

**Bill No. 96 of 2025**

THE NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION BILL, 2025

By

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA, M.P.

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BILL

*to regulate collection, testing, processing, storage, distribution, issuance, transfusion of human blood, blood components, ensuring health protection and prevention of transfusion transmissible diseases and establishing national standards for safe blood collection, transfusion and management, and imposing penalties for non-compliance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the National Blood Transfusion Act, 2025.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

5 (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Authority” means the National Blood Transfusion Authority established under section 3;

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

Definitions.

- (b) “blood” means human blood collected from a donor and intended for transfusion;
- (c) “blood centre” means any facility engaged in collection, testing, processing, storage, or distribution of blood or blood components;
- (d) “blood component” means any therapeutic constituent of blood including red cells, white cells, platelets and plasma, separated by physical or mechanical means; 5
- (e) “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Authority;
- (f) “haemovigilance” means surveillance of adverse effects associated with transfusion of blood and blood products;
- (g) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and
- (h) “transfusion-transmissible disease” means a disease that may be transmitted from donor to recipient through transfusion of blood or blood components. 10

Establishment  
of the National  
Blood  
Transfusion  
Authority.

**3. (1) The Central Government shall, with effect from such date as it may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint, constitute an Authority to be known as National Blood Transfusion Authority to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it, under this Act.** 15

(2) The Authority shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Composition of  
the Authority.

**4. (1) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—**

- (a) the Additional Secretary or Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Chairperson; 20
- (b) the Director General of Health Services—President;
- (c) the Deputy Director General, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Director;
- (d) the National Mission Director, National Health Mission—Member; 25
- (e) the Additional Director General, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Secretary;
- (f) the Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Member;
- (g) the Drugs Controller General of India—Member; 30
- (h) the Joint Secretary, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Member;
- (i) the Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society—Member;
- (j) the Director, National Institute of Biologicals—Member;
- (k) two Transfusion Medicine Experts from Government Blood Centres, to be appointed by the Central Government—Members; 35
- (l) one Transfusion Medicine Expert from a private Blood Centre, to be appointed by the Central Government—Member;**
- (m) one Transfusion Medicine Expert from the Armed Forces Blood Centre;
- (n) one representative from the National Medical Commission, to be appointed by the Central Government—Member; 40
- (o) two representatives from National-Level Voluntary Blood Donor Organisations—Members;**
- (p) one representative from a State Blood Transfusion Council, by rotation—Member; and
- (q) such other members, not exceeding three, as may be nominated by the Central Government, having expertise in the field of blood transfusion or public health.** 45

**(2) The headquarters of the Authority shall be at New Delhi:**

**Provided that the Authority may establish its offices at such other places within the country, as it may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.**

**(3) The salary and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Members, officers, staff and experts of the Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.**

**5. The Authority shall perform the following functions, namely:—**

Functions of the Authority.

(a) to lay down policies and national standards for collection, testing, processing, storage, distribution and transfusion of blood and blood components;

(b) to regulate and monitor the activities of blood centres and ensure compliance with safety norms;

(c) to prescribe protocols for quality assurance and internal audits;

**(d) to establish a national haemovigilance programme;**

(e) to promote voluntary blood donation through coordinated national campaigns;

(f) to oversee research and training in transfusion medicine;

(g) to advise the Central Government in matters relating to blood transfusion services;

(h) to investigate into the complaints regarding non-compliance of the provisions under this Act; and

(i) to perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Central Government.

**6. No person shall establish or operate any blood centre after the commencement of this Act unless such centre is registered under the provisions of this Act.**

Prohibition on operation of blood centres.

**7. (1) Every person intending to establish or operate a blood centre shall make an application to the Authority in such form and manner and accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed.**

Application for registration.

**(2) The Authority shall, on receipt of an application under sub-section (1), cause such enquiry to be made and if satisfied that the applicant fulfills the prescribed standards and norms, register the blood centre and issue a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed.**

**(3) The certificate of registration shall be valid for a period of five years and may be renewed subject to compliance with conditions prescribed.**

**8. (1) The Authority may suspend or cancel the registration of any blood centre if it is satisfied, after giving an opportunity of being heard, that—**

Suspension and cancellation of registration.

(a) the centre has violated any provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder; or

(b) the centre is being operated in a manner prejudicial to the health and safety of donors or recipients.

**(2) The manner of suspension, cancellation and appeal shall be such as may be prescribed.**

**9. Whoever operates a blood centre without registration shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both.**

Prohibition of unregistered operations.

**10. Whoever knowingly collects, processes, or transfuses contaminated or unsafe blood shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than two years but which may extend to five years and with fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees.**

Adulteration or unsafe practices.

**11. Any blood centre or person who contravenes any provision of this Act or rules made thereunder shall be liable to a punishment which shall not be less than rupees ten thousand which may extend upto rupees two thousand.**

Penalty for non-compliance.

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| Central Government to provide funds.   | <b>12. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law on this behalf, grant such sums of money to the Authority, as it may think fit, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
| Account and Audit.                     | <b>13. (1)</b> The Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 5  |
|                                        | (2) The accounts of the Authority as audited and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually by the Authority to the Central Government which shall cause the same to be laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of the Parliament.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 10 |
| Annual Report.                         | <b>14. (1)</b> The Authority shall prepare every year, in such form and within such time as may be prescribed by the Central Government, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and forward the same to the Central Government, which shall cause it to be laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of the Parliament.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 15 |
|                                        | (2) Where the report or any of its part is related to any of the issues connected with the State Government, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the Governor of that State, who shall in turn, cause to be laid before the State legislature concerned, such report along with an explanatory memorandum concerned with the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations related to the State, if any, and reasons for not accepting any of the recommendations made therein, within a period of one year from the date of receipt of such report.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 20 |
| Continuance of existing blood centres. | <b>15.</b> All blood centres operating under valid licence on the date of commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be registered for a period of one year and shall obtain fresh registration under this Act within such period as may be prescribed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 25 |
| Power to remove difficulties.          | <b>16.</b> If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may make such order or give such direction, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary or expedient for removing such difficulty.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    |
| Power to make rules.                   | <b>17. (1)</b> The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 30 |
|                                        | (2) Every rule made under this Act by the Central Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both the Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule. | 35 |
|                                        | (3) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 40 |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The availability of safe and adequate blood is an essential requirement of any modern health system. At present, regulation of blood transfusion services is governed by dispersed provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. In view of the growing needs for quality control, standardisation, voluntary donation, and oversight, it is necessary to enact a dedicated legislation on blood transfusion services.

The Bill seeks to establish a National Blood Transfusion Authority with statutory powers to prescribe national standards for blood collection, processing, storage and transfusion; to ensure quality assurance through inspections and audits; to promote voluntary donation; and to provide for penalties for unsafe practices. It also mandates the registration of all blood centres and provides for coordinated responsibilities of the Central and State Governments.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
*July 8, 2025*

PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the establishment of a National Blood Transfusion Authority. Clause 4 provides for appointment of members of the authority. Clause 5 provides for establishment of a national hemovigilance programme. Clause 12 provides for the Central Government to grant such sums of money to the authority as it may think fit. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a sum of about rupees one hundred crore will be involved as recurring expenditure per annum from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A sum of about rupees fifty crore will also be involved as non-recurring expenditure.

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 17 of the Bill empowers the appropriate Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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*(Shri Parshottambhai Rupala, MP)*