AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Aluminium Easy Open End

Installed capacity 4,50,000 ends per day
Sector Metal products
Total project cost ₹804.40 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

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Project at a glance

Aluminium Easy Open End
4,50,000 ends per day

Product	Aluminium Easy Open End	Sector	Metal products
Installed capacity	4,50,000 ends per day	Annual capacity	14,85,00,000 ends per year
Selling price (ex-GST)	₹2.05 per end	Working days	330 a year
Manpower	67 people	Plant and machinery	₹391.50 lakh
Total project cost	**₹804.40 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	₹201.10 lakh (25%)
Term loan	₹603.30 lakh (75%)	Cash credit limit	₹227.66 lakh
Revenue, Year 3	₹2,130.97 lakh at 70%	Net profit, Year 3	₹139.33 lakh
Return on investment	**17.3% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**46.3% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**1.58**	Payback period	4.1 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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Illustrative sample

1 Introduction

The product covered in this sample is aluminium easy open end, made in a plant sized at 4,50,000 ends per day (14,85,00,000 ends per year at full capacity). The unit is costed as a complete project, from land and building through to working capital, and its applications range from nut, snack and dry food cans to pet food cans.

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 ₹2,130.97 lakh and a net profit of ₹139.33 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

Demand for the product comes mainly from the following uses:

- Nut, snack and dry food cans
- Milk powder and infant formula cans
- Ready-to-eat and processed food cans
- Juice and beverage cans
- Pet food cans

3 Market potential

Easy open ends are bought by can makers and by food and beverage companies that fill and seam their own cans. Demand follows canned beverages, milk powder, nuts and ready-to-eat foods, and fillers usually approve a supplier only after seaming trials and a test certificate. A new unit competes on consistent opening force, reliable supply and freight savings over imported ends.

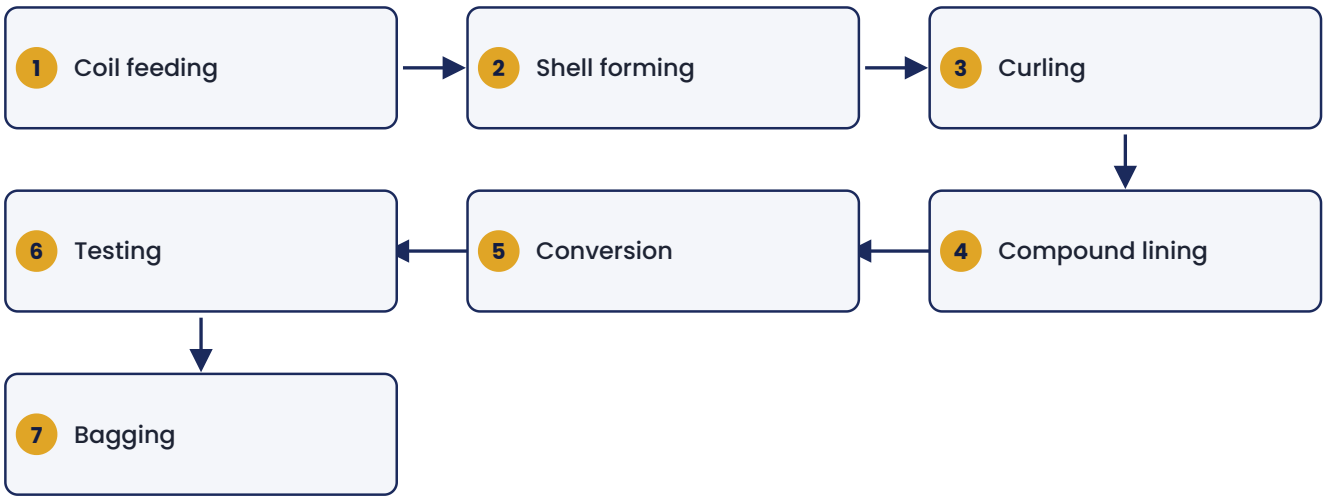
Sales are typically made to metal can makers; beverage and juice fillers; milk powder and infant food packers; nut, snack and dry food packers; and ready-to-eat and processed food canners.

A full NPCS report adds a market survey with present demand, expected growth and the names and addresses of existing manufacturers, worked out for the location you choose.

Illustrative sample

4 Manufacturing process

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



Process flow for aluminium easy open end

1. **Coil feeding.** Lacquered aluminium end stock is uncoiled, lightly waxed and fed into the shell press.
2. **Shell forming.** The shell press blanks and draws several shells per stroke with the countersink and panel profile.
3. **Curling.** The shell edge is curled so it can be double seamed onto the can body.
4. **Compound lining.** Sealing compound is sprayed into the curl and dried so the seam is airtight.
5. **Conversion.** The conversion press scores the opening, forms the rivet and stakes on the pull tab made from tab stock.
6. **Testing.** Samples are checked for score residual, opening force, pressure resistance and compound weight.
7. **Bagging.** Ends are counted into paper sleeves or bags and palletised for dispatch to can makers and fillers.

Illustrative sample

5 Raw materials

Raw materials account for 63.5% of sales at Year 3 volumes, a total of ₹1,352.78 lakh, with lacquered aluminium end stock coil the biggest item in the mix.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Lacquered aluminium end stock coil	79.0%	1,068.70
Aluminium tab stock coil	11.0%	148.81
Water-based sealing compound	7.0%	94.69
Press lubricant and wax	3.0%	40.58
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**1,352.78**

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery accounts for ₹391.50 lakh of the project cost. The conversion press with tab die takes the largest share, and the other items and their indicative costs are listed below.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Coil cradle and servo feed line	27.41
High-speed shell press with multi-out die	101.79
Curler and compound lining machine with drying oven	46.98
Conversion press with tab die	117.45
Spare dies and tooling set	39.15
Automatic end counting and bagging machine	23.49
Quality control lab with score residual gauge and pressure tester	15.66
Air compressor and electrical panels	19.57
Total plant and machinery	**391.50**

7 Land, building and utilities

Land and site development is taken at ₹41.85 lakh and building and civil works at ₹204.87 lakh. Other fixed assets, including electrification, furniture, testing equipment and power backup, add ₹42.71 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 ₹147.59 lakh for power and fuel, or 6.9% of sales. The plant also needs a reliable water supply for cleaning and domestic use, and for the process where required.

Illustrative sampl

8 Manpower

A team of 67 runs the plant, from management and supervision to skilled operators and helpers. The Year 1 wage bill is ₹143.46 lakh, rising 5% a year.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	10	30,500	36.60
Skilled workers and operators	23	19,500	53.82
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	34	13,000	53.04
Total (Year 1)	**67**		**143.46**

9 Licences and approvals

The main registrations and approvals for a unit like this are listed below. They differ from state to state, so check the current requirements with the relevant departments.

- 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
- NABL laboratory certificate of conformity for food-contact packaging under the FSSAI Packaging Regulations 2018
- End dimensions matched to IS 9396 for round open top sanitary cans
- BIS certification where a metal can Quality Control Order is applied to ends

Illustrative sample

10 Project cost and means of finance

Setting up the unit costs ₹804.40 lakh in all, of which plant and machinery is ₹391.50 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	41.85
Building and civil works	204.87
Plant and machinery	391.50
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	42.71
Contingencies	29.82
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	17.77
Margin money for working capital	75.88
Total cost of project	**804.40**

Means of finance

The project is financed 75:25 between bank debt and the promoter's own funds. A term loan covers ₹603.30 lakh and the promoter brings in ₹201.10 lakh. Separately, a cash credit limit of ₹227.66 lakh finances 75% of the working capital requirement.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	201.10
Term loan from bank (75%)	603.30
Total means of finance	**804.40**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*227.66*

Illustrative sampl

11 Working capital

The unit needs ₹303.54 lakh of working capital in Year 1, based on 30 days of raw material stock, 15 days of finished goods and 45 days of customer credit, net of 30 days of supplier credit. Of this, ₹227.66 lakh comes from the bank and ₹75.88 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)	95.30	103.25	111.19	119.13	127.07
Work in progress (5 days)	19.58	21.15	22.72	24.30	25.88
Finished goods (15 days)	59.59	64.34	69.10	73.88	78.68
Trade receivables (45 days)	225.19	243.96	262.72	281.49	300.25
Total current assets	**399.66**	**432.70**	**465.73**	**498.80**	**531.88**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	96.12	104.14	112.15	120.16	128.17
Working capital requirement	**303.54**	**328.56**	**353.58**	**378.64**	**403.71**

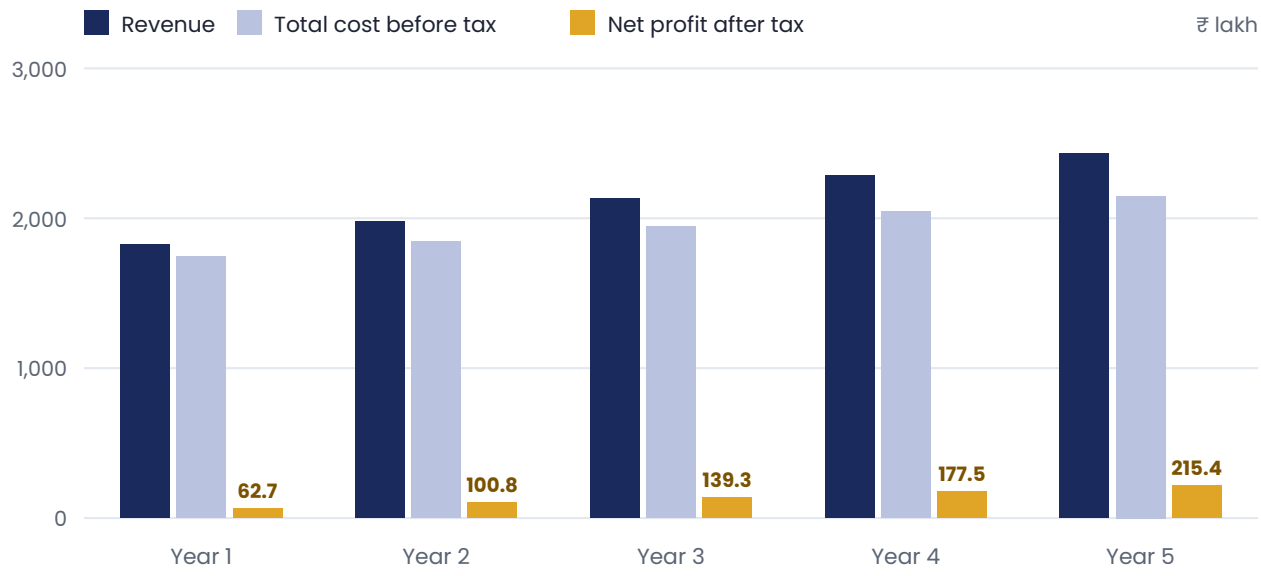
Illustrative sampl

12 Projected profitability

Revenue grows from ₹1,826.55 lakh in Year 1, at 60% utilisation, to ₹2,435.40 lakh in Year 5 at 80%. Net profit rises from ₹62.74 lakh to ₹215.45 lakh over the same period, an average net margin of 6.3%.

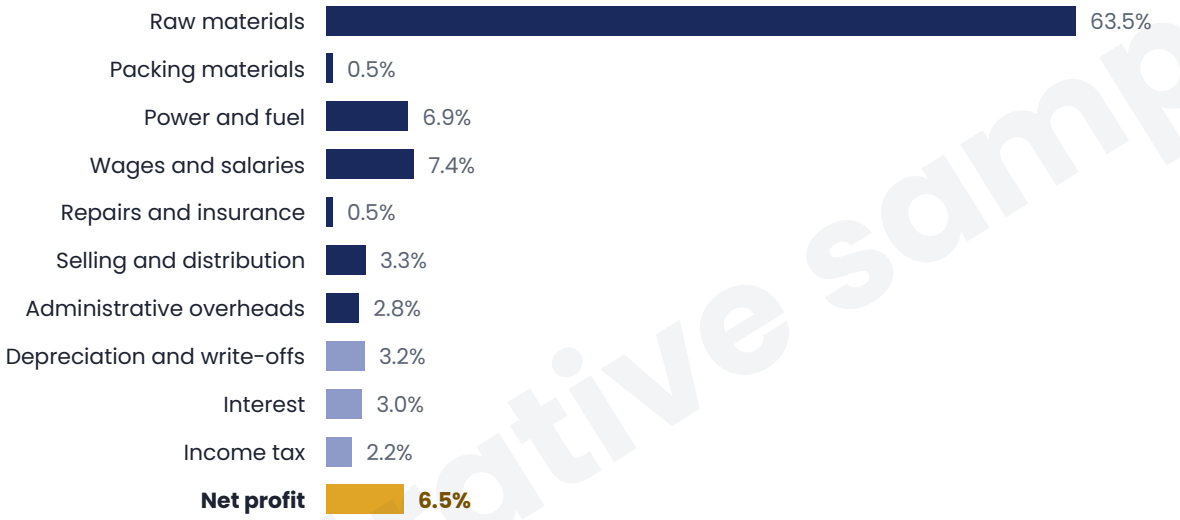
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**1,826.55**	**1,978.76**	**2,130.97**	**2,283.19**	**2,435.40**
Raw materials consumed	1,159.53	1,256.16	1,352.78	1,449.41	1,546.04
Packing materials	9.99	10.82	11.66	12.49	13.32
Power and fuel	126.51	137.05	147.59	158.13	168.68
Wages and salaries	143.46	150.63	158.16	166.07	174.38
Repairs and maintenance	7.83	8.22	8.63	9.06	9.52
Insurance	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
Cost of production	**1,450.00**	**1,565.56**	**1,681.50**	**1,797.84**	**1,914.62**
Gross profit	**376.55**	**413.20**	**449.47**	**485.35**	**520.78**
Selling and distribution expenses	60.95	66.03	71.11	76.19	81.27
Administrative overheads	53.73	56.42	59.24	62.20	65.31
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**261.87**	**290.75**	**319.12**	**346.96**	**374.20**
Depreciation	87.44	75.61	65.43	56.66	49.10
Preliminary expenses written off	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.57
Interest on term loan	62.18	52.18	39.33	25.06	9.22
Interest on cash credit	25.04	25.04	25.04	25.04	25.04
Profit before tax	**83.66**	**134.37**	**185.77**	**236.65**	**287.27**
Income tax	20.92	33.59	46.44	59.16	71.82
Profit after tax	**62.74**	**100.78**	**139.33**	**177.49**	**215.45**

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 sample

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 ₹344.33 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	201.10	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	603.30	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	227.66	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	62.74	100.78	139.33	177.49	215.45
Depreciation	87.44	75.61	65.43	56.66	49.10
Preliminary expenses written off	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.57
Increase in trade creditors	96.12	8.02	8.01	8.01	8.01
Total sources	**1,281.91**	**187.96**	**216.32**	**245.71**	**276.13**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	710.75	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	17.77	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	174.47	14.27	14.27	14.30	14.32
Increase in trade receivables	225.19	18.77	18.76	18.77	18.76
Repayment of term loan	53.89	116.62	129.47	143.74	159.58
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	1,182.07	149.66	162.50	176.81	192.66
Net cash flow	**99.84**	**38.30**	**53.82**	**68.90**	**83.47**
Opening cash balance	–	99.84	138.14	191.96	260.86
Closing cash balance	**99.84**	**138.14**	**191.96**	**260.86**	**344.33**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

The projected balance sheet balances in every year. Net worth grows from ₹249.62 lakh at the end of Year 1 to ₹896.89 lakh at the end of Year 5, while the term loan outstanding falls from ₹549.41 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	201.10	201.10	201.10	201.10	201.10
Reserves and surplus	62.74	163.52	302.85	480.34	695.79
Term loan	549.41	432.79	303.32	159.58	–
Cash credit from bank	227.66	227.66	227.66	227.66	227.66
Trade creditors	96.12	104.14	112.15	120.16	128.17
Total liabilities	**1,137.03**	**1,129.21**	**1,147.08**	**1,188.84**	**1,252.72**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	710.75	710.75	710.75	710.75	710.75
Less: accumulated depreciation	(87.44)	(163.05)	(228.48)	(285.14)	(334.24)
Net fixed assets	**623.31**	**547.70**	**482.27**	**425.61**	**376.51**
Preliminary expenses not written off	14.22	10.67	7.12	3.57	–
Inventories	174.47	188.74	203.01	217.31	231.63
Trade receivables	225.19	243.96	262.72	281.49	300.25
Cash and bank balance	99.84	138.14	191.96	260.86	344.33
Total assets	**1,137.03**	**1,129.21**	**1,147.08**	**1,188.84**	**1,252.72**

Illustrative sample

15 Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on the written-down value method, at 15% a year for plant and machinery, 10% for building and 10% for other assets. Land carries no depreciation. Preliminary and pre-operative expenses are written off in equal parts 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 ₹215.11 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	215.11	193.60	174.24	156.82	141.14
Depreciation	21.51	19.36	17.42	15.68	14.11
Closing written-down value	**193.60**	**174.24**	**156.82**	**141.14**	**127.03**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹411.08 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	411.08	349.42	297.01	252.46	214.59
Depreciation	61.66	52.41	44.55	37.87	32.19
Closing written-down value	**349.42**	**297.01**	**252.46**	**214.59**	**182.40**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹42.71 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	42.71	38.44	34.60	31.14	28.03
Depreciation	4.27	3.84	3.46	3.11	2.80
Closing written-down value	**38.44**	**34.60**	**31.14**	**28.03**	**25.23**
Total depreciation	**87.44**	**75.61**	**65.43**	**56.66**	**49.10**
Preliminary expenses written off	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.57

16 Term loan repayment

Repayment of the ₹603.30 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 ₹14,06,666 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	603.30	549.41	432.79	303.32	159.58
Interest	62.18	52.18	39.33	25.06	9.22
Principal repaid	53.89	116.62	129.47	143.74	159.58
Closing balance	**549.41**	**432.79**	**303.32**	**159.58**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

Cash available for debt service covers the term loan instalments 1.58 times on average, and never less than 1.38 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	62.74	100.78	139.33	177.49	215.45
Depreciation and write-offs	90.99	79.16	68.98	60.21	52.67
Interest on term loan	62.18	52.18	39.33	25.06	9.22
Total available for debt service (A)	**215.91**	**232.12**	**247.64**	**262.76**	**277.34**
Principal repayment	53.89	116.62	129.47	143.74	159.58
Interest on term loan	62.18	52.18	39.33	25.06	9.22
Total debt service (B)	**116.07**	**168.80**	**168.80**	**168.80**	**168.80**
DSCR (A / B)	1.86	1.38	1.47	1.56	1.64



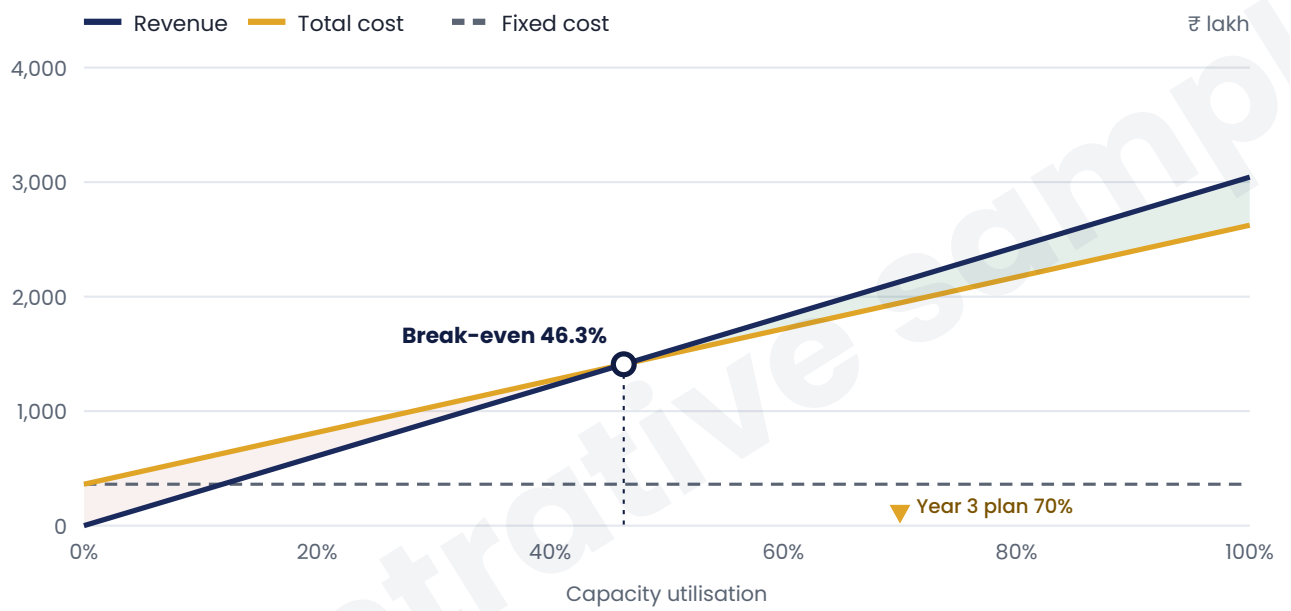
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 46.3% of capacity to break even in Year 3, well below the 70% assumed for that year. Cash break-even, which excludes depreciation and write-offs, is 37.4%.

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	1,826.55	1,978.76	2,130.97	2,283.19	2,435.40
Variable costs	1,356.98	1,470.06	1,583.14	1,696.22	1,809.31
Contribution	**469.57**	**508.70**	**547.83**	**586.97**	**626.09**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	385.91	374.33	362.06	350.32	338.82
Break-even as % of installed capacity	49.3	47.8	46.3	44.8	43.3
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	37.7	37.7	37.4	37.1	36.6
Break-even sales	1,501.13	1,456.08	1,408.35	1,362.67	1,317.96



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 1.54, while debt-equity drops from 2.20 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	1.54	1.72	1.94	2.18	2.46
Quick ratio	1.00	1.15	1.34	1.56	1.81
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	2.20	1.22	0.61	0.24	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.50	2.16	1.29	0.75	0.40
Interest coverage ratio	1.96	2.74	3.89	5.72	9.38
DSCR	1.86	1.38	1.47	1.56	1.64
Gross profit margin (%)	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.4
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.4
Net profit margin (%)	3.4	5.1	6.5	7.8	8.8
Return on capital employed (%)	16.6	20.9	24.3	26.9	28.6
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	49.3	47.8	46.3	44.8	43.3

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 ₹2.05 per end, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 63.5% of sales, packing materials at 0.5%, power and fuel at 6.9%, and selling and distribution at 3.3%.
- 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, 5 days of work in progress, 15 days of finished goods and 45 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 easy open end unit of 4,50,000 ends per day costs ₹804.40 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 17.3% on that investment and pays back in about 4.1 years. An average DSCR of 1.58 and break-even at 46.3% 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.

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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.

Illustrative sample

A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Term loan of ₹603.30 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	603.30	5.28	–	5.28	603.30
2	May 2027	603.30	5.28	–	5.28	603.30
3	Jun 2027	603.30	5.28	–	5.28	603.30
4	Jul 2027	603.30	5.28	–	5.28	603.30
5	Aug 2027	603.30	5.28	–	5.28	603.30
6	Sep 2027	603.30	5.28	–	5.28	603.30
7	Oct 2027	603.30	5.28	8.79	14.07	594.51
8	Nov 2027	594.51	5.20	8.86	14.07	585.65
9	Dec 2027	585.65	5.12	8.94	14.07	576.71
10	Jan 2028	576.71	5.05	9.02	14.07	567.68
11	Feb 2028	567.68	4.97	9.10	14.07	558.59
12	Mar 2028	558.59	4.89	9.18	14.07	549.41
13	Apr 2028	549.41	4.81	9.26	14.07	540.15
14	May 2028	540.15	4.73	9.34	14.07	530.81
15	Jun 2028	530.81	4.64	9.42	14.07	521.38
16	Jul 2028	521.38	4.56	9.50	14.07	511.88
17	Aug 2028	511.88	4.48	9.59	14.07	502.29
18	Sep 2028	502.29	4.40	9.67	14.07	492.62
19	Oct 2028	492.62	4.31	9.76	14.07	482.86
20	Nov 2028	482.86	4.23	9.84	14.07	473.02
21	Dec 2028	473.02	4.14	9.93	14.07	463.10
22	Jan 2029	463.10	4.05	10.01	14.07	453.08
23	Feb 2029	453.08	3.96	10.10	14.07	442.98
24	Mar 2029	442.98	3.88	10.19	14.07	432.79
25	Apr 2029	432.79	3.79	10.28	14.07	422.51
26	May 2029	422.51	3.70	10.37	14.07	412.14
27	Jun 2029	412.14	3.61	10.46	14.07	401.68
28	Jul 2029	401.68	3.51	10.55	14.07	391.13
29	Aug 2029	391.13	3.42	10.64	14.07	380.48
30	Sep 2029	380.48	3.33	10.74	14.07	369.74
31	Oct 2029	369.74	3.24	10.83	14.07	358.91
32	Nov 2029	358.91	3.14	10.93	14.07	347.99
33	Dec 2029	347.99	3.04	11.02	14.07	336.96
34	Jan 2030	336.96	2.95	11.12	14.07	325.85
35	Feb 2030	325.85	2.85	11.22	14.07	314.63
36	Mar 2030	314.63	2.75	11.31	14.07	303.32
37	Apr 2030	303.32	2.65	11.41	14.07	291.90
38	May 2030	291.90	2.55	11.51	14.07	280.39
39	Jun 2030	280.39	2.45	11.61	14.07	268.78

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	268.78	2.35	11.71	14.07	257.06
41	Aug 2030	257.06	2.25	11.82	14.07	245.25
42	Sep 2030	245.25	2.15	11.92	14.07	233.33
43	Oct 2030	233.33	2.04	12.03	14.07	221.30
44	Nov 2030	221.30	1.94	12.13	14.07	209.17
45	Dec 2030	209.17	1.83	12.24	14.07	196.93
46	Jan 2031	196.93	1.72	12.34	14.07	184.59
47	Feb 2031	184.59	1.62	12.45	14.07	172.14
48	Mar 2031	172.14	1.51	12.56	14.07	159.58
49	Apr 2031	159.58	1.40	12.67	14.07	146.91
50	May 2031	146.91	1.29	12.78	14.07	134.13
51	Jun 2031	134.13	1.17	12.89	14.07	121.23
52	Jul 2031	121.23	1.06	13.01	14.07	108.23
53	Aug 2031	108.23	0.95	13.12	14.07	95.11
54	Sep 2031	95.11	0.83	13.23	14.07	81.87
55	Oct 2031	81.87	0.72	13.35	14.07	68.52
56	Nov 2031	68.52	0.60	13.47	14.07	55.06
57	Dec 2031	55.06	0.48	13.58	14.07	41.47
58	Jan 2032	41.47	0.36	13.70	14.07	27.77
59	Feb 2032	27.77	0.24	13.82	14.07	13.94
60	Mar 2032	13.94	0.12	13.94	14.07	–

Illustrative sample