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Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Fiber Optic Cable

Installed capacity 25 km per day
Sector Electrical products
Total project cost ₹487.51 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

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Project at a glance

Fiber Optic Cable
25 km per day

Product	Fiber Optic Cable	Sector	Electrical products
Installed capacity	25 km per day	Annual capacity	7,500 km per year
Selling price (ex-GST)	₹18,600 per km	Working days	300 a year
Manpower	34 people	Plant and machinery	₹240.35 lakh
Total project cost	**₹487.51 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	₹121.88 lakh (25%)
Term loan	₹365.63 lakh (75%)	Cash credit limit	₹147.76 lakh
Revenue, Year 3	₹976.50 lakh at 70%	Net profit, Year 3	₹87.44 lakh
Return on investment	**17.9% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**44.4% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**1.60**	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 fiber optic cable, made in a plant sized at 25 km per day (7,500 km 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 telecom backbone and BharatNet rural networks to data centres and campus networks.

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 ₹976.50 lakh and a net profit of ₹87.44 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

The main applications and markets for the product are:

- Telecom backbone and BharatNet rural networks
- Fibre to the home broadband networks
- Mobile tower backhaul and 5G networks
- Railway, power utility and highway communication networks
- Data centres and campus networks

3 Market potential

Demand for fiber optic cable comes from telecom operators rolling out 5G backhaul and fibre to the home, from BharatNet and other government network projects, and from internet service providers in smaller towns. A small unit buys optical fibre from fibre makers and competes on delivery time, cable designs for local ISPs and approvals for tender supply. Price is set largely by the cost of fibre, so steady fibre supply decides margins.

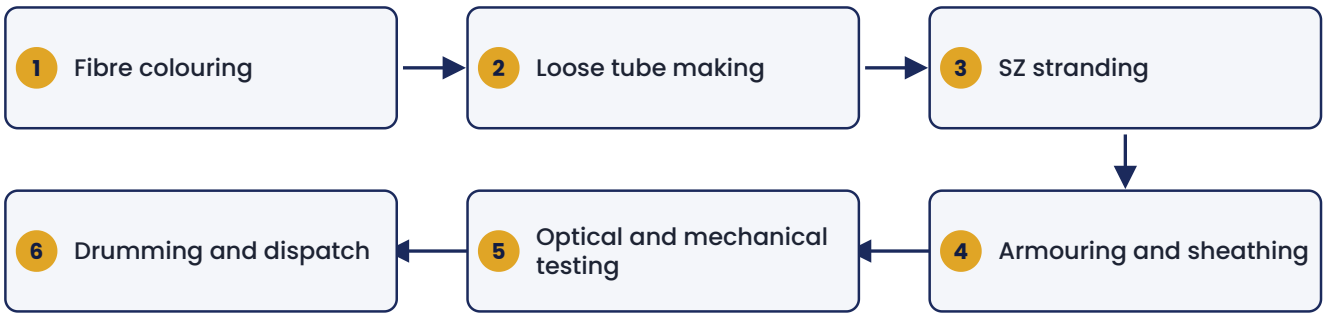
Sales are typically made to telecom operators and their rollout contractors; internet service providers and cable operators; government network projects and PSU tenders; railway, power and highway system integrators; and electrical and networking distributors.

For a real project, the market survey is redone for the chosen location, covering present demand, expected growth and the existing manufacturers nearby.

Illustrative sample

4 Manufacturing process

The plant converts raw materials into finished fiber optic cable in six steps, shown in the flow chart and described below.



Process flow for fiber optic cable

1. **Fibre colouring.** Each optical fibre is given a standard colour coat with UV-cured ink so it can be identified at the joint.
2. **Loose tube making.** Coloured fibres are fed into an extruded PBT tube filled with thixotropic gel that protects them from moisture and stress.
3. **SZ stranding.** Loose tubes and fillers are laid around a central FRP strength member in an alternating twist with water-blocking yarn.
4. **Armouring and sheathing.** Corrugated steel tape is wrapped over the core where armour is needed and an HDPE outer sheath is extruded and printed with length marks.
5. **Optical and mechanical testing.** Every drum is tested with an OTDR for attenuation and sample lengths are tested for tensile strength and crush resistance.
6. **Drumming and dispatch.** Cable is wound on wooden or steel drums in fixed lengths, sealed at both ends and dispatched with test reports.

5 Raw materials

Raw materials account for 58.1% of sales at Year 3 volumes, a total of ₹566.99 lakh, with single-mode optical fibre (G.652D) the biggest item in the mix.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Single-mode optical fibre (G.652D)	55.0%	311.84
HDPE sheathing compound	12.0%	68.04
FRP and steel wire strength members	10.0%	56.70
PBT compound for loose tubes	8.0%	45.36
Thixotropic gel and water-blocking yarn	8.0%	45.36
Corrugated steel tape for armour	7.0%	39.69
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**566.99**

Illustrative sample

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery accounts for ₹240.35 lakh of the project cost. The secondary coating loose tube line takes the largest share, and the other items and their indicative costs are listed below.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Fibre colouring and rewinding machine	24.03
Secondary coating loose tube line	60.09
SZ stranding line	43.26
Armouring and HDPE sheathing line	60.09
OTDR and optical test set	28.84
Tensile and crush test equipment	12.02
Drum handling and take-up stands	12.02
Total plant and machinery	**240.35**

7 Land, building and utilities

Land and site development is taken at ₹41.17 lakh and building and civil works at ₹107.97 lakh. Other fixed assets, including electrification, furniture, testing equipment and power backup, add ₹20.65 lakh. Land rates vary widely by location, so these are the figures most likely to change in a real project.

Power and fuel cost ₹23.33 lakh in Year 3, about 2.4% of sales. Water is needed for cleaning, domestic use and, where the process calls for it, production.

8 Manpower

A team of 34 runs the plant, from management and supervision to skilled operators and helpers. The Year 1 wage bill is ₹72.90 lakh, rising 5% a year.

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	17	13,000	26.52
Total (Year 1)	**34**		**72.90**

Illustrative sample

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
- Type testing and vendor registration with telecom and government buyers against their cable specification

10 Project cost and means of finance

Setting up the unit costs ₹487.51 lakh in all, of which plant and machinery is ₹240.35 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	41.17
Building and civil works	107.97
Plant and machinery	240.35
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	20.65
Contingencies	17.42
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	10.69
Margin money for working capital	49.26
Total cost of project	**487.51**

Means of finance

The promoter contributes ₹121.88 lakh (25% of project cost) and a term loan funds the remaining ₹365.63 lakh. Working capital is supported by a cash credit limit of ₹147.76 lakh.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	121.88
Term loan from bank (75%)	365.63
Total means of finance	**487.51**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*147.76*

Illustrative sample

11 Working capital

The unit needs ₹197.02 lakh of working capital in Year 1, based on 45 days of raw material stock, 20 days of finished goods and 60 days of customer credit, net of 30 days of supplier credit. Of this, ₹147.76 lakh comes from the bank and ₹49.26 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 (45 days)	59.92	64.91	69.90	74.90	79.89
Work in progress (5 days)	7.93	8.56	9.19	9.82	10.46
Finished goods (20 days)	33.17	35.78	38.41	41.04	43.69
Trade receivables (60 days)	137.59	149.05	160.52	171.99	183.45
Total current assets	**238.61**	**258.30**	**278.02**	**297.75**	**317.49**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	41.59	45.06	48.53	51.99	55.46
Working capital requirement	**197.02**	**213.24**	**229.49**	**245.76**	**262.03**

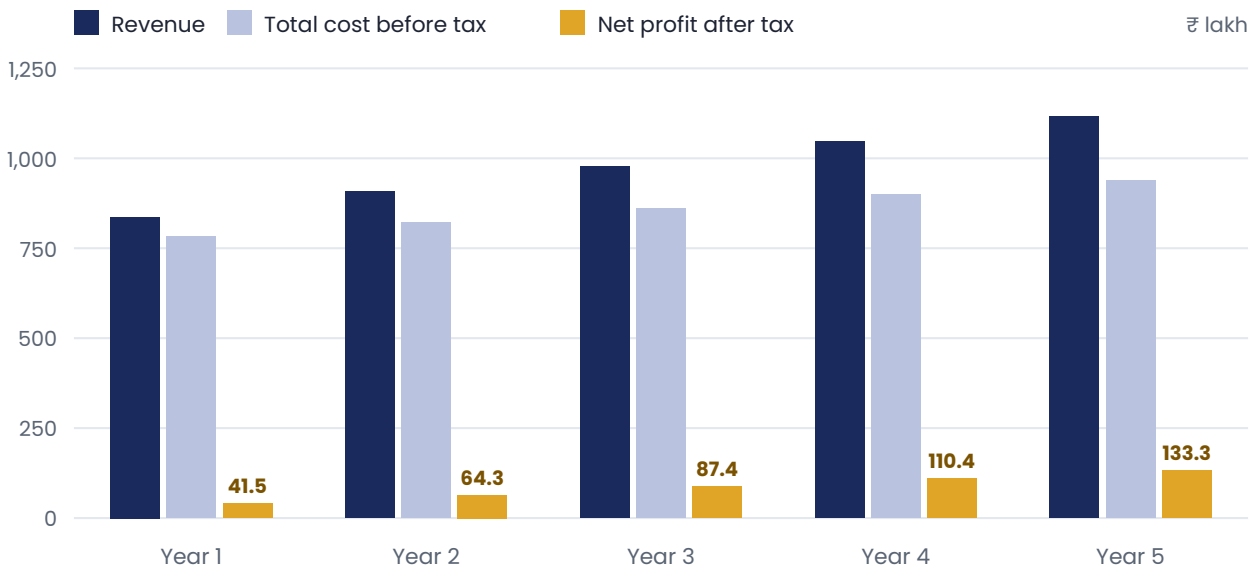
Illustrative sampl

12 Projected profitability

Revenue grows from ₹837.00 lakh in Year 1, at 60% utilisation, to ₹1,116.00 lakh in Year 5 at 80%. Net profit rises from ₹41.47 lakh to ₹133.30 lakh over the same period, an average net margin of 8.7%.

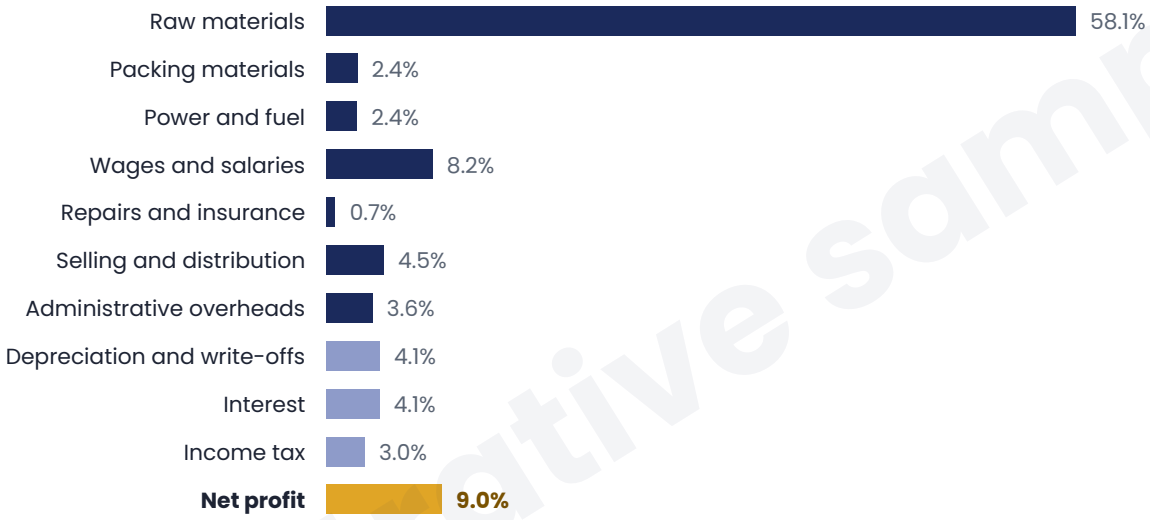
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**837.00**	**906.75**	**976.50**	**1,046.25**	**1,116.00**
Raw materials consumed	486.00	526.50	566.99	607.49	647.99
Packing materials	20.06	21.73	23.41	25.08	26.75
Power and fuel	20.00	21.66	23.33	24.99	26.66
Wages and salaries	72.90	76.54	80.37	84.39	88.61
Repairs and maintenance	4.81	5.05	5.30	5.56	5.84
Insurance	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Cost of production	**605.32**	**653.03**	**700.95**	**749.06**	**797.40**
Gross profit	**231.68**	**253.72**	**275.55**	**297.19**	**318.60**
Selling and distribution expenses	37.32	40.43	43.54	46.65	49.76
Administrative overheads	31.74	33.32	34.99	36.74	38.58
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**162.62**	**179.97**	**197.02**	**213.80**	**230.26**
Depreciation	51.26	44.24	38.20	33.02	28.56
Preliminary expenses written off	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.13
Interest on term loan	37.68	31.62	23.84	15.19	5.59
Interest on cash credit	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Profit before tax	**55.29**	**85.72**	**116.59**	**147.20**	**177.73**
Income tax	13.82	21.43	29.15	36.80	44.43
Profit after tax	**41.47**	**64.29**	**87.44**	**110.40**	**133.30**

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 ₹212.23 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	121.88	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	365.63	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	147.76	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	41.47	64.29	87.44	110.40	133.30
Depreciation	51.26	44.24	38.20	33.02	28.56
Preliminary expenses written off	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.13
Increase in trade creditors	41.59	3.47	3.47	3.46	3.47
Total sources	**771.73**	**114.14**	**131.25**	**149.02**	**167.46**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	427.56	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	10.69	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	101.02	8.23	8.25	8.26	8.28
Increase in trade receivables	137.59	11.46	11.47	11.47	11.46
Repayment of term loan	32.66	70.68	78.46	87.12	96.71
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	**709.52**	**90.37**	**98.18**	**106.85**	**116.45**
Net cash flow	**62.21**	**23.77**	**33.07**	**42.17**	**51.01**
Opening cash balance	–	62.21	85.98	119.05	161.22
Closing cash balance	**62.21**	**85.98**	**119.05**	**161.22**	**212.23**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

Over the projection, retained profits build the promoter's net worth from ₹154.80 lakh to ₹558.78 lakh, and the term loan reduces from ₹332.97 lakh to nil as it is repaid.

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	121.88	121.88	121.88	121.88	121.88
Reserves and surplus	41.47	105.76	193.20	303.60	436.90
Term loan	332.97	262.29	183.83	96.71	–
Cash credit from bank	147.76	147.76	147.76	147.76	147.76
Trade creditors	41.59	45.06	48.53	51.99	55.46
Total liabilities	**685.67**	**682.75**	**695.20**	**721.94**	**762.00**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	427.56	427.56	427.56	427.56	427.56
Less: accumulated depreciation	(51.26)	(95.50)	(133.70)	(166.72)	(195.28)
Net fixed assets	**376.30**	**332.06**	**293.86**	**260.84**	**232.28**
Preliminary expenses not written off	8.55	6.41	4.27	2.13	–
Inventories	101.02	109.25	117.50	125.76	134.04
Trade receivables	137.59	149.05	160.52	171.99	183.45
Cash and bank balance	62.21	85.98	119.05	161.22	212.23
Total assets	**685.67**	**682.75**	**695.20**	**721.94**	**762.00**

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 ₹113.37 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	113.37	102.03	91.83	82.65	74.39
Depreciation	11.34	10.20	9.18	8.26	7.44
Closing written-down value	**102.03**	**91.83**	**82.65**	**74.39**	**66.95**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹252.37 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	252.37	214.51	182.33	154.98	131.73
Depreciation	37.86	32.18	27.35	23.25	19.76
Closing written-down value	**214.51**	**182.33**	**154.98**	**131.73**	**111.97**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹20.65 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	20.65	18.59	16.73	15.06	13.55
Depreciation	2.06	1.86	1.67	1.51	1.36
Closing written-down value	**18.59**	**16.73**	**15.06**	**13.55**	**12.19**
Total depreciation	**51.26**	**44.24**	**38.20**	**33.02**	**28.56**
Preliminary expenses written off	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.13

16 Term loan repayment

The term loan of ₹365.63 lakh carries interest at 10.5% a year. Only interest is paid during the 6-month moratorium, after which the loan is repaid in 54 equal monthly instalments of ₹8,52,510. The month-by-month schedule is in the annexure.

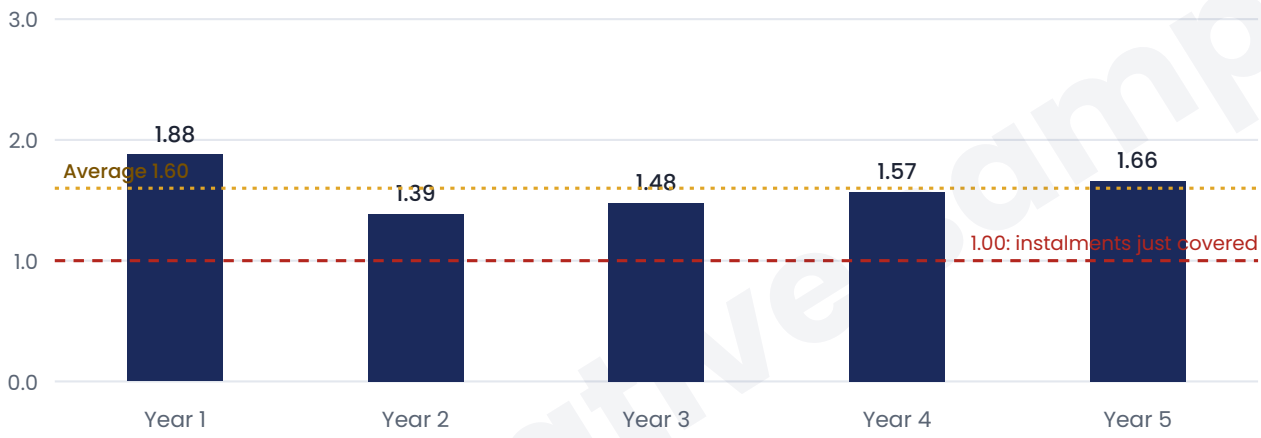
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	365.63	332.97	262.29	183.83	96.71
Interest	37.68	31.62	23.84	15.19	5.59
Principal repaid	32.66	70.68	78.46	87.12	96.71
Closing balance	**332.97**	**262.29**	**183.83**	**96.71**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 1.60 over the repayment years, with a low of 1.39 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	41.47	64.29	87.44	110.40	133.30
Depreciation and write-offs	53.40	46.38	40.34	35.16	30.69
Interest on term loan	37.68	31.62	23.84	15.19	5.59
Total available for debt service (A)	**132.55**	**142.29**	**151.62**	**160.75**	**169.58**
Principal repayment	32.66	70.68	78.46	87.12	96.71
Interest on term loan	37.68	31.62	23.84	15.19	5.59
Total debt service (B)	**70.34**	**102.30**	**102.30**	**102.31**	**102.30**
DSCR (A / B)	1.88	1.39	1.48	1.57	1.66



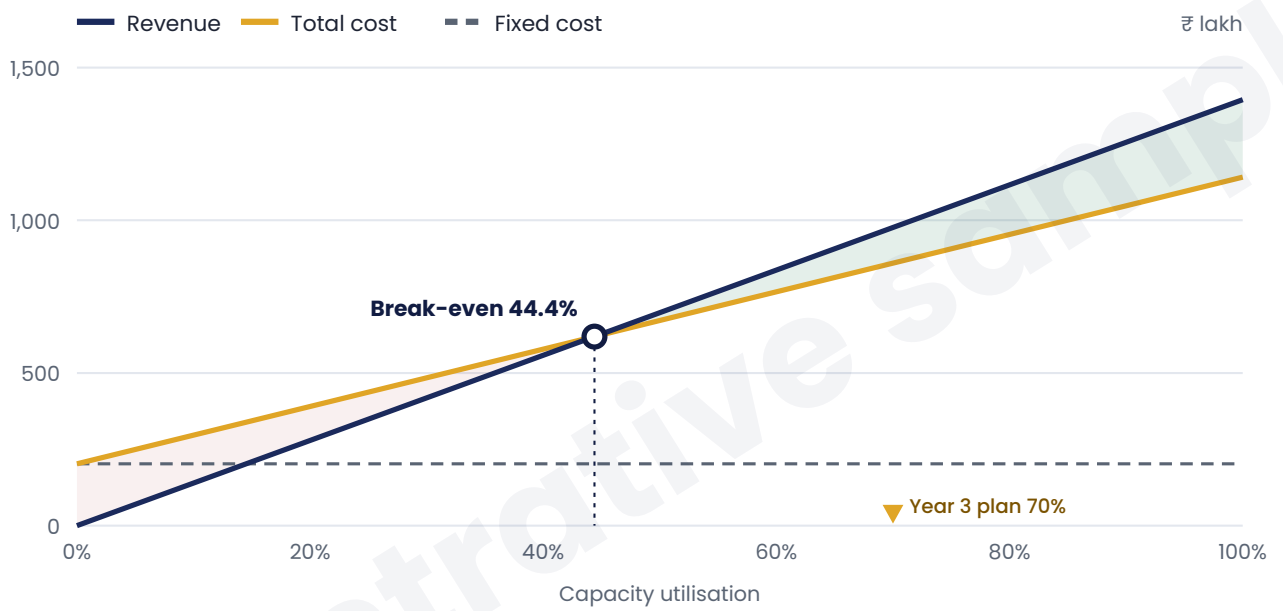
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The break-even point in Year 3 is 44.4% 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 35.6%.

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	837.00	906.75	976.50	1,046.25	1,116.00
Variable costs	563.38	610.32	657.27	704.21	751.16
Contribution	**273.62**	**296.43**	**319.23**	**342.04**	**364.84**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	218.33	210.71	202.64	194.84	187.11
Break-even as % of installed capacity	47.9	46.2	44.4	42.7	41.0
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	36.2	36.0	35.6	35.0	34.3
Break-even sales	667.87	644.54	619.86	595.99	572.35



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

Liquidity and leverage improve over the projection. The current ratio stays at or above 1.59, while debt-equity drops from 2.15 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	1.59	1.79	2.02	2.30	2.61
Quick ratio	1.06	1.22	1.42	1.67	1.95
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	2.15	1.19	0.59	0.23	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.37	2.06	1.22	0.70	0.36
Interest coverage ratio	2.03	2.79	3.91	5.68	9.14
DSCR	1.88	1.39	1.48	1.57	1.66
Gross profit margin (%)	27.7	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.5
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.4	20.6
Net profit margin (%)	5.0	7.1	9.0	10.6	11.9
Return on capital employed (%)	17.2	21.2	24.4	26.7	28.2
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	47.9	46.2	44.4	42.7	41.0

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 ₹18,600 per km, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 58.1% of sales, packing materials at 2.4%, power and fuel at 2.4%, and selling and distribution at 4.5%.
- 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, 5 days of work in progress, 20 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

The model shows that a fiber optic cable unit sized at 25 km per day can be financed 75:25 by a bank and its promoter, service its loan with an average DSCR of 1.60, and return about 17.9% a year on a project cost of ₹487.51 lakh. These are sample figures. A real project needs a report built on its own site, quotations and market.

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Illustrative sample

A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Term loan of ₹365.63 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	365.63	3.20	–	3.20	365.63
2	May 2027	365.63	3.20	–	3.20	365.63
3	Jun 2027	365.63	3.20	–	3.20	365.63
4	Jul 2027	365.63	3.20	–	3.20	365.63
5	Aug 2027	365.63	3.20	–	3.20	365.63
6	Sep 2027	365.63	3.20	–	3.20	365.63
7	Oct 2027	365.63	3.20	5.33	8.53	360.30
8	Nov 2027	360.30	3.15	5.37	8.53	354.93
9	Dec 2027	354.93	3.11	5.42	8.53	349.51
10	Jan 2028	349.51	3.06	5.47	8.53	344.05
11	Feb 2028	344.05	3.01	5.51	8.53	338.53
12	Mar 2028	338.53	2.96	5.56	8.53	332.97
13	Apr 2028	332.97	2.91	5.61	8.53	327.36
14	May 2028	327.36	2.86	5.66	8.53	321.70
15	Jun 2028	321.70	2.81	5.71	8.53	315.99
16	Jul 2028	315.99	2.76	5.76	8.53	310.22
17	Aug 2028	310.22	2.71	5.81	8.53	304.41
18	Sep 2028	304.41	2.66	5.86	8.53	298.55
19	Oct 2028	298.55	2.61	5.91	8.53	292.64
20	Nov 2028	292.64	2.56	5.96	8.53	286.68
21	Dec 2028	286.68	2.51	6.02	8.53	280.66
22	Jan 2029	280.66	2.46	6.07	8.53	274.59
23	Feb 2029	274.59	2.40	6.12	8.53	268.47
24	Mar 2029	268.47	2.35	6.18	8.53	262.29
25	Apr 2029	262.29	2.30	6.23	8.53	256.06
26	May 2029	256.06	2.24	6.28	8.53	249.78
27	Jun 2029	249.78	2.19	6.34	8.53	243.44
28	Jul 2029	243.44	2.13	6.40	8.53	237.04
29	Aug 2029	237.04	2.07	6.45	8.53	230.59
30	Sep 2029	230.59	2.02	6.51	8.53	224.08
31	Oct 2029	224.08	1.96	6.56	8.53	217.52
32	Nov 2029	217.52	1.90	6.62	8.53	210.90
33	Dec 2029	210.90	1.85	6.68	8.53	204.22
34	Jan 2030	204.22	1.79	6.74	8.53	197.48
35	Feb 2030	197.48	1.73	6.80	8.53	190.68
36	Mar 2030	190.68	1.67	6.86	8.53	183.83
37	Apr 2030	183.83	1.61	6.92	8.53	176.91
38	May 2030	176.91	1.55	6.98	8.53	169.93
39	Jun 2030	169.93	1.49	7.04	8.53	162.89

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	162.89	1.43	7.10	8.53	155.79
41	Aug 2030	155.79	1.36	7.16	8.53	148.63
42	Sep 2030	148.63	1.30	7.22	8.53	141.41
43	Oct 2030	141.41	1.24	7.29	8.53	134.12
44	Nov 2030	134.12	1.17	7.35	8.53	126.77
45	Dec 2030	126.77	1.11	7.42	8.53	119.35
46	Jan 2031	119.35	1.04	7.48	8.53	111.87
47	Feb 2031	111.87	0.98	7.55	8.53	104.33
48	Mar 2031	104.33	0.91	7.61	8.53	96.71
49	Apr 2031	96.71	0.85	7.68	8.53	89.03
50	May 2031	89.03	0.78	7.75	8.53	81.29
51	Jun 2031	81.29	0.71	7.81	8.53	73.47
52	Jul 2031	73.47	0.64	7.88	8.53	65.59
53	Aug 2031	65.59	0.57	7.95	8.53	57.64
54	Sep 2031	57.64	0.50	8.02	8.53	49.62
55	Oct 2031	49.62	0.43	8.09	8.53	41.53
56	Nov 2031	41.53	0.36	8.16	8.53	33.37
57	Dec 2031	33.37	0.29	8.23	8.53	25.13
58	Jan 2032	25.13	0.22	8.31	8.53	16.83
59	Feb 2032	16.83	0.15	8.38	8.53	8.45
60	Mar 2032	8.45	0.07	8.45	8.53	–

Illustrative sample