

PROJECT PROFILE
ON
DISPOSABLE SYRINGES

MONTH & YEAR
JULY 2011

PREPARED BY
TANSTIA – FNF SERVICE CENTRE
B – 22, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
GUINDY, CHENNAI – 600 032

This publication is supported by

Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG **FÜR DIE FREIHEIT**

DISPOSABLE SYRINGES

INTRODUCTION

Disposable syringes are made of Polypropylene. They are available in the sizes of 1ml,2 ml, 5 ml,10ml .There is widespread awareness of health consciousness and there is a need for disposable needle. Disposable syringes are necessarily used by all doctors and nursing homes throughout the country.

MARKET POTENTIAL

The plastics industry seems to be going through a major change as the processing units shift focus from traditional packaging to newer segments such as equipment manufacturing for automobiles, agriculture, poultry farming, agriculture and blown films.

The plastics product manufacturing and processing business, which employs over 3.6 million people directly in India, is considered as one of the most sought after industries among the entrepreneurs and start ups in India. The industry is growing at an annual rate of over 15 per cent and the emerging segments include agro-based as well as consumer based.

The proposed investment of Rs 1.5 lakh crore (\$37 billion) in upstream industry to set up 11 petrochemical complexes in India is expected to provide impetus for growth of polymer consumption to 15 million tonnes by 2015 according to Mr. Ashok Goel, President, Plastindia Foundation. The Indian plastics industry, he said, has seen a consistent growth of over 15 per cent over the past five years, and the per-person consumption has doubled over the last four years to eight kg in 2010. This is expected to increase to 10 kg by 2012 and to be on par with the

global consumption, 27 kg, by 2020 because of the increasing consumption across sectors like packaging, infrastructure, agriculture, automotives, healthcare and FMCG. In agriculture alone, around 17 million hectares are to be brought under drip irrigation according to the Union Ministry of Agriculture over the next three-four years. This leads to a tremendous potential for use of plastics in irrigation and plastic pipes, Mr. Goel said.

INDIA- one of the fastest growing economies of the world, is all set to attain the premier status along with China. India is a favoured destination for overseas investors and offers the advantages of an open economy, increasing liberalization, a stable democratic political scenario, highly skilled work force with fluency in English. After liberalization of the economy in 1992, the Government of India has been quite supportive of industry in general, taking many steps over the years for the conducive growth of business. These measures favouring economic growth, are being continuously taken by the Indian Government, irrespective of the change in power. The Government of India is endeavouring to achieve GDP growth of more than 7% in the next 10 years. It is quite possible that plastics could grow at 14%, based on historical performance.

The Indian plastics industry, with more than 4 million tons consumption in 2003 is well spread all over India. While it is estimated to be fragmented across more than 30,000 processors, the large processors are less than 100. These 100 have about 35% share of the plastics processing industry. The historical growth of the plastics industry over the last few decades is at an impressive 12-14%, which is twice the GDP growth. The major driver of this growth is the increased standard of living of people in India (housing the second largest population in the world). It is estimated that almost 35% of the 1.2 billion population has a

purchasing power equivalent to that in European countries. The plastics industry seems to be going through a major change as the processing units shift focus from traditional packaging to newer segments such as equipment manufacturing for automobiles, agriculture, poultry farming, agriculture and blown films.

The plastics product manufacturing and processing business, which employs over 3.6 million people directly in India, is considered as one of the most sought after industries among the entrepreneurs and start ups in India. The industry is growing at an annual rate of over 15 per cent and the emerging segments include agro-based as well as consumer based.

With the growth in consumption, plastic production in India is likely to grow by 60 per cent to touch 12.75 million tonne by 2012, according to a industry body." Plastic is an integral part of our life and its consumption is growing every year. We are expecting the production to grow by 60 per cent in line with the consumption which will be around 12.75 million tonne by FY 12," according to All India Plastics Manufacturers' Association (AIPMA) .At present, the plastic production as well as the consumption is about eight million tonne.

The consumption has grown significantly over the last two decades and India is projected to be number three in plastic usage by 2015.India's plastics processing sector will grow from 69,000 machines to 150,000 machines by the year 2020. India's demand for plastics in irrigation alone is pegged to cross 2.5 million tonnes by 2015. Indian automobile industry is growing at more than 18% p.a. and is hungry for plastics. The plastics processing industry is a source of great potential for global businesses. There is tremendous scope for innovative technological upgradations.

INSTALLED CAPACITY

Product	No of working hours per day	Capacity per day	Capacity per annum 300 days per annum
Disposable syringes-2 ml	8	19200	5760000
Disposable syringes-5 ml	8	19200	5760000

PLANT AND MACHINERY

Sl. No	Description	Qty	Rs. in Lakhs
1.	Zigma Injection Moulding machine	1	35.00
2.	Sterilisation plant (Ethylene oxide)		10.00
3.	Blister packaging machine		11.50
4.	Automatic packing machine		32.00
5.	Scrap grinding machine		1.00
6.	Weighing scale		1.00
7.	Air compressor		1.00
8.	Water pump		1.00
9.	Chilling plant		3.50
10.	Testing equipment		1.00
11.	Electricals		8.00
12.	Set of moulds for barrels (16 cavity barrel)		6.00
13.	Set of moulds for syringes body 16 cavity for barrel and 16 cavity for plungers)		9.00
	Total		120.00

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Raw material polypropylene is fed into injection moulding machine and moulded in chilled condition to get better clarity. The moulded syringes is then assembled with needle in automatic assembly line. The whole

assembly is then sterilised in sterilization plant using ethylene oxide. The finished syringes are then packed in blisters with the help of blister packing machine.

RAW MATERIALS

	Qty-MTs	Rate/MT	Value
			Rs lakhs
Polypropylene	82.26	92000	75.68
Needles Nos	11760000	0.20	23.52
TOTAL			99.20
Packing materials	11520000	0.16	18.43

LOCATION LAND AND BUILDING

Built up area-Sq.ft		3500
Rent p.m.-Rs per .10 per sq.ft		35000
Advance-10 months. Rs		350000

UTILITIES

Powers & Fuel

Three phase- KW	30.00
Power charges Rs. lakhs p.a	3.96
Power & fuel	3.96
Water- For process-Litres per day	0
For human consumption-litres/day	200

MANPOWER

		Monthly wages	Total
Supervisor	1	9000	9000
Skilled	6	7000	42000
Unskilled	12	5000	60000
Accounts Assistant	1	6000	6000
Sales Executive	1	7000	7000
Security	2	5000	10000
sub total			134000
Add benefits		20%	26800
Total per month			160800
TOTAL PER ANNUM-Rs. lakhs			19.30

SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

If the financing arrangements are finalized the project can be implemented in three months time.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND PROFITABILTY

Assumptions

Installed capacity	5760000 pieces of 2 ml syringes per annum 5760000 pieces of 5 ml syringes per annum
Capacity utilisation	Year-1 -60% Year -2 -70% Year-3 onwards- 80%
Selling price	2 Ml Rs. 1.70 5 Ml Rs. 2.00

Raw materials	As per the details given above
Packing materials	As per details given above
Power	Rs. 3.96 lakhs per annum at 100%
Wages and salaries	Rs. 19.30 lakhs with increase 5% every year.
Repairs and Maintenance	Rs.1.20 lakh per annum
Depreciation	Written down value method -15 % on machinery
Selling general and administrative expenses	Rs.50000 per month
Interest on Term loan	14% per annum
Interest on working capital	14 % per annum
Income tax	34 % on profits

LIST OF MACHINERY SUPPLIERS:

- 1.M/s Ossberger - Tubbinen Fabric-Abt, Kunts Heffmaschinen 8832,Weissen, BURG/BAZERNM, P. O. Box 425, West Germany.
- 2.Windsor Machines India Ltd, 2 J, Century Plaza, Teynampet, Chennai – 600 018.
- 3.Euro pack Machines India Pvt Ltd, 52 Bindal Industrial Estate, Siakinaka, Andheri East, Mumbai – 500 072.
- 4.Ambica Engineering & Wire Products, L 45, GIDC Estate, Odher, Ahmedabad – 382415,
- 5.Hind Hydraulics & Engineers, Faridabad, Plot No. 13, Sector 74, Faridabad – 121005.
- 6.Prasad Groups & Companies, Plot No. 14 – 16 GIDC Industrial Estate, Phase 1 Valva, Ahmedabad – 382445
- 7.HMT International Ltd, 59 HMT Bhavan, Bellary Road, Bangalore- 560 032.

8. M/s Starline Engineering Services, Ideal Indl. Estate, S. Bapat Marg, Bombay-400 013.
9. M/s Plastopack & Co, 15, Sashibushan Basak Lane, Calcutta-700 036.
10. M/s R & K Enterprises, 829, GIDC, Makarpura, Baroda-390 010.
11. M/s Niranjana Plastics, 19/7, Botwala Building, Mahim, Bombay-400 016.
12. M/s Klockner Windsor (I) Ltd.U-6, U-2 Road, Wage Industrial Estate, Bombay-400 604.
13. M/s Brimco Plastic Machinery (P) Ltd., 55, Brimco House, Govt. Indl. Estate, Bombay-400 067.

LIST OF RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIERS

- Lucky Plastics, 421-c, Sngar Road Gpathy CBE-641606.
- Maruthi Plastic, Old – 3 Thirupali ST Sowcarpet- 600 079.
- Reliance Industries Ltd A-1 Tower 5th Floor No.89 Dr.Radhakrishnan Salai Mylapore Chennai 600 004.
- Shri Swastic Plastics, 57/2, Thirupalli Street – 600 079.
- Abs Plastics Ltd, 51 Gidc Industrial Estate, Nadesari – 391340.
- Polychem Ltd, 74 Jamshedji Tata Road, Mumbai – 400 020
- Sankar Mercantile Agencies, 43 Vysarpadi Industrial Estate, Chennai – 600 039.
- Indian Petrochemical Corporation. 89 Santhome High Road, Chennai – 600 028.
- PP Industries, 91 Stranhas Road, Ooteri, Chennai – 600 012.
- Haldie Petrochemicals, 41 UN Road, T.nagar, Chennai 600 017.
- V.B.SREE GanpathyColourCompany, 63, Devaraja Mudali Street, 2nd Floor, Chennai – 600 003.
- Prayag Polytech Pvt. LTd. 2468, Prayag House,Nalwa Street, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi – 110 055.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

1. COST OF PROJECT

	[Rs.lakhs]
Land & Building (Advance)	3.50
Plant & Machinery	120.00
Other Misc. assets	2.00
Pre-Operative expenses	5.00
Margin for WC	3.07
	<u>133.57</u>

2. MEANS OF FINANCE

Capital	43.57
Term Loan	90.00
	<u>133.57</u>

3. COST OF PRODUCTION & PROFITABILITY STATEMENT

	[Rs.lakhs]				
Years	1	2	3	4	5
Installed Capacity-No of pieces					
2 ml	5760000	5760000	5760000	5760000	5760000
5 ml	5760000	5760000	5760000	5760000	5760000
Utilisation	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%
Production/Sales-No of pieces					
2 ml	3456000	4032000	4608000	4608000	4608000
5 ml	3456000	4032000	4608000	4608000	4608000
Selling Price-Rs.per piece.					
2 ml	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
5 ml	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sales Value (Rs.lakhs)	127.87	149.18	170.50	170.50	170.50

Raw Materials	59.52	69.44	79.36	79.36	79.36
Packing Materials	11.06	12.90	14.75	14.75	14.75
Power & fuel	2.38	2.77	3.17	3.17	3.17
Wages & Salaries	19.30	20.26	21.27	22.33	23.45
Repairs & Maintenance	1.20	1.32	1.45	1.60	1.76
Depreciation	18.00	15.30	13.01	11.05	9.40
Cost of Production	111.46	121.99	133.01	132.26	131.89
Selling, Admin, & General exp	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.30
Interest on Term Loan	11.70	10.86	9.19	7.52	5.85
Interest on Working Capital	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61
Total	130.77	140.76	150.43	148.34	146.65
Profit Before Tax	-2.89	8.42	20.07	22.15	23.85
Provision for tax	0.00	2.86	6.82	7.53	8.11
Profit After Tax	-2.89	5.56	13.25	14.62	15.74
Add:	18.00	15.30	13.01	11.05	9.40
Depreciation					
Cash Accruals	15.11	20.86	26.26	25.68	25.14
Repayment of Term loan	0.00	12.86	12.86	12.86	12.86

4. WORKING CAPITAL:

	Months Consumptions	Values	%	Margin Amount	Bank Finance
Raw Materials	0.50	2.48	25%	0.62	1.86
Consumables	2.00	1.84	25%	0.46	1.38
Finished goods	0.50	4.64	25%	1.16	3.48
Debtors	0.50	5.33	10%	0.53	4.80
Expenses	1.00	0.30	100%	0.30	0.00
		14.59		3.07	11.52

5. PROFITABILITY RATIOS BASED ON 80% UTILISATION

$$\frac{\text{Profit after Tax}}{\text{Sales}} = \frac{13.25}{170.50} \quad 8\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Profit before Interest and Tax}}{\text{Total Investment}} = \frac{30.87}{145.09} \quad 21\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Profit after Tax}}{\text{Promoters Capital}} = \frac{13.25}{43.57} \quad 30\%$$

6. BREAK EVEN LEVEL

Fixed Cost (FC):

	[Rs.lakhs]
Wages & Salaries	21.27
Repairs & Maintenance	1.45
Depreciation	13.01
Admin. & General expenses	6.62
Interest on TL	9.19
	<u>51.54</u>

Profit Before Tax (P) 20.07

$$\text{BEL} = \frac{\text{FC} \times 100}{\text{FC} + \text{P}} = \frac{51.54}{71.61} \times \frac{80}{100} \times 100$$

58% of installed capacity