- 7 Sifting and packing.** The cooled powder is sifted, tested for moisture and microbes and packed in nitrogen-flushed lined bags.

5 Raw materials

The main raw materials are fresh hen eggs, glucose oxidase enzyme and food grade anti-caking agent. In Year 3, at 70% utilisation, raw materials cost ₹639.93 lakh, about 60.2% of sales. The table shows how this cost splits between materials.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Fresh hen eggs	97.0%	620.73
Glucose oxidase enzyme	2.0%	12.80
Food grade anti-caking agent	1.0%	6.40
Total raw materials	100.0%	639.93

6 Plant and machinery

The machinery list below covers the main production equipment, costed at ₹185.12 lakh in total. Prices are indicative. A full report gives specifications and supplier names, and a bank-format DPR uses the quotations you obtain.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Egg washing and candling machine	14.81
Automatic egg breaking and separating machine	29.62
Liquid egg filters and jacketed chilling tanks	14.81
Plate pasteuriser with holding tube	18.51
Homogeniser	9.26
Spray dryer with hot air generator	64.79
Steam boiler	11.11
Cold room for shell eggs	9.25
Powder sifter and nitrogen flush packing machine	12.96
Total plant and machinery	185.12

7 Land, building and utilities

Land and site development is taken at ₹30.42 lakh and building and civil works at ₹114.03 lakh. Other fixed assets, including electrification, furniture, testing equipment and power backup, add ₹37.36 lakh. Land rates vary widely by location, so these are the figures most likely to change in a real project.

Power and fuel cost ₹44.77 lakh in Year 3, about 4.2% of sales. Water is needed for cleaning, domestic use and, where the process calls for it, production.

8 Manpower

The unit employs 36 people. Wages and salaries come to ₹72.18 lakh in Year 1 and are assumed to rise by 5% a year.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	5	29,000	17.40
Skilled workers and operators	13	18,500	28.86
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	18	12,000	25.92
Total (Year 1)	36		72.18

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
- FSSAI State or Central manufacturing licence, by capacity and turnover
- Export Inspection Agency approval of the plant for egg product exports

10 Project cost and means of finance

Setting up the unit costs ₹414.45 lakh in all, of which plant and machinery is ₹185.12 lakh. The estimate includes a 5% contingency on building and machinery, pre-operative expenses and the margin money needed to start working capital.

Cost of project	₹ lakh
Land and site development	30.42
Building and civil works	114.03
Plant and machinery	185.12
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	37.36
Contingencies	14.96
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	9.55
Margin money for working capital	23.01
Total cost of project	414.45

Means of finance

The promoter contributes ₹103.61 lakh (25% of project cost) and a term loan funds the remaining ₹310.84 lakh. Working capital is supported by a cash credit limit of ₹69.02 lakh.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	103.61
Term loan from bank (75%)	310.84
Total means of finance	414.45
<i>Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)</i>	<i>69.02</i>

11 Working capital

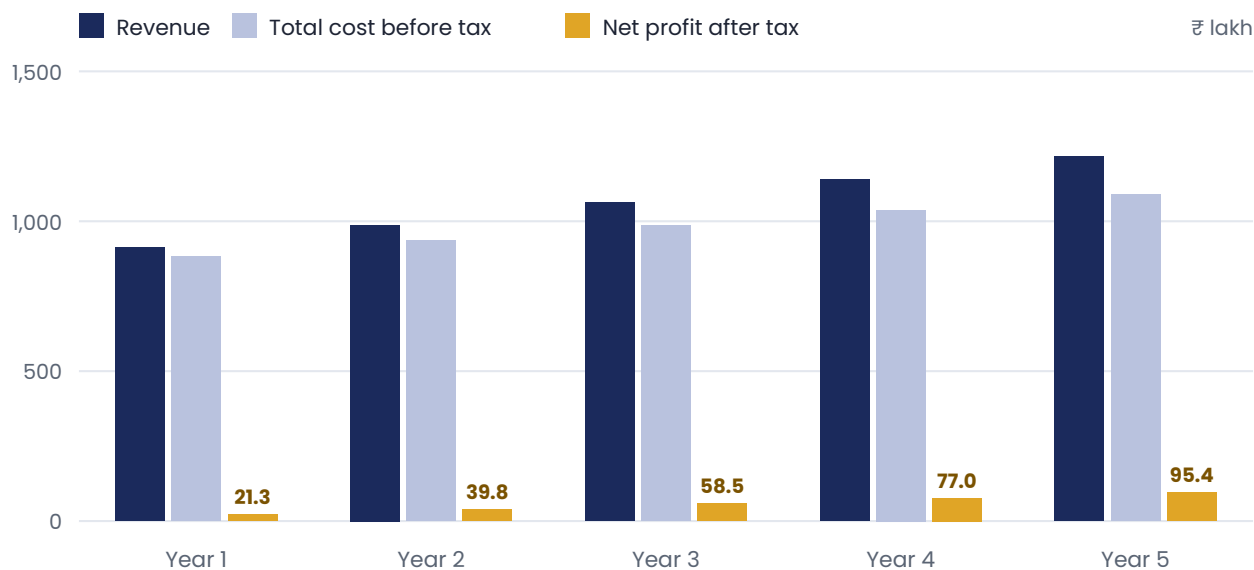
Working capital is worked out from holding periods: 7 days of raw material, 15 days of finished goods and 30 days of credit to customers, less 15 days of credit from suppliers. In Year 1 the requirement is ₹92.03 lakh. The bank funds ₹69.02 lakh through cash credit and the promoter's margin covers ₹23.01 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 (7 days)	10.52	11.40	12.27	13.15	14.03
Work in progress (1 days)	1.81	1.95	2.09	2.24	2.38
Finished goods (15 days)	29.38	31.72	34.07	36.42	38.79
Trade receivables (30 days)	74.95	81.19	87.44	93.68	99.93
Total current assets	116.66	126.26	135.87	145.49	155.13
Less: trade creditors (15 days)	24.63	26.68	28.73	30.78	32.84
Working capital requirement	92.03	99.58	107.14	114.71	122.29

12 Projected profitability

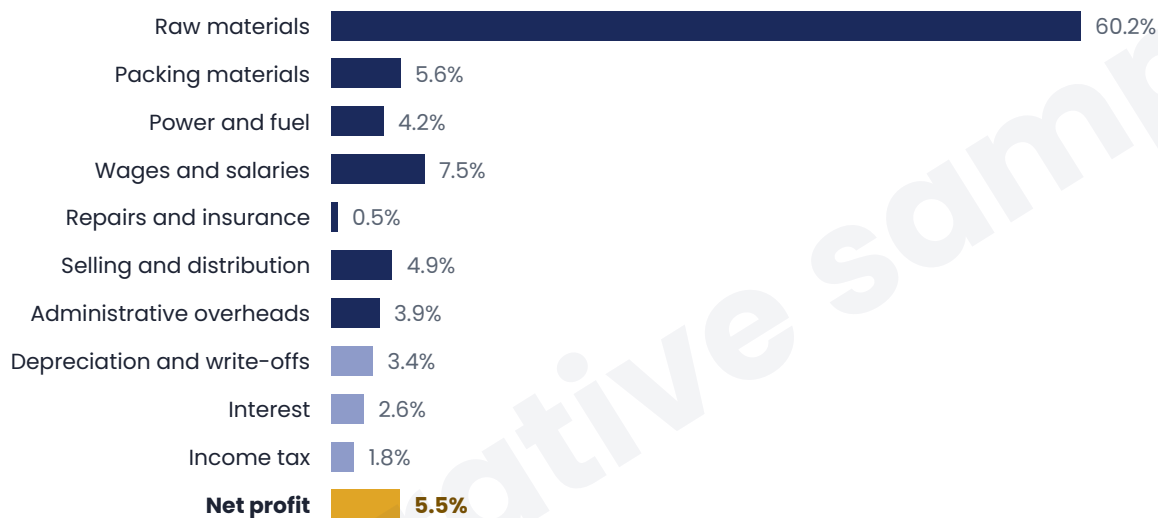
Revenue grows from ₹911.85 lakh in Year 1, at 60% utilisation, to ₹1,215.80 lakh in Year 5 at 80%. Net profit rises from ₹21.33 lakh to ₹95.38 lakh over the same period, an average net margin of 5.3%.

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	911.85	987.84	1,063.82	1,139.81	1,215.80
Raw materials consumed	548.51	594.23	639.93	685.64	731.35
Packing materials	50.74	54.96	59.19	63.42	67.65
Power and fuel	38.37	41.57	44.77	47.96	51.16
Wages and salaries	72.18	75.79	79.58	83.56	87.74
Repairs and maintenance	3.70	3.89	4.08	4.29	4.50
Insurance	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
Cost of production	714.91	771.85	828.96	886.28	943.81
Gross profit	196.94	215.99	234.86	253.53	271.99
Selling and distribution expenses	44.67	48.39	52.12	55.84	59.56
Administrative overheads	37.42	39.29	41.25	43.31	45.48
Operating profit (EBITDA)	114.85	128.31	141.49	154.38	166.95
Depreciation	44.87	38.92	33.80	29.36	25.53
Preliminary expenses written off	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Interest on term loan	32.04	26.89	20.26	12.91	4.75
Interest on cash credit	7.59	7.59	7.59	7.59	7.59
Profit before tax	28.44	53.00	77.93	102.61	127.17
Income tax	7.11	13.25	19.48	25.65	31.79
Profit after tax	21.33	39.75	58.45	76.96	95.38



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 ₹132.80 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	103.61	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	310.84	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	69.02	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	21.33	39.75	58.45	76.96	95.38
Depreciation	44.87	38.92	33.80	29.36	25.53
Preliminary expenses written off	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Increase in trade creditors	24.63	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.06
Total sources	576.21	82.63	96.21	110.28	124.88
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	381.89	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	9.55	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	41.71	3.36	3.36	3.38	3.39
Increase in trade receivables	74.95	6.24	6.25	6.24	6.25
Repayment of term loan	27.77	60.08	66.71	74.06	82.22
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	535.87	69.68	76.32	83.68	91.86
Net cash flow	40.34	12.95	19.89	26.60	33.02
Opening cash balance	–	40.34	53.29	73.18	99.78
Closing cash balance	40.34	53.29	73.18	99.78	132.80

14 Projected balance sheet

Over the projection, retained profits build the promoter's net worth from ₹117.30 lakh to ₹395.48 lakh, and the term loan reduces from ₹283.07 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	103.61	103.61	103.61	103.61	103.61
Reserves and surplus	21.33	61.08	119.53	196.49	291.87
Term loan	283.07	222.99	156.28	82.22	–
Cash credit from bank	69.02	69.02	69.02	69.02	69.02
Trade creditors	24.63	26.68	28.73	30.78	32.84
Total liabilities	501.66	483.38	477.17	482.12	497.34
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	381.89	381.89	381.89	381.89	381.89
Less: accumulated depreciation	(44.87)	(83.79)	(117.59)	(146.95)	(172.48)
Net fixed assets	337.02	298.10	264.30	234.94	209.41
Preliminary expenses not written off	7.64	5.73	3.82	1.91	–
Inventories	41.71	45.07	48.43	51.81	55.20
Trade receivables	74.95	81.19	87.44	93.68	99.93
Cash and bank balance	40.34	53.29	73.18	99.78	132.80
Total assets	501.66	483.38	477.17	482.12	497.34

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 ₹119.73 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	119.73	107.76	96.98	87.28	78.55
Depreciation	11.97	10.78	9.70	8.73	7.86
Closing written-down value	107.76	96.98	87.28	78.55	70.69
Plant and machinery (cost ₹194.38 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	194.38	165.22	140.44	119.37	101.46
Depreciation	29.16	24.78	21.07	17.91	15.22
Closing written-down value	165.22	140.44	119.37	101.46	86.24
Other fixed assets (cost ₹37.36 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	37.36	33.62	30.26	27.23	24.51
Depreciation	3.74	3.36	3.03	2.72	2.45
Closing written-down value	33.62	30.26	27.23	24.51	22.06
Total depreciation	44.87	38.92	33.80	29.36	25.53
Preliminary expenses written off	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91

16 Term loan repayment

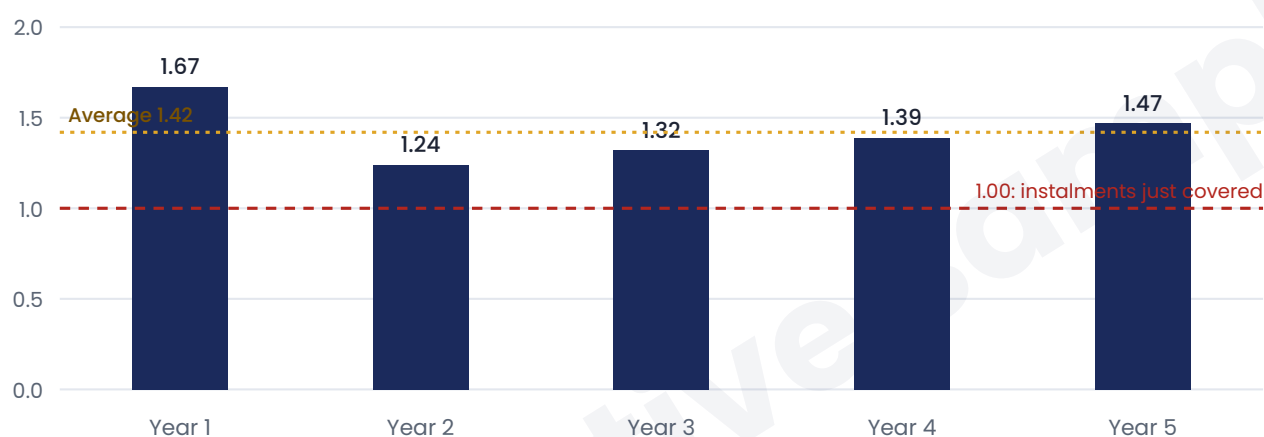
Repayment of the ₹310.84 lakh term loan starts after a moratorium of 6 months, during which interest at 10.5% is serviced. The loan is then cleared in 54 EMIs of ₹7,24,761 each, and the annexure gives the monthly schedule.

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	310.84	283.07	222.99	156.28	82.22
Interest	32.04	26.89	20.26	12.91	4.75
Principal repaid	27.77	60.08	66.71	74.06	82.22
Closing balance	283.07	222.99	156.28	82.22	—

17 Debt service coverage

Cash available for debt service covers the term loan instalments 1.42 times on average, and never less than 1.24 times (Year 2).

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	21.33	39.75	58.45	76.96	95.38
Depreciation and write-offs	46.78	40.83	35.71	31.27	27.44
Interest on term loan	32.04	26.89	20.26	12.91	4.75
Total available for debt service (A)	100.15	107.47	114.42	121.14	127.57
Principal repayment	27.77	60.08	66.71	74.06	82.22
Interest on term loan	32.04	26.89	20.26	12.91	4.75
Total debt service (B)	59.81	86.97	86.97	86.97	86.97
DSCR (A / B)	1.67	1.24	1.32	1.39	1.47

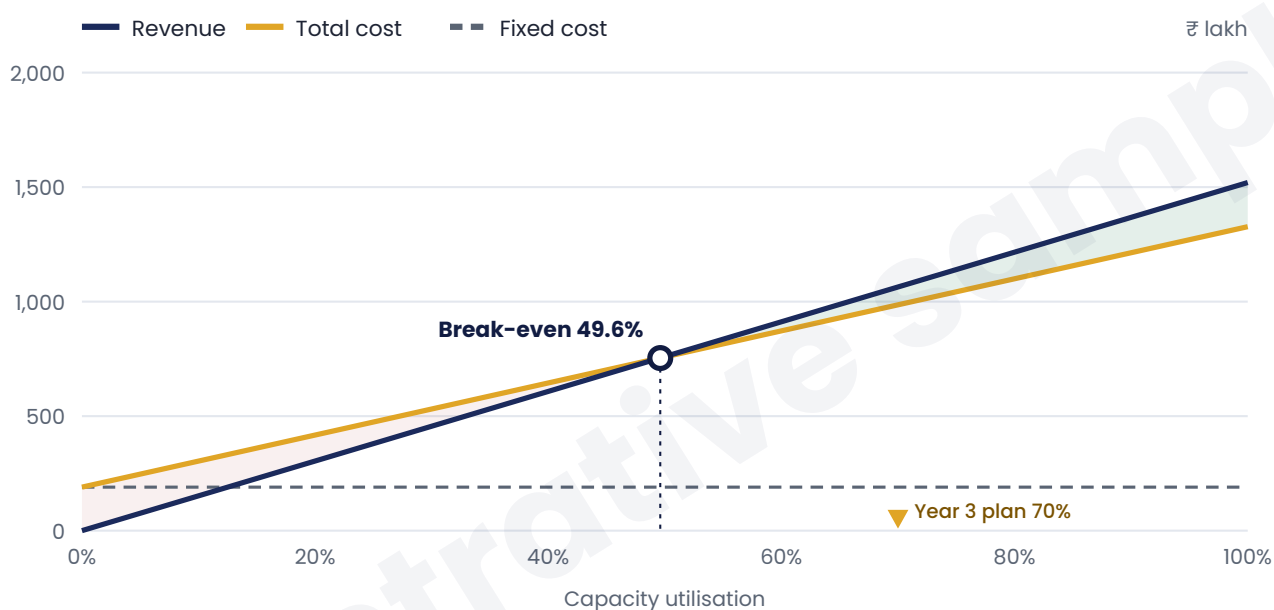


DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

18 Break-even analysis

At Year 3 levels the unit breaks even at 49.6% of installed capacity, against planned utilisation of 70%. On a cash basis, leaving out depreciation and write-offs, break-even falls to 40.3%.

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	911.85	987.84	1,063.82	1,139.81	1,215.80
Variable costs	682.29	739.15	796.01	852.86	909.72
Contribution	229.56	248.69	267.81	286.95	306.08
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	201.12	195.69	189.88	184.34	178.91
Break-even as % of installed capacity	52.6	51.1	49.6	48.2	46.8
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.6
Break-even sales	798.88	777.31	754.26	732.23	710.66



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 1.68, while debt-equity drops from 2.41 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	1.68	1.88	2.14	2.46	2.83
Quick ratio	1.23	1.41	1.64	1.94	2.28
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	2.41	1.40	0.71	0.28	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.21	2.00	1.16	0.61	0.26
Interest coverage ratio	1.72	2.54	3.80	6.01	11.31
DSCR	1.67	1.24	1.32	1.39	1.47
Gross profit margin (%)	21.6	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.4
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	12.6	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.7
Net profit margin (%)	2.3	4.0	5.5	6.8	7.8
Return on capital employed (%)	14.5	19.4	23.8	27.4	30.0
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	52.6	51.1	49.6	48.2	46.8

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 330 working days a year.
- Selling price of ₹731 per kg, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 60.2% of sales, packing materials at 5.6%, power and fuel at 4.2%, and selling and distribution at 4.9%.
- Wages and salaries rise by 5% a year; repairs and administrative overheads rise by 5% a year.
- Working capital based on 7 days of raw material, 1 day of work in progress, 15 days of finished goods and 30 days of receivables, less 15 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 ₹414.45 lakh, breaks even at 49.6% of capacity in Year 3 and repays its term loan from its own cash flow, with a payback period of about 4.5 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 ₹310.84 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	310.84	2.72	–	2.72	310.84
2	May 2027	310.84	2.72	–	2.72	310.84
3	Jun 2027	310.84	2.72	–	2.72	310.84
4	Jul 2027	310.84	2.72	–	2.72	310.84
5	Aug 2027	310.84	2.72	–	2.72	310.84
6	Sep 2027	310.84	2.72	–	2.72	310.84
7	Oct 2027	310.84	2.72	4.53	7.25	306.31
8	Nov 2027	306.31	2.68	4.57	7.25	301.74
9	Dec 2027	301.74	2.64	4.61	7.25	297.14
10	Jan 2028	297.14	2.60	4.65	7.25	292.49
11	Feb 2028	292.49	2.56	4.69	7.25	287.80
12	Mar 2028	287.80	2.52	4.73	7.25	283.07
13	Apr 2028	283.07	2.48	4.77	7.25	278.30
14	May 2028	278.30	2.44	4.81	7.25	273.49
15	Jun 2028	273.49	2.39	4.85	7.25	268.63
16	Jul 2028	268.63	2.35	4.90	7.25	263.74
17	Aug 2028	263.74	2.31	4.94	7.25	258.80
18	Sep 2028	258.80	2.26	4.98	7.25	253.81
19	Oct 2028	253.81	2.22	5.03	7.25	248.79
20	Nov 2028	248.79	2.18	5.07	7.25	243.72
21	Dec 2028	243.72	2.13	5.12	7.25	238.60
22	Jan 2029	238.60	2.09	5.16	7.25	233.44
23	Feb 2029	233.44	2.04	5.20	7.25	228.24
24	Mar 2029	228.24	2.00	5.25	7.25	222.99
25	Apr 2029	222.99	1.95	5.30	7.25	217.69
26	May 2029	217.69	1.90	5.34	7.25	212.35
27	Jun 2029	212.35	1.86	5.39	7.25	206.96
28	Jul 2029	206.96	1.81	5.44	7.25	201.52
29	Aug 2029	201.52	1.76	5.48	7.25	196.04
30	Sep 2029	196.04	1.72	5.53	7.25	190.50
31	Oct 2029	190.50	1.67	5.58	7.25	184.92
32	Nov 2029	184.92	1.62	5.63	7.25	179.29
33	Dec 2029	179.29	1.57	5.68	7.25	173.62
34	Jan 2030	173.62	1.52	5.73	7.25	167.89
35	Feb 2030	167.89	1.47	5.78	7.25	162.11
36	Mar 2030	162.11	1.42	5.83	7.25	156.28
37	Apr 2030	156.28	1.37	5.88	7.25	150.40
38	May 2030	150.40	1.32	5.93	7.25	144.47
39	Jun 2030	144.47	1.26	5.98	7.25	138.48

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	138.48	1.21	6.04	7.25	132.45
41	Aug 2030	132.45	1.16	6.09	7.25	126.36
42	Sep 2030	126.36	1.11	6.14	7.25	120.22
43	Oct 2030	120.22	1.05	6.20	7.25	114.02
44	Nov 2030	114.02	1.00	6.25	7.25	107.77
45	Dec 2030	107.77	0.94	6.30	7.25	101.47
46	Jan 2031	101.47	0.89	6.36	7.25	95.11
47	Feb 2031	95.11	0.83	6.42	7.25	88.69
48	Mar 2031	88.69	0.78	6.47	7.25	82.22
49	Apr 2031	82.22	0.72	6.53	7.25	75.69
50	May 2031	75.69	0.66	6.59	7.25	69.11
51	Jun 2031	69.11	0.60	6.64	7.25	62.46
52	Jul 2031	62.46	0.55	6.70	7.25	55.76
53	Aug 2031	55.76	0.49	6.76	7.25	49.00
54	Sep 2031	49.00	0.43	6.82	7.25	42.18
55	Oct 2031	42.18	0.37	6.88	7.25	35.31
56	Nov 2031	35.31	0.31	6.94	7.25	28.37
57	Dec 2031	28.37	0.25	7.00	7.25	21.37
58	Jan 2032	21.37	0.19	7.06	7.25	14.31
59	Feb 2032	14.31	0.13	7.12	7.25	7.18
60	Mar 2032	7.18	0.06	7.18	7.25	–