AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Chilli Oleoresin

Installed capacity 200 kg per day
Sector Essential oils and extracts
Total project cost ₹441.97 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

Chilli Oleoresin
200 kg per day

Product	**Chilli Oleoresin**	Sector	**Essential oils and extracts**
Installed capacity	**200 kg per day**	Annual capacity	**60,000 kg per year**
Selling price (ex-GST)	**₹1,990 per kg**	Working days	**300 a year**
Manpower	**33 people**	Plant and machinery	**₹213.39 lakh**
Total project cost	**₹441.97 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	**₹110.49 lakh (25%)**
Term loan	**₹331.48 lakh (75%)**	Cash credit limit	**₹112.04 lakh**
Revenue, Year 3	**₹835.80 lakh at 70%**	Net profit, Year 3	**₹60.66 lakh**
Return on investment	**13.7% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**48.6% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**1.40**	Payback period	**4.6 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 product covered in this sample is chilli oleoresin, made in a plant sized at 200 kg per day (60,000 kg 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 hot sauces, seasonings and spice blends to export supply to spice extract buyers.

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 ₹835.80 lakh and a net profit of ₹60.66 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

Demand for the product comes mainly from the following uses:

- Hot sauces, seasonings and spice blends
- Meat, snack and instant noodle flavouring
- Natural red colour for processed foods
- Capsaicin-based pain-relief creams and plasters
- Export supply to spice extract buyers

3 Market potential

Chilli oleoresin is bought by food makers who want the same heat and colour in every batch, which ground chilli cannot give. Units close to the chilli belts of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka buy raw material at mandi rates and sell to domestic food processors and export buyers. A new unit competes on consistent colour value, pungency and low residual solvent rather than on price alone.

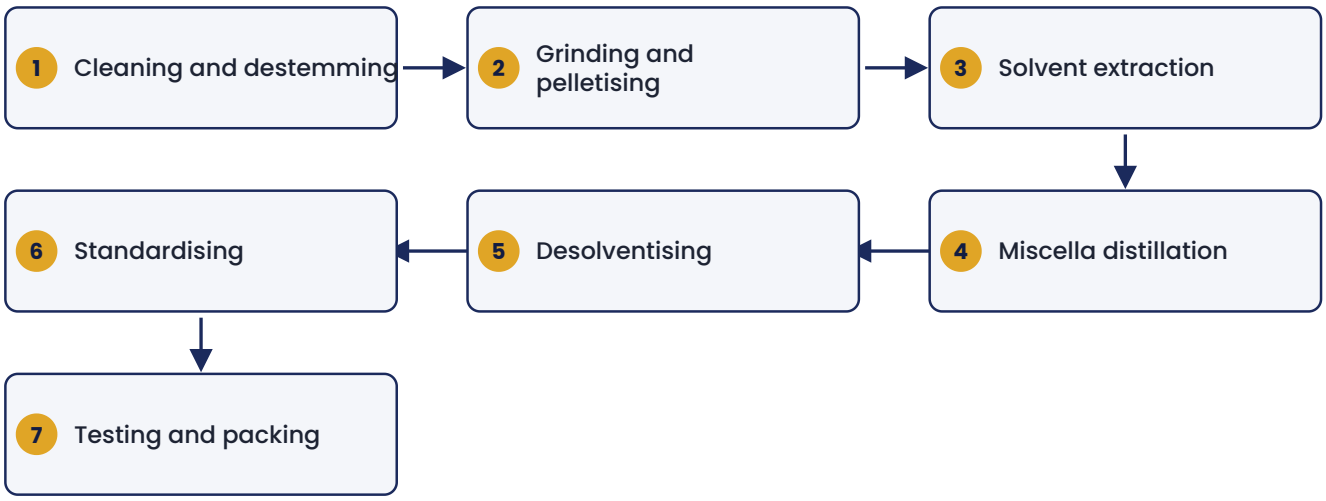
Sales are typically made to seasoning and spice blend makers; sauce, pickle and ready-to-eat food processors; snack, noodle and meat processors; pharmaceutical and topical analgesic makers; and spice extract exporters and overseas flavour houses.

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 sampl

4 Manufacturing process

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



Process flow for chilli oleoresin

1. **Cleaning and destemming.** Dry red chillies are cleaned of dust, stones and stalks before grinding.
2. **Grinding and pelletising.** Chillies are ground coarse and pressed into small pellets so solvent can flow through the bed evenly.
3. **Solvent extraction.** Pellets are washed in batch extractors with hexane or acetone, which dissolves the colour, pungency and oil.
4. **Miscella distillation.** The solvent and extract mixture is distilled and the recovered solvent goes back to the extractors.
5. **Desolventising.** The crude oleoresin is stripped under vacuum until residual solvent falls below the permitted limit.
6. **Standardising.** Batches are blended, with vegetable oil where needed, to the colour value and pungency the buyer specifies.
7. **Testing and packing.** Each lot is tested for colour value, capsaicin and residual solvent and packed in lined drums or cans.

Illustrative sample

5 Raw materials

Raw materials account for 53.4% of sales at Year 3 volumes, a total of ₹446.71 lakh, with dry red chillies the biggest item in the mix.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Dry red chillies	88.0%	393.10
Extraction solvent make-up (hexane and acetone)	8.0%	35.74
Food-grade vegetable oil for standardising	4.0%	17.87
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**446.71**

6 Plant and machinery

The machinery list below covers the main production equipment, costed at ₹213.39 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)
Chilli destemmer and pulveriser	19.20
Pelletiser	12.80
Batch solvent extractors	59.75
Miscella distillation and solvent recovery unit	42.68
Vacuum evaporator and desolventiser	32.01
Steam boiler	17.07
Chilling plant and cooling tower	14.94
QC lab with spectrophotometer and HPLC	14.94
Total plant and machinery	**213.39**

7 Land, building and utilities

The model includes land and site development of ₹27.85 lakh and building and civil works of ₹115.55 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 ₹21.51 lakh.

Utilities in Year 3 cost ₹48.94 lakh for power and fuel, or 5.9% of sales. The plant also needs a reliable water supply for cleaning and domestic use, and for the process where required.

Illustrative sample

8 Manpower

Staffing for the model unit is 33 people, at a Year 1 cost of ₹71.34 lakh. Wages are escalated by 5% each year in the projections.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	5	30,500	18.30
Skilled workers and operators	12	19,500	28.08
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	16	13,000	24.96
Total (Year 1)	**33**		**71.34**

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
- FSSAI licence for manufacturing a food ingredient
- BIS IS 13663 chilli oleoresin specification as the quality reference
- Spices Board registration (CRES) and IEC for export

Illustrative sample

10 Project cost and means of finance

The total cost of the project is ₹441.97 lakh. Fixed assets account for ₹394.75 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	27.85
Building and civil works	115.55
Plant and machinery	213.39
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	21.51
Contingencies	16.45
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	9.87
Margin money for working capital	37.35
Total cost of project	**441.97**

Means of finance

The project is financed 75:25 between bank debt and the promoter's own funds. A term loan covers ₹331.48 lakh and the promoter brings in ₹110.49 lakh. Separately, a cash credit limit of ₹112.04 lakh finances 75% of the working capital requirement.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	110.49
Term loan from bank (75%)	331.48
Total means of finance	**441.97**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*112.04*

Illustrative sample

11 Working capital

Working capital is worked out from holding periods: 45 days of raw material, 30 days of finished goods and 45 days of credit to customers, less 30 days of credit from suppliers. In Year 1 the requirement is ₹149.39 lakh. The bank funds ₹112.04 lakh through cash credit and the promoter's margin covers ₹37.35 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 (45 days)	47.21	51.14	55.07	59.01	62.94
Work in progress (3 days)	4.08	4.40	4.72	5.04	5.37
Finished goods (30 days)	44.10	47.56	51.04	54.53	58.03
Trade receivables (45 days)	88.32	95.68	103.04	110.40	117.76
Total current assets	**183.71**	**198.78**	**213.87**	**228.98**	**244.10**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	34.32	37.18	40.04	42.90	45.76
Working capital requirement	**149.39**	**161.60**	**173.83**	**186.08**	**198.34**

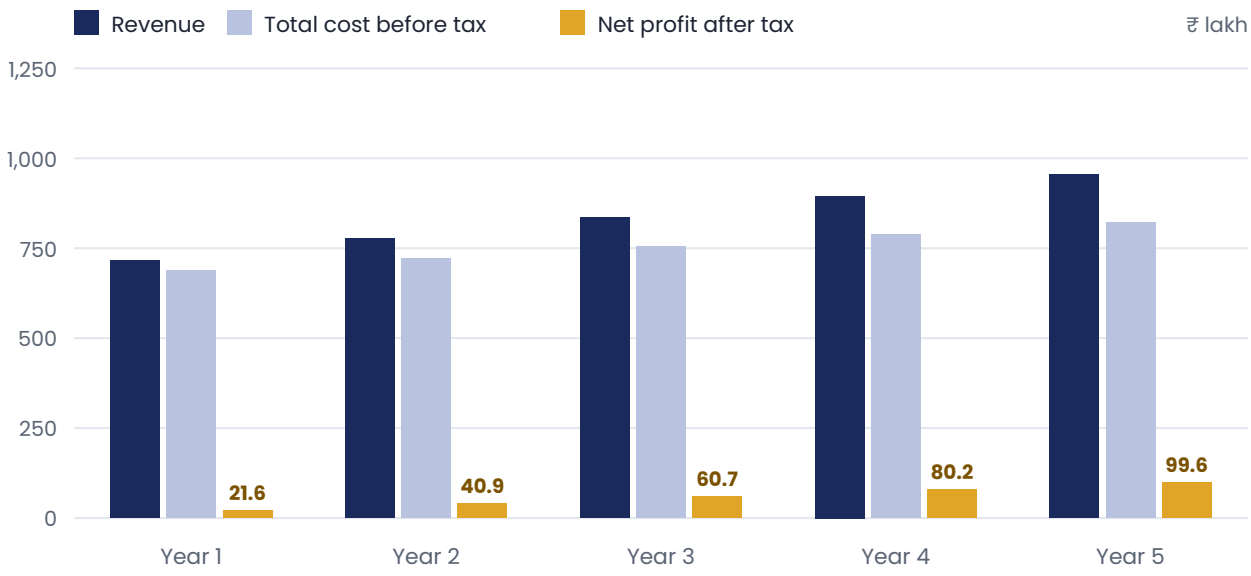
Illustrative sampl

12 Projected profitability

The unit is profitable from the first year, with a net profit of ₹21.56 lakh on sales of ₹716.40 lakh. By Year 5 sales reach ₹955.20 lakh and net profit ₹99.62 lakh, giving an average net margin of 7% across the projection.

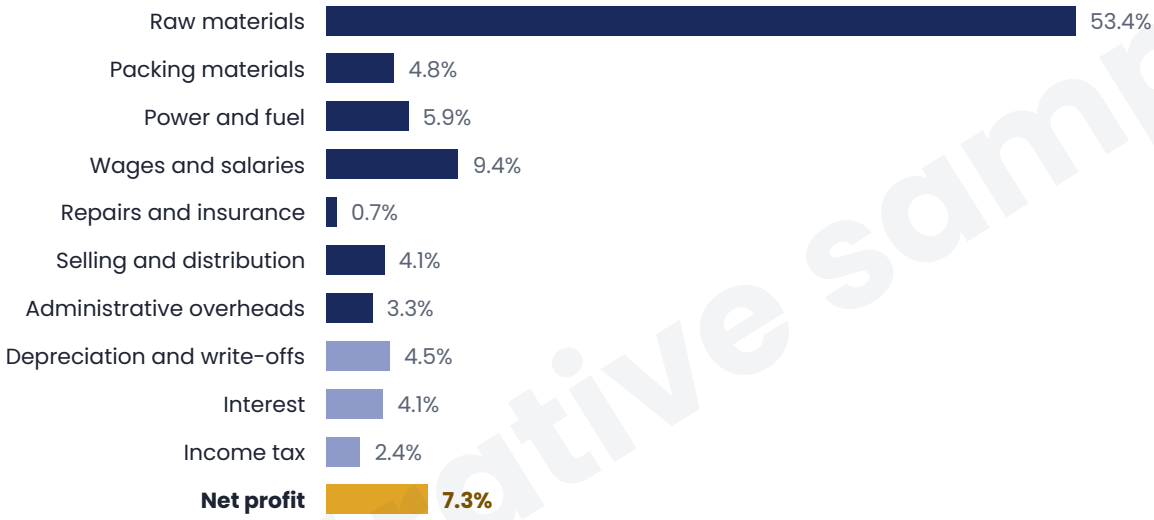
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**716.40**	**776.10**	**835.80**	**895.50**	**955.20**
Raw materials consumed	382.89	414.80	446.71	478.62	510.53
Packing materials	34.68	37.57	40.46	43.35	46.24
Power and fuel	41.95	45.45	48.94	52.44	55.94
Wages and salaries	71.34	74.91	78.65	82.58	86.71
Repairs and maintenance	4.27	4.48	4.71	4.94	5.19
Insurance	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Cost of production	**536.60**	**578.68**	**620.94**	**663.40**	**706.08**
Gross profit	**179.80**	**197.42**	**214.86**	**232.10**	**249.12**
Selling and distribution expenses	29.69	32.17	34.64	37.12	39.59
Administrative overheads	25.03	26.28	27.59	28.97	30.42
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**125.08**	**138.97**	**152.63**	**166.01**	**179.11**
Depreciation	47.89	41.43	35.85	31.05	26.91
Preliminary expenses written off	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.99
Interest on term loan	34.16	28.67	21.61	13.77	5.07
Interest on cash credit	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32
Profit before tax	**28.74**	**54.58**	**80.88**	**106.90**	**132.82**
Income tax	7.18	13.64	20.22	26.72	33.20
Profit after tax	**21.56**	**40.94**	**60.66**	**80.18**	**99.62**

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 ₹115.53 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	110.49	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	331.48	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	112.04	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	21.56	40.94	60.66	80.18	99.62
Depreciation	47.89	41.43	35.85	31.05	26.91
Preliminary expenses written off	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.99
Increase in trade creditors	34.32	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86
Total sources	**659.75**	**87.20**	**101.34**	**116.06**	**131.38**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	394.75	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	9.87	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	95.39	7.71	7.73	7.75	7.76
Increase in trade receivables	88.32	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.36
Repayment of term loan	29.61	64.08	71.13	78.98	87.68
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	**617.94**	**79.15**	**86.22**	**94.09**	**102.80**
Net cash flow	**41.81**	**8.05**	**15.12**	**21.97**	**28.58**
Opening cash balance	–	41.81	49.86	64.98	86.95
Closing cash balance	**41.81**	**49.86**	**64.98**	**86.95**	**115.53**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

The projected balance sheet balances in every year. Net worth grows from ₹124.15 lakh at the end of Year 1 to ₹413.45 lakh at the end of Year 5, while the term loan outstanding falls from ₹301.87 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	110.49	110.49	110.49	110.49	110.49
Reserves and surplus	21.56	62.50	123.16	203.34	302.96
Term loan	301.87	237.79	166.66	87.68	–
Cash credit from bank	112.04	112.04	112.04	112.04	112.04
Trade creditors	34.32	37.18	40.04	42.90	45.76
Total liabilities	**580.28**	**560.00**	**552.39**	**556.45**	**571.25**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	394.75	394.75	394.75	394.75	394.75
Less: accumulated depreciation	(47.89)	(89.32)	(125.17)	(156.22)	(183.13)
Net fixed assets	**346.86**	**305.43**	**269.58**	**238.53**	**211.62**
Preliminary expenses not written off	7.90	5.93	3.96	1.99	–
Inventories	95.39	103.10	110.83	118.58	126.34
Trade receivables	88.32	95.68	103.04	110.40	117.76
Cash and bank balance	41.81	49.86	64.98	86.95	115.53
Total assets	**580.28**	**560.00**	**552.39**	**556.45**	**571.25**

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 ₹121.33 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	121.33	109.20	98.28	88.45	79.61
Depreciation	12.13	10.92	9.83	8.84	7.96
Closing written-down value	**109.20**	**98.28**	**88.45**	**79.61**	**71.65**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹224.06 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	224.06	190.45	161.88	137.60	116.96
Depreciation	33.61	28.57	24.28	20.64	17.54
Closing written-down value	**190.45**	**161.88**	**137.60**	**116.96**	**99.42**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹21.51 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	21.51	19.36	17.42	15.68	14.11
Depreciation	2.15	1.94	1.74	1.57	1.41
Closing written-down value	**19.36**	**17.42**	**15.68**	**14.11**	**12.70**
Total depreciation	**47.89**	**41.43**	**35.85**	**31.05**	**26.91**
Preliminary expenses written off	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.99

16 Term loan repayment

Repayment of the ₹331.48 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 ₹7,72,885 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	331.48	301.87	237.79	166.66	87.68
Interest	34.16	28.67	21.61	13.77	5.07
Principal repaid	29.61	64.08	71.13	78.98	87.68
Closing balance	**301.87**	**237.79**	**166.66**	**87.68**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 1.40 over the repayment years, with a low of 1.22 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	21.56	40.94	60.66	80.18	99.62
Depreciation and write-offs	49.86	43.40	37.82	33.02	28.90
Interest on term loan	34.16	28.67	21.61	13.77	5.07
Total available for debt service (A)	**105.58**	**113.01**	**120.09**	**126.97**	**133.59**
Principal repayment	29.61	64.08	71.13	78.98	87.68
Interest on term loan	34.16	28.67	21.61	13.77	5.07
Total debt service (B)	**63.77**	**92.75**	**92.74**	**92.75**	**92.75**
DSCR (A / B)	1.66	1.22	1.29	1.37	1.44



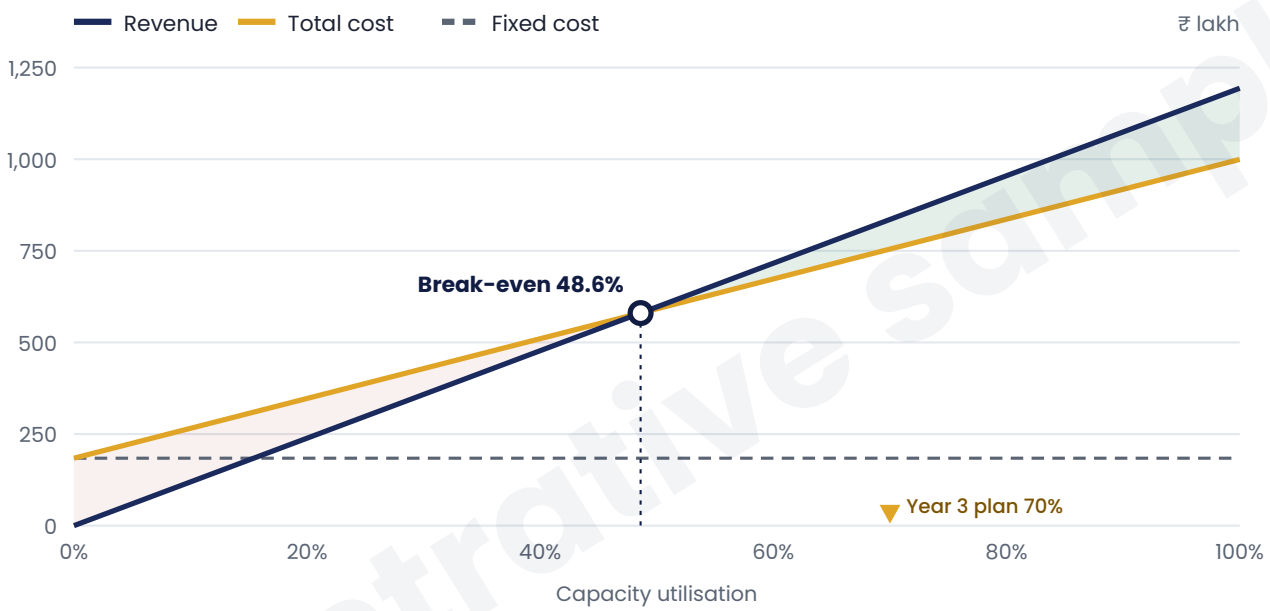
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 48.6% 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 38.7%.

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	716.40	776.10	835.80	895.50	955.20
Variable costs	489.21	529.99	570.75	611.53	652.30
Contribution	**227.19**	**246.11**	**265.05**	**283.97**	**302.90**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	198.45	191.53	184.17	177.07	170.08
Break-even as % of installed capacity	52.4	50.6	48.6	46.8	44.9
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	39.2	39.1	38.7	38.0	37.3
Break-even sales	625.77	603.98	580.76	558.39	536.35



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

The table summarises the main ratios a lender reviews. The current ratio is 1.54 or better in every year, and the debt-equity ratio falls from 2.43 at the end of Year 1 to zero by Year 5.

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	1.67	1.83	2.04	2.28
Quick ratio	0.89	0.98	1.10	1.27	1.48
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	2.43	1.42	0.73	0.28	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.61	2.32	1.39	0.78	0.38
Interest coverage ratio	1.62	2.33	3.38	5.10	8.64
DSCR	1.66	1.22	1.29	1.37	1.44
Gross profit margin (%)	25.1	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.1
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	17.5	17.9	18.3	18.5	18.8
Net profit margin (%)	3.0	5.3	7.3	9.0	10.4
Return on capital employed (%)	14.0	18.5	22.6	26.0	28.6
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	52.4	50.6	48.6	46.8	44.9

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 ₹1,990 per kg, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 53.4% of sales, packing materials at 4.8%, power and fuel at 5.9%, and selling and distribution at 4.1%.
- Wages and salaries rise by 5% a year; repairs and administrative overheads rise by 5% a year.
- Working capital based on 45 days of raw material, 3 days of work in progress, 30 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

In summary, the sample project needs ₹441.97 lakh, breaks even at 48.6% of capacity in Year 3 and repays its term loan from its own cash flow, with a payback period of about 4.6 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.

Need this report for your own plant?

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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 ₹331.48 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	331.48	2.90	–	2.90	331.48
2	May 2027	331.48	2.90	–	2.90	331.48
3	Jun 2027	331.48	2.90	–	2.90	331.48
4	Jul 2027	331.48	2.90	–	2.90	331.48
5	Aug 2027	331.48	2.90	–	2.90	331.48
6	Sep 2027	331.48	2.90	–	2.90	331.48
7	Oct 2027	331.48	2.90	4.83	7.73	326.65
8	Nov 2027	326.65	2.86	4.87	7.73	321.78
9	Dec 2027	321.78	2.82	4.91	7.73	316.87
10	Jan 2028	316.87	2.77	4.96	7.73	311.91
11	Feb 2028	311.91	2.73	5.00	7.73	306.91
12	Mar 2028	306.91	2.69	5.04	7.73	301.87
13	Apr 2028	301.87	2.64	5.09	7.73	296.78
14	May 2028	296.78	2.60	5.13	7.73	291.65
15	Jun 2028	291.65	2.55	5.18	7.73	286.47
16	Jul 2028	286.47	2.51	5.22	7.73	281.25
17	Aug 2028	281.25	2.46	5.27	7.73	275.98
18	Sep 2028	275.98	2.41	5.31	7.73	270.67
19	Oct 2028	270.67	2.37	5.36	7.73	265.31
20	Nov 2028	265.31	2.32	5.41	7.73	259.90
21	Dec 2028	259.90	2.27	5.45	7.73	254.45
22	Jan 2029	254.45	2.23	5.50	7.73	248.94
23	Feb 2029	248.94	2.18	5.55	7.73	243.39
24	Mar 2029	243.39	2.13	5.60	7.73	237.79
25	Apr 2029	237.79	2.08	5.65	7.73	232.14
26	May 2029	232.14	2.03	5.70	7.73	226.45
27	Jun 2029	226.45	1.98	5.75	7.73	220.70
28	Jul 2029	220.70	1.93	5.80	7.73	214.90
29	Aug 2029	214.90	1.88	5.85	7.73	209.05
30	Sep 2029	209.05	1.83	5.90	7.73	203.15
31	Oct 2029	203.15	1.78	5.95	7.73	197.20
32	Nov 2029	197.20	1.73	6.00	7.73	191.20
33	Dec 2029	191.20	1.67	6.06	7.73	185.14
34	Jan 2030	185.14	1.62	6.11	7.73	179.03
35	Feb 2030	179.03	1.57	6.16	7.73	172.87
36	Mar 2030	172.87	1.51	6.22	7.73	166.66
37	Apr 2030	166.66	1.46	6.27	7.73	160.39
38	May 2030	160.39	1.40	6.33	7.73	154.06
39	Jun 2030	154.06	1.35	6.38	7.73	147.68

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	147.68	1.29	6.44	7.73	141.24
41	Aug 2030	141.24	1.24	6.49	7.73	134.75
42	Sep 2030	134.75	1.18	6.55	7.73	128.20
43	Oct 2030	128.20	1.12	6.61	7.73	121.59
44	Nov 2030	121.59	1.06	6.66	7.73	114.93
45	Dec 2030	114.93	1.01	6.72	7.73	108.20
46	Jan 2031	108.20	0.95	6.78	7.73	101.42
47	Feb 2031	101.42	0.89	6.84	7.73	94.58
48	Mar 2031	94.58	0.83	6.90	7.73	87.68
49	Apr 2031	87.68	0.77	6.96	7.73	80.72
50	May 2031	80.72	0.71	7.02	7.73	73.70
51	Jun 2031	73.70	0.64	7.08	7.73	66.61
52	Jul 2031	66.61	0.58	7.15	7.73	59.47
53	Aug 2031	59.47	0.52	7.21	7.73	52.26
54	Sep 2031	52.26	0.46	7.27	7.73	44.99
55	Oct 2031	44.99	0.39	7.34	7.73	37.65
56	Nov 2031	37.65	0.33	7.40	7.73	30.25
57	Dec 2031	30.25	0.26	7.46	7.73	22.79
58	Jan 2032	22.79	0.20	7.53	7.73	15.26
59	Feb 2032	15.26	0.13	7.60	7.73	7.66
60	Mar 2032	7.66	0.07	7.66	7.73	–

Illustrative sample