AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

LT Power Cables

Installed capacity 4,300 metres per day
Sector Electrical products
Total project cost ₹768.03 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

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Project at a glance

LT Power Cables
4,300 metres per day

Product	LT Power Cables	Sector	Electrical products
Installed capacity	4,300 metres per day	Annual capacity	12,90,000 metres per year
Selling price (ex-GST)	₹230 per metre	Working days	300 a year
Manpower	66 people	Plant and machinery	₹369.32 lakh
Total project cost	**₹768.03 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	₹192.01 lakh (25%)
Term loan	₹576.02 lakh (75%)	Cash credit limit	₹320.40 lakh
Revenue, Year 3	₹2,076.90 lakh at 70%	Net profit, Year 3	₹168.40 lakh
Return on investment	**21.9% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**43.0% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**1.79**	Payback period	3.6 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.

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Illustrative sample

1 Introduction

The product covered in this sample is LT power cables, made in a plant sized at 4,300 metres per day (12,90,000 metres 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 electricity boards to contractors.

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 ₹2,076.90 lakh worth of LT power cables and keeps ₹168.40 lakh as net profit.

2 Uses and applications

The main applications and markets for the product are:

- Electricity boards
- Builders
- Industries
- Contractors

3 Market potential

Demand for LT power cables comes from distribution utilities, building and factory wiring contractors, solar plants and infrastructure projects that lay armoured cable underground or on trays. Most volume is bought through tenders and approved vendor lists that ask for the ISI mark and type test reports, so a new unit first wins dealer and contractor orders and then qualifies with utilities. Copper and aluminium prices move often, so makers quote with a metal price clause and compete on delivery, drum lengths and test record.

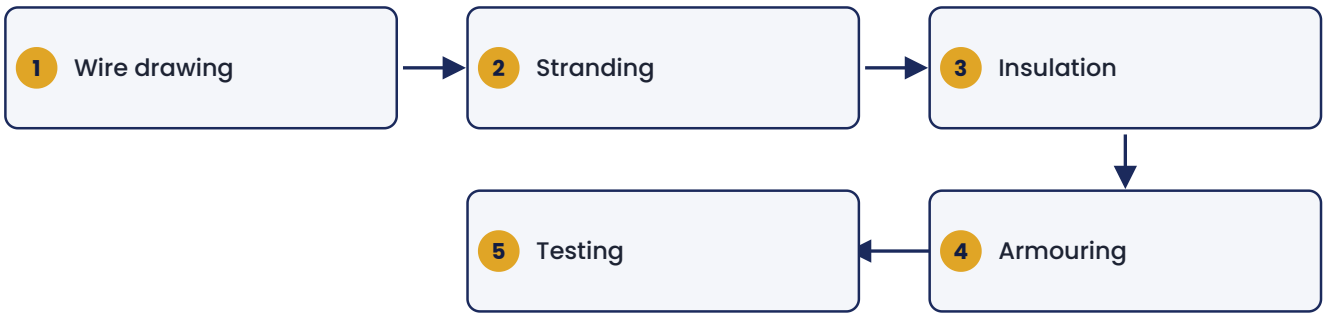
Typical buyers include state power distribution companies and electricity boards, electrical contractors and builders, industrial plants and EPC contractors, solar and infrastructure project developers, electrical dealers and distributors, and government departments through tenders and GeM.

Because demand and competition vary from one district to the next, the market section of a full report is prepared for the promoter's chosen location, with a list of existing manufacturers.

Illustrative sample

4 Manufacturing process

Production of LT power cables follows five main steps, from wire drawing to testing. The flow chart shows how material moves through the plant.



Process flow for LT power cables

1. **Wire drawing.** Aluminium or copper rod is drawn to wire.
2. **Stranding.** Wires are stranded into conductors.
3. **Insulation.** PVC or XLPE insulation is extruded over the cores.
4. **Armouring.** Cores are laid up and armoured.
5. **Testing.** Cables are tested for resistance and voltage.

5 Raw materials

The plant uses aluminium or copper, PVC compound and armour wire. Raw material purchases in Year 3 are estimated at ₹1,292.81 lakh, which is 62.2% of sales. The split by material is shown below.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Aluminium or copper	65.0%	840.33
PVC compound	25.0%	323.20
Armour wire	10.0%	129.28
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**1,292.81**

Illustrative sample

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery for the model unit is estimated at ₹369.32 lakh, before the contingency allowance. The insulation line is the largest single item. A full NPCS report adds specifications and supplier names for each machine.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Wire drawing	73.87
Stranding machine	73.86
Insulation line	92.33
Armouring machine	73.86
Testing	55.40
Total plant and machinery	**369.32**

7 Land, building and utilities

The model includes land and site development of ₹55.66 lakh and building and civil works of ₹146.18 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 ₹48.16 lakh.

Utilities in Year 3 cost ₹67.42 lakh for power and fuel, or 3.2% 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 66 people, at a Year 1 cost of ₹141.90 lakh. Wages are escalated by 5% each year in the projections.

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	33	13,000	51.48
Total (Year 1)	**66**		**141.90**

Illustrative sampl

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
- BIS licence (ISI mark) for XLPE insulated cables to IS 7098 (Part 1) under compulsory certification
- BIS licence for PVC insulated heavy duty cables to IS 1554 (Part 1)
- Type test reports from an NABL accredited laboratory for utility and government tenders
- Vendor approval with the buying utility or department

10 Project cost and means of finance

Project cost is estimated at ₹768.03 lakh, including fixed assets of ₹645.10 lakh and margin money for working capital of ₹106.80 lakh.

Cost of project	₹ lakh
Land and site development	55.66
Building and civil works	146.18
Plant and machinery	369.32
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	48.16
Contingencies	25.78
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	16.13
Margin money for working capital	106.80
Total cost of project	**768.03**

Illustrative sample

Means of finance

The promoter contributes ₹192.01 lakh (25% of project cost) and a term loan funds the remaining ₹576.02 lakh. Working capital is supported by a cash credit limit of ₹320.40 lakh.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	192.01
Term loan from bank (75%)	576.02
Total means of finance	**768.03**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*320.40*

11 Working capital

Working capital is worked out from holding periods: 45 days of raw material, 20 days of finished goods and 60 days of credit to customers, less 30 days of credit from suppliers. In Year 1 the requirement is ₹427.20 lakh. The bank funds ₹320.40 lakh through cash credit and the promoter's margin covers ₹106.80 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)	136.62	148.00	159.39	170.77	182.16
Work in progress (5 days)	17.92	19.34	20.78	22.21	23.66
Finished goods (20 days)	74.37	80.29	86.22	92.18	98.16
Trade receivables (60 days)	292.64	317.02	341.41	365.79	390.18
Total current assets	**521.55**	**564.65**	**607.80**	**650.95**	**694.16**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	94.35	102.21	110.07	117.93	125.79
Working capital requirement	**427.20**	**462.44**	**497.73**	**533.02**	**568.37**

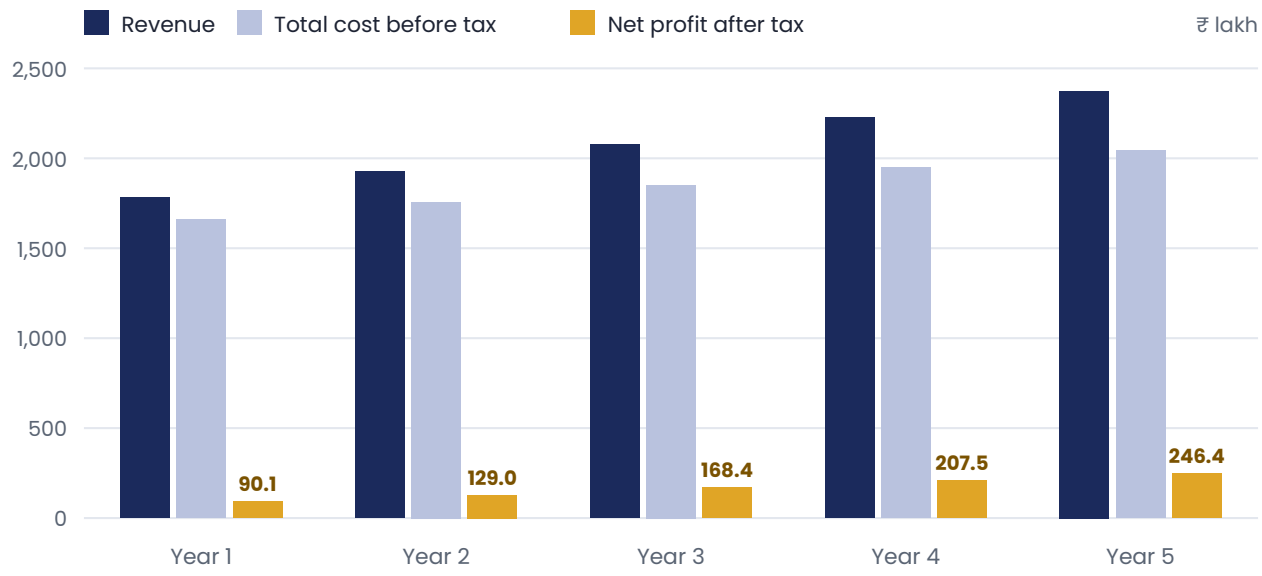
Illustrative sample

12 Projected profitability

Revenue grows from ₹1,780.20 lakh in Year 1, at 60% utilisation, to ₹2,373.60 lakh in Year 5 at 80%. Net profit rises from ₹90.09 lakh to ₹246.43 lakh over the same period, an average net margin of 7.9%.

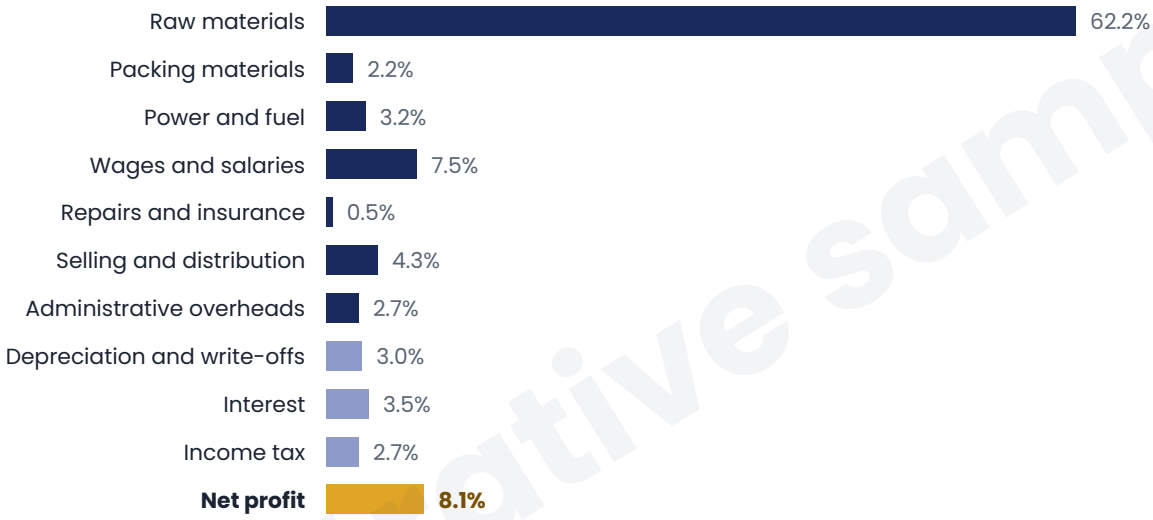
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**1,780.20**	**1,928.55**	**2,076.90**	**2,225.25**	**2,373.60**
Raw materials consumed	1,108.12	1,200.46	1,292.81	1,385.15	1,477.49
Packing materials	39.75	43.06	46.38	49.69	53.00
Power and fuel	57.79	62.60	67.42	72.23	77.05
Wages and salaries	141.90	149.00	156.44	164.27	172.48
Repairs and maintenance	7.39	7.76	8.14	8.55	8.98
Insurance	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Cost of production	**1,357.31**	**1,465.24**	**1,573.55**	**1,682.25**	**1,791.36**
Gross profit	**422.89**	**463.31**	**503.35**	**543.00**	**582.24**
Selling and distribution expenses	76.09	82.43	88.77	95.11	101.45
Administrative overheads	50.50	53.02	55.67	58.46	61.38
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**296.30**	**327.86**	**358.91**	**389.43**	**419.41**
Depreciation	78.34	67.58	58.36	50.42	43.59
Preliminary expenses written off	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.21
Interest on term loan	59.37	49.82	37.55	23.93	8.80
Interest on cash credit	35.24	35.24	35.24	35.24	35.24
Profit before tax	**120.12**	**171.99**	**224.53**	**276.61**	**328.57**
Income tax	30.03	43.00	56.13	69.15	82.14
Profit after tax	**90.09**	**128.99**	**168.40**	**207.46**	**246.43**

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 ₹438.60 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	192.01	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	576.02	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	320.40	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	90.09	128.99	168.40	207.46	246.43
Depreciation	78.34	67.58	58.36	50.42	43.59
Preliminary expenses written off	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.21
Increase in trade creditors	94.35	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86
Total sources	**1,354.44**	**207.66**	**237.85**	**268.97**	**301.09**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	645.10	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	16.13	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	228.91	18.72	18.76	18.77	18.82
Increase in trade receivables	292.64	24.38	24.39	24.38	24.39
Repayment of term loan	51.46	111.34	123.62	137.24	152.36
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	**1,234.24**	**154.44**	**166.77**	**180.39**	**195.57**
Net cash flow	**120.20**	**53.22**	**71.08**	**88.58**	**105.52**
Opening cash balance	–	120.20	173.42	244.50	333.08
Closing cash balance	**120.20**	**173.42**	**244.50**	**333.08**	**438.60**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

The projected balance sheet balances in every year. Net worth grows from ₹269.20 lakh at the end of Year 1 to ₹1,033.38 lakh at the end of Year 5, while the term loan outstanding falls from ₹524.56 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	192.01	192.01	192.01	192.01	192.01
Reserves and surplus	90.09	219.08	387.48	594.94	841.37
Term loan	524.56	413.22	289.60	152.36	–
Cash credit from bank	320.40	320.40	320.40	320.40	320.40
Trade creditors	94.35	102.21	110.07	117.93	125.79
Total liabilities	**1,221.41**	**1,246.92**	**1,299.56**	**1,377.64**	**1,479.57**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	645.10	645.10	645.10	645.10	645.10
Less: accumulated depreciation	(78.34)	(145.92)	(204.28)	(254.70)	(298.29)
Net fixed assets	**566.76**	**499.18**	**440.82**	**390.40**	**346.81**
Preliminary expenses not written off	12.90	9.67	6.44	3.21	–
Inventories	228.91	247.63	266.39	285.16	303.98
Trade receivables	292.64	317.02	341.41	365.79	390.18
Cash and bank balance	120.20	173.42	244.50	333.08	438.60
Total assets	**1,221.41**	**1,246.92**	**1,299.56**	**1,377.64**	**1,479.57**

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 ₹153.49 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	153.49	138.14	124.33	111.90	100.71
Depreciation	15.35	13.81	12.43	11.19	10.07
Closing written-down value	**138.14**	**124.33**	**111.90**	**100.71**	**90.64**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹387.79 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	387.79	329.62	280.18	238.15	202.43
Depreciation	58.17	49.44	42.03	35.72	30.36
Closing written-down value	**329.62**	**280.18**	**238.15**	**202.43**	**172.07**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹48.16 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	48.16	43.34	39.01	35.11	31.60
Depreciation	4.82	4.33	3.90	3.51	3.16
Closing written-down value	**43.34**	**39.01**	**35.11**	**31.60**	**28.44**
Total depreciation	**78.34**	**67.58**	**58.36**	**50.42**	**43.59**
Preliminary expenses written off	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.21

16 Term loan repayment

Repayment of the ₹576.02 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 ₹13,43,059 each, and the annexure gives the monthly schedule.

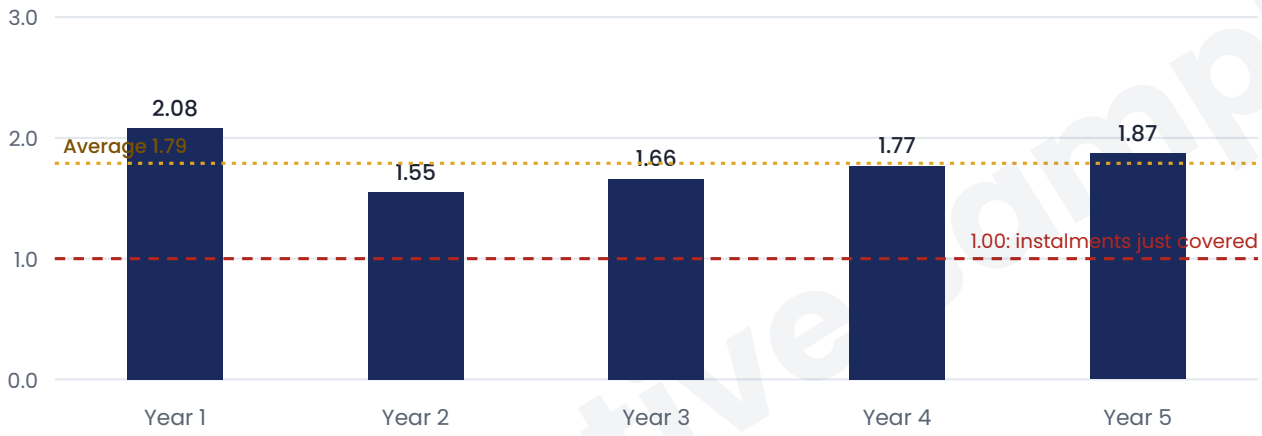
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	576.02	524.56	413.22	289.60	152.36
Interest	59.37	49.82	37.55	23.93	8.80
Principal repaid	51.46	111.34	123.62	137.24	152.36
Closing balance	**524.56**	**413.22**	**289.60**	**152.36**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

Cash available for debt service covers the term loan instalments 1.79 times on average, and never less than 1.55 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	90.09	128.99	168.40	207.46	246.43
Depreciation and write-offs	81.57	70.81	61.59	53.65	46.80
Interest on term loan	59.37	49.82	37.55	23.93	8.80
Total available for debt service (A)	**231.03**	**249.62**	**267.54**	**285.04**	**302.03**
Principal repayment	51.46	111.34	123.62	137.24	152.36
Interest on term loan	59.37	49.82	37.55	23.93	8.80
Total debt service (B)	**110.83**	**161.16**	**161.17**	**161.17**	**161.16**
DSCR (A / B)	2.08	1.55	1.66	1.77	1.87



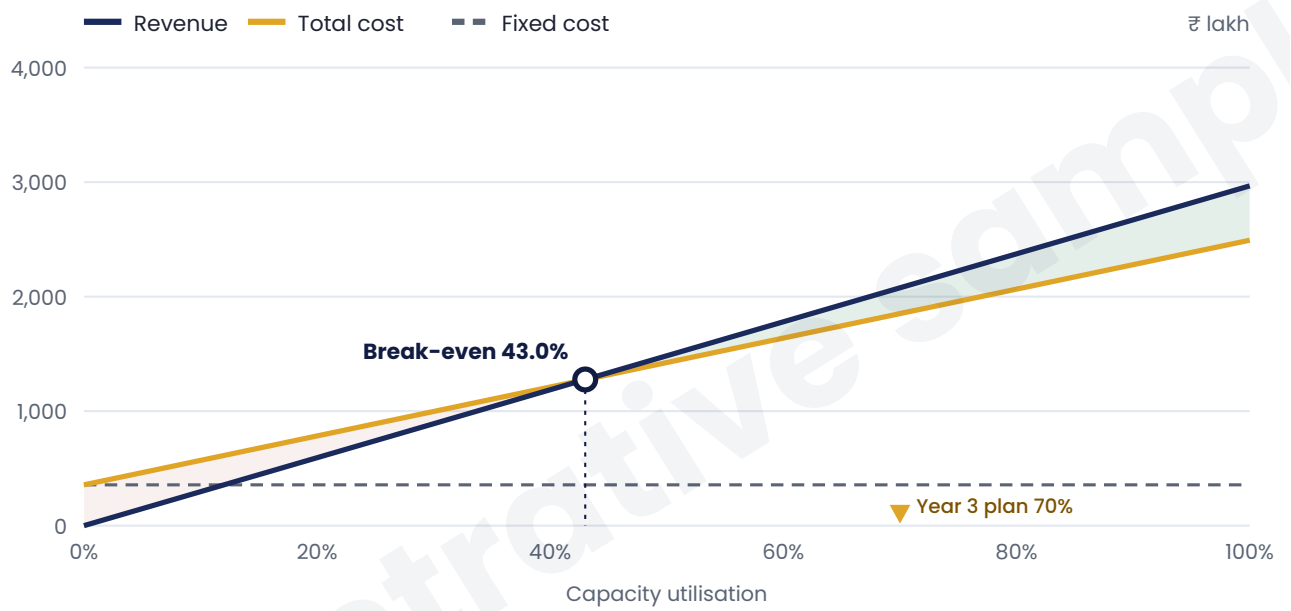
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 43% 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 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	1,780.20	1,928.55	2,076.90	2,225.25	2,373.60
Variable costs	1,281.75	1,388.55	1,495.38	1,602.18	1,708.99
Contribution	**498.45**	**540.00**	**581.52**	**623.07**	**664.61**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	378.33	368.01	356.99	346.46	336.04
Break-even as % of installed capacity	45.5	44.3	43.0	41.7	40.4
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.2	34.8
Break-even sales	1,351.19	1,314.31	1,274.99	1,237.36	1,200.14



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 1.55, while debt-equity drops from 1.95 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	1.55	1.75	1.98	2.24	2.54
Quick ratio	1.00	1.16	1.36	1.59	1.86
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	1.95	1.03	0.51	0.19	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.49	2.08	1.26	0.75	0.43
Interest coverage ratio	2.27	3.02	4.08	5.67	8.46
DSCR	2.08	1.55	1.66	1.77	1.87
Gross profit margin (%)	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.5
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.7
Net profit margin (%)	5.1	6.7	8.1	9.3	10.4
Return on capital employed (%)	19.3	22.6	25.1	26.7	27.5
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	45.5	44.3	43.0	41.7	40.4

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 ₹230 per metre, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 62.2% of sales, packing materials at 2.2%, power and fuel at 3.2%, and selling and distribution at 4.3%.
- 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

On these illustrative assumptions, a LT power cables unit of 4,300 metres per day costs ₹768.03 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 21.9% on that investment and pays back in about 3.6 years. An average DSCR of 1.79 and break-even at 43% of capacity point to a project that can carry its bank debt. Actual figures depend on the location, the machinery chosen, input prices and the promoter's plans, which is why a full report is prepared for each project.

Need this report for your own plant?

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

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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 ₹576.02 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	576.02	5.04	–	5.04	576.02
2	May 2027	576.02	5.04	–	5.04	576.02
3	Jun 2027	576.02	5.04	–	5.04	576.02
4	Jul 2027	576.02	5.04	–	5.04	576.02
5	Aug 2027	576.02	5.04	–	5.04	576.02
6	Sep 2027	576.02	5.04	–	5.04	576.02
7	Oct 2027	576.02	5.04	8.39	13.43	567.63
8	Nov 2027	567.63	4.97	8.46	13.43	559.17
9	Dec 2027	559.17	4.89	8.54	13.43	550.63
10	Jan 2028	550.63	4.82	8.61	13.43	542.02
11	Feb 2028	542.02	4.74	8.69	13.43	533.33
12	Mar 2028	533.33	4.67	8.76	13.43	524.56
13	Apr 2028	524.56	4.59	8.84	13.43	515.72
14	May 2028	515.72	4.51	8.92	13.43	506.80
15	Jun 2028	506.80	4.43	9.00	13.43	497.81
16	Jul 2028	497.81	4.36	9.07	13.43	488.73
17	Aug 2028	488.73	4.28	9.15	13.43	479.58
18	Sep 2028	479.58	4.20	9.23	13.43	470.35
19	Oct 2028	470.35	4.12	9.32	13.43	461.03
20	Nov 2028	461.03	4.03	9.40	13.43	451.63
21	Dec 2028	451.63	3.95	9.48	13.43	442.15
22	Jan 2029	442.15	3.87	9.56	13.43	432.59
23	Feb 2029	432.59	3.79	9.65	13.43	422.95
24	Mar 2029	422.95	3.70	9.73	13.43	413.22
25	Apr 2029	413.22	3.62	9.81	13.43	403.40
26	May 2029	403.40	3.53	9.90	13.43	393.50
27	Jun 2029	393.50	3.44	9.99	13.43	383.51
28	Jul 2029	383.51	3.36	10.07	13.43	373.44
29	Aug 2029	373.44	3.27	10.16	13.43	363.28
30	Sep 2029	363.28	3.18	10.25	13.43	353.03
31	Oct 2029	353.03	3.09	10.34	13.43	342.68
32	Nov 2029	342.68	3.00	10.43	13.43	332.25
33	Dec 2029	332.25	2.91	10.52	13.43	321.73
34	Jan 2030	321.73	2.82	10.62	13.43	311.11
35	Feb 2030	311.11	2.72	10.71	13.43	300.40
36	Mar 2030	300.40	2.63	10.80	13.43	289.60
37	Apr 2030	289.60	2.53	10.90	13.43	278.71
38	May 2030	278.71	2.44	10.99	13.43	267.71
39	Jun 2030	267.71	2.34	11.09	13.43	256.63

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	256.63	2.25	11.19	13.43	245.44
41	Aug 2030	245.44	2.15	11.28	13.43	234.16
42	Sep 2030	234.16	2.05	11.38	13.43	222.78
43	Oct 2030	222.78	1.95	11.48	13.43	211.29
44	Nov 2030	211.29	1.85	11.58	13.43	199.71
45	Dec 2030	199.71	1.75	11.68	13.43	188.03
46	Jan 2031	188.03	1.65	11.79	13.43	176.24
47	Feb 2031	176.24	1.54	11.89	13.43	164.36
48	Mar 2031	164.36	1.44	11.99	13.43	152.36
49	Apr 2031	152.36	1.33	12.10	13.43	140.27
50	May 2031	140.27	1.23	12.20	13.43	128.06
51	Jun 2031	128.06	1.12	12.31	13.43	115.75
52	Jul 2031	115.75	1.01	12.42	13.43	103.33
53	Aug 2031	103.33	0.90	12.53	13.43	90.81
54	Sep 2031	90.81	0.79	12.64	13.43	78.17
55	Oct 2031	78.17	0.68	12.75	13.43	65.43
56	Nov 2031	65.43	0.57	12.86	13.43	52.57
57	Dec 2031	52.57	0.46	12.97	13.43	39.60
58	Jan 2032	39.60	0.35	13.08	13.43	26.51
59	Feb 2032	26.51	0.23	13.20	13.43	13.31
60	Mar 2032	13.31	0.12	13.31	13.43	–

Illustrative sample