AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Aluminium Containers

Installed capacity 1,30,000 pieces per day
Sector Engineering
Total project cost ₹189.31 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

Niir Project Consultancy Services
106-E, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi 110007, India

www.niir.org
+91 90970 75054 | npcs.india@gmail.com

Project at a glance

Aluminium Containers
1,30,000 pieces per day

Product	**Aluminium Containers**	Sector	**Engineering**
Installed capacity	**1,30,000 pieces per day**	Annual capacity	**3,90,00,000 pieces per year**
Selling price (ex-GST)	**₹2.67 per piece**	Working days	**300 a year**
Manpower	**32 people**	Plant and machinery	**₹84.20 lakh**
Total project cost	**₹189.31 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	**₹47.33 lakh (25%)**
Term loan	**₹141.98 lakh (75%)**	Cash credit limit	**₹98.52 lakh**
Revenue, Year 3	**₹728.91 lakh at 70%**	Net profit, Year 3	**₹62.76 lakh**
Return on investment	**33.1% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**43.8% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**2.34**	Payback period	**2.8 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.

Contents

1 Introduction
2 Uses and applications
3 Market potential
4 Manufacturing process
5 Raw materials
6 Plant and machinery
7 Land, building and utilities
8 Manpower
9 Licences and approvals
10 Project cost and means of finance
11 Working capital
12 Projected profitability
13 Cash flow statement
14 Projected balance sheet
15 Depreciation
16 Term loan repayment
17 Debt service coverage
18 Break-even analysis
19 Financial ratios
20 Key assumptions
21 Conclusion
A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Illustrative sample

1 Introduction

The project modelled here is a unit producing aluminium containers in the engineering sector, sized at 1,30,000 pieces per day. Working 300 days a year, the plant can turn out 3,90,00,000 pieces per year at full capacity. The product's applications range from takeaway and food delivery packing to frozen and chilled ready meals.

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 ₹728.91 lakh and a net profit of ₹62.76 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

The product is bought for these main uses:

- Takeaway and food delivery packing
- Catering and airline meal service
- Baking, grilling and oven cooking
- Sweet shops and bakeries
- Frozen and chilled ready meals

3 Market potential

Demand comes from restaurants, cloud kitchens, caterers, sweet shops and in-flight and railway caterers that need food packing which keeps food hot and can go into an oven. Buyers order a range of sizes with matching lids and expect steady stock, so units compete on foil gauge, price per piece and quick supply. Cartons are bulky for their value, which helps a unit that sells through packaging distributors in its own region.

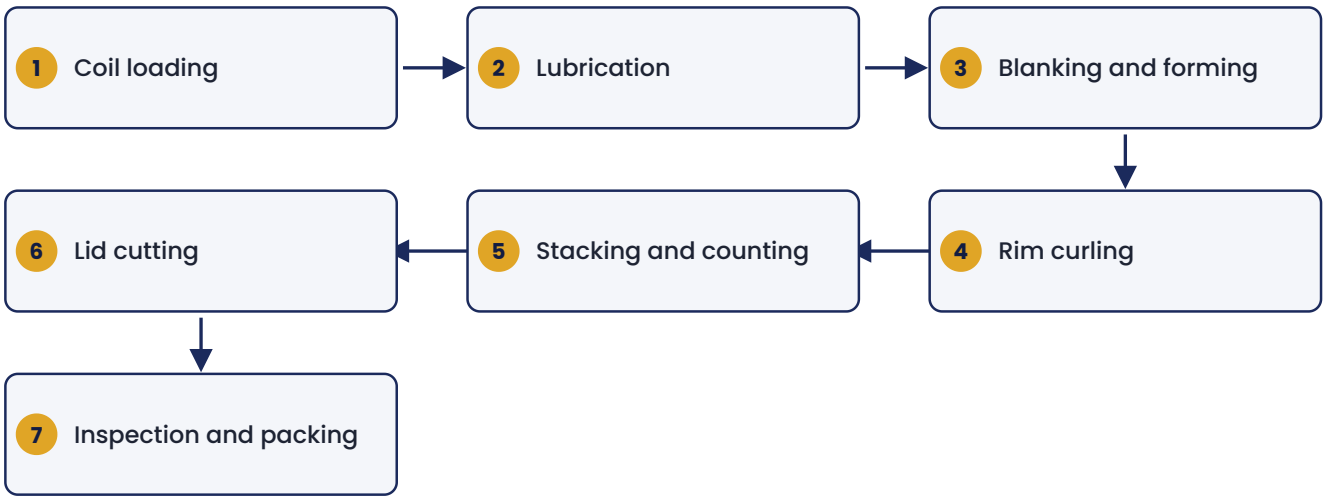
The usual customers for a unit of this kind are restaurants and cloud kitchens, caterers and event organisers, sweet shops and bakeries, packaging material distributors, in-flight and railway caterers, and frozen and ready meal makers.

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.

Illustrative sample

4 Manufacturing process

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



Process flow for aluminium containers

1. **Coil loading.** Food grade 8011 alloy foil coils of about 30 to 100 micron are mounted on a decoiler that feeds the press.
2. **Lubrication.** A thin film of forming oil is applied to the foil so it draws into the mould without tearing.
3. **Blanking and forming.** In one press stroke the mould cuts a blank and draws it into the container shape with its side walls.
4. **Rim curling.** The flange is trimmed and curled so the lid can be crimped on firmly.
5. **Stacking and counting.** Formed containers are blown out of the mould with compressed air, stacked and counted on a conveyor.
6. **Lid cutting.** Laminated board is die cut into lids that match each container size.
7. **Inspection and packing.** Containers are checked for pinholes, wrinkles and weak rims and packed in cartons with lids.

5 Raw materials

Raw materials account for 60.6% of sales at Year 3 volumes, a total of ₹442.01 lakh, with aluminium foil coils (8011 alloy) the biggest item in the mix.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Aluminium foil coils (8011 alloy)	88.0%	388.97
Laminated board for lids	10.0%	44.20
Forming lubricant	2.0%	8.84
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**442.01**

Illustrative sample

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery for the model unit is estimated at ₹84.20 lakh, before the contingency allowance. The automatic foil container press is the largest single item. A full NPCS report adds specifications and supplier names for each machine.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Automatic foil container press	35.37
Container moulds for standard sizes	20.21
Foil decoiler and lubricating unit	4.21
Screw air compressor with dryer	5.89
Stacking and counting conveyor	5.05
Lid board die cutting machine	5.89
Shrink wrapping and carton sealing machine	4.21
Electrical panel and quality testing kit	3.37
Total plant and machinery	**84.20**

7 Land, building and utilities

The model includes land and site development of ₹13.83 lakh and building and civil works of ₹36.27 lakh, covering the production shed, raw material and finished goods stores, and an office. Other fixed assets such as electrification, furniture, laboratory equipment and a DG set add ₹12.33 lakh.

Utilities in Year 3 cost ₹31.74 lakh for power and fuel, or 4.4% of sales. The plant also needs a reliable water supply for cleaning and domestic use, and for the process where required.

8 Manpower

Staffing for the model unit is 32 people, at a Year 1 cost of ₹72.48 lakh. Wages are escalated by 5% each year in the projections.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	5	32,500	19.50
Skilled workers and operators	11	20,500	27.06
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	16	13,500	25.92
Total (Year 1)	**32**		**72.48**

Illustrative sample

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
- Foil in contact with food to conform to IS 15392 under the FSSAI Packaging Regulations 2018
- Certificate of conformity from an NABL accredited laboratory for food contact packaging

10 Project cost and means of finance

The total cost of the project is ₹189.31 lakh. Fixed assets account for ₹152.65 lakh, and the balance covers preliminary and pre-operative expenses and the promoter's margin money for working capital. A contingency of 5% is provided on building and machinery.

Cost of project	₹ lakh
Land and site development	13.83
Building and civil works	36.27
Plant and machinery	84.20
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	12.33
Contingencies	6.02
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	3.82
Margin money for working capital	32.84
Total cost of project	**189.31**

Illustrative sample

Means of finance

The project is financed 75:25 between bank debt and the promoter's own funds. A term loan covers ₹141.98 lakh and the promoter brings in ₹47.33 lakh. Separately, a cash credit limit of ₹98.52 lakh finances 75% of the working capital requirement.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	47.33
Term loan from bank (75%)	141.98
Total means of finance	**189.31**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*98.52*

11 Working capital

The unit needs ₹131.36 lakh of working capital in Year 1, based on 30 days of raw material stock, 15 days of finished goods and 60 days of customer credit, net of 30 days of supplier credit. Of this, ₹98.52 lakh comes from the bank and ₹32.84 lakh from the promoter.

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 (30 days)	31.14	33.73	36.33	38.93	41.52
Work in progress (7 days)	9.18	9.90	10.62	11.34	12.07
Finished goods (15 days)	20.03	21.60	23.17	24.75	26.34
Trade receivables (60 days)	102.70	111.26	119.82	128.38	136.94
Total current assets	**163.05**	**176.49**	**189.94**	**203.40**	**216.87**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	31.69	34.33	36.97	39.61	42.25
Working capital requirement	**131.36**	**142.16**	**152.97**	**163.79**	**174.62**

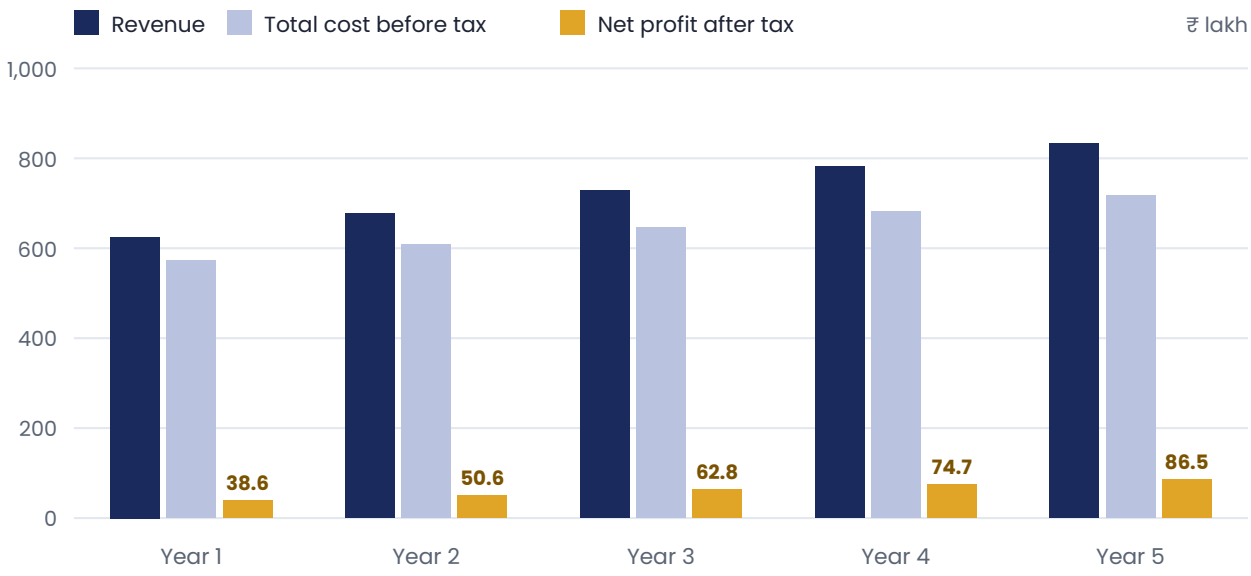
Illustrative sample

12 Projected profitability

Revenue grows from ₹624.78 lakh in Year 1, at 60% utilisation, to ₹833.04 lakh in Year 5 at 80%. Net profit rises from ₹38.60 lakh to ₹86.54 lakh over the same period, an average net margin of 8.5%.

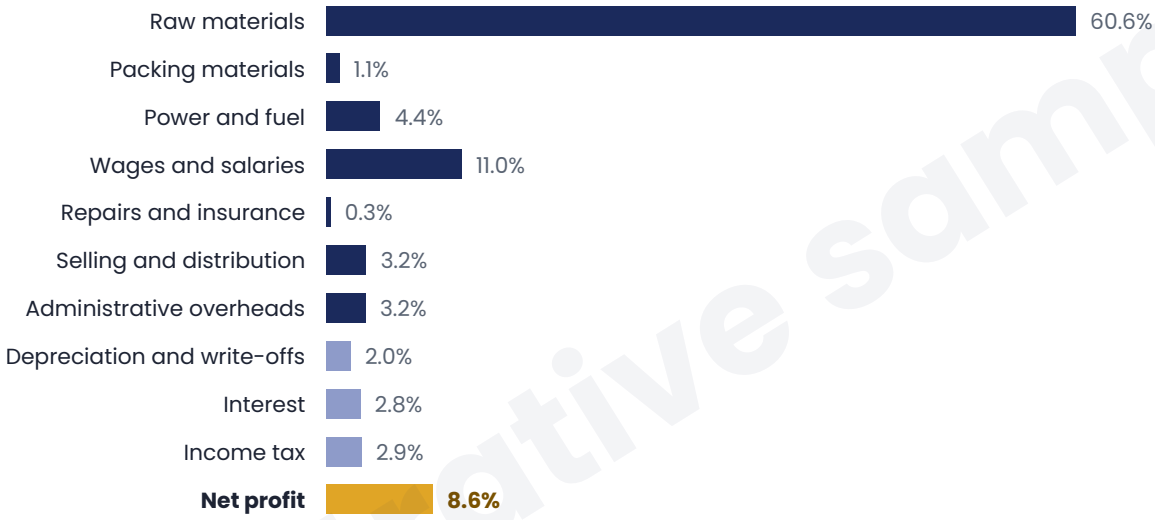
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**624.78**	**676.84**	**728.91**	**780.98**	**833.04**
Raw materials consumed	378.87	410.44	442.01	473.59	505.16
Packing materials	6.64	7.19	7.75	8.30	8.86
Power and fuel	27.20	29.47	31.74	34.00	36.27
Wages and salaries	72.48	76.10	79.91	83.90	88.10
Repairs and maintenance	1.68	1.77	1.86	1.95	2.05
Insurance	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Cost of production	**487.43**	**525.53**	**563.83**	**602.30**	**641.00**
Gross profit	**137.35**	**151.31**	**165.08**	**178.68**	**192.04**
Selling and distribution expenses	20.25	21.94	23.62	25.31	27.00
Administrative overheads	21.10	22.15	23.26	24.42	25.64
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**96.00**	**107.22**	**118.20**	**128.95**	**139.40**
Depreciation	18.30	15.81	13.66	11.82	10.23
Preliminary expenses written off	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.78
Interest on term loan	14.63	12.28	9.26	5.90	2.17
Interest on cash credit	10.84	10.84	10.84	10.84	10.84
Profit before tax	**51.47**	**67.53**	**83.68**	**99.63**	**115.38**
Income tax	12.87	16.88	20.92	24.91	28.84
Profit after tax	**38.60**	**50.65**	**62.76**	**74.72**	**86.54**

Illustrative sample



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

Illustrative sampl

13 Cash flow statement

Cash generated from profit and depreciation covers the term loan repayments in every year. The closing cash balance builds up to ₹201.67 lakh by the end of 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
Sources of funds					
Promoter's contribution	47.33	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	141.98	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	98.52	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	38.60	50.65	62.76	74.72	86.54
Depreciation	18.30	15.81	13.66	11.82	10.23
Preliminary expenses written off	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.78
Increase in trade creditors	31.69	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64
Total sources	**377.18**	**69.86**	**79.82**	**89.94**	**100.19**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	152.65	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	3.82	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	60.35	4.88	4.89	4.90	4.91
Increase in trade receivables	102.70	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.56
Repayment of term loan	12.68	27.45	30.47	33.82	37.56
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	332.20	40.89	43.92	47.28	51.03
Net cash flow	**44.98**	**28.97**	**35.90**	**42.66**	**49.16**
Opening cash balance	–	44.98	73.95	109.85	152.51
Closing cash balance	**44.98**	**73.95**	**109.85**	**152.51**	**201.67**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

The projected balance sheet balances in every year. Net worth grows from ₹82.87 lakh at the end of Year 1 to ₹360.60 lakh at the end of Year 5, while the term loan outstanding falls from ₹129.30 lakh to nil.

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	47.33	47.33	47.33	47.33	47.33
Reserves and surplus	38.60	89.25	152.01	226.73	313.27
Term loan	129.30	101.85	71.38	37.56	–
Cash credit from bank	98.52	98.52	98.52	98.52	98.52
Trade creditors	31.69	34.33	36.97	39.61	42.25
Total liabilities	**345.44**	**371.28**	**406.21**	**449.75**	**501.37**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	152.65	152.65	152.65	152.65	152.65
Less: accumulated depreciation	(18.30)	(34.11)	(47.77)	(59.59)	(69.82)
Net fixed assets	**134.35**	**118.54**	**104.88**	**93.06**	**82.83**
Preliminary expenses not written off	3.06	2.30	1.54	0.78	–
Inventories	60.35	65.23	70.12	75.02	79.93
Trade receivables	102.70	111.26	119.82	128.38	136.94
Cash and bank balance	44.98	73.95	109.85	152.51	201.67
Total assets	**345.44**	**371.28**	**406.21**	**449.75**	**501.37**

Illustrative sample

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 ₹38.08 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	38.08	34.27	30.84	27.76	24.98
Depreciation	3.81	3.43	3.08	2.78	2.50
Closing written-down value	**34.27**	**30.84**	**27.76**	**24.98**	**22.48**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹88.41 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	88.41	75.15	63.88	54.30	46.16
Depreciation	13.26	11.27	9.58	8.14	6.92
Closing written-down value	**75.15**	**63.88**	**54.30**	**46.16**	**39.24**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹12.33 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	12.33	11.10	9.99	8.99	8.09
Depreciation	1.23	1.11	1.00	0.90	0.81
Closing written-down value	**11.10**	**9.99**	**8.99**	**8.09**	**7.28**
Total depreciation	**18.30**	**15.81**	**13.66**	**11.82**	**10.23**
Preliminary expenses written off	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.78

16 Term loan repayment

Repayment of the ₹141.98 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 ₹3,31,043 each, and the annexure gives the monthly schedule.

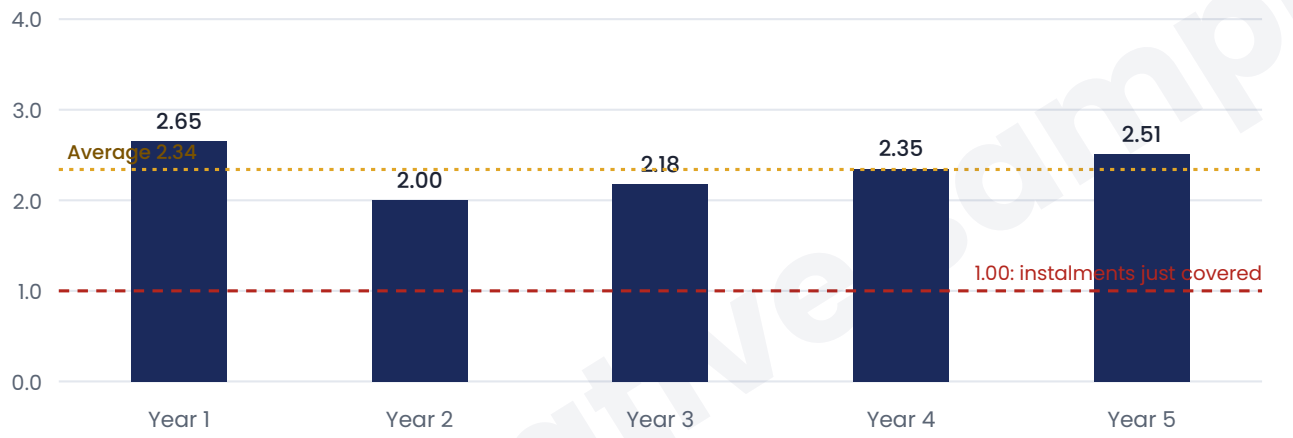
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	141.98	129.30	101.85	71.38	37.56
Interest	14.63	12.28	9.26	5.90	2.17
Principal repaid	12.68	27.45	30.47	33.82	37.56
Closing balance	**129.30**	**101.85**	**71.38**	**37.56**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 2.34 over the repayment years, with a low of 2.00 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	38.60	50.65	62.76	74.72	86.54
Depreciation and write-offs	19.06	16.57	14.42	12.58	11.01
Interest on term loan	14.63	12.28	9.26	5.90	2.17
Total available for debt service (A)	**72.29**	**79.50**	**86.44**	**93.20**	**99.72**
Principal repayment	12.68	27.45	30.47	33.82	37.56
Interest on term loan	14.63	12.28	9.26	5.90	2.17
Total debt service (B)	**27.31**	**39.73**	**39.73**	**39.72**	**39.73**
DSCR (A / B)	2.65	2.00	2.18	2.35	2.51



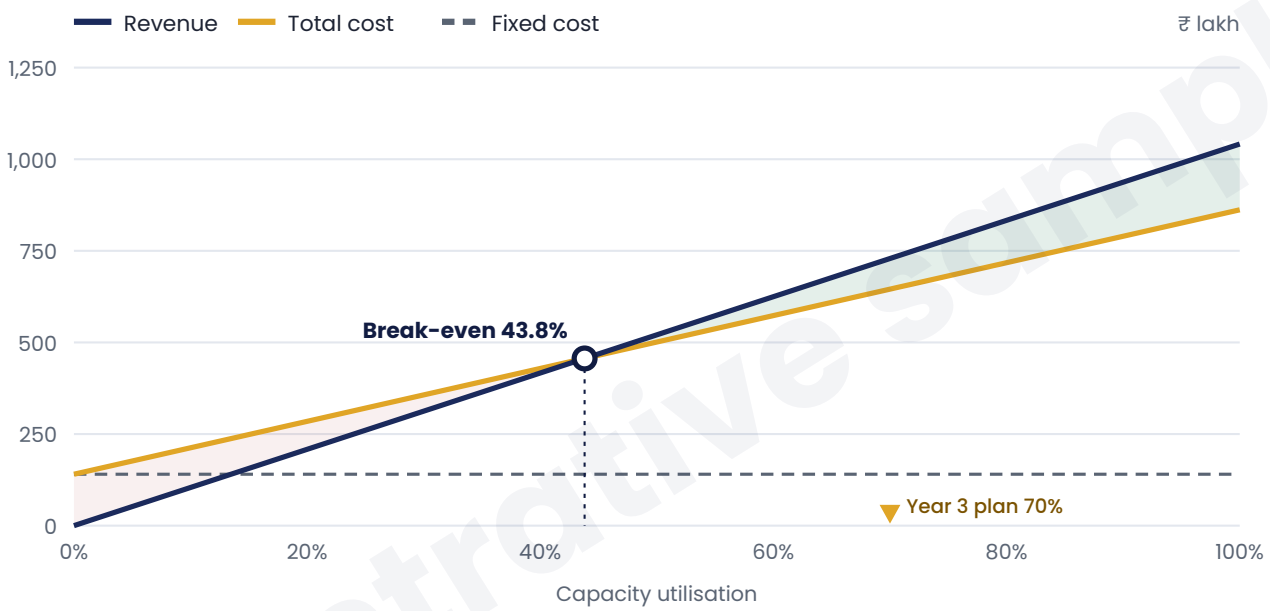
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The break-even point in Year 3 is 43.8% of installed capacity. Below that level the unit would not cover its fixed costs, interest and depreciation; above it, each additional unit sold adds to profit. Cash break-even is lower, at 39.3%.

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	624.78	676.84	728.91	780.98	833.04
Variable costs	432.96	469.04	505.12	541.20	577.29
Contribution	**191.82**	**207.80**	**223.79**	**239.78**	**255.75**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	140.35	140.27	140.11	140.15	140.37
Break-even as % of installed capacity	43.9	43.9	43.8	43.8	43.9
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	37.9	38.7	39.3	39.9	40.5
Break-even sales	457.14	456.88	456.35	456.48	457.22



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

Illustrative sample

19 Financial ratios

Liquidity and leverage improve over the projection. The current ratio stays at or above 1.60, while debt-equity drops from 1.56 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	1.60	1.89	2.21	2.58	2.97
Quick ratio	1.13	1.39	1.70	2.03	2.41
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	1.56	0.76	0.36	0.14	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.13	1.75	1.05	0.64	0.39
Interest coverage ratio	3.02	3.92	5.16	6.95	9.87
DSCR	2.65	2.00	2.18	2.35	2.51
Gross profit margin (%)	22.0	22.4	22.6	22.9	23.1
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.7
Net profit margin (%)	6.2	7.5	8.6	9.6	10.4
Return on capital employed (%)	24.8	27.1	28.2	28.4	28.0
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	43.9	43.9	43.8	43.8	43.9

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 ₹2.67 per piece, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 60.6% of sales, packing materials at 1.1%, power and fuel at 4.4%, and selling and distribution at 3.2%.
- Wages and salaries rise by 5% a year; repairs and administrative overheads rise by 5% a year.
- Working capital based on 30 days of raw material, 7 days of work in progress, 15 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.

Illustrative sample

21 Conclusion

On these illustrative assumptions, an aluminium containers unit of 1,30,000 pieces per day costs ₹189.31 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 33.1% on that investment and pays back in about 2.8 years. An average DSCR of 2.34 and break-even at 43.8% of capacity point to a project that can carry its bank debt. Actual figures depend on the location, the machinery chosen, input prices and the promoter's plans, which is why a full report is prepared for each project.

Need this report for your own plant?

NPCS prepares detailed project reports and bank-format DPRs for your capacity, location and loan scheme, with machinery quotations, supplier lists and a market survey for your area.

Call or WhatsApp
+91 90970 75054

Email
npcs.india@gmail.com

Website
www.niir.org

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.

Illustrative sample

A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Term loan of ₹141.98 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	141.98	1.24	–	1.24	141.98
2	May 2027	141.98	1.24	–	1.24	141.98
3	Jun 2027	141.98	1.24	–	1.24	141.98
4	Jul 2027	141.98	1.24	–	1.24	141.98
5	Aug 2027	141.98	1.24	–	1.24	141.98
6	Sep 2027	141.98	1.24	–	1.24	141.98
7	Oct 2027	141.98	1.24	2.07	3.31	139.91
8	Nov 2027	139.91	1.22	2.09	3.31	137.83
9	Dec 2027	137.83	1.21	2.10	3.31	135.72
10	Jan 2028	135.72	1.19	2.12	3.31	133.60
11	Feb 2028	133.60	1.17	2.14	3.31	131.46
12	Mar 2028	131.46	1.15	2.16	3.31	129.30
13	Apr 2028	129.30	1.13	2.18	3.31	127.12
14	May 2028	127.12	1.11	2.20	3.31	124.92
15	Jun 2028	124.92	1.09	2.22	3.31	122.70
16	Jul 2028	122.70	1.07	2.24	3.31	120.47
17	Aug 2028	120.47	1.05	2.26	3.31	118.21
18	Sep 2028	118.21	1.03	2.28	3.31	115.93
19	Oct 2028	115.93	1.01	2.30	3.31	113.64
20	Nov 2028	113.64	0.99	2.32	3.31	111.32
21	Dec 2028	111.32	0.97	2.34	3.31	108.98
22	Jan 2029	108.98	0.95	2.36	3.31	106.63
23	Feb 2029	106.63	0.93	2.38	3.31	104.25
24	Mar 2029	104.25	0.91	2.40	3.31	101.85
25	Apr 2029	101.85	0.89	2.42	3.31	99.43
26	May 2029	99.43	0.87	2.44	3.31	96.99
27	Jun 2029	96.99	0.85	2.46	3.31	94.53
28	Jul 2029	94.53	0.83	2.48	3.31	92.05
29	Aug 2029	92.05	0.81	2.51	3.31	89.54
30	Sep 2029	89.54	0.78	2.53	3.31	87.02
31	Oct 2029	87.02	0.76	2.55	3.31	84.47
32	Nov 2029	84.47	0.74	2.57	3.31	81.89
33	Dec 2029	81.89	0.72	2.59	3.31	79.30
34	Jan 2030	79.30	0.69	2.62	3.31	76.68
35	Feb 2030	76.68	0.67	2.64	3.31	74.04
36	Mar 2030	74.04	0.65	2.66	3.31	71.38
37	Apr 2030	71.38	0.62	2.69	3.31	68.70
38	May 2030	68.70	0.60	2.71	3.31	65.99
39	Jun 2030	65.99	0.58	2.73	3.31	63.25

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	63.25	0.55	2.76	3.31	60.50
41	Aug 2030	60.50	0.53	2.78	3.31	57.72
42	Sep 2030	57.72	0.51	2.81	3.31	54.91
43	Oct 2030	54.91	0.48	2.83	3.31	52.08
44	Nov 2030	52.08	0.46	2.85	3.31	49.23
45	Dec 2030	49.23	0.43	2.88	3.31	46.35
46	Jan 2031	46.35	0.41	2.90	3.31	43.44
47	Feb 2031	43.44	0.38	2.93	3.31	40.51
48	Mar 2031	40.51	0.35	2.96	3.31	37.56
49	Apr 2031	37.56	0.33	2.98	3.31	34.57
50	May 2031	34.57	0.30	3.01	3.31	31.57
51	Jun 2031	31.57	0.28	3.03	3.31	28.53
52	Jul 2031	28.53	0.25	3.06	3.31	25.47
53	Aug 2031	25.47	0.22	3.09	3.31	22.38
54	Sep 2031	22.38	0.20	3.11	3.31	19.27
55	Oct 2031	19.27	0.17	3.14	3.31	16.13
56	Nov 2031	16.13	0.14	3.17	3.31	12.96
57	Dec 2031	12.96	0.11	3.20	3.31	9.76
58	Jan 2032	9.76	0.09	3.23	3.31	6.53
59	Feb 2032	6.53	0.06	3.25	3.31	3.28
60	Mar 2032	3.28	0.03	3.28	3.31	–

Illustrative sample