

## **Explanatory Notes**

The data on FDI companies are based on Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) systems (Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and Form AOC-4 (Non-XBRL) platform).

As per the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a 'category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy.' Further, in case of FDI, the investor's purpose is to gain an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. Some degree of equity ownership is almost always considered to be associated with an effective voice in the management of an enterprise; the BPM6 suggests that 'immediate direct investment relationships arise when a direct investor directly owns equity that entitles it to 10 per cent or more of the voting power in the direct investment enterprise.'

Important explanatory notes to various items contained in the data are provided below:

1. Sales are net of 'rebates and discounts' and 'excise duty and cess'.
2. 'Raw materials, components, etc., consumed' includes purchase of traded goods in the case of trading companies and consumption of stores and provisions for hotels, restaurants and eating houses.
3. Remuneration to employees comprises (a) salaries, wages and bonus, (b) contribution to provident fund and (c) employees' welfare expenses.
4. 'Other manufacturing expenses' include expenses like construction expenses of construction companies, operating expenses of shipping companies, etc.
5. Operating expenses includes all expenses other than (i) depreciation provision, and (ii) interest expenses.
6. Operating profit is the difference between value of production and operating expenses. EBIT is calculated as Operating profit plus 'other income' less 'depreciation provision'.
7. Non-operating surplus / deficit comprises (a) profit / loss on account of (i) sale of fixed assets, investments, etc., (ii) revaluation / devaluation of foreign currencies, (b) provisions no longer required written back, (c) insurance claims realised (d) income or expenditure relating to the previous years and such other items of non-current nature, (e) exceptional items, (f) extraordinary items and (g) income from discontinuing operations.
8. Gross saving is measured as the sum of retained profits and depreciation provision.

9. Gross value added comprises (a) net value added and (b) depreciation provision.
10. Net value added comprises (a) salaries, wages and bonus, (b) contribution to provident fund, (c) employees' welfare expenses, (d) managerial remuneration, (e) rent paid net of rent received, (f) interest paid net of interest received, (g) tax provision, (h) dividends paid net of dividends received and (i) retained profits net of non-operating surplus/deficit.
11. Equity or Net worth comprises (a) paid-up capital, (b) forfeited shares and (c) all reserves and surplus, (d) money received against share warrants and (e) share application money pending allotment.
12. Capital reserves include profits on sale of investments and fixed assets.
13. Other reserves include profits retained in the form of various specific reserves and profit/loss carried to balance sheet.
14. Debentures include privately placed debentures with financial institutions.
15. Debt comprises long-term borrowings – both secured and unsecured.
16. Current assets and current liabilities are as defined in the Revised Schedule VI. For calculation of current ratio (current assets to current liabilities) unquoted portion of the current investment is excluded from the current assets.
17. Quick assets comprise (a) trade receivables, (b) book value of quoted current investments and (c) cash and bank balances.
18. Internal Sources: These are companies' own sources comprising paid-up capital raised from existing shareholders (e.g. issue of bonus shares), various reserves, retained profits, depreciation provision and other provisions.
19. External Sources: These are other than companies' own sources comprising funds raised from capital markets, borrowed funds, trade dues and other non-current and current liabilities.
20. The growth rates of all the items and data on sources and uses of funds are adjusted for revaluation, etc., wherever necessary.
21. Due to rounding off of figures, the constituent items may not add up to the totals.

### **Industry Clarification**

22. Information on activities code available in the Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the company are used to classify the companies into various industry groups based on NIC 2004 classification.
23. Construction: Construction activity as per the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) adopted in the System of National Accounts (SNA) covers

contract construction by general builders, civil engineering contractors and special trade contractors. In addition to these contractual activities, in India, own account construction is also included for the purpose of estimating domestic product, due to the problem of availability of data separately. Thus construction industry includes companies engaged in all activities connected with site preparation, alteration, addition, repair and maintenance, construction and maintenance of infrastructure (viz., roads, bridges, rail beds etc.) and infrastructure projects, industrial plants and building installations and such other activities

24. Real estate: Real estate activity means (i) developing real estate and (ii) other services in relation to real estate. This includes companies engaged in buying, selling, renting and operating of self-owned or leased real estate (viz., apartment building and dwellings, non-residential buildings etc.), developing and subdividing real estate, developing and sale of land and cemetery lots, operating of apartment hotels and residential mobile home sites etc.

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