

# *User Manual on Estimation of Gross Fixed Capital Formation on Public Sector*

**(A Step by Step Process with Illustrations)**



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## ***Foreword***

*Capital formation is a key to developing productive capacity of an economy. At the national level, CSO estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) using three approaches - production or commodity flow approach, saving and flow of funds approach and expenditure approach. . The DE&S prepares estimation of GFCF (public sector) at the state level by adopting expenditure approach only as the other two approaches require data on change of stock which is conceptually not viable or feasible due to open boundaries of the state.*

*The document “Estimation of Gross Fixed Capital Formation on Public Sector” is a novel attempt by State Income Division to document the detail sources and methodology for estimation of GFCF (public sector) with examples. The methodology described is in line with the guidance of CSO, New Delhi.*

*I hope this document would serve as statistical metadata and would be useful to the officers & staff of DES and users of state income statistics in understanding the concepts and the manner in which data are compiled. The document may also be useful as training module for the statisticians/ economists undergoing training at RIPAE&S. Suggestions / feedbacks for improvement in methodology of GFCF are welcome.*

*I appreciate the efforts of the officers and staff of State Income Division for their sincere efforts in bringing out this publication.*

***(Dushasan Behera)***  
***Director (I/C)***

# ***User Manual on Estimation of GFCF on Public Sector***

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## ***Abbreviation***

<i>SNA</i>	<i>System of national accounts</i>
<i>GCF</i>	<i>Gross capital formation</i>
<i>GFCF</i>	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>
<i>DOBS</i>	<i>Dwelling other building and structure</i>
<i>ME</i>	<i>Machinery and equipment</i>
<i>CBR</i>	<i>Cultivated biological resources</i>
<i>IPP</i>	<i>Intellectual property products</i>
<i>ICT</i>	<i>Information and communication technology</i>
<i>SDR</i>	<i>Special drawing rights</i>
<i>IMF</i>	<i>International monetary fund</i>
<i>NDCU</i>	<i>Non-departmental commercial undertaking</i>
<i>DCU</i>	<i>Departmental commercial undertaking</i>
<i>CSO</i>	<i>Central statistics office</i>
<i>BOR</i>	<i>Building outlay residential</i>
<i>BONR</i>	<i>Building outlay non-residential</i>
<i>OS</i>	<i>other structure outlay</i>
<i>LI</i>	<i>Land improvement</i>
<i>TRO</i>	<i>Transport equipment outlay</i>
<i>MO</i>	<i>Machinery and equipment outlay</i>
<i>CAO</i>	<i>Cultivated asset outlay</i>
<i>ASO</i>	<i>Animal stock outlay</i>
<i>RD</i>	<i>Research &amp; development</i>
<i>MEO</i>	<i>Mineral exploration outlay</i>
<i>SO</i>	<i>Software outlay</i>

## ***Chapter – I***

### ***Estimation of GFCF on Public Sector***

#### ***1.1 Introduction***

Capital formation is the barometer of economic development and growth potential of State Economy. It is one of the important indicators used to assess the magnitude of growth and prosperity of the State. In fact, the more the rate of Capital Formation, the higher will be rate of economic development. Moreover, estimation of gross capital formation, capital stock and consumption of fixed capital are very much required for balanced regional development.

#### ***1.2. Approaches***

Estimates of capital formation can be prepared by following any of the three approaches.

***1.2.1 Production or commodity flow approach:*** in this approach the estimates for entire country/states/regional economy is prepared on the basis of commodities flowing into various types of assets of the capital formation namely construction, machinery, software etc.

***1.2.2 Saving and flow of funds approach:*** in this approach the estimates of saving are prepared and then the net capital inflow from outside the region/state/country is added to get the total estimates of capital formation.

***1.2.3 Expenditure approach:*** in this approach the expenditure incurred on acquiring various types of fixed assets namely construction, machinery & equipment, cultivated biological resources and software is estimated and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is arrived at. To this change in stocks is added to obtain capital formation.

At national level, all the three approaches are currently adopted by the CSO. But at the State level, estimates of GFCF is compiled by using expenditure approach only as the estimation of change in stock is not conceptually viable or feasible at the state level due to open boundaries of the states. In other words for measurement of GFCF at state level, only expenditure approach is adopted as the other two methods require data on imports and

exports of capital goods across the state boundaries and net inflow of resources from outside the state which are not available.

### ***Concepts of Capital Formation***

Gross capital formation (GCF) refers to the aggregate of gross additions to fixed assets (i.e., gross fixed capital formation) and change in stocks of raw materials, semi-finished goods & finished goods during the accounting period. Fixed assets comprise construction (including dwelling other building structure), machinery and equipment (including transport equipment and ICT), cultivated biological resources (including animal resources trees and plants) and intellectual property product (including mineral exploration, computer software and database).

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is measured by the total value of producers' acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets. Fixed assets may be tangible or intangible assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in the process of production for more than one year as follows:

- (a) Acquisitions less disposals of new or existing tangible fixed assets sub-divided by type of asset into :
  - Dwellings,
  - Other buildings and structures;
  - Machinery and equipment;
  - Cultivated assets – trees and livestock-that are used repeatedly or continuously to produce products such as fruit, rubber, milk etc.
  
- (b) Acquisitions less disposals of new and existing intangible fixed assets sub-divided by type of asset into:
  - Mineral exploration;
  - Computer software
  - Entertainment, literary or artistic originals;
  - Other intangible fixed assets;
  - Major improvements to tangible non-produced assets including land;
  - Costs associated with the transfers of ownership non-produced assets.

The various components of acquisitions and disposals of fixed assets as referred to in categories (a) and (b) above are listed below:

- (a) Value of fixed assets purchased
- (b) Value of fixed assets acquired through barter,
- (c) Value of fixed assets received as capital transfers in kind;
- (d) Value of fixed assets retained by their producers for their own use including the value of any fixed assets being produced on own account that are not yet completed or fully mature;

***Less***

- (e) Value of existing fixed assets sold;
- (f) Value of existing fixed assets surrendered in barter;
- (g) Value of existing fixed assets surrendered as capital transfers .



## ***Chapter - II***

### ***Meaning and Classification of Asset***

#### ***2.1 Meaning and Definition***

The System of National Accounts (SNA) defines an economic asset as “an entity functioning as a store of value:

- (a) over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units individually or collectively; and
- (b) from which economic benefits may be derived by its owner by holding it or using it over a period of time.

The first restriction in this definition serves to limit the concept of assets to items that are effectively claimed by an economic agent excluding for instance, international waters or wild birds and the second restriction says that only items with an economic value are taken into account.

Many assets come into existence as outputs from production processes. They are called non-financial produced assets. However, there are further conditions. People often think that produced assets should be tangible, i.e., they are “goods.” However, this is not the case: the SNA classifies cost on mineral exploration, computer software and the value of produced entertainment, literary or artistic originals also covered under the group of produced assets when they are actually traded on markets.

The second class of assets which may be distinguished consist of non-financial non-produced assets. This group includes, among other things, land and water resources, mineral deposits, virgin forests and non-cultivated fisheries provided that ownership rights over them are enforced. Certain intangibles are also included such as patent rights (including those brought about by research and development activities), transferable contracts and purchased goodwill.

The third and last group consists of *financial assets*. These assets arise out of contractual relationships between two institutional units under which one unit is entitled to

receive a payment or series of payments from the other unit. Also included are monetary gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), shares and other securities in corporations and financial derivatives. Except monetary gold and SDRs, every financial asset has a counterpart liability representing the obligation of the debtor to pay the amounts specified in the contract. The balance sheet records both non-financial assets and financial assets and the counterpart liabilities.

The difference between the aggregate value of the assets of all types owned by an institutional unit and the value of its liabilities is called its *net worth*. Net worth is an indicator of wealth.

## **2.2 Classification of Assets**

### **2.2.1. Non-financial assets**

#### **A. Produced assets**

##### **a. Fixed**

- i) Tangible: dwellings, other buildings & structures, machinery & equipment, cultivated assets
- ii) Intangible: mineral exploration, computer software, entertainment etc.

##### **b. Inventories**

##### **c. Valuables**

#### **B. Non-financial non-produced assets**

- a. Tangible: land, subsoil assets, non-cultivated biological resources, water etc.
- b. Intangible: patents, leases, goodwill

### **2.2.2. Financial assets**

- a. Monetary gold and SDRs
- b. Currency and deposits
- c. Securities other than shares
- d. Shares and other equity
- e. Loans
- f. Insurance technical reserves
- g. Accounts receivable/payable.

The broad classification of assets distinguishes first between non-financial verses financial assets. The first group is further broken down between produced assets and non-produced assets.

### 2.2.3. *Non-financial produced assets*

It consists of fixed assets, inventories and valuables. *Fixed assets* are those which are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year. Not included are small, inexpensive tools, such as hammers and screwdrivers. Included are for instance, dwellings occupied by their owner, livestock or trees used repeatedly to produce other goods and services, mineral exploration, computer software and artistic originals if ownership rights have been established over them. *Inventories* comprise materials and supplies, work-in-progress, finished goods held by the enterprise that produced them, and goods for resale. *Valuables* are goods primarily as stores of value in the expectation that they hold their value in real terms in the long run, e.g. precious stones and metals, works of art, and antiques. But monetary gold held by the authorities responsible for the management of foreign reserves is not included. It is rather classified as financial asset.

### 2.2.4. *Non-financial non-produced assets*

These are broken down into tangible assets and intangible assets. *Tangible assets* are land, natural water resources and other biological reserves which are not under the direct control, responsibility and management of an institutional unit but are economically exploitable (such as virgin forests which are used for collecting firewood. The *intangibles* consist of patented inventions, transferable leases and purchased goodwill. The value of goodwill includes anything of long-term benefit to an enterprise that has not been separately identified as an asset.

### 2.2.5. *Financial Assets*

These assets are broken down between monetary gold and SDRs, currency and deposits, securities other than shares, shares and other accounts receivable or payable. *Monetary gold* is gold that is held as a financial asset as a component of foreign reserves. *SDRs* are international reserve assets created by the IMF to supplement other reserve assets of official holders. *Currency and deposits* are financial assets used to make payments, such as notes and coins, and checking accounts. *Securities other than shares* are assets that are traded in financial markets and usually give the holders the unconditional right to receive a stated fixed sum on a specified date. Examples are bill, bonds, and bankers' acceptances. *Shares and other equity* are instruments that acknowledge claims on the residual value of incorporated enterprises. Included is the net equity of the owner in quasi-corporations. *Other accounts receivable or payable* are trade credit, receivable taxes, receivable wages, etc.



## ***Chapter – III***

### ***Sources and Methodology***

#### ***3.1. Sources of Data:***

- ***Administrative Department :***
  - i) Central Govt. Administration :- Allocated by CSO to various states from union budget documents
  - ii) State Govt. Administration :- Economic-cum-purpose classification of state budget documents
  - iii) Local body Administration: Annual Budget Reports of three tier local bodies for both rural and urban.
- ***Departmental Commercial Undertaking(DCU):***
  - i) Central DCUs :- Allocated by CSO to various states from union budget documents
  - ii) State DCUs :- Economic-cum-purpose classification of state budget documents
- ***Non-departmental Commercial Undertaking(NDCU):*** Both central and state NDCUs are analyzed from the balance sheets of their respective Annual Accounts Reports
- ***Autonomous bodies:*** Both central and state Autonomous Bodies are analyzed from the fixed capital expenditure of their respective Annual Budget Reports.
- ***Supra regional sectors:*** It includes railways, communication and financial services. The GFCF estimates of these activities are compiled for the whole economy at national level and then allocated to the states based on relevant indicators.

#### ***3.2 Methodology of Estimation***

The estimates of GFCF at state level can be prepared at three levels as follows:

##### ***3.2.1. Estimation of GFCF by Types of Institutions***

Estimates of GFCF in public sector are prepared separately by expenditure approach on the basis of analysis of budget documents and annual reports of enterprises. Under this method of analysis, type of institutions in public sector is classified as:

- I. Administrative Department
- II. Non- Departmental Commercial Undertaking
- III. Departmental Commercial Undertaking
- IV. Autonomous Body

***I. Administrative Department:-***

Gross Fixed Capital Formation relating to central Government administration has been allocated by CSO from union budget. In case of State Government Administration the required data are obtained from “An Economic-cum-Purpose classification of Odisha Government Budget”. The three tier local body accounts are analyzed from the budget reports of the concerned local bodies. The formula is:

$$\text{Gross Fixed Capital Formation} = (\text{CO} + \text{BOR} + \text{BONR} + \text{RO} + \text{TRO} + \text{MO} + \text{SO} + \text{CAO} + \text{ASO})$$

CO	=	Other Construction outlay
BOR	=	Building outlay residential
BONR	=	Building outlay non-residential
RO	=	Roads and Bridges outlay
TRO	=	Transport equipment outlay
MO	=	Machinery and equipment outlay
SO	=	Software outlay
CAO	=	Cultivated assets outlay
ASO	=	Animal stock outlay

***II. Non- Departmental Commercial Undertaking:-***

GFCF non departmental commercial undertaking comprises of the Government companies in which the State / Central Govt. holds not less than 51% of their paid up share capital and their subsidiary and statutory corporations setup under special enactment in the state legislation or in the parliament. For estimation of GFCF in respect of NDCU both for the State and the Central Govt. the required data have been compiled from the annual account report of the concerned NDCU, particularly from fixed assets (Gross block) of balance sheet.

$$\text{Gross Fixed Capital Formation} = (\text{BOR} + \text{BONR} + \text{OS} + \text{LI} + \text{TRO} + \text{MO} + \text{ICT} + \text{CAO} + \text{ASO} + \text{RD} + \text{MEO} + \text{SO})$$

BOR	=	Building outlay residential
BONR	=	Building outlay non-residential
OS	=	Other structure outlay
LI	=	Land improvement
TRO	=	Transport equipment outlay
MO	=	Machinery and equipment outlay
ICT	=	Information & communication technology equipment
CAO	=	Cultivated Assets outlay
ASO	=	Animal stock outlay
RD	=	Research & development
MEO	=	Mineral exploration outlay
SO	=	Software outlay

### ***III. Departmental Commercial Undertaking:***

Departmental Commercial Undertakings are unincorporated enterprises controlled and run directly by the public authorities. These enterprises charge for the goods and services they provide on commercial basis. For DCUs of the State Govt. data have been taken from the report “An economic - cum - purpose classification of Odisha Government Budget”.

$$\text{(Gross Fixed Capital Formation)} = (\text{CO} + \text{BOR} + \text{BONR} + \text{RO} + \text{TRO} + \text{MO} + \text{SO} + \text{CAO} + \text{ASO})$$

### ***IV. Autonomous Body***

The term "autonomous body" denotes an independent self-governing body, subject to its own laws. If autonomous body or institution is a company, it is regulated by the company law. If it is a society, it is governed by the law on registration of societies. But in both the cases, its own board of directors can specify the rules of business for the body/institution. These institutions can raise their own resources from various programmes conducted by them apart from receiving grant-in-aid from the government. Autonomous Bodies include all Universities, Boards and Authorities. For estimate of GFCF in respect of Autonomous Bodies (Government) the required data have been compiled from the detailed Budget documents of the concerned institutions.

$$\text{Gross Fixed Capital Formation} = (\text{BOR} + \text{BONR} + \text{CO} + \text{RO} + \text{TRO} + \text{MO} + \text{ICT} + \text{CAO} + \text{ASO} + \text{SO})$$

### **3.2.2. Estimation of GFCF by Types of Assets**

GFCF estimates by Type of Assets refer to gross addition to various types of fixed assets during the accounting year. As per System of National Accounts 2008, GFCF estimates in the new series (i.e. with base year 2011-12) are compiled for four broad categories of assets, which are:

- I. Dwellings, other buildings & structures
- II. Machinery & equipment
- III. Cultivable Biological Resources
- IV. Intellectual Property Products

*Once the estimates of GFCF by type of institutions are prepared, these can be regrouped into type of asset.*

#### ***I. Dwellings and Other Building Structures (DOBS)***

Dwelling (BOR): Dwellings are buildings, or designated parts of buildings, that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences.

Examples of Dwelling: Residential buildings for communities, Retirement Homes (Old Age Home), Hostels, Orphanage, Houseboats, Mobile Homes and Caravans (used as principal residences of households not for commercial purpose)

#### ***Buildings other than Dwelling (BONR):***

It includes whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included. For new buildings, costs of site clearance and preparation are included.

Examples of Buildings other than Dwelling (BONR): Warehouse, Commercial Buildings, Hotel, Restaurants, School, Hospitals, Prison, Industrial Building, Library, Rest House etc.

#### ***Other Structure (CO):***

Other structures include all the structures other than buildings, e.g. Waterways, Harbours, Dams, canals, Flood control works, water channel drainage system, playground, swimming pools, ponds, gas pipe lines, cable lines etc.

**Land Improvements (LI):** Land improvements are the result of actions that lead to **major** improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land, or prevent its deterioration. It includes expenditure on following activities like land clearance, land contouring, creation of wells, watering holes etc.

**Roads and Bridges (RO):** It includes all the expenditure done on the construction of Roads and Bridges.

Examples: Highway, streets, roads, Railway and airfield runway, bridges, elevated highway, tunnel, subways, foot over bridge, culverts etc.

$$\text{GFCF of DOB} = \sum(\text{BOR} + \text{BONR} + \text{OS} + \text{LI} + \text{RO})$$

## **II. Machinery & Equipment**

**ICT Equipment (ICT):** Information, computer and telecommunications (ICT) equipment consists of devices using electronic controls and also the electronic **components** forming part of these devices. In practice ICT equipment pertains mostly to computer hardware and telecommunication equipment. Example: expenditure on mobile phones, fax machines, radio communication, internet, wireless, electronic printers etc.

**Other Machinery & Equipment (MO):** Other machinery and equipment consists of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified. It includes for e.g. Power generating machinery, furniture and fixtures, stone crusher, boilers, office equipment, medical appliances, optical instruments, nuclear reactors, **electrical** machinery and equipment etc. Tools that are inexpensive and purchased at relatively steady rate such as Hand tools are excluded.

**Transport Equipment (TRO):** Transport equipment consists of equipment for moving people and objects. It includes for e.g. motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers; ships; railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock; aircraft and spacecraft; and motorcycles, bicycles, etc.

$$\text{GFCF by Machinery \& Equipment} = (\text{ICT} + \text{MO} + \text{TRO})$$

## **III. Cultivated Biological Resources (CBR)**

### **Animal resources yielding repeat products (ASO):**

It covers animals whose natural growth and regeneration are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units. They include breeding

stocks, dairy cattle, sheep or other animals used for wool production and animals used for transportation.

***Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products (CAO):***

They include trees (including vines and shrubs) cultivated for fruits and nuts, for sap and resin and for bark and leaf products. Trees grown for timber that yield a finished product once only when they are ultimately felled are not fixed assets, just as cereals or vegetables that produce only a single crop when they are harvested cannot be fixed assets.

$$\text{GFCF by CBR} = (\text{ASO} + \text{CAO})$$

***IV. Intellectual Property Products:***

It consists of computer programs, program descriptions, and supporting materials for both systems and applications software and database. It also includes Research & Development outlay and expenditure on mineral exploration.

$$\text{GFCF} = \text{SO} + \text{RD} + \text{MEO}$$

Where, SO = Software outlay,

RD = Research & Development,

MEO = Mineral exploration outlay

***3.2.3. Estimation of GFCF by Industry***

For the purpose of measurement of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) of Odisha by Industry of use, the whole Economy of the state has been classified in terms of industrial classification used for measurement of the state Domestic Product (SDP) is as follows :-

1. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry
2. Forestry & Logging
3. Fishery
4. Mining & Quarrying
5. Manufacturing
6. Electricity, Gas. & Water Supply
7. Construction
8. Trade, Hotel, & Restaurant
9. Transport, Storage & communication
10. Financial Services
11. Real Estates, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services
12. Public Administration
13. Other Services

After estimation of Capital Formation by Types of Institutions and Types of Assets, the total estimated amount is allocated among these 13 industries on the basis of their individual contribution to GFCF.



## ***Chapter – IV***

### ***Example***

The steps in estimation of GFCF are outlined taking two annual accounts reports and one budget reports of the following Public Sector units.

- A centrally owned Non-departmental Commercial Undertaking, namely Paradip Port Trust,
- A state owned Non-departmental Commercial Undertaking, namely Industrial Infrastructure Development Corp.
- A state Autonomous Body, namely Sambalpur University.

#### ***Example-1: Paradip Port Trust:***

The **Fixed Asset Schedule for 2014-15** (1.4.2014 to 31.3.2015) at **Annexure-I** constitutes

- Gross block
- Depreciation
- Net Block

The asset wise GFCF estimation is made from the Gross Block of the above schedule. The addition made to the Gross Block by way of purchase or acquisition during the year will increase GFCF and the deletion made from the Gross Block by way of sale or disposal will decrease GFCF estimation. The total GFCF may also be segregated asset wise into four parts as follows:

- 1) Dwelling & Other Building Structure(DOBS): In the above schedule DOBS consist of Stacking Yard, Capital Dredging, Building and other Structures, Roads and Boundaries, Docks etc. Additions to these assets are added and deletions are deducted.

$$\text{So, GFCF} = 4,60,83,137 + 7,73,63,013 = 12,34,46,150$$

- 2) Machinery & Equipment (ME): In the above schedule, ME consist of Floating Craft, Railway Rolling Stock, Cranes and vehicles, Plant and Machinery, Installation Equipment, Furniture, Cargo Handling Equipment and Marine Crafts.

$$\text{So, GFCF} = 12,55,240 + 14,51,32,000 + 3,07,91,468 = 17,71,78,708$$

- 3) Cultivated Biological Resources (CBR): In the above schedule, GFCF under CBR category is Nil.
- 4) Intellectual Property Products (IPP): In the above schedule, GFCF under IPP category is Nil.
- 5) Work-in-Progress (WIP) given in the Fixed Assets Schedule is unallocated, hence it can't be included in any of the above four categories of Fixed Assets. However the net increase in work-in-progress, i.e. (86, 92, 47,605-39, 49, 32,032) = 47, 43, 15,573) will be taken as a part of GFCF.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence, Total GFCF for Paradip Port Trust} &= (\text{DOBS} + \text{ME} + \text{CBR} + \text{IPP} + \text{WIP}) = \\ &(12,34,46,150 + 17,71,78,708 + \text{Nil} + \text{Nil} + 47,43,15,573) = 77, 49, 40,431 \end{aligned}$$

### **Example – 2: IDCO**

The fixed asset schedule from the Annual Report of IDCO for the year 2013-14 as at **Annexure-II** is used for estimation of GFCF. The total GFCF is worked out by the following four types of assets:

1. Dwelling & Other Building Structure (DOBS): = In the above schedule, it consists of Row1 to Row6 of Infrastructure asset and Row1 to Row 4 of General Asset

$$\text{So, GFCF} = \text{Rs } 32.27 + (552.02 + 24.39 + 42.75) = \text{Rs } 651.43 \text{ lakhs}$$

2. Machinery & Equipment (ME) = Row 5 to Row 22 of General Asset

$$= (2.11 + 2069.90 + 9.22 + 2.03 + 34.83) = \text{Rs } 2118.09 \text{ lakhs}$$

3. Cultivated Biological Resources (CBR): = Nil

4. Intellectual Property Products (IPP): = Nil

$$\text{Total GFCF} = (651.43 + 2118.09 + \text{Nil} + \text{Nil}) = \text{Rs } 2769.52 \text{ lakhs}$$

**Example – 3: Sambalpur University**

The Budget Report for the Year 2014-15 as at **Annexure-III** is used for estimation of GFCF after economic classification

## 1) Dwelling &amp; other Building Structure (DOBS) :-

In the above report DOBS consist of Day care Centre , Construction. & Renovation of Building, Campus Development, Student Hostels and Academic Staff College.

$$\text{So, GFCF} = (49,617 + 1,40,75,019 + 65,32,611 + 13,74,558 + 1,69,00,000) = 3,89,31,805$$

## 2) Machinery &amp; Equipment (M&amp;E) :- It includes purchase of Equipments Departments and Development of ICT.

$$\text{So, GFCF} = (1,40,43,484 + 15,45,171) = 1,55,88,655$$

## 3) Cultivated Biological Resources (CBR) :- NIL

## 4) Intellectual Property Product (IPP) :- It includes purchase of Books only.

$$\text{So, GFCF} = 43,21,237$$

$$\text{Hence, Total GFCF} = (\text{DOBS} + \text{ME} + \text{CBR} + \text{IPP}) =$$

$$(3,89,31,805 + 1,55,88,655 + 43,21,237) = 5,88,41,697$$



## Fixed Asset Schedule for 2014-15 of Paradeep Port Trust

**PARADEEP PORT TRUST**

SCHEDULE TO BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2015

(Amount in Rupees)

Description of Asset	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK			
	As at 01.04.14	Additions during the year	Del/Adj during the year	As at 31.03.15	Provisions for the year	Del/Adj during the year	Total as on 31.03.15	As at 31.03.15	As at 31.03.14	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Land	7,70,33,494	-	-	7,70,33,494	-	-	-	-	7,70,33,494	7,70,33,494
Lease land	32,39,000	-	79,000	31,60,000	-	-	-	-	31,60,000	32,39,000
Stacking Yard	41,80,10,359	4,60,83,137	-	46,40,93,496	13,37,76,697	1,16,02,337	-	14,53,79,034	31,87,14,462	28,42,33,662
Capital Dredging	3,14,20,20,194	-	-	3,14,20,20,194	16,57,22,764	3,14,20,202	-	19,71,42,966	2,94,48,77,228	2,97,62,97,430
Building Sheds and Other Structures	1,64,21,20,487	-	-	1,64,21,20,487	55,36,26,139	3,19,51,730	-	58,55,77,869	1,05,65,42,618	1,08,84,94,348
Wharves, Roads, Boundaries	4,78,44,54,522	-	-	4,78,44,54,522	1,06,17,74,694	7,48,66,417	-	1,13,66,41,111	3,64,78,13,411	3,72,26,79,828
Floating Craft	82,86,12,677	-	-	82,86,12,677	34,48,61,344	4,14,30,634	-	38,62,91,978	44,23,20,699	48,37,51,333
Railway and Rolling Stock	1,71,53,27,028	-	-	1,71,53,27,028	51,72,50,545	5,07,19,463	-	56,79,70,008	1,14,73,57,020	1,19,80,76,483
Docks, Sea-Walls, Breakwaters, Piers & Navigational Aids	69,97,70,242	7,73,63,013	-	77,71,33,255	17,92,31,454	2,23,33,087	-	20,15,64,541	57,55,68,714	52,05,38,788
Cranes and Vehicles	17,04,68,395	12,55,240	-	17,17,23,635	10,63,47,675	55,29,175	-	11,18,76,850	5,98,46,785	6,41,20,720
Plant & Machinery	5,67,54,18,037	-	-	5,67,54,18,037	3,73,18,00,189	28,02,08,515	-	4,01,20,08,704	1,66,34,09,333	1,94,36,17,849
Installation and Equipments	81,79,39,315	14,51,32,000	-	96,30,71,315	37,54,26,601	3,34,65,510	-	40,88,92,111	55,41,79,204	44,25,12,714
Furniture & Equipment	27,73,392	-	-	27,73,392	27,73,392	-	-	27,73,392	-	-
General Cargo Handling Equipments	59,86,27,248	3,07,91,468	-	62,94,18,716	23,24,93,776	3,04,44,430	-	26,29,38,206	36,64,80,510	36,61,33,472
Flotilla & Marine Crafts	1,85,69,973	-	-	1,85,69,973	1,85,69,963	-	-	1,85,69,963	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,59,43,84,363</b>	<b>30,06,24,858</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>20,89,49,30,221</b>	<b>7,42,36,55,233</b>	<b>61,39,71,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,03,76,26,733</b>	<b>12,85,73,03,488</b>	<b>13,17,07,29,131</b>
Works in Progress	1,29,06,68,301	86,92,47,605	39,49,32,032	1,76,49,83,874	-	-	-	-	1,76,49,83,874	1,29,06,68,301
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21,88,50,52,664</b>	<b>1,16,98,72,463</b>	<b>39,50,11,032</b>	<b>22,65,99,14,095</b>	<b>7,42,36,55,233</b>	<b>61,39,71,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,03,76,26,733</b>	<b>14,62,22,87,362</b>	<b>14,46,13,97,432</b>
Previous Year	21,09,94,41,038	1,76,36,30,146	97,80,18,520	21,88,50,52,664	6,81,43,79,748	59,97,21,177	95,54,307	7,42,36,55,232	14,46,13,97,432	14,28,55,60,679

Fixed Asset Schedule for 2014-15 of IDCO



SCHEDULE-1: FIXED ASSETS SCHEDULE FORMING PART OF

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	GROSS VALUE			
		Cost as at 1.4.2014 (Rs.)	Addition during the year (Rs.)	Deductions during the year (Rs.)	Total Cost as at 31.3.2015 (Rs.)
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS</b>					
1	Industrial Roads	44,52,02,971.93	25,10,07,494.00		69,62,10,465.93
	Remuna By-Pass Road	4,82,42,031.00	28,91,343.00		5,11,33,374.00
2	Water Works	48,39,16,883.00	5,44,25,380.00		53,83,42,263.00
3	Electrical Installations	10,94,62,995.00	1,44,15,394.00		12,38,78,389.00
4	Infra Buildings-Tower 2000	7,18,88,712.00			7,18,88,712.00
5	Infra Buildings-Infocity	14,61,41,332.92			14,61,41,332.92
6	Infra Buildings-Fortune Tower	41,37,13,595.51			41,37,13,595.51
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,71,85,68,521.36</b>	<b>32,27,39,611.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,04,13,08,132.36</b>
<b>GENERAL ASSETS</b>					
1	W/S system at Duburi, Jajpur	7,60,93,190.05			7,60,93,190.05
2	Administrative Building	19,05,86,557.00	5,52,01,633.00		24,57,88,190.00
3	Other Office Buildings	3,33,96,074.26	24,39,076.00		3,58,35,150.26
4	Residential Houses	8,10,01,814.72	42,74,771.00		8,52,76,585.72
5	Plant and Machineries	1,78,59,500.34	2,11,147.00		1,80,70,647.34
6	Ariel Ladder		20,69,89,741.20		20,69,89,741.20
6	Motor vehicles	-			-
	a. Jeeps	38,13,700.27			38,13,700.27
	b. Cars	89,06,886.47			89,06,886.47
	c. Trekkers	2,46,850.47			2,46,850.47
	d. Trucks	11,16,254.61			11,16,254.61
	e. Bus	19,43,701.15			19,43,701.15
7	Tractors and Trailers	1,64,114.88			1,64,114.88
8	Water Tankers	50,104.63			50,104.63
9	Furnitures and Fixtures	39,84,788.09	9,21,525.00		49,06,313.09
10	Office Equipments	60,99,126.36			60,99,126.36
11	Club Equipments	61,961.50			61,961.50
12	Survey Equipments	1,93,581.69			1,93,581.69
13	Laboratory Equipments	6,70,791.96			6,70,791.96
14	Electrical Equipments	83,82,860.06	2,03,286.00		85,86,146.06
15	Electronics Equipments	5,92,633.00			5,92,633.00
16	Tools and Implements	10,54,476.59			10,54,476.59
17	Computers and Peripherals	3,63,48,377.10	34,83,139.00		3,98,31,516.10
18	Cameras	53,76,302.00			53,76,302.00
19	Cycles	37,240.70			37,240.70
20	Weed Cutting Boat	56,50,949.00			56,50,949.00
21	Books & Library	1,02,319.00			1,02,319.00
22	Motor Cycles	3,44,388.60			3,44,388.60
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,40,78,544.50</b>	<b>27,37,24,318.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,78,02,862.70</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,20,26,47,065.86</b>	<b>59,64,63,929.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,79,91,10,995.06</b>
	Previous year's figures	1,96,81,85,547.86	23,44,61,518.00	-	2,20,26,47,065.86

Annexure-II

Budget Report for the Year 2012-13 of Utkal University



**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2015**

DEPRECIATION				WRITTEN DOWN VALUE	
As at 1.4.2014 (Rs.)	For the year (Rs.)	Adjustment during the year (Rs.)	Total as at 31.3.2015 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.2015 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.2014 (Rs.)
16,43,75,244.65	4,59,05,602.00		21,02,80,846.65	48,59,29,619.28	280827727.28
45,78,733.00	2,63,148.00		48,41,881.00	4,62,91,493.00	43663298.00
46,87,55,613.00	5,48,90,546.00		52,36,46,159.00	1,46,96,104.00	15161270.00
5,88,35,887.38	64,45,083.00		6,52,80,970.38	5,85,97,418.62	50627107.62
4,60,99,581.00	25,78,913.00		4,86,78,494.00	2,32,10,218.00	25789131.00
8,95,05,091.00	56,63,624.00		9,51,68,715.00	5,09,72,617.92	56636241.92
23,06,36,138.00	1,83,07,746.00		24,89,43,884.00	16,47,69,711.51	183077457.51
<b>84,57,98,958.03</b>	<b>13,40,54,662.00</b>	-	<b>1,19,68,40,950.03</b>	<b>84,44,67,182.33</b>	<b>65,57,82,233.33</b>
	-	-	-	-	-
7,60,93,190.05	-	-	7,60,93,190.05	-	0.00
6,69,28,563.05	1,72,81,525.00		8,42,10,088.05	16,15,78,101.95	123657993.95
1,57,13,404.28	18,65,789.00		1,75,79,193.28	1,82,55,956.98	17682669.98
1,72,25,181.64	33,67,440.00		2,05,92,621.64	6,46,83,964.08	63776633.08
1,40,57,704.88	5,87,987.00		1,46,45,691.88	34,24,955.46	3801795.46
	2,99,74,176.00		2,99,74,176.00	17,70,15,565.20	-
	-	-	-	-	0.00
16,90,833.39	3,18,430.00		20,09,263.39	18,04,436.88	2122866.88
66,41,770.12	3,39,767.00		69,81,537.12	19,25,349.35	2265116.35
2,46,850.47	-		2,46,850.47	-	0.00
11,16,254.61	-		11,16,254.61	-	0.00
19,43,701.15	-		19,43,701.15	-	0.00
1,64,114.88	-		1,64,114.88	-	0.00
50,104.63	-		50,104.63	-	0.00
30,89,159.34	6,34,999.00		37,24,158.34	11,82,154.75	895628.75
57,57,030.08	51,314.00		58,08,344.08	2,90,782.28	342096.28
53,798.85	1,224.00		55,022.85	6,938.65	8162.65
1,88,544.31	756.00		1,89,300.31	4,281.38	5037.38
6,50,554.69	3,036.00		6,53,590.69	17,201.27	20237.27
83,29,168.91	1,92,231.00		85,21,399.91	64,746.15	53691.15
5,33,263.45	17,811.00		5,51,074.45	41,558.55	59369.55
10,31,859.33	3,393.00		10,35,252.33	19,224.26	22617.26
3,32,53,428.64	29,61,783.00		3,62,15,211.64	36,16,304.46	3094948.46
53,73,217.61	925.00		53,74,142.61	2,159.39	3084.39
34,831.93	361.00		35,192.93	2,047.77	2408.77
56,50,949.00	-		56,50,949.00	-	0.00
97,398.00	2,953.00		1,00,351.00	1,968.00	4921.00
2,76,385.85	10,200.00		2,86,585.85	57,802.75	68002.75
<b>26,61,91,263.14</b>	<b>5,76,16,100.00</b>	-	<b>32,38,07,363.14</b>	<b>43,39,95,499.56</b>	<b>21,78,87,281.36</b>
<b>1,11,19,90,221.17</b>	<b>19,16,70,762.00</b>	-	<b>1,52,06,48,313.17</b>	<b>1,27,84,62,681.89</b>	<b>87,36,69,514.69</b>
<b>1,09,10,83,271.17</b>	<b>23,78,94,280.00</b>	-	<b>1,32,89,77,551.17</b>	<b>87,36,69,514.69</b>	<b>87,71,02,276.69</b>

**BUDGET:-RE-2015-16 & BE-2016-17**



**SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY**

Figures are in Thousand Rupees except in Col.No-5

**PLAN CAPITAL - EXPENDITURE IN DETAIL - MAJOR HEAD-v - XI<sup>th</sup> & XII<sup>th</sup> PLAN UGC GRANT-GEN.DEV. ASSISTANCE INCLUDING MERGED SCHEME**

Sl.No	Budget Head 2015-16	Budget Head 2016-17	Description of Unit	Expenditure 2014-15	Budget Estimate 2015-16	Expenditure 01.04.15 to 30.09.2015	Revised Estimate 2015-16	Budget Estimate 2016-17	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
349	v-1-a	v-1-a	XII th Plan grant-SC/ST Coaching	0	0	0	575	0	REUB-575
350	v-1-b	v-1-b	XIth Plan grant-Purch. of Chemicals for Deptts	0	0	342	2500	0	REUB-2500
351	v-1-c	v-1-c	Purchase of Equipments for Deptts	14043484	0	305	5957	0	REUB-5957
352	v-1-d	v-1-d	Purchase of Books for Deptts	4321237	0	0	0	0	
353	v-1-e	v-1-e	Purchase of Hospital Equipments	0	0	0	298	0	REUB-298
354	v-1-f	v-1-f	Day care Centre	49617	0	0	150	0	REUB-150
355	v-1-g	v-1-g	Const. & Renov. Building	14075019	0	455	1881	0	REUB-1881
356	v-1-h	v-1-h	Campus Development	6532611	0	0	11	0	REUB-11
357	v-1-i	v-1-i	Development of ICT	1545171	0	0	455	0	REUB-455
358	v-1-j	v-1-j	Student amenities /Hostels	1374558	0	0	0	0	
359	v-1-k	v-1-k	Travel Grant	263731	0	112	931	0	REUB-931
360	v-1-l	v-1-l	Conf./Seminar./Symposium/Workshop	0	0	193	476	0	REUB-476
361	v-1-m	v-1-m	Publication Grant	70000	0	45	80	0	REUB-80
362	v-1-n	v-1-n	Appointment of Visiting Proff.& Fellows	0	0	0	388	0	REUB-388
363	v-1-o	v-1-o	Appoint./Honrm.-Part time/guest teacher	4945	0	756	740	0	REUB-740
364	NH	v-1-p	Construction of Womens' Hostel during XII plan period	0	0	0	4800	0	
365	v-2	v-2	Infra.-women stds,teachers & non-teach staff	0	0	0	0	0	
366	v-3	v-3	HEPSN Courses	0	0	0	400	0	REUB-400
367	v-4	v-4	Day Care scheme	0	0	0	150	0	REUB-150
368	v-5	v-5	XI th Plan-Unassigned grant & other schemes	0	0	0	0	0	
369	v-6	v-6	Construction-ASC fifty seated Guest house	0	0	0	0	0	
			Establishment-Centre for study of social excusion and inclusive policy	0	0	0	0	0	
370	v-7	v-7	Academic Staff College	16900000	0	0	5000	0	
371	v-8	v-8	UGC Grant for Hindi Dept.	0	0	0	200	0	REUB-200
372	v-9	v-9	UGC Grant for Introduction of Certificate course under the scheme of Human right Education 2014-15	0	0	0	350	0	REUB-350