Private Corporate Investment: Performance and Near-term Outlook

*by Shreya Bhan^, Rajendra N Chavhan^ and Rajesh B Kavediya^*

The near-term outlook for private investment activity in India is gauged from project investment proposals of the private corporate sector. A sustained pick-up in bank credit in recent period, rising capacity utilisation, improved business outlook and demand conditions and various government policy initiatives to support investment activities provided a conducive environment for the private corporates to undertake fresh capital all-India investment. The envisaged total cost of the projects financed by banks/financial institutions reached a new peak during 2022-23 since 2014-15. Of the total capital investment during 2022-23, about 40 per cent is expected to be spent in 2023-24. A long-term analysis points to the usefulness of investment intentions of private corporates as an early indicator of the assessment of private capex.

Introduction

Generally, investment and consumption remained the major drivers of India's growth story. After experiencing a slowdown in investment since 2013-14, early signs of revival in the capex cycle, particularly of the private corporate sector, was seen since 2021-22, supported by the capital expenditure push by the Government. The improvement in capacity utilisation of the manufacturing sector, pick-up in credit demand, improving demand conditions and consumer sentiment bode well for the capex cycle. Cleaning up of balance sheets by both corporates and banks provides scope to increase lending activities. Capital expenditure (capex) of the private corporate sector serves as a leading indicator that reflects the investment climate within the economy. This underscores the importance to evaluate the potential for economic expansion by conducting a thorough analysis of the private investment outlook. Given the time lag in releasing the yearly financial statements by corporations, relying solely on a balance sheet-based investment assessment may not be an effective approach for setting up a forward-looking investment outlook for prospective planning. In many economies, survey-based approach is commonly employed as an alternative source to gather data on intended corporate investment plans and investment sentiment. These surveys provide valuable insights into the current investment climate and the anticipated investment intentions that are expected to materialise in the near to medium-term.

India too, since the late 1980s, regularly collects the information on project finance data of private corporates from the select banks/financial institutions (FIs)[1] for the assessment and forecasting/nowcasting of private investment. The Reserve Bank has been tracking capex plans of the private corporate sector through the projects that are funded by banks/FIs for providing an outlook on investment[2].

The article is structured into six sections. Section II sets out the methodology and its limitations. Important features of projects sanctioned or contracted during the period of review (*i.e.*, 2022-23), funding thereof, and distributional aspects in terms of regions and industries are presented in Section III. Section IV deals with the phasing profile of the sanctioned/contracted loans/financing and estimates

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[1] Includes all public sector banks, major private sector and foreign banks, and financial institutions which are actively involved in project financing namely, Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation of India (REC) and Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM).

[2] Analysis of investment outlook of private corporates are regularly released in the form of articles, initially in the Economic and Political Weekly and, since 1989, in the RBI Bulletin.

growth of corporate investment. Analysis of envisaged capital expenditure and gross fixed capital formation of private corporates is presented in section V, while section VI concludes the study.

II. Methodology and Limitations

For the assessment of the near-term outlook of investment activity of private corporates, the methodology proposed by Rangarajan (1970)[3] has been adopted. For this purpose, data on investment intentions were gathered through three different sources, *viz.*, (i) banks and FIs which are involved in the business of project finance to private corporates, (ii) finances raised for capex purpose through the external commercial borrowings (ECBs) [including issuance of foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs)), rupee denominated bonds (RDBs)], and (iii) initial public offerings (IPOs), follow-on public offerings (FPOs) and rights issues during a year by the private corporates for capex purpose.

To avoid double counting and consequent overestimation of capital investment, meticulous efforts have been made to ensure that each project is included in the dataset only once. This is achieved by utilising internal databases of the Reserve Bank and incorporating information supplied by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), even when a project is funded through multiple sources. This study focuses exclusively on projects that receive funding from the aforementioned sources, having a project cost exceeding ₹10 crore, and majority ownership stake of project with private corporates. Projects having majority stakeholding with the Central and/ or State governments, and projects initiated by trusts and educational institutions are excluded from the scope of this study.

[3] The methodology was published on 19th December, 1970 in the article "Forecasting Capital Expenditure in the Corporate Sector" authored by Dr. C Rangarajan in the Economic and Political Weekly (EPW), Volume No. 5, Issue No. 51, Page 2049-2051.

The estimates are derived under the assumption that companies adhere to their ex-ante capital expenditure plans. However, it is important to note that these estimates differ from the actual private corporates fixed investment figures reported in the National Accounts Statistics (NAS), as some planned intentions may not materialise into realised investments in terms of their amount and timing, and that certain projects may be funded through internal resources as well as through the fund raised from capital market/ bond financing and foreign direct investment (FDI), which are not being captured in the project finance data collected by the RBI.

III. Characteristics of Projects Sanctioned/Contracted

The investment outlook of private corporates, as reflected in terms of the total number of projects as well as the total project cost, which got sanctioned by banks/FIs, continued to show improvement during 2022-23. About 547 projects got assistance from banks/ FIs during 2022-23 with a record high total project cost of ₹2,66,547 crore, compared to 401 projects having a total project cost of ₹1,41,976 crore during 2021-22 (Annex Table A1).

During 2022-23, 393 companies, which did not avail of any financing from banks/FIs for capex projects, raised ₹82,448 crore through ECBs, while 42 other companies raised ₹3,629 crore through domestic equity issues under the IPO route for funding their capex needs. Overall, investment plans of 982 projects were made during 2022-23, with record capital outlay of ₹3,52,624 crore – higher than the level seen since 2014-15, as against 791 projects in 2021-22 with investment intentions of ₹1,96,445 crore (Annex Table A1-A4).

i) Size-wise

The size-wise distribution of projects showed a noticeable increase in the number of projects across various sizes. There were eight mega projects (with project cost ₹5,000 crore & above) and 68 large projects

(₹1000 crore-₹5000 crore), sanctioned by banks/FIs during 2022-23, having share of 27.1 per cent and 41.3 per cent of total project costs, respectively. The phasing plan of mega/large projects may have a bearing on the capex in the longer-term (Annex Table A5).

ii) Purpose-wise

Purpose-wise pattern of projects indicates that investment in green field (new) projects accounted for the largest share of 93.1 per cent in the total cost of projects financed by banks/FIs during 2022-23, in line with the trend seen in the past. A marginal share of 6.1 per cent of total project cost was directed towards expansion and modernisation (Annex Table A6).

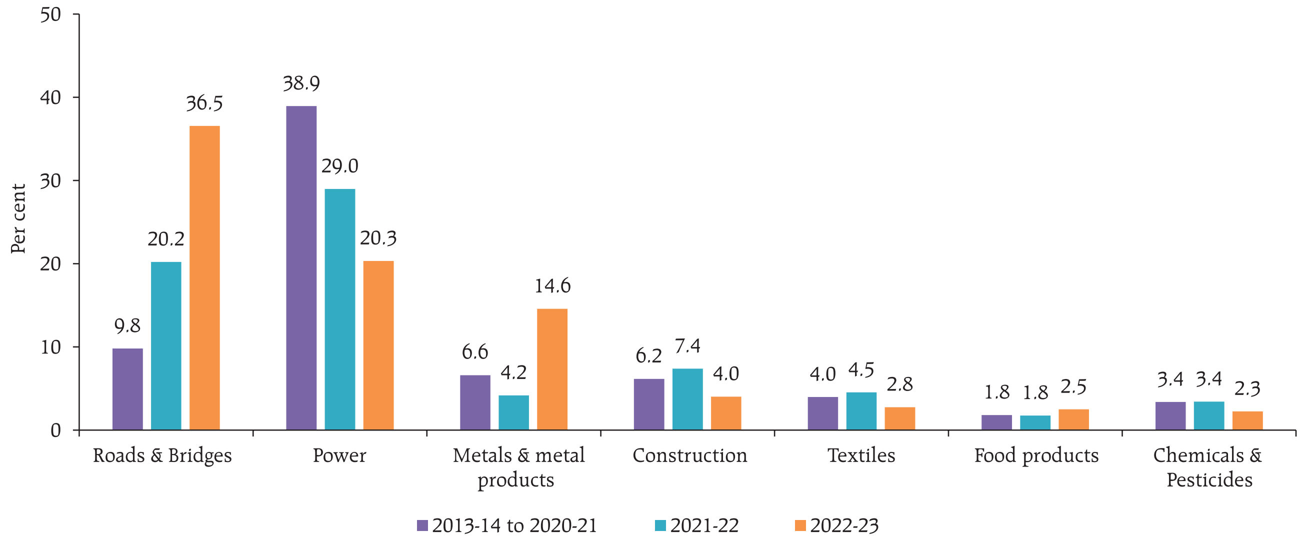
iii) Industry-wise

The infrastructure sector, comprising (a) power, (b) telecom, (c) ports and airports, (d) storage and water management, (e) special economic zone (SEZ), industrial, biotech and IT park, and (f) roads & bridges, remained the major sector accounting for 60 per cent share in the total cost of projects during 2022-23 (Annex Table A7). Within the infrastructure sector, roads & bridges held a significant share in the total project cost, supported by government's push towards infrastructure projects through "Bharatmala[4]" initiative. Besides the infrastructure sector, major industries like metal & metal products, construction, textile, and food products accounted for the sizable share in the total cost of projects envisaged during 2022-23, with a notable increase in its share by metal & metal products as compared with the previous year (Chart 1).

iv) State-wise

The location of projects depends upon a range of factors, including the accessibility to raw materials, the nature of the project, the availability of skilled labour, the presence of adequate infrastructure, the size of the market, the growth potential, the availability of suppliers, and the demand for the products. For the analysis purpose, in this article, the projects which are spread across multiple states have been classified

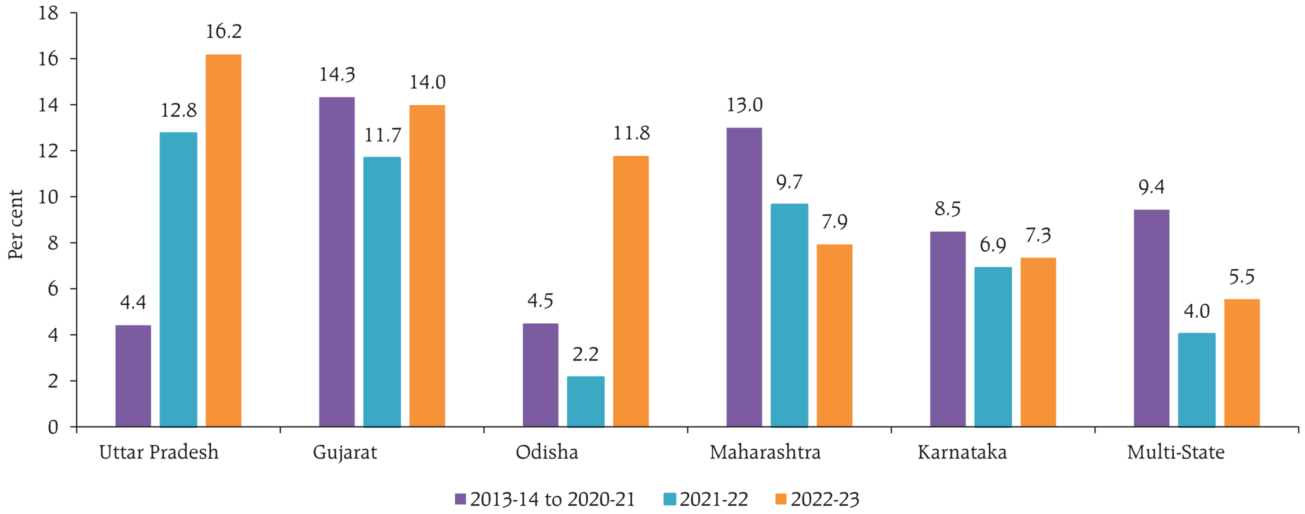
Chart 1: Share of Major Industries in Aggregate Cost of Projects Sanctioned by Banks/FIs



Source: Data on project finance gathered from banks/FIs and Authors' calculation.

[4] Bharatmala, under Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India, is an umbrella programme for the highways sector in India that focuses on optimising efficiency of freight & passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps.

Chart 2: Share of Major States in Aggregate Cost of Projects Sanctioned by Banks/FIs



Note: Multi-State refers to projects spread over more than one state.
Source: Data on project finance gathered from banks/FIs; and Authors' calculation.

as "multi-state" projects. The state-wise distribution revealed that the top five states *viz.*, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra and Karnataka, together account for 57.2 per cent share in total project cost during 2022-23, higher than 43.2 per cent share during 2021-22 (Chart 2 and Annex Table A8). In 2022-23, Uttar Pradesh accounted for the highest share (16.2 per cent) in the total cost of projects sanctioned by banks/FIs, followed by Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The share of Uttar Pradesh and Odisha in the total cost of projects improved significantly from the previous year as well as the average share recorded during the period 2013-14 to 2020-21.

IV. Phasing Profile of Investment Intentions

Phasing profile of capital expenditure of projects sanctioned by banks/FIs during the current year and the previous years provides near-term (one year ahead) investment outlook of private corporates. The phasing from the cohort of projects in 2022-23 indicates that about 33.0 per cent (₹87,997 crore) of the total proposed capital expenditure was expected to be spent in the same year, while 34.7 per cent (₹92,539 crore) is likely to be spent in 2023-24 and another 24.8 per cent (₹66,071 crore) in the subsequent period. Of the total cost of projects sanctioned in 2022-23, 7.5 per cent of the amount was already spent prior to 2022-23. From the planned capital expenditure based on the projects sanctioned by banks/FIs till 2022-23, the capex envisaged in 2022-23 recorded an increase of 9.8 per cent to ₹1,58,903 crore during 2022-23 over the previous year (Annex Table A1).

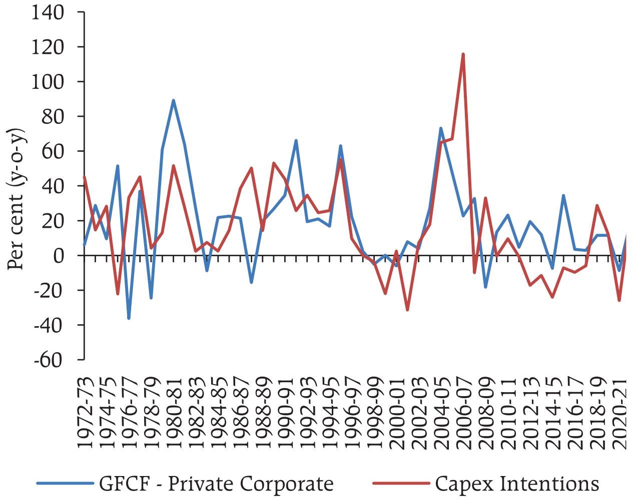
Resources raised through the ECB and IPO route by private corporates supplement the financing of their investment activities. From the fund raised through ECB route for capex purpose, capital expenditure planned to be incurred during 2022-23 declined by 3.0 per cent over the previous year to ₹58,186 crore. The capital market (equity route) enabled the financing of envisaged capex of ₹2,560 crore in 2022-23, higher than the previous year (Annex Tables A2 and A3), though its share in total envisaged capital expenditure remained miniscule.

Overall, a total capital investment of ₹2,19,649 crore through the various channels of funding, as alluded to earlier, was expected to be made by the private corporate sector in 2022-23, recording an increase of 6.7 per cent from the planned phasing of the previous year, primarily led by a rise in capex projects financed by banks/FIs more than offsetting the decline in capital investment through ECB. The phasing profile of the envisaged capex, based on the pipeline projects[5] sanctioned by the banks/ FIs in the previous years prior to the reference year, increased from ₹70,906 crore in 2022-23 to ₹1,17,182 crore in 2023-24; while based on all channels of financing together, it stood at ₹1,71,568 crore in 2023-24 as against ₹94,876 crore in 2022-23 (Annex Tables A1 and A4).

V. Investment Intentions and GFCF of Private Corporates

Envisaged capital investment, based on the project finance data through all sources, tracks the growth of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) at current prices by private corporates well, barring episodic occasions of divergence in direction (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Investment Intentions and GFCF of Private Corporates



Sources: NSO; Data on project finance gathered from banks/FIs; and Authors' calculations.

However, over the period, the ratio of envisaged capex to GFCF of private corporates (as per NAS data) declined significantly - the average share declined from 40.5 per cent during 1971-72 to 2010-11 to 15.5 per cent during 2011-12 to 2021-22. Deleveraging of corporate balance sheet, rising use of internal sources of funds and funds raised through other sources such as FDI, resulted in lower dependence of private

Box 1: Envisaged Capex and GFCF of Private Corporates

To study empirically the existence of a long-run relationship as well as the short-run dynamics between the envisaged capital investment (based on project finance data) and GFCF of private corporates (based on NAS data), Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach (Pesaran and Shin,1998[6]) to cointegration is employed. Lagged gross value added (GVA) growth is used to control the acceleration effect. Besides, other macro variables such as non-food bank credit growth and weighted average lending rate were also used in the estimation framework.

Bound test confirmed the existence of a long-term relationship between the envisaged capital investment and GFCF of private corporates. The long-term relationship suggests that a one per cent increase in investment intentions may lead to 48 bps increase in the

Table 1: Envisaged Capex and GFCF of Private Corporates

	Coefficient	t-stat	p-value
Selected Model* ARDL(1,3,3,1,0)			
Long-term relationship: Dependent variable – Growth in GFCF of private corporates			
Envisaged Capex	0.48	3.74	0.00
GVA growth	2.98	3.96	
Non-food credit growth	0.82	2.23	0.04
Real WALR#	-0.83	-0.93	0.37
constant	-35.6	-2.36	0.03
Error Correction (-1)	-1.24	-12.68	0.00
Adj R^2	0.89		
Bound test (F stat)	20.71		
Lower and Upper Bound Critical Values	10% [2.46, 3.46]	5% [2.95, 4.09]	1% [4.09, 5.53]
Serial correlation LM-test F-stat (p-value) 2.21 (0.14)		J-B statistics 0.85 (0.65)	Heteroskedasticity-BPG test F-stat (p-value) 0.72 (0.73)

*: lag length is selected using Schwarz criterion.

#: Adjusted with WPI inflation.

(Contd.)

5 Pipeline projects are those projects which are already undertaken for implementation. Capex from pipeline projects are envisaged amounts for a given year, which got sanctioned prior to that given year.

6 M.H. Pesaran, Y. Shin (1998), "An autoregressive distributed lag Modelling approach to cointegration analysis", S. Strøm (Ed.), Econometrics and Economic Theory in The Twentieth Century: The Ragnar Frisch Centennial Symposium, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK (1998), pp. 371-413.

GFCF of private corporates. Additionally, the coefficient of error correction term – the speed of adjustment or convergence towards long-run equilibrium – suggests that disequilibrium from the past year will be corrected at a faster speed, but in an oscillating manner.

Despite a decline in the ratio of envisaged capex, as gathered from the project finance data, empirical analysis still suggests that it provides the early indication about the private capex cycle.

corporates on banks/FIs for funding their capital investment, which has been mirrored in the decline in the ratio of envisaged capex to GFCF of private corporates. Despite a decline in the ratio, envisaged capital investment still remains useful as an early indicator for assessing private capital investment cycle (Box 1).

VI. Conclusion

The Government's thrust on capex, besides various policy initiatives to revive the investment cycle, and improved economic outlook provided a conducive environment for the private corporates to undertake fresh capital investment. The envisaged capital investments of private corporates, based on the projects sanctioned by banks/FIs, increased for the second consecutive year after remaining subdued during 2019-20 and 2020-21. The total cost of projects sanctioned by banks/FIs during 2022-23 increased to a record high of ₹2,66,547 crore. The infrastructure sector continued to attract maximum capex projects, led by 'Road & Bridges' and 'Power' sectors, reflecting the Government's push towards infrastructure development. Of the total cost of projects, around 35 per cent is likely to be spent during 2023-24 and about 25 per cent in the subsequent period. The phasing profile of the envisaged capex, based on the pipeline projects finance through all three channels, suggests that the envisaged capex increased significantly to ₹1,71,568 crore in 2023-24 as against ₹94,876 crore in 2022-23. Further, empirical analysis underscored the usefulness of envisaged capital investment (*ex-ante* phasing plan) as an early indicator for assessing the near-term private corporate investment outlook.

Improved capacity utilisation, pick-up in credit demand, and improved business expectations, as reflected in forward-looking enterprise surveys conducted by the RBI and also by other agencies, are pointing towards reinvigoration of investment activity in the Indian economy in the period ahead.

On the downside, the higher cost of capital owing to tightening of monetary policy by various central banks including India, global uncertainty led by geo-political tensions, and risk of slowdown in major advanced economies could hamper investment activities. Overall, the investment cycle appears to be poised to gain momentum going ahead, but, its sustainability needs to be watched closely.

Table A1: Phasing of Capex of Projects Sanctioned by Banks/FIs

Year of sanction ↓	No of Projects	Project Cost in the Year of Sanction (in ₹ crore)	Project Cost due to Revision/ Cancellation^ (in ₹ crore)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Beyond 2023-24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
upto 2013-14				1,70,603	93,658	34,172	14,421	4,722	1,472						
2014-15	326	87,601	87,253 (0.4)	14,822	34,589	25,765	9,535	1,246	162	1,036					
2015-16	346	95,371	91,781 (3.8)	3,787	7,434	37,517	28,628	8,079	4,964	1,152	220				
2016-17	541	1,82,807	1,79,249 (2.0)	1,352	3,952	25,388	71,186	41,075	21,643	8,566	4,001	2,086			
2017-18	485	1,72,831	1,68,239 (2.6)		620	15,184	12,445	63,001	41,436	22,767	10,202	2,342	242		
2018-19	409	1,76,581	1,59,189 (9.8)			569	6,862	11,000	59,973	47,080	21,248	9,759	2,663	35	
2019-20	320	2,00,038	1,75,830 (12.1)					4,049	14,524	53,978	58,556	28,116	14,114	2,299	194
2020-21	220	75,558	75,558 (0.0)						2,491	3,709	29,013	26,166	9,711	3,867	601
2021-22	401	1,43,314	1,41,976 (0.9)							3,610	10,543	59,622	44,176	18,442	5,583
2022-23	547	2,66,547								1,127	2,150	16,663	87,997	92,539	66,071
Grand Total&				**1,90,564**	**1,40,253**	**1,38,595**	**1,43,077**	**1,33,172**	**1,46,665**	**1,43,025**	**1,35,933**	**1,44,754**	**1,58,903**	**1,17,182**	**72,449**
Percentage change					**-26.4**	**-1.2**	**3.2**	**-6.9**	**10.1**	**-2.5**	**-5.0**	**6.5**	**9.8**	**#**	

&: Column totals indicate envisaged capex in a particular year covering the projects which received financial assistance in various years. The estimate is ex ante incorporating only envisaged investments. They are different from those actually realised/utilised.
#: Per cent change for 2023-24 is not worked out as capex from proposal that are likely to be sanctioned in 2023-24 is not fully available.
^: Figures in bracket are percentage of revision/cancellation.

Table A2: Phasing of Capex Projects* Funded Through ECBs/ FCCBs/RDBs**

Loans contracted in ↓	No of LRNs issued	Total loan contracted (₹ crore)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Beyond 2023-24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
upto 2013-14			78,864	27,376	4,896									
2014-15	478	57,327		36,791	16,806	3,151	575	2	2					
2015-16	314	38,885			28,998	7,311	2,572	4						
2016-17	346	22,154				14,953	6,005	1,192	2	2				
2017-18	419	37,896					17,822	13,054	6,484	529	7			
2018-19	515	72,490						46,221	17,725	1,236	5,398	1,844	66	
2019-20	495	95,491							65,367	17,157	11,717	965	285	
2020-21	362	40,564								21,865	13,574	3,219	1,675	231
2021-22	363	51,059								13	29,315	16,554	5,089	88
2022-23	393	82,448										35,604	44,132	2,712
Total&			**78,864**	**64,167**	**50,700**	**25,415**	**26,974**	**60,473**	**89,580**	**40,802**	**60,011**	**58,186**	**51,247**	**3,031**
Percentage change				**-18.6**	**-21.0**	**-49.9**	**6.1**	**124.2**	**48.1**	**-54.5**	**47.1**	**-3.0**	**#**	

*:Projects which did not receive assistance from banks/FIs.
**:Rupee Denominated Bonds (RDBs) have been included since 2016-17.
#:Percent change for 2023-24 is not worked out as capex from proposals that are likely to be drawn in 2023-24 is not fully available.
&: The estimate is ex ante incorporating only envisaged investment. They are different from those actually realised/utilised.
LRN: Loan registration number

Table A3: Phasing of Capex of Projects Funded Through Equity Issues*

Equity issued during ↓	No. of Companies	Capex Envisaged (₹ crore)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Beyond 2023-24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Up to 2013-14			494	492	70									
2014-15	24	1,078		189	557	332								
2015-16	40	4,511		11	644	2753	849	183	71					
2016-17	29	1,159			14	471	368	163	143					
2017-18	51	1,538					419	327	787	5				
2018-19	39	609						506	90	13				
2019-20	12	53						2	49	2				
2020-21	12	663								139	421	84	19	
2021-22	27	3,410								10	757	1,304	939	400
2022-23	42	3,629										1,172	2,181	276
Total&			**494**	**692**	**1,285**	**3,556**	**1,636**	**1,181**	**1,140**	**169**	**1,178**	**2,560**	**3,139**	**676**
Percentage change				**40.1**	**85.7**	**176.7**	**-54**	**-27.8**	**-3.5**	**-85.2**	**597**	**117.3**	**#**	

*: Projects which did not receive assistance from banks/FIs/ECBs/FCCBs/RDBs.
#: Per cent change for 2023-24 is not worked out as capex from proposals that are likely to be implemented in 2023-24 is not fully available.
&: The estimate is ex ante incorporating only envisaged investment, they are different from those actually realised/utilised.

Table A4: Phasing of Capex of Projects Funded Through Banks/FIs/IPOs/ECBs/FCCBs/RDBs*/IPOs

Year of sanction↓	No. of Companies Banks/FIs/ ECBs/ FCCBs/ RDBs/IPOs	Project Cost (₹ crore)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Beyond 2023-24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
upto 2013-14			2,49,961	1,21,526	39,138	14,421	4,722	1,472						
2014-15	828	1,45,658	14,822	71,569	43,128	13,018	1,821	164	1,038					
2015-16	700	1,35,177	3,787	7,445	67,159	38,692	11,500	5,151	1,223	220				
2016-17	916	2,02,562	1,352	3,952	25,402	86,610	47,448	22,998	8,711	4,003	2,086			
2017-18	955	2,07,673		620	15,184	12,445	81,242	54,817	30,038	10,736	2,349	242		
2018-19	963	2,32,288					11,000	1,06,700	64,895	22,497	15,157	4,507	101	
2019-20	827	2,71,374					4,049	14,526	1,19,394	75,715	39,833	15,079	2,584	194
2020-21	594	1,16,785						2,491	3,709	51,017	40,161	13,014	5,561	832
2021-22	791	1,96,445							3,610	10,566	89,694	62,034	24,470	6,071
2022-23	982	3,52,624							1,127	2,150	16,663	1,24,773	1,38,852	69,059
Total&			**2,69,922**	**2,05,112**	**1,90,580**	**1,72,048**	**1,61,782**	**2,08,319**	**2,33,745**	**1,76,904**	**2,05,943**	**2,19,649**	**1,71,568**	**76,156**
Percentage Change				**-24.0**	**-7.1**	**-9.7**	**-6.0**	**28.8**	**12.2**	**-24.3**	**16.4**	**6.7**	**#**	

*: Rupee Denominated Bonds (RDBs) have been included since 2016-17.
#: Per cent change for 2023-24 is not worked out as capex from proposals that are likely to be sanctioned in 2023-24 is not fully available.
&: The estimate is ex ante incorporating only envisaged investment, they are different from those actually realised/utilised.

Table A5: Size-wise Distribution of Projects Sanctioned by Banks/FIs: 2013-14 to 2022-23

Period	Number and Share of Projects	Less than ₹100 crore	₹100 crore to ₹500 crore	₹500 crore to ₹1000 crore	₹1000 crore to ₹5000 crore	₹5000 crore & above	Total
2013-14	No. of Projects	306	115	25	21	5	**472**
	Per cent Share	8.3	20.0	13.9	29.1	28.7	**100 (1,27,328)**
2014-15	No. of Projects	223	65	18	19	1	**326**
	Per cent Share	9.0	16.6	14.6	47.8	12.0	**100 (87,253)**
2015-16	No. of Projects	214	76	34	21	1	**346**
	Per cent Share	8.6	20.9	26.0	38.5	5.9	**100 (91,781)**
2016-17	No. of Projects	287	180	29	40	5	**541**
	Per cent Share	5.8	23.3	11.9	41.7	17.4	**100 (1,79,239)**
2017-18	No. of Projects	263	149	28	42	3	**485**
	Per cent Share	5.2	21.0	10.8	43.8	19.1	**100 (1,68,239)**
2018-19	No. of Projects	220	110	39	36	4	**409**
	Per cent Share	4.8	17.0	17.0	39.6	21.6	**100 (1,59,189)**
2019-20	No. of Projects	150	84	45	36	5	**320**
	Per cent Share	3.3	11.9	18.6	37.4	28.8	**100 (1,75,830)**
2020-21	No. of Projects	128	52	15	24	1	**220**
	Per cent Share	5.5	16.8	14.2	53.5	10.0	**100 (75,558)**
2021-22	No. of Projects	200	127	36	36	2	**401**
	Per cent Share	5.6	20.0	19.6	46.9	7.9	**100 (1,41,976)**
2022-23	No. of Projects	264	156	51	68	8	**547**
	Per cent Share	3.9	13.6	14.1	41.3	27.1	**100 (2,66,547)**

Note: i. Figures in brackets are total cost of projects in ₹ crore.
ii. Per cent share is the share in total cost of projects. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Table A6: Purpose-wise Distribution of Projects Sanctioned by Banks/FIs during 2013-14 to 2022-23

Period	Number and Share of Projects	New	Expansion & Modernisation	Diversification	Others	Total
2013-14	No. of Projects	361	95	2	14	**472**
	Percent Share	65.2	20.1	-	14.7	**100 (1,27,328)**
2014-15	No. of Projects	203	92	2	29	**326**
	Percent Share	39.4	14.7	0.2	45.7	**100 (87,253)**
2015-16	No. of Projects	260	64	3	19	**346**
	Percent Share	73.6	14.3	0.1	12.0	**100 (91,781)**
2016-17	No. of Projects	429	97	4	11	**541**
	Percent Share	78.6	9.9	0.1	11.3	**100 (1,79,249)**
2017-18	No. of Projects	396	80	2	7	**485**
	Percent Share	89.0	9.5	0.1	1.5	**100 (1,68,239)**
2018-19	No. of Projects	309	80	-	20	**409**
	Percent Share	76.8	19.3	-	3.9	**100 (1,59,189)**
2019-20	No. of Projects	262	37	1	20	**320**
	Percent Share	79.8	13.7	-	6.4	**100 (1,75,830)**
2020-21	No. of Projects	181	38	1	-	**220**
	Percent Share	94.1	5.9	-	-	**100 (75,558)**
2021-22	No. of Projects	312	88	1	-	**401**
	Percent Share	89.1	10.8	0.1	-	**100 (1,41,976)**
2022-23	No. of Projects	440	101	-	6	**547**
	Percent Share	93.1	6.1	-	0.8	**100 (2,66,547)**

Note: i. Figures in brackets are total cost of projects in ₹ crore.
ii. Per cent share is the share in total cost of projects. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.
iii. -: Nil/ Negligible.

Table A7: Industry-wise Distribution of Projects Sanctioned by Banks/FIs: 2013-14 to 2022-23

Industry	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share
Infrastructure	87	39.7	74	48.9	108	72.0	204	62.5	150	51.7	122	60.3	99	61.5	63	74.3	95	56.4	135	59.9
i) Power	70	35.1	65	42.2	92	57.1	170	45.4	117	36.5	78	26.8	47	32.9	35	49.3	58	29.0	53	20.3
ii) Telecom	1	-	1	4.9	1	0.3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Ports & Airports	1	0.8	-	-	3	2.4	8	5.7	6	3.1	4	14.2	4	8.4	1	0.1	2	5.9	2	0.4
iv) Storage & Water Management	5	1.1	2	0.6	4	4.2	6	3.7	2	0.4	13	5.7	4	0.4	5	1.2	2	0.2	3	0.8
v) SEZ, Industrial, Biotech and IT Park	8	1.5	3	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.4	9	1.6	11	3.2	8	1.3	5	2.2	3	1.1	8	1.9
vi) Roads & Bridges	2	1.2	3	0.3	7	7.6	17	7.3	16	10.1	16	10.4	36	18.5	17	21.5	30	20.2	69	36.5
Metal & Metal Products	44	17.4	17	17.4	14	1.5	23	4.9	21	9.7	16	3.0	14	0.8	6	0.8	27	4.2	60	14.6
Construction	27	2.1	29	4.0	26	1.8	60	12.0	39	5.3	26	2.3	44	11.4	27	4.8	22	7.4	35	4.0
Textiles	58	10.3	50	4.1	49	4.8	57	4.1	54	3.7	27	3.4	11	0.5	15	1.8	56	4.5	42	2.8
Food Products	43	1.8	34	2.9	26	1.8	38	0.9	47	2.8	28	1.4	32	1.9	20	1.5	25	1.8	40	2.5
Chemicals & Pesticides	15	1.0	7	2.6	11	1.6	10	2.1	23	11.4	19	2.9	12	1.3	9	1.6	20	3.4	16	2.3
Pharmaceuticals	19	1.3	9	1.5	11	0.3	12	1.1	15	0.6	23	1.6	9	0.6	7	0.5	20	1.3	30	2.1
Mining and quarrying	1	0.6	2	0.1	10	2.7	4	0.4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	7	1.8
IT Software	3	0.1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	0.7	1	-	-	-	2	0.6	4	1.2
Electrical Equipments & Electronics	9	2.0	7	0.2	2	0.2	9	0.2	6	0.2	1	0.1	4	-	1	0.1	5	4.0	9	1.1
Hospitals & Health services	10	0.7	2	0.1	1	-	22	1.1	18	1.8	15	2.6	12	0.7	7	0.3	19	2.3	20	1.1
Coke and Petroleum Products	1	0.5	1	3.4	2	2.0	2	0.5	1	0.4	-	-	3	8.0	-	-	7	1.0	17	1.1
Glass & Pottery	11	0.3	19	0.7	8	0.5	19	0.6	20	0.8	2	-	-	-	12	0.6	8	0.7	5	1.0
Rubber & Plastic products	9	0.3	8	0.8	4	0.5	8	0.2	10	2.5	5	0.5	5	0.3	17	2.1	12	0.8	13	0.8
Cement	12	7.1	7	3.8	5	1.9	5	2.3	3	0.6	10	5.1	2	0.1	5	1.3	3	3.3	2	0.8
Others*	123	15.3	59	9.5	68	8.4	68	7.2	76	8.5	113	16.0	72	12.9	31	10.3	79	8.2	112	3.0
Total	**472**	**100**	**326**	**100**	**346**	**100**	**541**	**100**	**485**	**100**	**409**	**100**	**320**	**100**	**220**	**100**	**401**	**100**	**547**	**100**
Total project cost in ₹ crore	**1,27,328**		**87,253**		**91,781**		**1,79,249**		**1,68,239**		**1,59,189**		**1,75,730**		**75,558**		**1,41,976**		**2,66,547**	

*: Comprise industries like Transport Services, Transport Equipment, Hotel & Restaurants, Paper & Paper Products, Agricultural & Related Activities, Manufacturing of electric and non-electric machinery, Sugar and allied products, Entertainment, Trading of services, Printing & Publishing, other manufacturing and other services.

Note: i. Per cent share is the share in total cost of project. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.
ii. -: Nil/Negligible.

Table A8: State-wise Distribution of Projects Sanctioned by Banks/FIs: 2013-14 to 2020-21

State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share	No. of Projects	Per cent Share
Uttar Pradesh	21	1.1	20	5.4	15	2.5	22	3.7	30	2.4	28	4.8	24	5.4	30	13.7	33	12.8	45	16.2
Gujarat	66	14.5	71	9.5	61	15.1	102	23.0	71	8.0	56	11.1	47	15.1	54	17.1	82	11.7	82	14.0
Odisha	10	11.7	5	15.9	6	3.1	6	3.1	5	3.0	9	1.4	6	1.9	2	0.1	9	2.2	12	11.8
Maharashtra	76	19.7	38	14.8	36	9.4	57	8.8	65	23.3	34	11.5	41	6.9	13	8.5	44	9.7	48	7.9
Karnataka	39	6.2	27	5.4	21	6.2	52	6.8	64	9.6	34	5.7	33	17.2	11	6.1	24	6.9	37	7.3
Madhya Pradesh	30	6.1	14	3.9	21	7	18	7.5	10	0.7	12	1.6	10	1.2	19	2.8	18	4.2	35	5.0
Tamil Nadu	33	5.4	27	2.9	26	9.3	23	4.4	28	6.6	32	12.8	28	8.3	7	0.7	40	8.8	44	4.8
Andhra Pradesh	37	4.0	24	8.1	33	12.3	47	8.0	22	9.9	29	11.1	12	4.0	7	15.0	11	2.1	27	4.4
Jammu & Kashmir	10	5.2	2	0.1	9	0.2	3	0.1	8	2.0	11	0.4	3	0.3	5	0.2	5	0.2	23	3.1
Rajasthan	24	1.4	29	11.1	10	0.9	23	2.8	33	6.3	21	7.7	23	3.8	21	17.1	32	12.6	22	3.1
Punjab	28	1.5	6	0.3	11	1.7	29	2.1	31	2.2	15	1.9	9	0.8	4	0.7	15	2.1	21	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	3	1.8	3	0.1	8	1.4	1	-	8	2.3	7	0.3	6	0.1	4	0.2	7	1.2	11	2.2
Telangana	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	51	5.5	17	1.9	26	9.1	12	4.0	9	1.9	16	3.4	30	1.9
Jharkhand	4	0.3	2	0.7	5	0.3	1	-	3	0.3	2	0.5	4	9.4	1	0.2	6	0.8	12	1.9
Bihar	6	0.2	4	0.1	6	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.4	6	3.4	1	-	5	3.4	6	1.6
Chhattisgarh	16	10.7	8	7.4	8	4.6	15	4.0	7	4.8	6	0.9	6	0.2	3	1.2	4	0.8	8	1.4
West Bengal	12	1.2	9	1.3	14	3.1	18	1.7	14	1.8	13	1.1	7	0.9	3	0.4	11	2.6	16	1.0
Haryana	15	1.1	11	1.9	16	3.6	13	1.6	21	0.5	18	1.7	20	3.4	15	7.8	14	2.0	14	1.0
Kerala	3	-	4	0.2	4	0.1	6	2.7	3	0.1	6	0.9	3	1.0	-	-	5	4.2	12	0.9
Goa	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	0.6	2	1.9	3	1.8	2	0.1	-	-	3	3.0	3	0.8
Assam	4	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.4	10	0.6	5	0.8	4	0.2	1	0.3	3	4.4	2	-	6	0.7
Multi-State #	21	6.9	10	9.5	13	13.5	17	11.8	16	7.5	15	9.8	8	11.7	2	1.4	7	4.0	10	5.5
others*	14	0.7	10	1.2	8	1.3	20	1.0	19	4.0	22	3.3	9	0.6	6	0.5	8	1.3	23	0.9
Total	472	100	326	100	346	100	541	100	485	100	409	100	320	100	220	100	401	100	547	100
Total Cost of Projects (in ₹ crore)	**1,27,328**		**87,253**		**91,781**		**1,79,249**		**1,68,239**		**1,59,189**		**1,75,830**		**75,558**		**1,41,976**		**2,66,547**	

#: Comprise projects over several states.

*: Comprise remaining states/union territories.

Note: i. Per cent share is the share in total cost of project. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

ii. -: Nil/Negligible.