AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Mango Pulp

Installed capacity 14 MT per day
Sector Fruit and vegetable processing
Total project cost ₹382.73 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

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Project at a glance

Mango Pulp
14 MT per day

Product	**Mango Pulp**	Sector	**Fruit and vegetable processing**
Installed capacity	**14 MT per day**	Annual capacity	**1,680 MT per year**
Selling price (ex-GST)	**₹63,300 per MT**	Working days	**120 a year**
Manpower	**30 people**	Plant and machinery	**₹164.01 lakh**
Total project cost	**₹382.73 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	**₹95.68 lakh (25%)**
Term loan	**₹287.05 lakh (75%)**	Cash credit limit	**₹110.35 lakh**
Revenue, Year 3	**₹744.41 lakh at 70%**	Net profit, Year 3	**₹74.37 lakh**
Return on investment	**19.4% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**42.6% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**1.67**	Payback period	**3.9 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 project modelled here is a unit producing mango pulp in the fruit and vegetable processing sector, sized at 14 MT per day. Working 120 days a year, the plant can turn out 1,680 MT per year at full capacity. The product's applications range from juice and beverage manufacturers to retail canned pulp.

Each section follows the layout of a bank-format project report: project cost, means of finance, working capital, profitability, cash flow, balance sheet, debt service and break-even. In Year 3, running at 70% of capacity, the model unit sells ₹744.41 lakh worth of mango pulp and keeps ₹74.37 lakh as net profit.

2 Uses and applications

The product is bought for these main uses:

- Juice and beverage manufacturers
- Dairy and ice cream makers
- Bakery and confectionery
- Export markets
- Retail canned pulp

3 Market potential

Demand for mango pulp comes from beverage makers who need pulp all year, although mangoes are processed only for about four months. Units compete on fruit sourcing near the orchards, pulp colour, Brix and consistency, and on holding aseptic stock until buyers draw it down through the year. Export buyers in the Gulf and other markets add volume for units that meet their quality and certification checks.

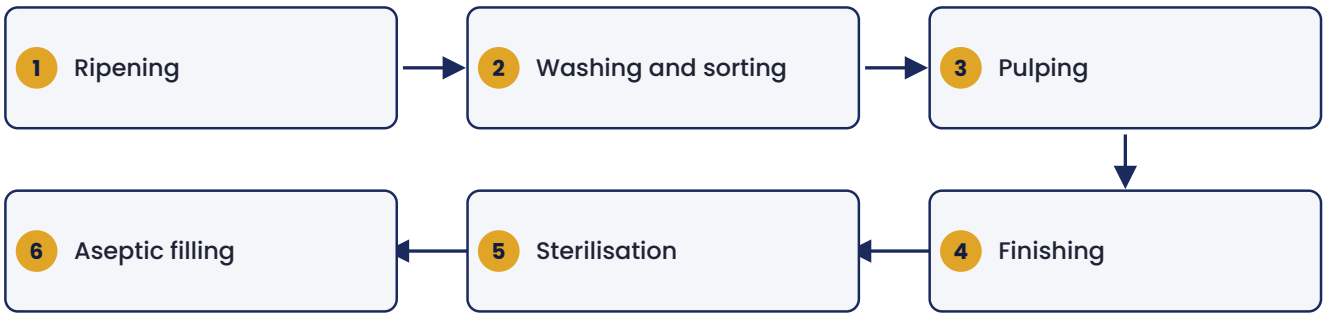
The usual customers for a unit of this kind are fruit drink and juice manufacturers; dairy, ice cream and flavoured milk makers; bakery, confectionery and jam makers; exporters and overseas importers; and hotels, restaurants and catering suppliers.

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 manufacturing process runs in six stages. Each stage is described below, and the flow chart shows the sequence.



Process flow for mango pulp

1. **Ripening.** Mangoes are ripened evenly in ripening chambers.
2. **Washing and sorting.** Fruit is washed and sorted to remove damaged pieces.
3. **Pulping.** Destoners and pulpers separate the pulp from stones and skin.
4. **Finishing.** The pulp is sieved and de-aerated for a smooth texture.
5. **Sterilisation.** Pulp is heated and cooled in a tubular sterilizer.
6. **Aseptic filling.** Sterile pulp is filled into aseptic bags in drums for storage and sale.

5 Raw materials

The plant uses ripe mangoes, sugar and acidulants, and process consumables. Raw material purchases in Year 3 are estimated at ₹322.58 lakh, which is 43.3% of sales. The split by material is shown below.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Ripe mangoes	88.0%	283.87
Sugar and acidulants	7.0%	22.58
Process consumables	5.0%	16.13
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**322.58**

Illustrative sample

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery accounts for ₹164.01 lakh of the project cost. The aseptic bag-in-drum filler takes the largest share, and the other items and their indicative costs are listed below.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Ripening chambers	16.40
Washing and sorting conveyor	14.76
Destoner and pulper	29.52
Finisher and de-aerator	14.76
Tubular heat exchanger and sterilizer	26.24
Aseptic bag-in-drum filler	39.37
CIP system	9.84
Boiler and chiller	13.12
Total plant and machinery	**164.01**

7 Land, building and utilities

Land and site development is taken at ₹32.88 lakh and building and civil works at ₹103.95 lakh. Other fixed assets, including electrification, furniture, testing equipment and power backup, add ₹23.27 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 ₹32.52 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 30 people, at a Year 1 cost of ₹56.40 lakh. Wages are escalated by 5% each year in the projections.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	5	27,000	16.20
Skilled workers and operators	10	17,000	20.40
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	15	11,000	19.80
Total (Year 1)	**30**		**56.40**

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
- FSSAI state or central licence based on daily capacity
- FSSAI standard for mango pulp (Regulation 2.3.11)
- Fruit ripening with ethylene only, as calcium carbide is banned by FSSAI
- APEDA registration for exports

10 Project cost and means of finance

Project cost is estimated at ₹382.73 lakh, including fixed assets of ₹337.51 lakh and margin money for working capital of ₹36.78 lakh.

Cost of project	₹ lakh
Land and site development	32.88
Building and civil works	103.95
Plant and machinery	164.01
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	23.27
Contingencies	13.40
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	8.44
Margin money for working capital	36.78
Total cost of project	**382.73**

Illustrative sample

Means of finance

The promoter contributes ₹95.68 lakh (25% of project cost) and a term loan funds the remaining ₹287.05 lakh. Working capital is supported by a cash credit limit of ₹110.35 lakh.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	95.68
Term loan from bank (75%)	287.05
Total means of finance	**382.73**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*110.35*

11 Working capital

Working capital is worked out from holding periods: 5 days of raw material, 90 days of finished goods and 30 days of credit to customers, less 20 days of credit from suppliers. In Year 1 the requirement is ₹147.13 lakh. The bank funds ₹110.35 lakh through cash credit and the promoter's margin covers ₹36.78 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 (5 days)	3.79	4.10	4.42	4.73	5.05
Work in progress (2 days)	1.98	2.13	2.29	2.44	2.60
Finished goods (90 days)	108.07	116.56	125.09	133.65	142.25
Trade receivables (30 days)	52.44	56.81	61.18	65.55	69.92
Total current assets	**166.28**	**179.60**	**192.98**	**206.37**	**219.82**
Less: trade creditors (20 days)	19.15	20.75	22.34	23.94	25.53
Working capital requirement	**147.13**	**158.85**	**170.64**	**182.43**	**194.29**

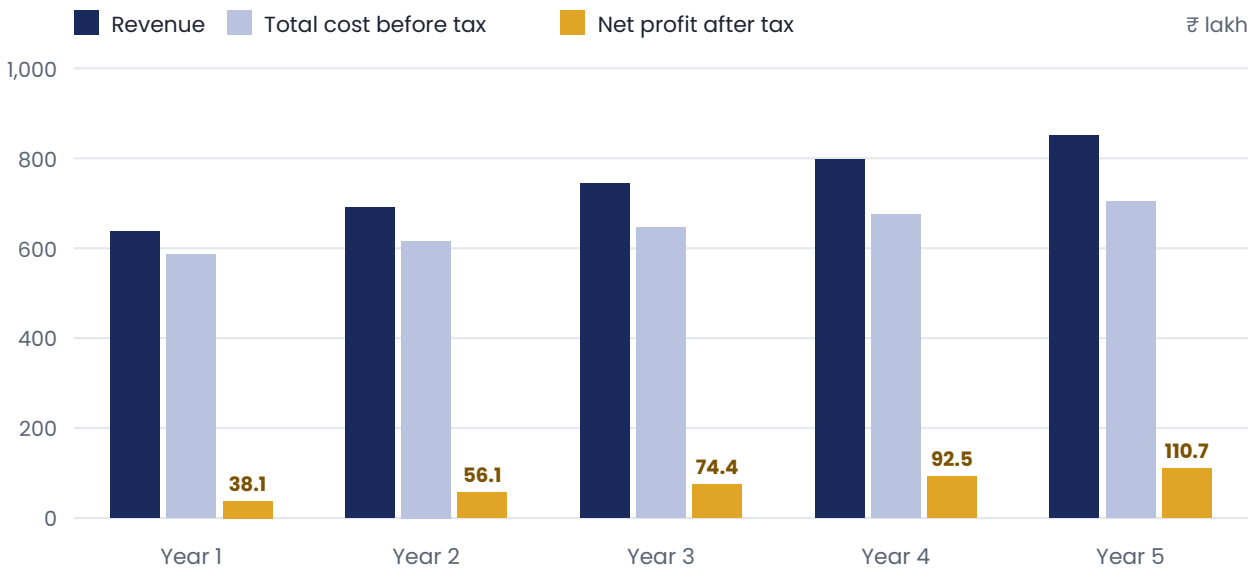
Illustrative sample

12 Projected profitability

The unit is profitable from the first year, with a net profit of ₹38.15 lakh on sales of ₹638.06 lakh. By Year 5 sales reach ₹850.75 lakh and net profit ₹110.68 lakh, giving an average net margin of 9.7% across the projection.

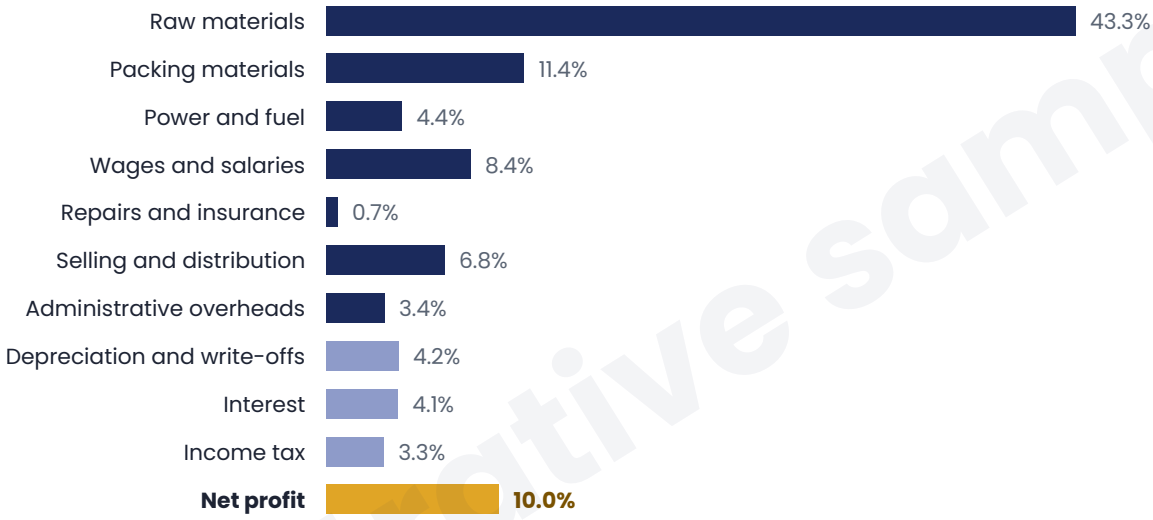
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**638.06**	**691.24**	**744.41**	**797.58**	**850.75**
Raw materials consumed	276.49	299.54	322.58	345.62	368.66
Packing materials	73.01	79.09	85.18	91.26	97.34
Power and fuel	27.87	30.19	32.52	34.84	37.16
Wages and salaries	56.40	59.22	62.18	65.29	68.55
Repairs and maintenance	3.28	3.44	3.62	3.80	3.99
Insurance	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Cost of production	**438.27**	**472.70**	**507.30**	**542.03**	**576.92**
Gross profit	**199.79**	**218.54**	**237.11**	**255.55**	**273.83**
Selling and distribution expenses	43.63	47.27	50.90	54.54	58.17
Administrative overheads	22.79	23.93	25.13	26.38	27.70
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**133.37**	**147.34**	**161.08**	**174.63**	**187.96**
Depreciation	39.08	33.87	29.38	25.52	22.17
Preliminary expenses written off	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68
Interest on term loan	29.59	24.83	18.71	11.92	4.39
Interest on cash credit	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Profit before tax	**50.87**	**74.81**	**99.16**	**123.36**	**147.58**
Income tax	12.72	18.70	24.79	30.84	36.90
Profit after tax	**38.15**	**56.11**	**74.37**	**92.52**	**110.68**

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

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 ₹196.08 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	95.68	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	287.05	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	110.35	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	38.15	56.11	74.37	92.52	110.68
Depreciation	39.08	33.87	29.38	25.52	22.17
Preliminary expenses written off	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68
Increase in trade creditors	19.15	1.60	1.59	1.60	1.59
Total sources	**591.15**	**93.27**	**107.03**	**121.33**	**136.12**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	337.51	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	8.44	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	113.84	8.95	9.01	9.02	9.08
Increase in trade receivables	52.44	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37
Repayment of term loan	25.64	55.49	61.60	68.39	75.93
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	537.87	68.81	74.98	81.78	89.38
Net cash flow	**53.28**	**24.46**	**32.05**	**39.55**	**46.74**
Opening cash balance	–	53.28	77.74	109.79	149.34
Closing cash balance	**53.28**	**77.74**	**109.79**	**149.34**	**196.08**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

The projected balance sheet balances in every year. Net worth grows from ₹127.08 lakh at the end of Year 1 to ₹467.51 lakh at the end of Year 5, while the term loan outstanding falls from ₹261.41 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	95.68	95.68	95.68	95.68	95.68
Reserves and surplus	38.15	94.26	168.63	261.15	371.83
Term loan	261.41	205.92	144.32	75.93	–
Cash credit from bank	110.35	110.35	110.35	110.35	110.35
Trade creditors	19.15	20.75	22.34	23.94	25.53
Total liabilities	**524.74**	**526.96**	**541.32**	**567.05**	**603.39**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	337.51	337.51	337.51	337.51	337.51
Less: accumulated depreciation	(39.08)	(72.95)	(102.33)	(127.85)	(150.02)
Net fixed assets	**298.43**	**264.56**	**235.18**	**209.66**	**187.49**
Preliminary expenses not written off	6.75	5.06	3.37	1.68	–
Inventories	113.84	122.79	131.80	140.82	149.90
Trade receivables	52.44	56.81	61.18	65.55	69.92
Cash and bank balance	53.28	77.74	109.79	149.34	196.08
Total assets	**524.74**	**526.96**	**541.32**	**567.05**	**603.39**

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 ₹109.15 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	109.15	98.23	88.41	79.57	71.61
Depreciation	10.92	9.82	8.84	7.96	7.16
Closing written-down value	**98.23**	**88.41**	**79.57**	**71.61**	**64.45**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹172.21 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	172.21	146.38	124.42	105.76	89.90
Depreciation	25.83	21.96	18.66	15.86	13.48
Closing written-down value	**146.38**	**124.42**	**105.76**	**89.90**	**76.42**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹23.27 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	23.27	20.94	18.85	16.97	15.27
Depreciation	2.33	2.09	1.88	1.70	1.53
Closing written-down value	**20.94**	**18.85**	**16.97**	**15.27**	**13.74**
Total depreciation	**39.08**	**33.87**	**29.38**	**25.52**	**22.17**
Preliminary expenses written off	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68

16 Term loan repayment

The term loan of ₹287.05 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 ₹6,69,291. The month-by-month schedule is in the annexure.

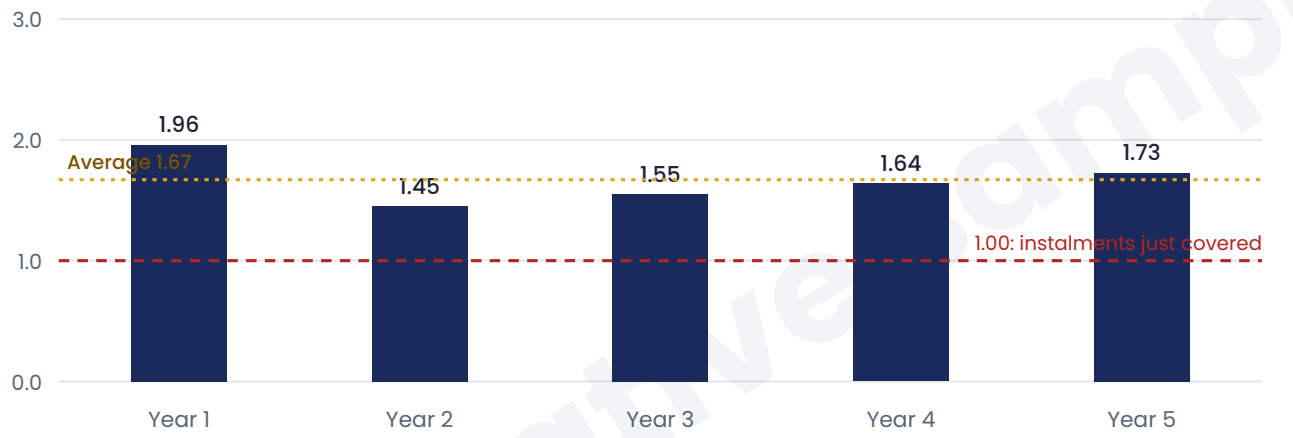
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	287.05	261.41	205.92	144.32	75.93
Interest	29.59	24.83	18.71	11.92	4.39
Principal repaid	25.64	55.49	61.60	68.39	75.93
Closing balance	**261.41**	**205.92**	**144.32**	**75.93**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 1.67 over the repayment years, with a low of 1.45 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	38.15	56.11	74.37	92.52	110.68
Depreciation and write-offs	40.77	35.56	31.07	27.21	23.85
Interest on term loan	29.59	24.83	18.71	11.92	4.39
Total available for debt service (A)	**108.51**	**116.50**	**124.15**	**131.65**	**138.92**
Principal repayment	25.64	55.49	61.60	68.39	75.93
Interest on term loan	29.59	24.83	18.71	11.92	4.39
Total debt service (B)	**55.23**	**80.32**	**80.31**	**80.31**	**80.32**
DSCR (A / B)	1.96	1.45	1.55	1.64	1.73



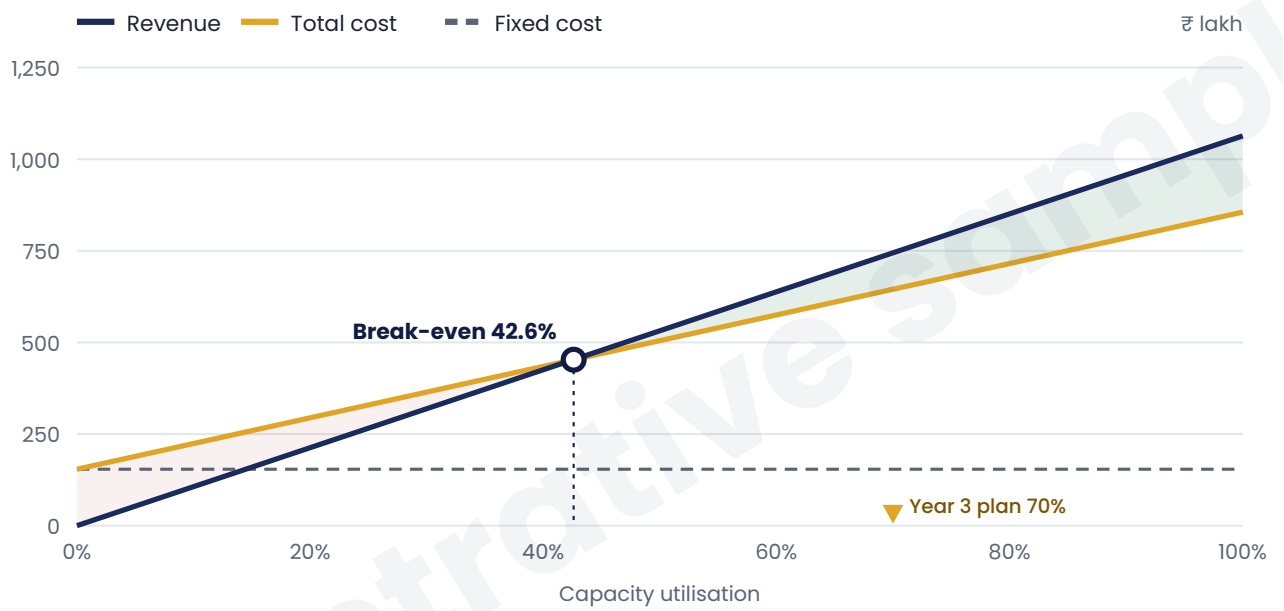
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 42.6% 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 34%.

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	638.06	691.24	744.41	797.58	850.75
Variable costs	421.00	456.09	491.18	526.26	561.33
Contribution	**217.06**	**235.15**	**253.23**	**271.32**	**289.42**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	166.19	160.34	154.07	147.96	141.84
Break-even as % of installed capacity	45.9	44.3	42.6	40.9	39.2
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	34.7	34.5	34.0	33.4	32.6
Break-even sales	488.52	471.33	452.91	434.95	416.94



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 1.70, while debt-equity drops from 2.06 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	1.70	1.96	2.28	2.65	3.06
Quick ratio	0.82	1.03	1.29	1.60	1.96
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	2.06	1.11	0.55	0.21	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.08	1.82	1.06	0.59	0.29
Interest coverage ratio	2.22	3.02	4.21	6.13	9.93
DSCR	1.96	1.45	1.55	1.64	1.73
Gross profit margin (%)	31.3	31.6	31.9	32.0	32.2
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1
Net profit margin (%)	6.0	8.1	10.0	11.6	13.0
Return on capital employed (%)	18.6	22.3	25.2	27.2	28.4
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	45.9	44.3	42.6	40.9	39.2

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 120 working days a year.
- Selling price of ₹63,300 per MT, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 43.3% of sales, packing materials at 11.4%, power and fuel at 4.4%, and selling and distribution at 6.8%.
- Wages and salaries rise by 5% a year; repairs and administrative overheads rise by 5% a year.
- Working capital based on 5 days of raw material, 2 days of work in progress, 90 days of finished goods and 30 days of receivables, less 20 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, a mango pulp unit of 14 MT per day costs ₹382.73 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 19.4% on that investment and pays back in about 3.9 years. An average DSCR of 1.67 and break-even at 42.6% 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 ₹287.05 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	287.05	2.51	–	2.51	287.05
2	May 2027	287.05	2.51	–	2.51	287.05
3	Jun 2027	287.05	2.51	–	2.51	287.05
4	Jul 2027	287.05	2.51	–	2.51	287.05
5	Aug 2027	287.05	2.51	–	2.51	287.05
6	Sep 2027	287.05	2.51	–	2.51	287.05
7	Oct 2027	287.05	2.51	4.18	6.69	282.87
8	Nov 2027	282.87	2.48	4.22	6.69	278.65
9	Dec 2027	278.65	2.44	4.25	6.69	274.40
10	Jan 2028	274.40	2.40	4.29	6.69	270.10
11	Feb 2028	270.10	2.36	4.33	6.69	265.77
12	Mar 2028	265.77	2.33	4.37	6.69	261.41
13	Apr 2028	261.41	2.29	4.41	6.69	257.00
14	May 2028	257.00	2.25	4.44	6.69	252.56
15	Jun 2028	252.56	2.21	4.48	6.69	248.07
16	Jul 2028	248.07	2.17	4.52	6.69	243.55
17	Aug 2028	243.55	2.13	4.56	6.69	238.99
18	Sep 2028	238.99	2.09	4.60	6.69	234.39
19	Oct 2028	234.39	2.05	4.64	6.69	229.75
20	Nov 2028	229.75	2.01	4.68	6.69	225.06
21	Dec 2028	225.06	1.97	4.72	6.69	220.34
22	Jan 2029	220.34	1.93	4.76	6.69	215.58
23	Feb 2029	215.58	1.89	4.81	6.69	210.77
24	Mar 2029	210.77	1.84	4.85	6.69	205.92
25	Apr 2029	205.92	1.80	4.89	6.69	201.03
26	May 2029	201.03	1.76	4.93	6.69	196.10
27	Jun 2029	196.10	1.72	4.98	6.69	191.12
28	Jul 2029	191.12	1.67	5.02	6.69	186.10
29	Aug 2029	186.10	1.63	5.06	6.69	181.03
30	Sep 2029	181.03	1.58	5.11	6.69	175.92
31	Oct 2029	175.92	1.54	5.15	6.69	170.77
32	Nov 2029	170.77	1.49	5.20	6.69	165.57
33	Dec 2029	165.57	1.45	5.24	6.69	160.33
34	Jan 2030	160.33	1.40	5.29	6.69	155.04
35	Feb 2030	155.04	1.36	5.34	6.69	149.70
36	Mar 2030	149.70	1.31	5.38	6.69	144.32
37	Apr 2030	144.32	1.26	5.43	6.69	138.89
38	May 2030	138.89	1.22	5.48	6.69	133.41
39	Jun 2030	133.41	1.17	5.53	6.69	127.89

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	127.89	1.12	5.57	6.69	122.31
41	Aug 2030	122.31	1.07	5.62	6.69	116.69
42	Sep 2030	116.69	1.02	5.67	6.69	111.02
43	Oct 2030	111.02	0.97	5.72	6.69	105.29
44	Nov 2030	105.29	0.92	5.77	6.69	99.52
45	Dec 2030	99.52	0.87	5.82	6.69	93.70
46	Jan 2031	93.70	0.82	5.87	6.69	87.83
47	Feb 2031	87.83	0.77	5.92	6.69	81.90
48	Mar 2031	81.90	0.72	5.98	6.69	75.93
49	Apr 2031	75.93	0.66	6.03	6.69	69.90
50	May 2031	69.90	0.61	6.08	6.69	63.82
51	Jun 2031	63.82	0.56	6.13	6.69	57.68
52	Jul 2031	57.68	0.50	6.19	6.69	51.50
53	Aug 2031	51.50	0.45	6.24	6.69	45.25
54	Sep 2031	45.25	0.40	6.30	6.69	38.96
55	Oct 2031	38.96	0.34	6.35	6.69	32.60
56	Nov 2031	32.60	0.29	6.41	6.69	26.20
57	Dec 2031	26.20	0.23	6.46	6.69	19.73
58	Jan 2032	19.73	0.17	6.52	6.69	13.21
59	Feb 2032	13.21	0.12	6.58	6.69	6.63
60	Mar 2032	6.63	0.06	6.63	6.69	–

Illustrative sample