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CONTENTS

MONETARY POLICY STATEMENT FOR 2015-16

Third Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2015-16

*Third Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2015-16 Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan, Governor**

Monetary and Liquidity Measures

On the basis of an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation, it has been decided to:

- keep the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) unchanged at 7.25 per cent;
- keep the cash reserve ratio (CRR) of scheduled banks unchanged at 4.0 per cent of net demand and time liability (NDTL);
- continue to provide liquidity under overnight repos at 0.25 per cent of bank-wise NDTL at the LAF repo rate and liquidity under 14-day term repos as well as longer term repos of up to 0.75 per cent of NDTL of the banking system through auctions; and
- continue with daily variable rate repos and reverse repos to smooth liquidity.

Consequently, the reverse repo rate under the LAF will remain unchanged at 6.25 per cent, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate at 8.25 per cent.

Assessment

2. Since our last statement, global economic activity has recovered modestly in Q2 of calendar 2015. The US economy rebounded on stronger consumption growth and steadily improving labour market conditions, though recent wage data suggest continuing slack. The Euro area has grown at a moderate pace through the first half of 2015, supported by consumer spending, easing financing conditions and a modest downturn in still-high unemployment. In Japan, growth slowed in Q2 after an upside surprise in Q1. Domestic consumption is still weak, but manufacturing activity picked up in July and strengthening exports and corporate profitability could stimulate capital spending in H2. In the emerging market economies (EMEs), activity decelerated through H1 due to headwinds from weak external demand, tightening external financing conditions, deteriorating structural bottlenecks and spill overs from unsettled conditions in financial markets. Despite aggressive policy stimuli, the Chinese economy is slowing on macroeconomic rebalancing, sizable stock market corrections, a cooling property market and excess capacity in several manufacturing industries. Manufacturing activity weakened further in July, clouding near-term expectations. Recessionary conditions persist in both Russia and Brazil, with downside risks from commodity prices and geopolitical developments casting a shadow on the outlook, including for other EMEs.

3. In recent months, financial markets have experienced high turbulence due to the Greek crisis, the Chinese stock market slump and shifts between risk-on and risk-off sentiments based on changes in beliefs about when the Federal Reserve will start raising rates. Bond market sell-offs originating in Germany lifted bond yields across the world, including in EMEs, and tightened financing conditions. Equity markets were buoyed by the search for yields which

* Released on August 4, 2015.

stretched asset valuations until end-June, when sharp stock market corrections in China pulled down share prices globally. Currency markets were dominated by the rising US dollar, which impacted foreign currency borrowing exposures, increased exchange rate volatility and also produced sizable capital outflows from EMEs. Investors have reduced exposures to EMEs as an asset class, but a generalised flight to safety is yet to be seen. Investors have also shunned commodities affected by the Chinese slowdown, including bullion.

4. In India, the economic recovery is still work in progress. After strong rainfall in June, July has been below par, but on net, the monsoon is near normal. Higher reservoir levels also auger well for the prospects of kharif output, particularly for areas that are dependent on irrigation. Consequently, kharif sowing has expanded significantly relative to a year ago, especially in respect of oilseeds, pulses, rice and coarse cereals. These developments, supported by contingency plans for vulnerable districts, provide cushion against adverse weather shocks. If prospects of a good harvest strengthen, currently weak rural demand will improve to provide an important boost to activity. Shrinking exports in some industries, in part a result of weak global demand and global overcapacity in those industries and in part a result of the significant depreciation of currencies of some major trading partners against the rupee, also contributed to weak aggregate demand. The Reserve Bank's survey-based indicators point to flat capacity utilisation and new orders, with corporate sales growth declining – although lower inflation explains some of the compression in top lines. Although overall business confidence is positive, the level of optimism was a shade lower in April-June than in the preceding quarter. Investment, as measured by new projects, is still weak, primarily because of still-low capacity utilization. In the critically important power sector, where final demand is strong, the recent step-up in generation in response to the commendable easing of bottlenecks in coal supply is being partly negated by structural problems relating to clogging of transmission grids and the dire financial state of electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs).

5. However, there are signs that consumption demand, especially in urban areas, is picking up. Car sales for July were strong. Nominal bank credit growth is lower than previous years, but adjusted for lower inflation as well as for lower borrowing by oil marketing companies and increased borrowing from commercial paper markets, credit availability seems to be adequate for most sectors.

6. The services sector continues to emit mixed signals. The pick-up in heavy commercial vehicle sales and rising port and domestic air freight in Q1 suggest strengthening transportation activity (for Indian data, Q refers to fiscal year quarters). Purchasing managers' indices were in contraction zone in June, mainly due to lower new and existing business conditions. Survey-based expectations of the outlook for the services sector point to positive sentiment in Q2 on the back of an expected increase in turnover and profit margin.

7. Headline consumer price index (CPI) inflation rose for the second successive month in June 2015 to a nine-month high on the back of a broad based increase in upside pressures, belying consensus expectations. The sharp month-on-month increase in food and non-food items overwhelmed the sizable

'base effect' in that month. Food inflation rose 60 basis points over the preceding month, driven by a spike in prices of vegetables, protein items - especially pulses, meat and milk - and spices.

8. Furthermore, excluding food and fuel, inflation rose in respect of all sub-groups other than housing. The momentum of price increases remained high for education. Inflation pressures increased for personal care and effects and household goods and services sub-groups. Inflation in CPI excluding food, fuel, petrol and diesel has been rising steadily since April and exceeded headline inflation through Q1. Near-term inflation expectations of households returned to double digits after two quarters, although those of professional forecasters remained anchored. Rural wage growth was moderate but there are indications of incipient pressures from corporate staff costs.

9. Liquidity conditions have been very easy in June and July. A seasonal reduction in demand for currency and increased spending by Government coupled with structural factors such as low credit deployment relative to the volume of deposit mobilisation contributed to surplus conditions in the money markets. This resulted in a significantly lower average daily net liquidity injection under the fixed rate repos under LAF, and variable rate term repo/reverse repo and MSF at ₹477 billion in June, down from ₹1031 billion in May. In July there was net absorption of ₹120 billion through these facilities. In response to the reduction in the policy repo rate in June the weighted average call rate eased from 7.47 per cent in May to 7.11 per cent in June. The Reserve Bank also conducted open market sales worth ₹83 billion in the second week of July, essentially in response to lack of demand for longer duration reverse repos. The call money rate remained below the repo rate through July, reflecting comfortable liquidity conditions.

10. Headwinds from weak global demand conditions restrained merchandise exports. The contraction in exports in Q1 of 2015-16, both volume and value, was the steepest since Q2 of 2009-10. The sharp fall in international commodity prices - especially crude oil - compressed import payments, helping to narrow the trade deficit. Domestic production shortages and lower international prices were, however, evident in higher imports of electronic goods, pulses, iron ore and fertilisers. Net surpluses on account of trade in services were sustained in Q1 and have, along with the lower trade deficit, helped reduce the current account deficit (CAD). Despite slowing portfolio flows, other forms of foreign capital flows such as foreign direct investment and non-resident deposits were sustained. With the shrinking external financing requirement, reserves were built up to an all-time high at the end of June, providing a buffer against adverse global shocks.

Policy Stance and Rationale

11. The bi-monthly policy statements of April and June indicated that the accommodative stance of monetary policy will be maintained going forward, but monetary policy actions will be conditioned by (a) fuller transmission by banks of the Reserve Bank's front-loaded rate reductions into their lending rates; (b) developments in food prices and their management, especially the effects of the monsoon, while looking through both seasonal as well as base effects; (c) a continuation and even acceleration of policy efforts to unclog the supply side so as to make available key inputs such as power and land, as also repurposing of

public spending from poorly targeted subsidies towards public investment and reducing the pipeline of stalled investment; and (d) signs of normalisation of the US monetary policy. In the June statement, it was pointed out that a targeted infusion of bank capital is also warranted so that adequate credit flows to the productive sectors as investment picks up.

12. Since the first rate cut in January, the median base lending rates of banks has fallen by around 30 basis points, a fraction of the 75 basis points in rate cut so far. As loan demand picks up in Q3 of 2015-16, banks will see more gains from cutting rates to secure new lending, and more transmission will take place. The welcome announcement by Government of infusion of bank capital into public sector banks will help loan growth and hence transmission, as will currently easy liquidity conditions.

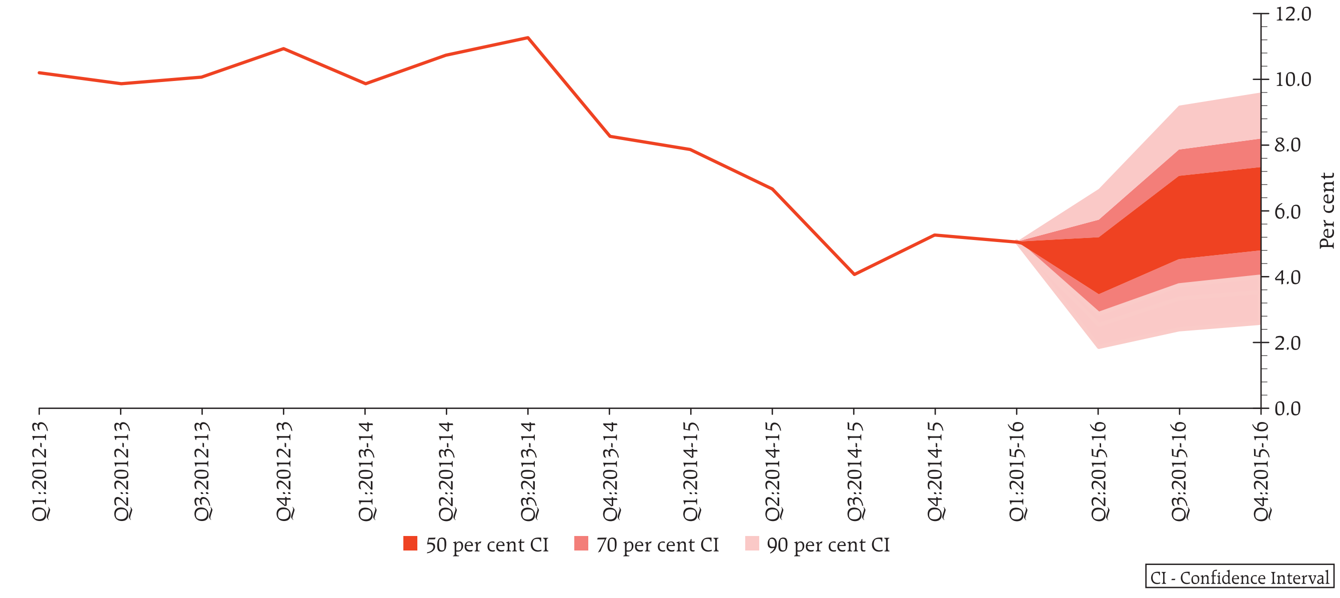
13. During 2015-16 so far, inflation conditions have evolved around the path projected in April and June bi-monthly policy statements, though they surprised somewhat on the upside in June. Large base effects, which the Reserve Bank will look through, are expected to pull down headline inflation in July and August. From September, favourable base effects wane.

14. Turning to the balance of inflation risks, most worrisome is the sustained hardening of inflation excluding food and fuel. Moreover, the full effects of the service tax increase, which took effect from June, will feed through over the rest of the year. Some food prices, particularly of protein-rich items, pulses and oilseeds have risen sharply in recent months. They will have to be carefully monitored as they tend to be sticky and impart an upward bias to inflation and inflation expectations. This assumes significance in view of households' inflation expectations rising again. Several factors, however, could have a significant mitigating influence. These include the sharp fall in crude prices since June and the likelihood of this softness persisting in view of the global supply glut and expanding production by Iran; the welcome increase in planting of pulses and oilseeds and prospects of rainfall in August and September according to some forecasters; the effects of the Government's current pro-active supply management to contain shocks to food prices, especially of vegetables, alongside its decision to keep increases in minimum support prices moderate.

15. Relative to the projections of the second bi-monthly statement, inflation projections in this bi-monthly statement are elevated by the higher than expected June observation but reduced by prospects of softer crude prices and a near-normal monsoon thus far. This implies that inflation projections for January-March 2016 are lower by about 0.2 per cent, with risks broadly balanced around the target of 6.0 per cent for January 2016 (Chart 1).

16. Taking into account all this, and given that policy action was front-loaded in June, it is prudent to keep the policy rate unchanged at the current juncture while maintaining the accommodative stance of monetary policy. Short term real risk free rates are nevertheless supportive of borrowing by interest rate sensitive consumer segments such as housing and automobiles. Significant uncertainty will be resolved in the coming months, including the likely persistence of recent

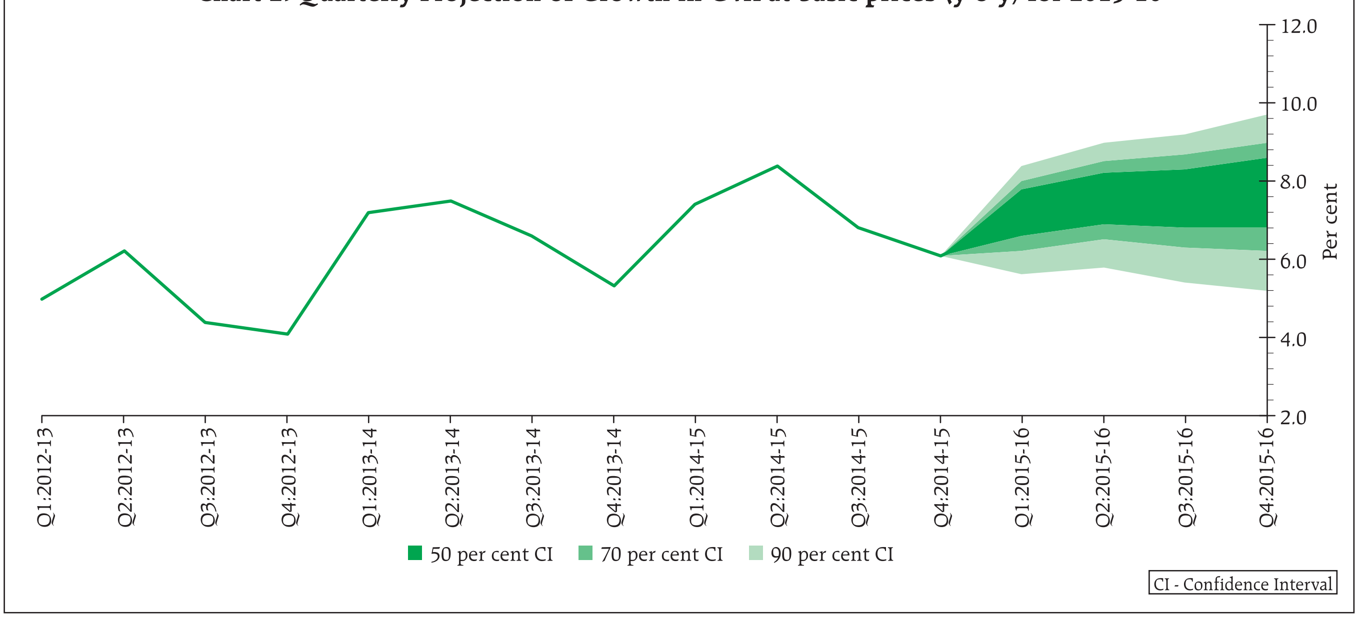
Chart 1: Projection of CPI Inflation (y-o-y) for 2015-16



inflationary pressures, the full monsoon outturn, as well as possible Federal Reserve actions. As the Reserve Bank awaits greater transmission of its front-loaded past actions, it will monitor developments for emerging room for more accommodation.

17. The outlook for growth is improving gradually. Favourable real income effects could accrue from weaker commodity prices, in particular crude oil, and a possible step-up in agricultural activity if monsoon conditions continue to improve. On the other hand,

Chart 2: Quarterly Projection of Growth in GVA at basic prices (y-o-y) for 2015-16



global growth projections for 2015 have generally been revised downwards and, therefore, the export contraction could become a prolonged drag on growth going forward. Notwithstanding some improvement in the state of stalled projects, supply constraints continue to be binding and new investment demand emanating from the private sector and the central Government remains subdued. On an assessment of the evolving balance of risks, the projected output growth for 2015-16 has been retained at 7.6 per cent (Chart 2).

18. The fourth bi-monthly monetary policy statement will be announced on September 29, 2015.

SPEECHES

*IT Governance and IT Strategy: Board's Eye View**

Harun R. Khan

Dr. A. Ramasastri, Director, Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), Prof. Sivakumaran, co-ordinator of the programme, participating Directors from banks, faculty of IDRBT, ladies and gentlemen. I am glad to be in the midst of this distinguished gathering to take part in the valedictory session on the programme on 'IT Governance for Directors of Banks'. I thank IDRBT for arranging this topical seminar, which I believe, will greatly contribute to improved IT governance in banks under the guidance of their Board members.

2. I am sure the experts who have addressed and interacted over the last one and a half day have shared their thoughts on the changes that banking in India and globally is undergoing and the challenges lying ahead. The basic underlying theme that runs through this changing landscape is the ever increasing reliance on technology to cater to the needs of faster, accurate, and efficient banking operations, both in volume and value terms, across the entire spectrum from routine backend operations to the data intensive computing for regulatory compliance to sophisticated front end multimedia interface with the customers. Before I come to the central theme of the just concluded seminar, let me begin with a brief outline of the adoption of IT by the banks in India.

Banking Sector and the Information Technology

3. As is known to the participants while the foreign banks operating in India led the way in IT adoption in the beginning, the new generation private sector banks aggressively started pursuing technology-based service offering in a big way in the Indian banking sector in the 90s. Indeed, early adoption of technology by the new private sector banks leapfrogged them in customer acquisition and business expansion while protecting their margin. For the public sector banks and, also to certain extent, the old generation private sector banks the transition was, however, not easy mainly due to legacy issues. The technology adoption by these banks was largely driven by regulatory roadmap, recommendations of various committees, such as Rangarajan, Saraf and Vasudevan Committees and also the instructions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), rather than as a proactive strategy to further business interests. The poor communication infrastructure and the staff issues of the era also did not help the cause either. Increasing competition from the tech savvy new generation private sector banks, rapid innovations in the ICT sector, particularly internet as well as nudgings from the Reserve Bank, however, enabled these banks to catch up with the leaders in the banking sector as far as IT adoption in banks was concerned. Establishment of IDRBT by the RBI in March 1996 can be considered as a major milestone in this regard and the IDRBT has been playing a significant role in adoption of technology in the Indian banking sector since then.

4. In the recent times, almost all the business activities in the banking industry have undergone rapid changes due to various factors with IT being the most significant. The banking products, services, processes, delivery channels, etc, have largely moved from physical to electronic. So we have come to a stage in banking, where IT is an enabler, one of the most important business drivers and also a crucial component of the business process itself. In a way a large part of the 'Internal Transformation' of banking organisations could be attributed to IT adoption. Further, as all the stake holders for banks, including the regulators, are adopting more and more technology platforms, banking sector has got an ideal IT ecosystem to flourish, so to

* Valedictory address delivered by Shri Harun R. Khan, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at the seminar on IT Governance for Directors of Banks at the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), Hyderabad on July 28, 2015. Assistance provided by Shirish C. Murmu and Kumar Rajesh Ranjan is gratefully acknowledged.

say. Resultantly, now we are in a situation when not only the digital assets constitute a significant portion of a bank's assets in comparison to the physical assets, its share is also growing day by day.

Corporate Governance and IT Governance

5. Before I dwell upon the core issues of IT governance and IT strategy, let me briefly highlight the importance of corporate governance in the banks and recent developments in this area. Participants may recall that, in the recent past, the Reserve Bank and the Government have taken a number of steps to strengthen corporate governance, particularly in the public sector banks, as recommended by the Committee on Governance of Banks (Chairman Shri P. J. Nayak) (Nayak Committee). Very recently, in May 2015, the Reserve Bank has done way with calendar of review for banks' boards and instead advised boards to focus on seven critical themes suggested by the committee, namely, business strategy, financial reports and their integrity, risk, compliance, customer protection, financial inclusion and human resources. If one looks in to these seven areas, one would notice that IT plays a very significant role for achieving strategic goals in all these areas of focus. Therefore, IT governance and IT strategy by themselves also need to be a major responsibility of the board. Unfortunately while the concept of corporate governance is well appreciated for long, the IT Governance has started getting the rightful attention by banks only recently.

Why and What of IT Governance

6. In one way IT governance can be defined as the decision rights and accountability framework for encouraging desirable behavior in the use of IT[1]. The IT governance provides a framework for ensuring that the information technology decisions take into consideration the business goals and objectives of an organisation. As is the case with corporate governance which aids an organisation to ensure that major decisions are in alignment with the organisational vision, mission and strategy, IT governance ensures that IT-related key decisions match the organisation-wide objectives over a long term horizon.

7. The IT governance exists within corporations to guide IT initiatives and ensure that the performance of IT meets the corporate objectives. A well placed IT policy and structured IT governance set-up along with corporate managers combine to ensure that IT is synchronised with the business and delivers value to the firm. In the IT governance framework, issues and strategic importance of IT need to be clearly understood so that the organisation can implement its strategies effectively to face the growing market competition on a sustained basis. A bank's vision for IT governance must incorporate ideas and information about the way it executes its business strategy. It is about how one operationalises the strategy and subsequently capitalises on market opportunity. It is only at the lower levels of framework that the IT governance is about decision rights, compliance with regulations, setting standards, *etc.* And while I do not intend to minimise the importance of these operational elements in the IT governance, I do feel that if a bank's IT governance is primarily about being compliant and secondarily about business execution, then banks' business is not likely to benefit strategically from the IT. One would then miss out on the larger opportunity that IT governance offers.

Board driven IT Strategy

8. IT strategy being a part of corporate strategy, should be driven by the board. All the aspects of technology management, namely, cost, human capital, hardware and software, vendors and service providers, risk management including disaster recovery should be factored in the IT strategy of the bank. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) in a bank needs to work in close coordination with business, finance and legal departments as well as with other user groups within the bank.

[1] Weill, P. & Ross, J. W., 2004, "IT Governance: How Top Performers Manage IT Decision Rights for Superior Results", Harvard Business School Press, Boston.

9. While a bank's IT strategy can be a codified document, it must have enough flexibility to accommodate emerging circumstances, business priorities, budgetary constraints, regulatory requirements, skill sets, *etc.* Banks should look at technology adoption as a core business driver rather than a compliance requirement. Better IT adoption can not only be leveraged to achieve balance sheet growth but also to protect margins and provide seamless customer service across different geographies. If one can summarise what could be the key elements of an effective IT strategy, then it may comprise seven **C**'s: **Codification** (of IT policies and practices with flexibility built into it), **Control** (over systems and processes), **Continuity** (of services and facilities), **Confidence** (about the robustness of the system), **Convenience** (to the customers and the staff), **Cost** (implying optimisation of investments made and **Confidentiality** (meaning protection of customer information and organisational data safety).

ICT and Financial Inclusion

10. It is well understood that ICT could provide a major opportunity in reaching out to hitherto financially excluded segment of customers, thereby tapping the enormous opportunities at the Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP) by bridging the urban-rural digital divide. As we, from the Reserve Bank, have always been emphasising, the moot point is how can banks leverage technology to offer hitherto excluded customers products which are simple, safe, low-cost and easy to use. With the ubiquitous presence of mobile phones, the potential for mobile banking as a delivery channel for financial services is a huge opportunity in India. Banks may have to strive to deepen mobile banking penetration to existing (including PMJDY) and new customers. Putting into practice the policy pronouncements on JAM (Jan-Dhan accounts, Aadhar identity numbers and Mobile phone availability) has to be a major focus area of banks, if the large number of accounts opened under PMJDY has to become operational and remunerative. Entry of a sizable number of new-generation customers to the banking fold is a great opportunity in this regard. While new customers can *ab initio* be on boarded to mobile banking, efforts may be made to bring a certain minimum percentage of existing customers to the fold of mobile payments. Banks may run customer education and awareness campaigns focused on mobile banking including its security aspects. The rural branches in a sense have to become learning centers for ICT based banking. Here the role of staff, particularly the frontline staff, of the banks and the field staff of the Business Correspondents/agents is very critical in handholding the new generation customers as they transit from assisted mode to self service mode of digital banking. This would also require partnering with merchants for acceptance of mobile payments. The key to cheap and universal payments and remittances will be if we can find a safe way to allow funds to be freely transferred between bank accounts and mobile wallets as well as cashed out of mobile wallets through a wide spread network of business correspondents. Leveraging technology for remittance assumes criticality when a new set of players in the form of Payment Banks will emerge sooner than later.

IT Infrastructure and Governance: Supervisory Perspectives

11. As the regulator and supervisor of banks, let me focus a bit on our perspectives on the IT infrastructure and governance. As key areas of focus, I would like to list a few of the unfinished agenda items which banks need to pursue more vigorously:

a. Quality of returns generated by the Core Banking Solution (CBS) of the banks is not up to the mark in many cases and it is not able to provide the data in customised formats as required by the regulator/supervisor. Banks have to examine the need for making their CBS systems capable of meeting, *inter alia*, not only all their internal MIS requirements but also of generating regulatory/supervisory returns on a real time basis.

b. System driven identification of NPAs has not been found robust enough in certain banks. Though banks are taking remedial actions in such cases, it does not alleviate the supervisory discomfort with this kind of situation.

c. Automated Data Flow (ADF) application is yet to get fully implemented in all the banks. In absence of full ADF implementation, MIS reports are open for manual intervention and operational errors apart from delay in submission. The system also needs to address the integration issues of the legacy data in the centralised data server for a robust MIS. To test the accuracy of returns generated through ADF system around 3,000 unique data elements covered in the returns already under XBRL process, the Reserve Bank will forward to banks for generation of values for these elements from their ADF system. As is well known, XBRL system adopted by the Reserve Bank in 2008 is already benefitting the banks as well as the Reserve Bank as an online single point data submission/dissemination platform following the international standards. So far 97 out of total 267 returns have been taken up in XBRL system. Banks have to gear up to meet the requirements in this regard as fast as possible.

d. Recently released guidelines of Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) on corporate governance principles for banks highlights the board members having knowledge, *inter alia*, relating to role of information technology in risk governance. The guidelines also prescribe that the degree of sophistication of a bank's risk management infrastructure – including, in particular, a sufficiently robust data infrastructure, data architecture and information technology infrastructure – should keep pace with developments such as balance sheet and revenue growth. Realising that banks' information technology and data architectures were inadequate to support the broad management of financial risks during the global financial crisis that began in 2007, BCBS released the "Principles for effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting" in 2013. The Principles, *inter alia*, highlight that improving banks' risk data aggregation capabilities would lead to improvements in terms of strengthening the capability and the status of the risk function to make judgments and in turn to gain in efficiency, reduced probability of losses and enhanced strategic decision-making, and ultimately increased profitability. Banks in India, therefore, have to strengthen the IT systems for creating a robust compliance infrastructure to meet the international and national regulatory best practices. Boards of banks, especially of the Public Sector Banks, will have a critical role to play in this regard.

12. Banks should also enable an adequately skilled people in the Audit Committee to manage the complexity of the IS Audit oversight. A designated member of the Audit Committee needs to possess the relevant knowledge of information systems, IS controls and audit issues. The designated member should also have relevant competencies to understand the ultimate impact of deficiencies identified in IT internal control framework by the IS Audit function. The Board or its Audit Committee members could seek training to fill any gaps in the knowledge related to IT risks and controls. Where needed in the interregnum period services of an outside expert may be taken as a special invitee.

Information Security and Cyber threats

13. Banks face a difficult challenge in the area of security management. With a growing population of internal and external users accessing an increasing number of applications, the need has grown exponentially for banks to always deploy the latest

security tools that can help them secure their digital assets, prevent data theft and ensure better compliance with regulations. In addition, security management is ever changing. The security measures must be highly responsive, quickly deployable and adaptable to new threats and emerging risks. Moreover, it should be capable of satisfying a new generation of customers who want more personal and customised experiences that match their lifestyles. In other words, convenience of the customer has to be balanced with the confidence in the robustness of the system.

14. Human factor continues to be the single most important security management challenge, which also needs to be addressed effectively. The core mitigant in this regard is imparting customer education and creating awareness. In recent times, SMAC (Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) is the concept which is driving innovation worldwide, making the security even bigger challenge. Besides, other related developments like virtualisation, big data, mobile and working from home as well as globalisation of markets and other demographic changes with their concomitant security implications have all added to the significance of IT security. In this age, banks cannot afford to leave IT security to chance and assume that its vulnerability will not be known to outsiders, the so called 'security through obscurity'. While banks should be conscious of the external threat, the internal threats from within the organisation should also be given due attention.

15. Any model of IT security implemented by banks must be able to respond to the three known core attributes that an information system needs to maintain. These are Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability (CIA). While it is essential that the digital data/information are not made available or disclosed to un-authorised individuals or entities, it is also required to be ensured that the accuracy and completeness of the digital assets are maintained. At the same time the data/information should be accessible and usable upon demand by every authorised person or entity.

16. The incidents of cyber frauds, *inter alia*, could bring disrepute to the technology led banking services delivery channels. In the recent past, the volume of electronic based retail payments as a percent of total non-cash retail payments has been going up steadily, from 47 per cent to 55 per cent and further to 65 per cent during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, respectively. The increasingly high volumes of banking transactions being routed through internet banking, mobile banking, usage of debit/credit cards, *etc.* by both sophisticated and technologically uninitiated customers forces banks to lay due emphasis on automated system for frauds detection based on advanced algorithms, rather than excessive reliance on manual process. Besides, customer education, particularly, of the large number of first generation customers is the responsibility that banks must take upon themselves and educate these customers, for example, about do's and don'ts of online and mobile banking.

17. A truly effective security management will require the layering of a number of solutions that focus on people, process, technology and risk. The management of each layer will need to be based on its context among the diverse capabilities and limitations of the others. When all the layers are combined, it creates a powerful tool that can offer banks a much more successful way to manage their security challenges than any single stand-alone solution. Given that sharing the cyber attack experience among banks and drawing lessons is very critical, it is important that banks are proactively engaged with Indian Banks – Center for Analysis of Risks and Threats (IB-CART) of the IDRBT for incident sharing and benefiting from each others' experience. At the end, an effective interplay of seven **S**'s *viz*, **Strategy** (in terms of long term objectives), **Surveillance** (as there is no substitute for eternal vigilance), **Sharing** (of experience without which individual cyber breaches will snowball into system-wide epidemic), **Sensitisation** (of cyber risks as a serious issue from the top to the bottom of the organisation), **Simulation** (by way of scenario building

for possible situations of vulnerabilities), **Safeguarding** (of customers' interest and organisation's reputation) and **Skill** (technical, legal and operational skill upgradation and orientation of the staff) should form the bedrock of a robust IT security system.

Operational issues in IT infrastructure

18. Coming to the IT infrastructure and operational aspects of IT implementation, banks were beset with numerous issues as enumerated in the Working Group on "Information security, electronic banking, technology risk management and tackling cyber frauds" (Chairman Shri G. Gopalakrishna). As this has been discussed in the seminar, I would like to list only a few points, which need more attention by banks:

a. The requirements of trained resources with requisite skill sets for the IT function need to be understood and assessed appropriately by every bank. A periodic assessment of the training requirements for human resources should be made to ensure that sufficient, competent and capable human resources are available. In this regard, acquisition and retention of IT trained human resources with attractive service conditions has been and will remain a challenge for banks, particularly the Public Sector Banks.

b. Justification of IT investment on Return on Investment (ROI) parameter could require implementation of an IT balanced scorecard to measure IT performance along different dimensions, such as, financial aspects, customer satisfaction, process effectiveness, future capability, and for assessing IT management performance.

c. The board and senior management are ultimately responsible for outsourced operations and for managing risks inherent in such outsourcing relationships. Responsibilities for due diligence, oversight and management of outsourcing and accountability for all outsourcing decisions continue to rest with the bank, board and senior management. For example, banks must have a system of ensuring the integrity of the currency loaded by outsourced agencies in their ATMs and should own full responsibility in this regard.

d. The IT Act, 2000 as amended in 2008, also exposes a bank, as an intermediary, to various criminal and civil liabilities for breach in data security. For example, the newly inserted Section 43A of the Act, states that a firm possessing, dealing or handling any sensitive personal data or information in a computer resource which it owns, controls or operates, is negligent in implementing and maintaining reasonable security practices and procedures and thereby causes wrongful loss or wrongful gain to any person, such a firm shall be liable to pay damages by way of compensation to the person so affected. Banks should, therefore, give utmost priority to data protection in the IT security framework and develop a dynamic liability management framework.

Way forward -Things of future

19. Before I conclude, let me briefly dwell upon my take on the future of technology based banking, in particular ICT backed payment system instruments which are all set to occupy the retail financial space in a big way. Take for example e-commerce business in India which is on a higher growth trajectory. Though initially it started with Cash-on-Delivery (CoD), net-banking, credit and debit card modes of payment, later on with the introduction of e-wallet/mobile wallet as an alternate mode of payment, the business has got the desired impetus. CoD involved a cost for the e-tailers whereas consumers/buyers were probably having lack of trust in online transaction using net-banking, credit/debit card details. Therefore, the wallet has emerged as a safe and secure mode of payment. Such wallets are vying for the space which was earlier occupied by debit cards. The Reserve Bank has been

authorising banks/non-banks for issuing e-wallets/ mobile wallets which is being used extensively for bill payment, recharge apart from e-commerce transaction. In fact, we are already at the stage, when the e-commerce has encroached in to the banking territory. The day is not far off when the banks would be viewed more as technology companies offering banking products and services. While this will be a new challenge for the sector, I see this as opportunity for banks to find new growth driver.

Prime Minister's Digital India initiative

20. The recently launched Prime Minister Digital India initiative aims at integrating the government and related departments and the public with the objective of making public services available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. The Digital India initiative aims at creation of nationwide digital infrastructure (broadband/high speed internet), delivery of government services digitally and also increasing digital literacy. This initiative, in my view, will bring in enormous opportunity for banks to innovate and expand services to vast majority of rural population though electronic deliverables. As discussed in the last year's banking conclave (Gyan Sangam) in Pune, the top 30 processes in a public sector bank account for around 50 per cent of costs in back office and over 80 per cent of customer facing activities. If banks can take steps to digitise the top 30 processes quickly to improve customer experience and cut costs then they can reap huge efficiency and profitability gains. This would involve : a) defining the revised workflow, b) redefining technology where needed to transform the processes, and c) driving change management across the bank to adopt new processes.

Big Data

21. As the participants would be aware, Big Data (BD) is a broad term for data sets so large or complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate to handle such data. An example of big data might be petabytes (1,024 terabytes) or exabytes (1,024 petabytes) of data consisting of billions to trillions of records of millions of customers. With the amount of data generated today, one would not be surprised that very soon all of us have to deal with BD in day-to-day operations. In the scenario, the new challenges would include data capture, data curation, search, sharing, storage, transfer, information privacy, analysis of data, *etc.* While BD throws up these challenges, the use of BD analytics in a meaningful way would offer a significant competitive advantage. Implementation of appropriate BD analytics by banks is going to be the key in achieving greater customer centricity and for acquiring a deeper understanding of customer needs given the proliferation of customers' external data, such as, social media activities and online behavior. Rather than being dazzled by the volume of data, banks should be in a position to convert it into 3 I's of Insights, Innovations and Income.

Business Analytics

22. As we anticipate challenges of BD, there would be emerging technology and skill to deal with the BD in a meaningful way. Business analytics (BA) is one such field which can be used by banks to further their business interest in the increased IT environment. BA in general refers to the skills, technologies, practices for continuous iterative exploration and investigation of past business performance to gain insight and drive business planning. Business analytics can hold the key to better performance, informed decisions, actionable insights and trusted information. By bringing together all relevant information in an organisation, banks can answer fundamental questions, such as what is happening? why is it happening? what is likely to happen in the future? and how should we plan for that future? Data and analytics provide very big opportunities for banks. At some level, actually, one can think of it as a way to transform the institution, much the same way in the 1980s and 1990s and early 2000s when IT systems transformed the banks in their business processes.

Internet of Things (IoT)

23. We are already in the era of ever increasing Internet of Things (IoT). IoT describes a world where just about anything can be connected to communicate in an intelligent fashion. One study says world today has 15 billion connected devices and in the next five years the number may go upto 50 billion. In other words, with the IoT, the physical world is becoming one big global information system. For banks the IoT will deliver an unprecedented level of data and data-driven customer insight. This will allow banks to provide their customers a truly bespoke experience with insights, advice, and offers that reflect the day-to-day events in customers' lives. The IoT is the key factor that will enable a bank to fully transform into a bank of things. Of course, as I had mentioned earlier, this increases cyber risk manifold as attackers can spread viruses and malware from myriad remote devices, thus turning IoT to what as someone has described as 'gateway to hackers' paradise'. As Marc Goodman has very aptly put it: when everything is connected everyone is vulnerable[2].

24. At the end, I would like to draw your attention to the major challenge that awaits banks in the near future. Three years ago Brett King authored a book that focussed on how banking is going to be undertaken without involving the banks[3]. The message was that to make banking relevant in the fast changing technology and ICT based payment ecosystem, banks have to realise that technology is a great enabler and its powers need to be harnessed in every sphere of modern day banking without losing focus on safety and security. As I had mentioned earlier, in near future banks will, whether through conviction or compulsion, have to transform into technology companies. While leveraging the ubiquitous power of technology the focus has to be on what I can call five **P**'s. They are**Products** (in terms of offerings), **Processes** (that ensure efficiency of operations), **People** (both customers and staff that take to technology engagement with maximum ease without losing sight of security needs), **Productivity** (by enhancing margins) and **Prudence** (by building more robust risk management system and regulatory compliance culture). For this, appropriate IT governance and IT strategy driven by Boards of the banks is of paramount importance. I am sure, Directors are fully geared to accept the challenges of harnessing the power of IT for their banks and this one and half day's seminar has been a great catalyst in this pursuit.

Thank you very much for patient listening !

[2] Marc Goodman, 2015, Future Crimes: A journey to the dark side of technology – and how to survive it, Doubleday.

[3] Brett King, 2012, Banks 3.0- Why Banking is No Longer Somewhere You Go, But Something You Do, Wiley.

*Securitisation in India: Ambling Down or Revving up?**

R. Gandhi

Financial sector's primary role is intermediation between ultimate savers and ultimate investors. Initially, it was banks which were the intermediaries. As the financial sector evolved, other types of financial institutions came on the scene to undertake such intermediation directly, or between and among other intermediaries. A parallel development is the emergence of varieties of financial products, far removed from simple deposits and advances, delivering such intermediation. Securitisation, as we all know, is among the latest of such intermediating product.

Securitisation – Definition

2. Securitisation is the financial practice of pooling various types of contractual debt such as residential mortgages, commercial mortgages, auto loans or credit card debt obligations (or other non-debt assets which generate receivables) and selling their related cash flows to third party investors as securities, which may be described as bonds, pass-through securities, or collateralised debt obligations (CDOs). Securitisation diversifies credit markets as it breaks the process of lending and funding into several discrete steps, leading to specialisation and economies of scale.

3. Securitisation actually has two major stages. In the first stage there is sale of single asset or pooling and sale of pool of assets by the owner of the assets ('Originator') to a 'bankruptcy remote' special purpose vehicle ('SPV') in return for an immediate cash payment, and in the second stage repackaging and/or selling of the security interests representing claims on incoming cash flows from the asset or pool of assets to third party investors by issuance of tradable debt securities.

4. Thus in a nutshell, Securitisation is the process of taking an illiquid asset, or group of assets, and through financial engineering, transforming them into a security.

Advantages of Securitisation

5. Securitisation can offer a number of advantages for the stakeholders. Some of the benefits of the traditional vanilla securitisation products are as under:

For Originators

i. Securitisation frees up an originator's capital by removing the assets from the balance sheet. This way, capital is now available for origination of fresh assets with profitability potential.

ii. Through Securitisation, an originator with a relatively lower credit rating but with better rated cash flow would be able to borrow/raise funds against such higher rated cash flows at cheaper cost.

iii. It improves the liquidity position of the originator as the future receivables are replaced by cash.

iv. Securitisation can be used as a potent tool for re-balancing and re-distributing risks such as credit, market or liquidity risk or risk concentrations on the balance sheet of the originator.

For Investors

For the investing parties, Securitisation offers different set of benefits.

* Inaugural Speech delivered by Shri R. Gandhi, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of india at "India Securitisation Summit 2015" organised by National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM) on July 14, 2015 at Mumbai. Assistance provided by Ms. Anupam Sonal is gratefully acknowledged.

i. It provides another option for diversifying their debt portfolio.

ii. It facilitates participation in relatively lower or higher risk portion of the cash flows, as per their own risk appetite.

iii. High rated and credit enhanced securities add to the safety of investments as well as capital savings for the investors.

iv. The presence of the 'Pool Servicer" provides certain additional assurance and safety.

v. Securitisation allows flexibility in structuring the timing of cash flows to one's needs.

For Servicers, Trustees, Credit Rating Agencies and Brokers

Securitisation offers added business opportunities and increased fee income.

For Financial Markets

Securitisation provides alternate debt instruments in the financial markets and improves market liquidity. It widens the markets and allow entry to new players. It enhances return on capital, diversifies financial markets, and serves as an alternate route of funding. Securitisation diversifies credit markets as it breaks the process of lending and funding into several discrete steps, leading to specialisation and economies of scale. Securitisation improves efficiencies in financial markets through risk diversification as the risks can be bundled and hived off and distributed among counterparties better equipped to manage these risks.

Regulation of Securitisation - Global initiatives

6. Securitisation emerged in the developed nations in 1970s as a financial innovation. The regulatory ethos of those days let the innovation thrive with least regulations. However, the lessons from the great financial crisis of 2008 activated a number of initiatives by the international standard setting bodies, regulators and governments for re-building investor confidence in the securitisation market. These initiatives were mainly aimed at addressing the concerns on conflicts of interest created by misaligned incentives and compensation systems for securitisers or originators within the securitisation chain, address information asymmetry within the securitisation process by increasing transparency of the securitisation structure, introduce risk retention or "skin in game" requirements and more stringent disclosure requirements, enhance oversight of credit rating agencies governance and reduce regulator reliance on ratings, better align the incentives of mortgage originators with those of investors in mortgage loans, standardisation of disclosure documentation, etc. The foremost among these are the Basel III Standards and enhancements to the Basel II Norms by BCBS, The Dodd Frank Wall Street Reforms and Consumer Protection Act in USA, Capital Requirements Directive (CRD II) and a proposal for a Directive on Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD) in the European Union, issue of Disclosure Principles for Public Offerings and Listings by IOSCO, and other such directives/ guidelines by G20, FSB, etc.

7. As part of the Enhancement to the Basel II Norms in July 2009, the BCBS strengthened the treatment for certain Securitisation exposures under Pillar 1 (minimum capital requirements) and introduced higher risk weights for re-Securitisation exposures to better reflect the risk inherent in these products. It also required the banks to conduct more rigorous credit analyses of externally rated Securitisation exposures. The supplemental Pillar 2 (supervisory review process) guidance addressed several notable weaknesses that were revealed in banks' risk management processes during the GFC. The areas

addressed include:

i. firm-wide governance and risk management;

ii. capturing the risk of off-balance sheet exposures and Securitisation activities;

iii. managing risk concentrations;

iv. providing incentives for banks to better manage risk and returns over the long term; and

v. sound compensation practices.

8. The Pillar 3 (market discipline) requirements have been strengthened in several key areas, including Securitisation exposures in the trading book; sponsorship of off-balance sheet vehicles; re-Securitisation exposures; and pipeline and warehousing risks with regard to Securitisation exposures.

9. Carrying forward, the BCBS has in December 2014, published revisions to address the shortcomings in the Basel II Securitisation framework and to strengthen the capital standards for Securitisation exposures held in the banking book. This framework, which will come into effect in January 2018, forms part of the Committee's broader Basel III agenda to reform regulatory standards for banks in response to the global financial crisis and thus contributes to a more resilient banking sector. The most significant revisions relate to changes in:

i. the hierarchy of approaches;

ii. the risk drivers used in each approach; and

iii. the amount of regulatory capital banks must hold for Securitisation exposures (*i.e.,* the framework's calibration).

10. The revised hierarchy of approaches reduces reliance on external ratings. It also simplifies and limits the number of approaches. At the top of this hierarchy is the Internal Ratings-Based Approach, which banks may use if their supervisors have approved their use of internal models. This is followed by the External Ratings-Based Approach - where credit ratings are permitted to be used in the jurisdiction - and the Standardised Approach. Additional risk drivers, notably an explicit adjustment to take account of the maturity of a Securitisation's tranche, have been introduced.

11. Recently, a joint BCBS-IOSCO Task Force on Securitisation Markets (TFSM) undertook a review of securitisation markets in order to identify the factors that may be hindering the development of sustainable securitisation markets. TFSM has identified 14 criteria for introduction of Simple, Transparent and Consistent (STC) Securitisation structures which, if satisfied, could indicate that a securitisation transaction possesses minimal level of simplicity, transparency and consistency. The consultative document on criteria to identify STC securitisations was published for comments in December 2014 along with revised capital framework for securitisations.

Early Regulation of Securitisation in India

12. There is no comprehensive single regulatory framework for the securitisation market per se. In effect, only the financial sector has a clear framework for participating in securitisation.

13. The recommendations of the High Level Committee on Corporate Debt and Securitisation (Chairman: Dr. R. H. Patil) in 2005 proved to be the turning point towards the development of the corporate debt and securitisation market.

14. The ttyt accepted several of its recommendations and in February 2006, issued guidelines for securitisation of standard assets by Banks, FIs and NBFCs. These guidelines provided the

regulatory framework for several critical aspects of securitisation.

15. In 2007, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act 1956 was amended in 2007 to include "securitised instruments" in the definition of "securities". The amendment has paved the way for listing and trading of securitised debt on stock exchanges.

16. Consequently, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) released draft regulations for "Public Offer and Listing of Securitised Debt Instruments" in June 2007 which is yet to be formalised. However, these guidelines envisage a very different transaction structure compared to current market practices.

17. Earlier, the enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act 2002) enabled securitisation of the non-performing assets of Banks, which could sell off their NPAs to asset reconstruction companies registered with the RBI. The SARFAESI Act also laid the framework to the constitution of asset reconstruction companies (ARCs) specialising in securitising distressed assets purchased from banks.

Role of the Reserve Bank of India in regulation of Securitisation

18. The Reserve Bank of India is the regulator of the major players in the Indian financial system (banks, financial institutions and NBFCs) and has to ensure that financial intermediaries engage in Securitisation prudently.

19. The Reserve Bank issued the first set of comprehensive guidelines applicable to banks, financial institutions and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) on Securitisation in India way back in February 2006. The guidelines covered following aspects relating to Securitisation transactions:

- Broad definitions on important securitisation related concepts such as securitisation, SPV, bankruptcy remote, credit enhancement, first loss facility, liquidity facilities, service provider and underwriting facilities.
- Prescribed detailed 'true sale' criteria and criteria to be met by originators and SPVs. Some important criteria included that originators should not indulge in market making on securities issued by SPV, originators shall not invest in more than 10 per cent of securities issued by SPV, securities cannot have any put option, etc.
- Detailed policy for originators and third parties on provision of credit enhancements, liquidity support/facilities, underwriting facilities, servicing arrangements, etc.
- Capital adequacy norms for Credit Enhancement - First loss credit enhancement is deducted from capital and second loss facility is risk weighted according to the rating. Credit enhancement cannot be withdrawn/reduced by the provider throughout the life of the transaction except to cover the losses suffered by SPV.
- Prudential Norms for investment in the securities issued by SPVs.
- Accounting treatment for securitisation transactions - An important feature was that profit/premium arising on account of sale should be amortised over the life of the securities issued or to be issued by the SPV.

- Due diligence framework for securitisation transactions and disclosures to be made by the SPVs/Trustee and originators.

20. Based on the lessons learnt from the global financial crisis on Securitisation and with a view to develop an orderly and healthy securitisation market, the RBI guidelines of February 2006 were reviewed and enhancements to the guidelines issued in May 2012. While the securitisation framework in India had been reasonably prudent, certain imprudent practices had reportedly developed like origination of loans with the sole intention of immediate securitisation and securitisation of tranches of project loans even before the total disbursement was complete, thereby passing on the project implementation risk to investors. In view of the same and in accordance with the on-going international work on Securitisation, another important objective of the enhancements was to ensure greater alignment of the interests of the originators and investors and retention of 'skin in the game' by the originators. These guidelines also covered prudential treatment for transfer of assets through direct assignment of cash flows and underlying securities, if any. The important features of the May 2012 guidelines are as follows:

- Prescription of the Minimum Holding Period (MHP): Minimum Holding Period varies from 3 months to 12 months depending upon the tenor of the loan and repayment frequency and is defined in terms of number of installments paid. The criteria governing determination of MHP reflect the need to ensure that i) the project implementation risk is not passed on to the investors and ii) a minimum recovery performance is demonstrated prior to securitisation to ensure better underwriting standards.
- Prescription of Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR) – 5 per cent for loans up to 24 months and 10 per cent for loans of tenor beyond 24 months. The MRR is primarily designed to ensure that the originating banks have a continuing stake in the performance of securitised assets so as to ensure that they carry out proper due diligence of loans to be securitised.
- 'True sale criteria' made applicable to assignment transactions also.
- Liberalised recognition of cash profit received allowed in view of the mitigation of concerns on 'Originate to Distribute' models.
- Disclosures requirements were strengthened and due diligence expectations were elaborated.
- Stress testing requirements were laid for banks/FIs/NBFCs in respect of their Securitisation positions. The factors for stress tests could include rise in default rates in the underlying portfolios in a situation of economic downturn, rise in pre-payment rates due to fall in rate of interest or rise in income levels of the borrowers leading to early redemption of exposures, fall in rating of the credit enhancers resulting in fall in market value of securities (Asset Backed Securities/Mortgage Backed Securities) and drying of liquidity of the securities resulting in higher prudent valuation adjustments, etc.
- Outsourcing of credit decision is not allowed.
- In case of non-compliance with the guidelines, as applicable to originators, no capital relief

will be available for originators. For investors, in case of non-compliance with guidelines as applicable to investors, the asset will be risk weighted at 1111 per cent (revised to 1250 per cent in March 2015).

- Certain forms of Securitisation transactions/ structures are not allowed - Complex structures such as Re-Securitisation and Synthetic Securitisation is not allowed. Revolving credit facilities cannot be securitised/assigned. Single asset Securitisation are not allowed – as they do not fit into the definition of Securitisation. Securitisation/assignment of loans where both interest and principal are due only at maturity are not allowed – as it is not possible to assess the repayment track record.
- Credit enhancement is not allowed in case of assignment transactions – as the assignment deals are generally carried out among two financial institutions. It is expected that the purchasing institution will do its own due diligence while acquiring assets rather than relying on credit enhancement.

Indian Securitisation market and transaction volumes

21. The Indian market is still at a nascent stage driven as it is by the needs for meeting priority sector lending targets by banks. The band of originators and investors is narrow with NBFCs as the main originators and banks as investors. Public Sector Banks are mostly absent. Asset backed securitisation (ABS) is the largest securitisation class in India, driven by retail loan portfolio of banks. NBFCs like the Asset Finance Companies (AFC) operating in the SME and Transport financing segments and Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) are very active as originators. Though the market had begun since the year 2000, the GFC obviously has its repercussions in Indian market as well. It is reported that the Indian Securitisation market which reached a high of ₹63,730 crore by March 2008 dwindled down to ₹28,800 crore in by March 2014.

22. The micro finance companies play a larger role mainly due to their PSL underlying pools. Another positive development witnessed in recent years is the preference for multiple tranche products as against single tranche structures. Another encouraging factor is the preference for the lower rated senior tranches by the investors. It is reported that during the financial year 2014, the number of AAA ratings at initiation dropped from 45 per cent in 2012 to 26 per cent.

23. Insurance, Pension and Mutual Funds can play an important role in the Indian securitisation market as they can invest long term and at the same time have the risk appetite, capacity and expertise for taking exposures to the lower tranches. However, the Pension Funds are not allowed to invest in securitisation PTCs and Insurance companies are allowed to invest in high investment grade AAA securities only. MFs are still hesitant to invest in the securitised papers due to past pending court cases as well as lack of clarity on the tax implications for their investments. In the Finance Bill 2013, Mutual Funds were exempted from application of the Distribution Tax imposed on securitisation SPV's.

Low Appetite for Securitisation in Indian financial market

24. The appetite for Securitisation in India has been on the lower side; it is used largely to meet priority sector lending targets by banks as investors, NBFCs being the originators. This low appetite can be ascribed to several factors, including legal, taxation and stamp duty issues.

25. Recently, we undertook an informal and quick survey of the securitisation market in India. The primary objective was to assess the issues facing the market along with the reasons for poor take off in securitisation as a risk transfer and liquidity enhancing product. The sample survey included originators, investors, third party liquidity and credit enhancement providers, servicers and arrangers, SPVs/trustees, credit rating agencies, *etc.* The major issues highlighted by the participants related to disclosures, low demand for Long Tenor Receivables, lack of Investor base, absence of Secondary market besides the Taxation, Stamp Duty and Legal aspects including Foreclosure Laws.

The way forward – Ambling Down or Revving Up

26. Though significant progress has been made in reconfiguring Securitisation markets in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the task of ensuring that these markets contribute to economic growth and financial stability is unfinished.

27. In this context, we must note that fingers are pointed at the regulatory framework itself. It is alleged that the regulations are conservative, and inhibit the growth of the segment. The restrictions on assignments, the prohibition of re-securitisation, the restrictions on the insurance and pension funds, the restrictive first-loss provisions, the restrictive credit enhancement provisions etc. are mentioned as impediments. With tax related disincentives driving away investors like Mutual funds, and even banks, the critics say the Indian Securitisation market can only be ambling forward.

28. I beg to differ. In my opinion, the Indian Securitisation Market is raring to go. Let me explain.

29. Firstly, the priority sector obligations will continue to be a good reason for securitisation. While the upcoming Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLC) can kind of dent the market, there will still be need for diversification of portfolios and hence the Securitisation will still have its place.

30. Secondly, the NBFCs, be they Asset Finance Companies specialising in SME financing or transport financing, or be they MFIs or Housing Finance Companies (HFC), their USP is their capacity to originate loans and advances in sectors where the main stream banks have least penetration. They have comparative advantage and to leverage that they will have good opportunities in resorting to Securitisation.

31. Thirdly, the new set of differentiated banks, the Small Finance Banks, whose major portfolio will be small loans, will resort to securitisation for diversifying their balance sheet. In all likelihood, they are unlikely to build capacity in large sized lending and will resort to build diversified portfolio of large credit through Securitisation.

32. Fourthly, given recent experience relating to the stress and non-performance of infrastructure finance and project finance, questions have been raised about the capacity of other than large banks in the credit appraisal of such large credits. This can compel these banks to participate in large infrastructure and project credits through Securitisation after the project has taken off, rather than participating through consortium or multiple banking arrangement before the cash flows have emanated.

33. For these to happen, there is a need for a change in the mind set and attitude of banks and financial institutions, including the NBFCs.

34. These institutions should reflect on the following questions:

- Are we good in originating or holding?
- Do we have deep pockets?
- Do we find value in continuous turning over, or in holding on without growth?

- For diversification, do we build our entire portfolio or acquire a part?
- Should we build capacity in all segments of credit or focus on the best suited?

35. They also need to be ready to let go. Primarily, they should be prepared to parcel out high quality cash flows and share the spoils of good cash flows.

36. We as regulators are ever ready to assist financial market development. As I understand, initiatives are underway by SEBI to formulate a detailed template mandating disclosure requirements covering granular details of all aspects of securitisation transactions/products. Similarly, SEBI is further examining the prospects of setting up a trading and reporting platform where all securitisation transactions will be reported and a central data repository will be available to the securitisation market participants. IRDA and PFRDA have been requested to look into their rules and regulations to facilitate long term investments by Insurance and Pension funds in securitised products. The Reserve Bank will also review the guidelines on an ongoing basis.

37. Thank you all for your patient attention.

Unintended consequences of new international supervisory framework: An Emerging Market Perspective*

S. S. Mundra

Bonjour!

Thank you Ms. Anne Le Lorier for your thoughts. It is my pleasure to deliver the key note address at this RBI-BdF joint Conference being hosted by Banque de France. Let me begin by thanking you and the BdF for your warmth, friendliness and cordiality. Banque de France is one of the oldest central banks in the world, set up in January 1800 by Napoléon Bonaparte with the objective of fostering renewed economic growth in the wake of the deep recession of the Revolutionary period. As we sit down to deliberate upon the consequences of new international supervisory framework today, the milieu is strikingly similar to what existed more than two centuries ago. Even today, the global economy continues its struggle out of retrenchment in output suffered during the financial crisis, proving right the adage 'more the things change, more they remain the same'. Even as the standard setting bodies (SSBs) have embarked upon various regulatory reforms to nurture the financial system out of quagmire that it had gone into before the outbreak of the crisis, we feel it is worthwhile to deliberate upon the unintended consequences of the new international regulatory/ supervisory measures and chart out ways to counter the potential adverse fallouts. In my address today, I would like to present the views from the perspective of the emerging markets. I will begin by briefly tracing the genesis and context of the new supervisory framework and then, I will argue that there are limitations around how much can the regulatory regime be tightened, considering its cost on the economy. I would then close by offering my perspectives on the way ahead for limiting the unintended consequences of the new regulatory framework. But before I get to the subject proper, let me spend a couple of minutes in underlining the contrasting realties that the advanced and the emerging economies like India are faced with, in an otherwise 'interconnected' world.

2. Let us face it- it's a multi-paced world. The ground realties in advanced economies (AEs) and in the emerging and developing market economies (EMDEs) are essentially different. While, many of the AEs, especially in Europe continue to grapple with the problem of deflation and stagnant or declining growth, most of the EMDEs are busy fighting inflation and are registering growth *albeit*, a bit moderate. The EMDEs like India continue to need big investment in the infrastructure sector with an underlying potential to earn real rate of return unlike in many other parts of the globe. Another feature that distinguishes India from the AEs is the dominance of the banking sector in the financial system. Notwithstanding the rapid developments in the Indian capital markets, the share of banking credit to firms and households taken together as a percentage to total credit at above 90 per cent continues to remain high in comparison to that in advanced economies like France (around 50 per cent) and USA (around 30 per cent)[1]. Bank finance for households has picked up significantly over the last decade, but household balance sheet still remain less leveraged compared to advanced economies. Banks also continue to be the most predominant source for funding the government deficits and their investment in government securities constitutes over half of the total market borrowing. Thus, given the bank-domination in India's financial system, an examination of the unintended consequences of the reform

* Keynote address by Shri S. S. Mundra Deputy Governor, RBI at the Banque de France – Reserve Bank of India Joint Conference at Paris on July 20, 2015. Assistance provided by Dr. Mridul Saggar, Shri Ayyappan Nair and Shri Sanjeev Prakash is gratefully acknowledged.

[1] Economic Survey 2014-15 : Credit, Structure and Double Financial Repression: A Diagnosis of the Banking Sector : http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2014-15/echapvol1-05.pdf

measures that have been launched in wake of the Global Financial Crisis is of a vital importance in determining the ability of the banks to fund growth in a sustainable way.

Genesis of Reforms

3. The New Framework was necessitated due to the chinks exposed by the global financial crisis in the then existing regulatory framework. It was generally recognised that the extant regulatory regime (i) did not consider the pitfalls of unrestrained financial innovations, (ii) could not handle pro-cyclicality of the financial system, (iii) paid scant attention to 'too big to fail (TBTF)' syndrome, (iv) failed to restrain the rapid growth of shadow banking and (v) allowed build-up of asset prices and credit booms and busts.

4. Thus, a series of global initiatives followed supported by several multilateral frameworks that include the G-20, the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) and the Financial Stability Board (FSB). National legislative changes and regulatory reforms have simultaneously proceeded in several nations. The Dodd-Frank Act that incorporated the Volcker rule in the United States, Vickers proposals that have led to the Banking Reforms Act in the United Kingdom, the Liikanen Report that has helped shape the Banking Union in the European Union and France's initiative that culminated in ring fencing propriety trading activities through separation of lending activities and retail financial services have changed the face of international banking. The initiatives I just mentioned are aimed at building a global financial system that not only acts as a catalyst for growth but also stays crisis-resistant.

Consequences of Regulatory Stringency: Some intended, some unintended

5. A safer financial system is an objective that hardly anyone will question. Sadly however, safety measures come with their own cost. There is a trade-off to be achieved and what is crucial to know is the point of that optimal trade-off. Unfortunately, we do not have clear guidance from theory that can be applied in practice.

Intended consequences of reforms

6. The major elements of the new regulatory and supervisory framework for banks are the Basel-III capital prescriptions, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to which we will soon be adding the Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC). Currently, work is also going on to improve the standardised, non-modeled approaches for calculating regulatory capital so that the problem of excessive variability in banks' regulatory capital ratios could be resolved. Discussions on countering the effects of shadow banking sector on the financial system and establishing a better resolution regime backed by a clear legal framework are at an advanced stage. There are other aspects of market regulation such as improving the risk management practices of CCPs and ensuring adequacy of their credit and liquidity resources and recovery procedures; regulation of OTC derivatives *etc.* The intended consequences of all these is to reduce liquidity and funding constraints that the banks might face in episodes of tight liquidity and low growth. These measures also reduce the dependence on taxpayers' money to bailout financial institutions in the event of stress.

7. Basel III is intended to not only improve the resilience of individual banking institutions during periods of stress but to also improve the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from system wide risks as well as the procyclical amplification of these risks over time. The package aims at inter alia, improving banks' risk management, governance, transparency and disclosure standards thereby enabling depositors, investors and counterparties to take a more informed decision. The intended consequences of the regulatory reform measures are all too well known to need repetition before this knowledgeable audience.

Unintended consequences of reforms

8. It is obvious that the new regulatory and supervisory framework that we are putting in place

now have some unintended consequences that are likely to entail additional economic costs. An underlying tension around the trade-off between financial stability and economic growth persists despite impact assessment studies showing results to the contrary. I would like to touch upon some of these issues with a particular focus on the impact on emerging markets.

i) Impact on GDP growth

Although, an ex-ante assessment of the economic impact of regulatory reforms is difficult; studies conducted by various international agencies indicate different magnitudes of impact. The BCBS (2010) estimated that the Basel III capital and liquidity charges would reduce the steady state level of economic activity by 0.6 per cent in total or 0.08 per cent annually if spread over the eight year transition period. MAG of BIS in 2010 covered 17 industrialised countries to conclude that the lending spread would increase by 15 bps by 2015 in response to a 1 per cent increase in capital over 4 years. IIF which took a view (2010) of Europe, US & Japan concluded that a 2 per cent increase by way of capital and liquidity would translate into increase in the lending spread by 132 basis points. Another study (2012-19) by IIF indicates a negative impact of 0.40 per cent, 0.30 per cent and 0.10 per cent on the annual growth for Europe, Japan and the US respectively. While the differences in outcomes could be attributed to the differences in methodology, the direction of impact is nonetheless clear. The economies need to brace up to the fact that the new regulations would have an adverse impact on the economic growth.

The combination of (a) increased capital requirements, particularly in the common equity element of Tier 1 capital and capital buffers and (b) minimum liquidity requirements, are likely to reduce the return on equity for banks. It is unclear how different banks will address the situation but the options include: reduction of rates on retail deposits; reduced staff compensation; and increased margins on products. Reduction in retail deposits rates can have two consequences. First, it can result in increased disintermediation. Second, they can even affect the overall saving rate of the households in bank-dominated economies like India. At a time, when the rate of gross saving to gross national disposable income has already fallen to 30 per cent in 2013-14 from around 34 per cent in 2009-10, this could have adverse impact on growth and current account gap. Also, the increased cost of lending or reduced quantum of lending resulting from more stringent capital requirements on banks would lead to deleterious impact on the economic growth.

ii) Impact on Infrastructure Financing

India has a growing population and has just crossed the tipping point when it can sustain high growth rate in the global economy, serving as one of engines for world growth. However, to facilitate this it needs to make massive infrastructure investments. As per the 'report of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), 'Investment Requirements in India: 2014-15 to 2018-19' a total investment of ₹.64 trillion (US$ 1,071 billion) at current market prices requirement is needed in the next 5 years in the infrastructure sector. Further, for achieving an average growth of 7 per cent per annum during the next five years , the investment requirements have been estimated at ₹.280 trillion (US$ 4,667 billion) at current market prices. These are colossal numbers that cannot be realised if bank financing gets restricted in the quest for reinforcing buffers for the banks. So clearly there are limits to regulatory stringency, especially as emerging markets strive towards convergence in per capita incomes.

iii) Impact on Finance to MSMEs

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector plays a very important role in emerging markets and especially in India. The MSMEs contribute nearly 8 per cent of the country's GDP, 45 per cent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of the exports. Currently, there are approximately 47 million enterprises in the MSME Sector providing employment opportunities to 106 million people across the country. These small enterprises rely very heavily on the bank finance for their credit needs.

As the SMEs neither have sufficiently long credit history nor any external credit rating, they typically languish at the highest level of risk spectrum requiring banks to hold more capital against these exposures. In the event of banks being forced to conserve capital or to reduce their RWAs, the MSME borrowers are likely be the first to be jettisoned. This may be catastrophic for the MSME sector as they have virtually no access to the alternate formal sources of finance.

iv) Impact of Liquidity Prescriptions

A key learning from the crisis was that liquidity is also important as with dynamic equilibria, liquidity problems can soon turn into solvency problems. Therefore, SSBs have focused closely on improving the liquidity risk profile of the individual firms. But even these regulations have not been without their share of unintended consequences of varying degree across jurisdictions. On a broader level, in order to meet the LCR norms, the banks would need to hold more long terms liabilities and short term assets. Also, the NSFR norms would lead to curtailment of the market making abilities of the banks. Both of these would have adverse implications for the banks' margins.

In India, the banks are statutorily required to hold a certain percentage of their liabilities (SLR) in Government securities, State Government securities and other approved securities. The SLR securities meet all the characteristics of the Level 1 'High Quality Liquid Assets' (HQLAs) and hence, the current insistence on separately holding additional HQLA would mean a very high cost for the banks operating in India. Similarly, due recognition also needs to be given to high level of public deposits and a very low run-off rates for these deposits in the EMDE banks, including in India as compared to other jurisdictions. Thus, on the whole there is a strong case for according a fair extent of national discretion to the regulatory authorities for implementing the liquidity risk framework in their respective jurisdictions.

v) Impact of TLAC

The TLAC has added an additional dimension for emerging markets like India, even while the proposal essentially is aimed at G-SIBs that have acquired TBTF dimension in the advanced economies. Let me briefly describe the likely impact.

As I mentioned earlier, the characteristics of the banking system in the EMDEs is vastly different than in the AEs. These economies have potential to grow and hence supply of credit is needed to support growth. These economies play host to several G-SIBs and hence they compete with non-G-SIBs in the same market. There is potential for spillover impact and non- G-SIBs could be forced by market to hold higher level of capital on similar levels as the G-SIBs. There is also a likelihood of the G-SIBs present in the EMDEs, curtailing their operations. Either of these developments would impact the supply of credit and would be negative for the growth prospects in these economies.

On the demand side, there is hardly any market for TLAC compliant instruments. Our banks have experienced challenges in raising fund for the Basel III compliant capital instruments like Additional Tier1. If the banks venture abroad for raising such capital, the cost would be still higher due to comparatively lower sovereign rating and competing demands from G-SIBs.

Regulations in the making: Risk weights on sovereign bonds

9. Regulatory reforms agenda set in motion following the GFC has not reached its culmination. Every now and then a new vulnerability appears and steps are initiated to mitigate the risks. Possibility of assigning a risk weight to sovereign bond holdings is one such event. While it is difficult to defend such a proposition especially after the events of the immediate past, it needs to be acknowledged that the situation is not similar across the globe. Countries like India have been a pocket of stability and there is no reason to believe that the sovereign can default. Under the circumstances, assigning a risk weight to sovereign bond in countries like India would mean consumption of scarce capital with adverse impact on growth. Such possibilities only strengthen the case for a greater national discretion.

Case for National Discretion

10. In my view, a very important facet that needs to be considered is the state of development of the financial markets in various economies. Banks in India have a relatively simple business model with plain vanilla product offerings. The regulatory capital regime in India has always been more stringent than the global standards. Not only is the CAR level set at a higher level even the risk weights assigned to several asset classes are higher. This is even while the Indian banks are still following the standardised approach. A 'back of the envelop' calculation shows that the impact of higher risk weights on Indian banks when compared to BCBS prescriptions is of the order of 200 basis points.

Necessary Macroprudential Measures

11. While I have argued in favour of a differentiated, cautious and gradual approach while calibrating introducing regulatory reforms for the EMDEs like India, there are pressing challenges that the banking system faces. We are conscious of the need to bring in the right macro prudential regulations to overcome them. Early resolution of problem assets, lowering the levels of single/group borrower limits, strengthening of the asset qualification norms, improving corporate governance standards especially in public sector banks, ushering in a bankruptcy framework, deleveraging of corporate balance sheets and reducing the level of unhedged foreign exposure are some of the tasks at hand that need to be quickly completed.

Towards limiting the unintended consequences

12. Having seen the impact of new regulatory reform agenda, it is important to consider means to limit their unintended consequences without throwing away the baby with the bath water. The elements of this new framework are needed for the global banking system. If we have learnt our lessons from the global financial crisis and the feedback loops between banking and sovereign debt in the euro area, we cannot but move ahead in ushering the new regime. Yet, we have to be sensitive to the need to push growth and financial inclusion. We cannot chop the wings with which the banking can fly, but we need to clip its speed so that it does not crash and hurt itself. I would also like to mention here that lingering doubt still persist about the regulatory capture of the reforms process and efforts must also be made towards dispelling these doubts.

13. We need to prepare more fully for changes; and this applies to banks as well as regulators. For example, if bank's return on equity (RoE) falls, banks must engage more proactively on bringing in cost efficiencies and in restricting excessive bonuses for short-term risk behavior. If weaker banks can get crowded out, both the regulators and the banks should move to provide an enabling framework for mergers and acquisitions.

Conclusion

14. In conclusion, I would like to emphasise a three-pronged approach for the new international regulatory reform process.

a) Focus on closer supervision: Anatomy of the crisis revealed lack of effective supervision as a common theme across jurisdictions. More intense and effective supervision has to remain a central element of the supervisory and regulatory agenda. Closer supervision of institutions allows promotion of best practices and enables early identification of risks before they assume alarming proportions. Also, while regulation has to be specific to the jurisdiction, the supervisory tools can be universal. Supervisors need to continuously look at the banks' risk management architecture and the risk governance frameworks and conduct rigorous forward looking risk analysis to detect early weaknesses. They also need to have an ongoing engagement with the boards and senior management and closely supervise control functions such as compliance and internal audit together with the Corporate Governance practices.

b) Greater National Discretion: Although, we are conscious of the need for a universal regulatory framework for eliminating arbitrage, it is essential that greater national discretion is allowed to supervisory authorities. The FSB's November 2014 report on 'Monitoring the effects of agreed regulatory reforms on EMDEs' mentioned inter alia that EMDEs would need to continue to make appropriate use of the flexibility available in international policy frameworks (*e.g.*, using observation and phase-in periods, calibrating parameters, undertaking impact assessments, and applying national discretions and proportionality). However, the concept of national discretion as available under the international regulations is very narrow.

The international standards setting bodies need to recognise that the political mandates given to respective regulatory and supervisory bodies are sometimes not in alignment with the internationally agreed reform measures. A case in point is the European Commission's statement on the Basel Regulatory Consistency Assessment of Basel III implementation. The Commission stated that the diversity of banks in terms of size, complexity and legal form necessitates a degree of additional flexibility for supervisors to reflect local specificities. This was in response to findings of the BCBS as regards use of concessionary risk weights to the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) exposures for customers located in both the EU and abroad.

Hence, as I have argued earlier, since each jurisdiction is at different stage of economic and political development, the supervisory authorities must be accorded a greater degree of freedom to fine-tune the regulations in keeping with the jurisdictional needs.

c) Calibration over a longer time horizon: Besides granting greater flexibility and discretion, in keeping with the requirements of the EMDEs, it is important that the implementation of the reform agenda is str*etc*hed out over a longer time horizon. This would allow the regulators to prepare the financial system and particularly the banking system for the stringent measures.

With above submissions, I would like to close my address and leave the field for a frank discussion amongst the regulators from two jurisdictions that have a great banking tradition.

I wish the conference all success.

Merci!

CURRENT STATISTICS

Select Economic Indicators

Reserve Bank of India

Money and Banking

Prices and Production

Government Accounts and Treasury Bills

Financial Markets

External Sector

Payment and Settlement Systems

Contents

Notes: .. = Not available.
– = Nil/Negligible.
P = Preliminary/Provisional. PR = Partially Revised.

No. 1: Select Economic Indicators

Item	2014-15	2013-14		2014-15	
		Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Real Sector (% Change)					
1.1 GDP	7.2	6.6	5.3	6.8	6.1
1.1.1 Agriculture	0.2	3.8	4.4	-1.1	-1.4
1.1.2 Industry	6.6	5.5	5.5	3.8	7.2
1.1.3 Services	9.4	8.3	5.6	11.1	8.0
1.1a Final Consumption Expenditure	6.4	5.4	4.7	7.1	5.5
1.1b Gross Fixed Capital Formation	4.6	5.3	-1.4	2.4	4.1

	2014-15	2014		2015	
		May	Jun.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5
1.2 Index of Industrial Production	2.8	5.6	4.3	2.7	..
2 Money and Banking (% Change)					
2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks					
2.1.1 Deposits	10.7	13.4	11.7	10.8	11.4
2.1.2 Credit	9.0	12.5	12.8	9.3	9.3
2.1.2.1 Non-food Credit	9.3	12.8	13.0	9.5	9.5
2.1.3 Investment in Govt. Securities	12.6	10.1	7.0	13.9	14.5
2.2 Money Stock Measures					
2.2.1 Reserve Money (M0)	11.3	11.9	9.7	11.3	10.2
2.2.2 Broad Money (M3)	11.0	12.1	8.9	11.2	11.0
3 Ratios (%)					
3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio	21.50	23.00	23.00	21.50	21.50
3.3 Cash-Deposit Ratio	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
3.4 Credit-Deposit Ratio	76.6	76.6	77.2	75.6	75.7
3.5 Incremental Credit-Deposit Ratio	65.5	26.6	52.0	34.1	46.3
3.6 Investment-Deposit Ratio	29.2	29.1	28.9	29.9	29.7
3.7 Incremental Investment-Deposit Ratio	33.7	44.4	36.2	57.9	45.8
4 Interest Rates (%)					
4.1 Policy Repo Rate	7.50	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.25
4.2 Reverse Repo Rate	6.50	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.25
4.3 Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate	8.50	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.25
4.4 Bank Rate	8.50	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.25
4.5 Base Rate	9.75/10.25	10.00/10.25	10.00/10.25	9.75/10.00	9.70/10.00
4.6 Term Deposit Rate >1 Year	8.00/8.50	8.00/9.05	8.00/9.05	8.00/8.50	8.00/8.50
4.7 Savings Deposit Rate	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4.8 Call Money Rate (Weighted Average)	7.51	7.78	8.11	7.52	7.08
4.9 91-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	7.94	8.65	8.56	7.85	7.69
4.10 182-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	7.90	8.71	8.66	7.90	7.75
4.11 364-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	7.91	8.70	8.70	7.83	7.72
4.12 10-Year Government Securities Yield	7.89	8.67	8.72	7.64	7.87
5 RBI Reference Rate and Forward Premia					
5.1 INR-US$ Spot Rate (₹ Per Foreign Currency)	63.40	59.03	60.09	63.76	63.60
5.2 INR-Euro Spot Rate (₹ Per Foreign Currency)	68.49	80.34	82.01	69.91	71.23
5.3 Forward Premia of US$ 1-month (%)	7.67	8.13	9.39	7.34	7.36
3-month (%)	7.51	8.54	9.25	7.28	7.30
6-month (%)	7.44	8.54	8.75	7.09	7.23
6 Inflation (%)					
6.1 All India Consumer Price Index	6.0	8.3	7.5	5.0	5.4
6.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	6.2	7.0	6.5	5.7	6.1
6.3 Wholesale Price Index	1.4	6.2	5.7	-2.4	-2.4
6.3.1 Primary Articles	2.5	8.6	7.0	-0.8	-0.8
6.3.2 Fuel and Power	-2.5	10.5	9.0	-10.5	-10.0
6.3.3 Manufactured Products	2.1	3.9	4.0	-0.6	-0.8
7 Foreign Trade (% Change)					
7.1 Imports	0.6	-11.3	8.6	-16.3	-13.4
7.2 Exports	-2.8	12.2	7.6	-20.5	-15.8

Reserve Bank of India

No. 2: RBI - Liabilities and Assets

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Friday/ Friday						
	2014-15	2014	2015				
		Aug.	Jun. 26	Jul. 10	Jul. 17	Jul. 24	Jul. 31
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Issue Department							
1.1 Liabilities							
1.1.1 Notes in Circulation	14,264.95	13,274.69	14,774.35	14,820.96	14,823.62	14,675.94	14,550.17
1.1.2 Notes held in Banking Department	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.11
1.1/1.2 Total Liabilities (Total Notes Issued) or Assets	**14,265.06**	**13,274.81**	**14,774.51**	**14,821.11**	**14,823.74**	**14,676.09**	**14,550.28**
1.2 Assets							
1.2.1 Gold Coin and Bullion	642.29	668.44	646.18	637.23	637.23	637.23	637.23
1.2.2 Foreign Securities	13,609.92	12,594.06	14,115.63	14,172.09	14,173.30	14,026.01	13900.64
1.2.3 Rupee Coin	2.38	1.84	2.24	1.33	2.75	2.39	1.94
1.2.4 Government of India Rupee Securities	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46
2 Banking Department							
2.1 Liabilities							
2.1.1 Deposits	5,953.69	3,874.39	5233.19	4,878.48	4,823.10	4,989.37	4,923.11
2.1.1.1 Central Government	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
2.1.1.2 Market Stabilisation Scheme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.3 State Governments	21.40	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.70	0.42	0.42
2.1.1.4 Scheduled Commercial Banks	3,573.56	3,325.79	3,652.14	3,630.44	3,625.79	3,692.73	3,657.25
2.1.1.5 Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	35.10	34.98	32.52	32.95	31.96	32.76	33.37
2.1.1.6 Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	11.24	7.25	11.82	12.07	12.00	12.40	13.24
2.1.1.7 Other Banks	189.63	172.07	187.25	188.90	188.30	190.60	190.52
2.1.1.8 Others	2,121.76	332.87	1348.03	1,012.69	963.34	1,059.45	1,027.30
2.1.2 Other Liabilities	8,002.15	9,020.59	8678.34	8,597.18	8,543.68	8,669.60	9,019.53
2.1/2.2 Total Liabilities or Assets	**13,955.84**	**12,894.97**	**13,911.52**	**13,475.66**	**13,366.78**	**13,658.97**	**13,942.64**
2.2 Assets							
2.2.1 Notes and Coins	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.11
2.2.2 Balances held Abroad	6,408.77	5385.17	7,130.21	6,966.98	6,937.41	7,227.34	7,402.99
2.2.3 Loans and Advances							
2.2.3.1 Central Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.2 State Governments	57.60	–	8.75	29.22	25.14	29.42	19.39
2.2.3.3 Scheduled Commercial Banks	1,403.93	1,155.85	772.05	409.90	437.70	463.18	292.86
2.2.3.4 Scheduled State Co-op.Banks	–	0.35	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.5 Industrial Dev. Bank of India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.6 NABARD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.7 EXIM Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.8 Others	107.73	95.38	50.73	31.23	42.57	33.60	40.61
2.2.4 Bills Purchased and Discounted							
2.2.4.1 Internal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.4.2 Government Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.5 Investments	5,260.32	5,399.57	5,198.64	5,174.81	5,088.72	5,076.37	5,386.15
2.2.6 Other Assets	717.38	858.53	750.98	863.37	835.13	828.92	800.55
2.2.6.1 Gold	583.45	607.20	586.98	578.85	578.85	578.85	556.01

No. 3: Liquidity Operations by RBI

(₹ Billion)

Date	Liquidity Adjustment Facility				MSF	Standing Liquidity Facilities	OMO (Outright)		Net Injection (+)/ Absorption (-) (1+3+5+6+8-2-4-7)
	Repo	Reverse Repo	Variable Rate Repo	Variable Rate Reverse Repo			Sale	Purchase	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jun. 1, 2015	100.15	65.97	–	–	9.00	–	–	–	43.18
Jun. 2, 2015	44.08	127.89	108.40	–	3.00	–	–	–	27.59
Jun. 3, 2015	31.75	37.29	–	100.01	–	–3.45	–	–	–109.00
Jun. 4, 2015	20.67	16.00	–	146.37	5.07	–	–	–	–136.63
Jun. 5, 2015	20.52	27.06	95.20	100.02	7.05	–1.65	–	–	–5.96
Jun. 6, 2015	–	0.19	–	–	104.05	–	–	–	103.86
Jun. 8, 2015	66.38	27.63	–	–	49.65	–0.73	–	–	87.68
Jun. 9, 2015	135.11	21.48	150.09	–	0.10	3.45	–	–	267.27
Jun. 10, 2015	140.51	59.63	–	–	1.30	–0.01	–	–	82.17
Jun. 11, 2015	133.86	37.26	–	100.02	–	–	–	–	–3.42
Jun. 12, 2015	109.61	52.56	225.05	195.25	8.00	–	–	–	94.85
Jun. 13, 2015	–	250.92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–250.92
Jun. 15, 2015	42.25	39.56	–	300.07	1.00	–0.40	–	–	–296.78
Jun. 16, 2015	58.05	55.08	155.04	–	1.50	–	–	–	159.51
Jun. 17, 2015	104.41	42.78	–	150.06	–	–	–	–	–88.43
Jun. 18, 2015	42.40	23.24	–	134.52	1.28	–	–	–	–114.08
Jun. 19, 2015	43.20	6.36	155.04	133.60	0.45	–	–	–	58.73
Jun. 20, 2015	–	98.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–98.44
Jun. 22, 2015	42.62	27.17	–	42.04	3.00	–0.50	–	–	–24.09
Jun. 23, 2015	51.00	37.71	150.04	110.30	–	–0.30	–	–	52.73
Jun. 24, 2015	56.58	28.06	–	171.85	–	–	–	–	–143.33
Jun. 25, 2015	114.05	52.20	–	86.23	7.00	–	3.15	–	–20.53
Jun. 26, 2015	80.66	156.54	225.00	157.53	–	–	2.30	–	–10.71
Jun. 27, 2015	–	74.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–74.78
Jun. 29, 2015	58.53	147.11	–	235.04	0.60	–	5.05	–	–328.07
Jun. 30, 2015	80.61	191.33	69.90	307.36	39.00	–	–	–	–309.18

No. 4: Sale/ Purchase of U.S. Dollar by the RBI

Item	2014-15	2014	2015	
		Jun.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US$ Million) (1.1–1.2)	54,837.00	597.00	2,578.00	565.00
1.1 Purchase (+)	124,414.00	3,332.00	6,013.00	5,530.00
1.2 Sale (–)	69,577.00	2,735.00	3,435.00	4,965.00
2 ₹ equivalent at contract rate (₹ Billion)	3,308.59	16.59	165.05	37.51
3 Cumulative (over end-March) (US $ Million)	56,882.00	10,298.00	8,009.00	8,574.00
(₹ Billion)	3,430.69	617.19	511.42	548.93
4 Outstanding Net Forward Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US$ Million)	8,322.00	–154.00	1,862.00	2,592.00

No. 4 A : Maturity Breakdown (by Residual Maturity) of Outstanding Forwards of RBI (US$ Million)

Item	As on June 30, 2015		
	Long (+)	Short (-)	Net (1-2)
	1	2	3
1. Upto 1 month	3,775	110	3,665
2. More than 1 month and upto 3 months	9,002	1,100	7,902
3. More than 3 months and upto 1 year	18,825	1,831	16,994
4. More than 1 year	0	25,969	-25,969
Total (1+2+3+4)	31,602	29,010	2,592

No. 5: RBI's Standing Facilities

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday							
	2014-15	2014	2015					
		Jun. 27	Feb. 20	Mar. 20	Apr. 17	May 29	Jun. 26	Jul. 24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 MSF	41.9	88.8	0.9	41.9	2.2	13.1	–	0.5
2 Export Credit Refinance for Scheduled Banks								
2.1 Limit	128.2	339.6	131.0	128.2	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
2.2 Outstanding	51.8	230.8	56.8	51.8	45.5	39.9	36.6	12.3
3 Liquidity Facility for PDs								
3.1 Limit	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
3.2 Outstanding	17.0	17.9	19.8	17.0	20.6	20.6	20.3	16.0
4 Others								
4.1 Limit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Total Outstanding (1+2.2+3.2+4.2)	110.7	337.5	77.5	110.7	68.3	73.5	56.9	28.8

Money and Banking

No. 6: Money Stock Measures

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2014-15	2014	2015		
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 12	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Currency with the Public (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 – 1.4)	13,863.5	13,020.0	14,450.7	14,613.4	14,302.3
1.1 Notes in Circulation	14,288.8	13,414.1	14,918.9	15,066.1	14,774.3
1.2 Circulation of Rupee Coin	186.9	171.5	190.5	190.5	192.5
1.3 Circulation of Small Coins	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
1.4 Cash on Hand with Banks	619.6	572.9	666.1	650.6	671.9
2 Deposit Money of the Public	9,053.4	8,456.7	9,285.1	9,055.7	9,225.2
2.1 Demand Deposits with Banks	8,907.5	8,449.8	9,172.3	8,951.7	9,134.8
2.2 'Other' Deposits with Reserve Bank	145.9	6.8	112.8	103.9	90.5
3 M_1 (1 + 2)	**22,916.8**	**21,476.7**	**23,735.9**	**23,669.0**	**23,527.6**
4 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	467.0	437.9	467.0	467.0	467.0
5 M_2 (3 + 4)	**23,383.8**	**21,914.6**	**24,202.9**	**24,136.0**	**23,994.5**
6 Time Deposits with Banks	82,538.7	76,263.6	84,864.5	84,850.6	84,992.3
7 M_3 (3 + 6)	**105,455.5**	**97,740.3**	**108,600.4**	**108,519.6**	**108,519.9**
8 Total Post Office Deposits	1,729.2	1,625.1	1,729.2	1,729.2	1,729.2
9 M_4 (7 + 8)	**107,184.7**	**99,365.5**	**110,329.6**	**110,248.8**	**110,249.1**

No. 7: Sources of Money Stock (M_3)

(₹ Billion)

Sources	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2014-15	2014	2015		
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 12	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Net Bank Credit to Government	**30,061.6**	**30,884.0**	**31,965.1**	**32,666.9**	**32,081.6**
1.1 RBI's net credit to Government (1.1.1–1.1.2)	3,645.2	6,645.2	4,235.6	4,765.2	4,443.5
1.1.1 Claims on Government	5,293.6	6,646.7	5,215.6	5,213.8	5,206.9
1.1.1.1 Central Government	5,258.3	6,640.9	5,212.1	5,202.4	5,198.1
1.1.1.2 State Governments	35.3	5.8	3.5	11.3	8.8
1.1.2 Government deposits with RBI	1,648.4	1.4	980.1	448.5	763.4
1.1.2.1 Central Government	1,647.9	1.0	979.6	448.1	762.9
1.1.2.2 State Governments	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.2 Other Banks' Credit to Government	26,416.3	24,238.7	27,729.5	27,901.7	27,638.0
2 Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	**70,395.8**	**65,587.8**	**71,217.7**	**71,432.4**	**71,517.3**
2.1 RBI's credit to commercial sector	148.5	81.1	64.2	64.6	63.3
2.2 Other banks' credit to commercial sector	70,247.4	65,506.7	71,153.5	71,367.9	71,454.0
2.2.1 Bank credit by commercial banks	65,364.2	60,949.4	66,334.2	66,538.3	66,593.3
2.2.2 Bank credit by co-operative banks	4,825.1	4,505.1	4,767.2	4,775.5	4,806.9
2.2.3 Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	58.0	52.1	52.1	54.1	53.8
3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (3.1 + 3.2)	**22,506.5**	**19,695.7**	**23,585.1**	**23,784.8**	**23,712.4**
3.1 RBI's net foreign exchange assets (3.1.1–3.1.2)	21,272.8	18,703.7	22,351.4	22,551.1	22,478.7
3.1.1 Gross foreign assets	21,273.0	18,704.0	22,351.6	22,551.3	22,479.0
3.1.2 Foreign liabilities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
3.2 Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	1,233.7	992.0	1,233.7	1,233.7	1,233.7
4 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	**194.3**	**178.9**	**197.9**	**197.9**	**199.9**
5 Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities	**17,702.7**	**18,606.0**	**18,365.4**	**19,562.5**	**18,991.3**
5.1 Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	7,852.7	8,647.6	8,571.7	8,815.5	8,695.4
5.2 Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	9,849.9	9,958.4	9,793.7	10,747.0	10,295.9
M_3 (1+2+3+4–5)	**105,455.5**	**97,740.3**	**108,600.4**	**108,519.6**	**108,519.9**

No. 8: Monetary Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2014-15	2014	2015		
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 12	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary Aggregates					
NM_1 (1.1 + 1.2.1+1.3)	22,916.8	21,476.7	23,735.9	23,669.0	23,527.6
NM_2 (NM_1+ 1.2.2.1)	58,851.4	54,641.8	60,655.2	60,575.5	60,504.4
NM_3 (NM_2 + 1.2.2.2 + 1.4 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	105,030.2	97,212.9	108,144.6	108,088.9	108,137.4
1 Components					
1.1 Currency with the Public	13,863.5	13,020.0	14,450.7	14,613.4	14,302.3
1.2 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	88,762.2	82,150.1	91,215.3	90,966.1	91,305.5
1.2.1 Demand Deposits	8,907.5	8,449.8	9,172.3	8,951.7	9,134.8
1.2.2 Time Deposits of Residents	79,854.7	73,700.2	82,043.0	82,014.4	82,170.7
1.2.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	35,934.6	33,165.1	36,919.3	36,906.5	36,976.8
1.2.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	2,974.5	3,386.9	2,531.7	2,308.5	2,223.4
1.2.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	43,920.1	40,535.1	45,123.6	45,107.9	45,193.9
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	145.9	6.8	112.8	103.9	90.5
1.4 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	2,258.7	2,036.0	2,365.7	2,405.6	2,439.1
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	105,143.8	100,393.1	107,951.9	108,905.2	108,379.4
2.1.1 Net Bank Credit to the Government	30,061.6	30,884.0	31,965.1	32,666.9	32,081.6
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	3,645.2	6,645.2	4,235.6	4,765.2	4,443.5
2.1.1.2 Credit to the Government by the Banking System	26,416.3	24,238.7	27,729.5	27,901.7	27,638.0
2.1.2 Bank Credit to the Commercial Sector	75,082.2	69,509.2	75,986.8	76,238.4	76,297.8
2.1.2.1 RBI Credit to the Commercial Sector	148.5	81.1	64.2	64.6	63.3
2.1.2.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector by the Banking System	74,933.8	69,428.1	75,922.6	76,173.8	76,234.5
2.1.2.2.1 Other Investments (Non-SLR Securities)	4,653.3	3,894.6	4,709.8	4,734.6	4,735.9
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	194.3	178.9	197.9	197.9	199.9
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	19,441.0	16,803.8	19,887.7	20,127.1	20,044.1
2.3.1 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	21,272.8	18,703.7	22,351.4	22,551.1	22,478.7
2.3.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of the Banking System	–1,831.8	–1,899.9	–2,463.7	–2,424.0	–2,434.6
2.4 Capital Account	16,773.5	16,193.4	19,067.7	17,236.8	17,319.0
2.5 Other items (net)	2,975.3	3,969.6	825.1	3,904.5	3,167.0

No. 9: Liquidity Aggregates

(₹ Billion)

Aggregates	2014-15	2014	2015		
		Jun.	Apr.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5
1 NM_3	**105,030.2**	**97,212.9**	**106,749.6**	**108,144.6**	**108,137.4**
2 Postal Deposits	1,729.2	1,625.1	1,729.2	1,729.2	1,729.2
3 L_1 (1 + 2)	**106,759.4**	**98,838.0**	**108,478.8**	**109,873.8**	**109,866.5**
4 Liabilities of Financial Institutions	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
4.1 Term Money Borrowings	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
4.2 Certificates of Deposit	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
4.3 Term Deposits	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
5 L_2 (3 + 4)	**106,788.7**	**98,867.3**	**108,508.1**	**109,903.1**	**109,895.9**
6 Public Deposits with Non-Banking Financial Companies	297.4	266.3	..	..	297.4
7 L_3 (5 + 6)	**107,086.1**	**99,133.6**	..	..	**110,193.3**

No. 10: Reserve Bank of India Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2014-15	2014	2015		
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 12	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Currency in Circulation	14,483.1	13,592.9	15,116.9	15,264.0	14,974.3
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	4,655.6	3,592.4	3,941.1	3,850.6	3,883.7
1.2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks	4,396.7	3,384.9	3,708.9	3,616.8	3,652.1
1.3 'Other' Deposits with the RBI	145.9	6.8	112.8	103.9	90.5
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	19,284.6	17,192.1	19,170.8	19,218.5	18,948.5
2 Sources					
2.1 RBI's Domestic Credit	5,670.3	6,957.2	5,193.2	5,284.9	4,965.2
2.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	3,645.2	6,645.2	4,235.6	4,765.2	4,443.5
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Central Government (2.1.1.1.1 + 2.1.1.1.2 + 2.1.1.1.3 + 2.1.1.1.4 – 2.1.1.1.5)	3,610.4	6,639.9	4,232.5	4,754.3	4,435.2
2.1.1.1.1 Loans and Advances to the Central Government	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.2 Investments in Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.3 Investments in dated Government Securities	5,256.2	6,639.0	5,209.9	5,201.2	5,195.9
2.1.1.1.3.1 Central Government Securities	5,245.7	6,628.5	5,199.4	5,190.7	5,185.4
2.1.1.1.4 Rupee Coins	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.2
2.1.1.1.5 Deposits of the Central Government	1,647.9	1.0	979.6	448.1	762.9
2.1.1.2 Net RBI credit to State Governments	34.9	5.4	3.1	10.9	8.3
2.1.2 RBI's Claims on Banks	1,876.6	230.8	893.3	455.2	458.4
2.1.2.1 Loans and Advances to Scheduled Commercial Banks	1,876.1	229.5	892.9	454.7	458.0
2.1.3 RBI's Credit to Commercial Sector	148.5	81.1	64.2	64.6	63.3
2.1.3.1 Loans and Advances to Primary Dealers	24.1	17.9	20.6	20.6	20.3
2.1.3.2 Loans and Advances to NABARD	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	194.3	178.9	197.9	197.9	199.9
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	21,272.8	18,703.7	22,351.4	22,551.1	22,478.7
2.3.1 Gold	1,191.6	1,227.3	1,229.3	1,233.2	1,233.2
2.3.2 Foreign Currency Assets	20,081.4	17,476.5	21,122.2	21,318.1	21,245.7
2.4 Capital Account	8,166.4	8,124.8	8,137.0	8,133.9	8,145.0
2.5 Other Items (net)	-313.7	522.8	434.6	681.6	550.5

No. 11: Reserve Money - Components and Sources

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/ last Fridays of the month/ Fridays						
	2014-15	2014	2015				
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 5	Jun. 12	Jun. 19	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.4 + 2.5 – 2.6)	19,284.6	17,192.1	19,170.8	19,098.8	19,218.5	19,192.1	18,948.5
1 Components							
1.1 Currency in Circulation	14,483.1	13,592.9	15,116.9	15,216.8	15,264.0	15,162.7	14,974.3
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with RBI	4,655.6	3,592.4	3,941.1	3,782.8	3,850.6	3,913.6	3,883.7
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	145.9	6.8	112.8	99.2	103.9	115.9	90.5
2 Sources							
2.1 Net Reserve Bank Credit to Government	3,645.2	6,645.2	4,235.6	4,680.7	4,765.2	4,612.2	4,443.5
2.2 Reserve Bank Credit to Banks	1,876.6	230.8	893.3	411.3	455.2	603.2	458.4
2.3 Reserve Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	148.5	81.1	64.2	50.4	64.6	56.5	63.3
2.4 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of RBI	21,272.8	18,703.7	22,351.4	22,409.3	22,551.1	22,559.4	22,478.7
2.5 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	194.3	178.9	197.9	197.9	197.9	197.9	199.9
2.6 Net Non- Monetary Liabilities of RBI	7,852.7	8,647.6	8,571.7	8,650.8	8,815.5	8,837.1	8,695.4

No. 12: Commercial Bank Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on last reporting Fridays of the month/ reporting Fridays of the month				
	2014-15	2014	2015		
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 12	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	82,648.9	76,429.9	85,071.2	84,828.5	85,163.7
1.1.1 Demand Deposits	7,940.3	7,496.1	8,186.5	7,964.3	8,146.5
1.1.2 Time Deposits of Residents	74,708.6	68,933.8	76,884.7	76,864.2	77,017.3
1.1.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	33,618.9	31,020.2	34,598.1	34,588.9	34,657.8
1.1.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	2,974.5	3,386.9	2,531.7	2,308.5	2,223.4
1.1.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	41,089.7	37,913.6	42,286.6	42,275.3	42,359.5
1.2 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	2,258.7	2,036.0	2,365.7	2,405.6	2,439.1
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	94,881.9	87,613.9	97,255.5	97,667.5	97,423.4
2.1.1 Credit to the Government	24,897.5	22,813.0	26,215.9	26,384.9	26,111.5
2.1.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector	69,984.3	64,801.0	71,039.5	71,282.6	71,311.9
2.1.2.1 Bank Credit	65,364.2	60,949.4	66,334.2	66,538.3	66,593.3
2.1.2.1.1 Non-food Credit	64,420.0	59,805.3	65,168.8	65,369.7	65,478.9
2.1.2.2 Net Credit to Primary Dealers	35.7	29.4	61.9	74.0	47.2
2.1.2.3 Investments in Other Approved Securities	20.7	17.1	23.3	25.4	25.1
2.1.2.4 Other Investments (in non-SLR Securities)	4,563.7	3,804.9	4,620.2	4,645.0	4,646.3
2.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of Commercial Banks (2.2.1–2.2.2–2.2.3)	–1,831.8	–1,899.9	–2,463.7	–2,424.0	–2,434.6
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Assets	1,647.0	1,511.6	1,447.5	1,472.8	1,461.7
2.2.2 Non-resident Foreign Currency Repatriable Fixed Deposits	2,684.0	2,563.4	2,821.5	2,836.2	2,821.6
2.2.3 Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings	794.8	848.1	1,089.7	1,060.6	1,074.7
2.3 Net Bank Reserves (2.3.1+2.3.2–2.3.3)	2,741.5	3,655.8	3,394.5	3,725.2	3,778.1
2.3.1 Balances with the RBI	3,730.7	3,384.9	3,708.9	3,616.8	3,652.1
2.3.2 Cash in Hand	533.5	500.4	578.6	563.1	583.9
2.3.3 Loans and Advances from the RBI	1,522.8	229.5	892.9	454.7	458.0
2.4 Capital Account	8,365.4	7,826.9	10,689.0	8,861.2	8,932.4
2.5 Other items (net) (2.1+2.2+2.3–2.4–1.1–1.2)	2,518.6	3,077.1	60.4	2,873.5	2,231.6
2.5.1 Other Demand and Time Liabilities (net of 2.2.3)	3,777.2	3,487.1	3,392.9	3,385.7	3,219.5
2.5.2 Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (other than to PDs)	–620.4	–460.5	–670.8	–579.9	–595.3

No. 13: Scheduled Commercial Banks' Investments

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on March 20, 2015	2014	2015		
		Jun. 27	May. 29	Jun. 12	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5
1 SLR Securities	24,918.3	22,830.1	26,104.1	26,410.4	26,136.6
2 Commercial Paper	467.9	179.2	572.4	579.4	605.8
3 Shares issued by					
3.1 PSUs	81.8	76.7	80.0	75.5	75.7
3.2 Private Corporate Sector	365.8	333.9	380.9	386.9	384.7
3.3 Others	32.7	25.3	32.3	33.2	36.7
4 Bonds/Debentures issued by					
4.1 PSUs	809.5	766.3	801.5	723.5	737.3
4.2 Private Corporate Sector	1,159.2	1,206.2	1,118.9	1,113.3	1,107.7
4.3 Others	505.1	429.9	510.0	483.0	502.1
5 Instruments issued by					
5.1 Mutual funds	585.6	282.8	578.3	654.6	599.7
5.2 Financial institutions	627.6	569.8	620.8	595.5	596.6

No. 14: Business in India - All Scheduled Banks and All Scheduled Commercial Banks

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/ Last Friday							
	All Scheduled Banks				All Scheduled Commercial Banks			
	2014-15	2014	2015		2014-15	2014	2015	
		Jun.	May	Jun.		Jun.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Reporting Banks	214	213	212	212	147	146	145	145
1 Liabilities to the Banking System	**1,619.2**	**1,287.4**	**1,712.4**	**1,677.8**	**1,561.5**	**1,239.6**	**1,639.7**	**1,622.9**
1.1 Demand and Time Deposits from Banks	1,153.7	905.7	1,244.6	1,244.6	1,102.0	859.2	1,174.7	1,190.9
1.2 Borrowings from Banks	404.1	315.8	396.8	376.0	398.2	314.6	394.5	374.7
1.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	61.5	65.8	71.0	57.3	61.4	65.8	70.5	57.3
2 Liabilities to Others	**94,577.6**	**87,682.2**	**96,611.2**	**97,146.2**	**92,163.6**	**85,364.5**	**94,199.8**	**94,718.6**
2.1 Aggregate Deposits	87,651.2	81,224.6	89,702.8	90,321.2	85,332.9	78,993.4	87,384.2	87,985.4
2.1.1 Demand	8,125.7	7,677.0	8,290.1	8,339.9	7,940.3	7,496.1	8,097.8	8,146.5
2.1.2 Time	79,525.6	73,547.6	81,412.7	81,981.2	77,392.6	71,497.3	79,286.4	79,838.9
2.2 Borrowings	2,279.0	2,054.1	2,386.6	2,454.6	2,258.7	2,036.0	2,372.2	2,439.1
2.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	4,647.3	4,403.5	4,521.9	4,370.5	4,572.0	4,335.2	4,443.4	4,294.2
3 Borrowings from Reserve Bank	**1,582.5**	**230.8**	**968.1**	**772.5**	**1,582.0**	**229.5**	**967.7**	**772.1**
3.1 Against Usance Bills /Promissory Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Others	1,582.5	230.8	968.1	772.5	1,582.0	229.5	967.7	772.1
4 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	4,379.4	3,996.2	4,398.2	4,351.0	4,264.3	3,885.3	4,283.0	4,236.1
4.1 Cash in Hand	544.9	511.5	586.4	596.6	533.5	500.4	574.2	583.9
4.2 Balances with Reserve Bank	3,834.6	3,484.8	3,811.8	3,754.4	3,730.7	3,384.9	3,708.9	3,652.1
5 Assets with the Banking System	**2,581.2**	**2,150.2**	**2,575.9**	**2,611.7**	**2,217.7**	**1,729.6**	**2,210.8**	**2,265.4**
5.1 Balances with Other Banks	1,540.2	1,197.8	1,640.2	1,747.0	1,374.1	1,056.8	1,479.9	1,586.5
5.1.1 In Current Account	109.3	109.9	113.0	99.6	91.3	88.4	97.2	85.9
5.1.2 In Other Accounts	1,430.9	1,087.9	1,527.2	1,647.5	1,282.7	968.5	1,382.7	1,500.6
5.2 Money at Call and Short Notice	374.3	386.6	290.2	279.4	225.9	209.1	144.4	137.9
5.3 Advances to Banks	192.5	209.3	188.7	175.7	189.2	206.0	179.9	173.7
5.4 Other Assets	474.2	356.5	456.8	409.6	428.5	257.6	406.7	367.3
6 Investment	**25,610.7**	**23,546.3**	**26,819.6**	**26,864.4**	**24,918.3**	**22,830.1**	**26,104.1**	**26,136.5**
6.1 Government Securities	25,586.6	23,526.3	26,797.8	26,837.1	24,897.5	22,813.0	26,084.7	26,111.5
6.2 Other Approved Securities	24.0	20.0	21.7	27.3	20.7	17.1	19.4	25.1
7 Bank Credit	**67,426.9**	**62,790.7**	**68,081.0**	**68,611.1**	**65,364.2**	**60,949.4**	**66,063.4**	**66,593.3**
7a Food Credit	1,078.0	1,254.5	1,299.2	1,249.2	944.2	1,144.1	1,165.4	1,114.4
7.1 Loans, Cash-credits and Overdrafts	65,154.2	60,536.0	65,857.9	66,396.4	63,123.9	58,721.9	63,872.3	64,410.5
7.2 Inland Bills-Purchased	348.6	366.8	336.5	352.6	344.1	363.3	330.8	346.8
7.3 Inland Bills-Discounted	1,221.1	1,176.2	1,238.4	1,208.5	1,199.9	1,160.4	1,218.1	1,188.2
7.4 Foreign Bills-Purchased	242.6	243.2	205.7	225.4	241.2	241.4	204.9	224.8
7.5 Foreign Bills-Discounted	460.3	468.7	442.5	428.2	455.2	462.4	437.2	423.0

No. 15: Deployment of Gross Bank Credit by Major Sectors

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 20, 2015	2014	2015		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 26	2015-16	2015
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Gross Bank Credit	**61,023**	**57,170**	**61,516**	**61,756**	**1.2**	**8.0**
1.1 Food Credit	**994**	**1,158**	**1,027**	**1,042**	**4.9**	**–10.0**
1.2 Non-food Credit	**60,030**	**56,012**	**60,489**	**60,714**	**1.1**	**8.4**
1.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	**7,659**	**7,150**	**7,779**	**7,946**	**3.8**	**11.1**
1.2.2 Industry	**26,576**	**25,094**	**26,389**	**26,301**	**–1.0**	**4.8**
1.2.2.1 Micro & Small	3,800	3,529	3,851	3,740	–1.6	6.0
1.2.2.2 Medium	1,265	1,235	1,246	1,204	–4.8	–2.5
1.2.2.3 Large	21,511	20,331	21,292	21,357	–0.7	5.0
1.2.3 Services	**14,131**	**13,402**	**14,372**	**14,331**	**1.4**	**6.9**
1.2.3.1 Transport Operators	916	911	921	925	1.0	1.5
1.2.3.2 Computer Software	172	182	178	176	2.1	–3.5
1.2.3.3 Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants	370	395	369	369	–0.4	–6.6
1.2.3.4 Shipping	101	97	105	104	3.0	7.8
1.2.3.5 Professional Services	844	812	844	862	2.1	6.2
1.2.3.6 Trade	3,657	3,255	3,702	3,700	1.2	13.7
1.2.3.6.1 Wholesale Trade	1,801	1,644	1,806	1,808	0.4	10.0
1.2.3.6.2 Retail Trade	1,856	1,611	1,896	1,892	2.0	17.5
1.2.3.7 Commercial Real Estate	1,665	1,554	1,659	1,669	0.3	7.4
1.2.3.8 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)	3,117	3,057	3,206	3,118	0.0	2.0
1.2.3.9 Other Services	3,289	3,140	3,389	3,409	3.7	8.6
1.2.4 Personal Loans	**11,663**	**10,365**	**11,949**	**12,135**	**4.0**	**17.1**
1.2.4.1 Consumer Durables	153	140	157	159	3.6	12.9
1.2.4.2 Housing	6,285	5,614	6,484	6,534	3.9	16.4
1.2.4.3 Advances against Fixed Deposits	625	554	603	611	–2.3	10.2
1.2.4.4 Advances to Individuals against share & bonds	54	35	51	52	–5.2	48.6
1.2.4.5 Credit Card Outstanding	305	268	324	329	7.9	22.6
1.2.4.6 Education	633	605	635	639	0.9	5.6
1.2.4.7 Vehicle Loans	1,246	1,112	1,297	1,295	3.9	16.4
1.2.4.8 Other Personal Loans	2,362	2,036	2,398	2,518	6.6	23.6
1.2A Priority Sector	**20,103**	**18,679**	**20,094**	**20,585**	**2.4**	**10.2**
1.2A.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	7,659	7,150	7,779	7,946	3.8	11.1
1.2A.2 Micro & Small Enterprises	8,003	7,234	8,110	8,046	0.5	11.2
1.2A.2.1 Manufacturing	3,800	3,529	3,851	3,740	–1.6	6.0
1.2A.2.2 Services	4,203	3,705	4,258	4,306	2.4	16.2
1.2A.3 Housing	3,224	3,078	3,218	3,208	–0.5	4.2
1.2A.4 Micro-Credit	177	172	171	176	–0.4	2.4
1.2A.5 Education Loans	592	571	580	587	–0.8	2.8
1.2A.6 State-Sponsored Orgs. for SC/ST	3	3	4	4	2.0	34.5
1.2A.7 Weaker Sections	4,049	3,695	3,981	4,186	3.4	13.3
1.2A.8 Export Credit	426	463	414	405	–5.0	–12.6

No. 16: Industry-wise Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

(₹ Billion)

Industry	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 20, 2015	2014	2015		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		Jun. 27	May 29	Jun. 26	2015-16	2015
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Industry	**26,576**	**25,094**	**26,389**	**26,301**	**–1.0**	**4.8**
1.1 Mining & Quarrying (incl. Coal)	**360**	**374**	**357**	**358**	**–0.4**	**–4.1**
1.2 Food Processing	**1,715**	**1,487**	**1,662**	**1,609**	**–6.2**	**8.2**
1.2.1 Sugar	414	356	407	395	–4.6	10.9
1.2.2 Edible Oils & Vanaspati	211	207	204	195	–7.7	–6.1
1.2.3 Tea	32	29	32	30	–5.9	3.7
1.2.4 Others	1,058	895	1,020	989	–6.5	10.5
1.3 Beverage & Tobacco	**186**	**183**	**184**	**183**	**–2.1**	**0.0**
1.4 Textiles	**2,019**	**1,979**	**2,010**	**1,982**	**–1.9**	**0.1**
1.4.1 Cotton Textiles	1,000	980	990	978	–2.3	–0.2
1.4.2 Jute Textiles	22	21	22	22	–0.9	6.4
1.4.3 Man-Made Textiles	204	201	211	210	3.1	4.1
1.4.4 Other Textiles	793	778	787	772	–2.6	–0.7
1.5 Leather & Leather Products	**102**	**99**	**103**	**101**	**–1.7**	**1.4**
1.6 Wood & Wood Products	**98**	**96**	**98**	**97**	**–0.9**	**1.8**
1.7 Paper & Paper Products	**341**	**330**	**340**	**339**	**–0.4**	**2.7**
1.8 Petroleum, Coal Products & Nuclear Fuels	**561**	**563**	**523**	**492**	**–12.4**	**–12.7**
1.9 Chemicals & Chemical Products	**1,545**	**1,604**	**1,520**	**1,516**	**–1.8**	**–5.5**
1.9.1 Fertiliser	254	316	235	233	–8.3	–26.4
1.9.2 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	493	488	508	499	1.3	2.4
1.9.3 Petro Chemicals	331	354	327	342	3.3	–3.4
1.9.4 Others	467	447	450	443	–5.3	–0.9
1.10 Rubber, Plastic & their Products	**378**	**361**	**365**	**363**	**–3.9**	**0.4**
1.11 Glass & Glassware	**88**	**89**	**88**	**88**	**–0.6**	**–0.8**
1.12 Cement & Cement Products	**560**	**533**	**563**	**563**	**0.5**	**5.7**
1.13 Basic Metal & Metal Product	**3,854**	**3,553**	**3,836**	**3,829**	**–0.6**	**7.8**
1.13.1 Iron & Steel	2,834	2,646	2,840	2,846	0.4	7.6
1.13.2 Other Metal & Metal Product	1,020	907	996	983	–3.6	8.3
1.14 All Engineering	**1,540**	**1,469**	**1,524**	**1,528**	**–0.8**	**4.1**
1.14.1 Electronics	368	346	380	387	5.3	11.8
1.14.2 Others	1,172	1,122	1,144	1,141	–2.7	1.7
1.15 Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	**682**	**650**	**698**	**686**	**0.6**	**5.6**
1.16 Gems & Jewellery	**718**	**680**	**706**	**705**	**–1.9**	**3.6**
1.17 Construction	**743**	**705**	**734**	**724**	**–2.6**	**2.6**
1.18 Infrastructure	**9,245**	**8,554**	**9,278**	**9,339**	**1.0**	**9.2**
1.18.1 Power	5,576	5,066	5,674	5,731	2.8	13.1
1.18.2 Telecommunications	919	828	885	892	–2.9	7.8
1.18.3 Roads	1,687	1,619	1,680	1,675	–0.7	3.4
1.18.4 Other Infrastructure	1,064	1,041	1,038	1,041	–2.1	0.0
1.19 Other Industries	**1,839**	**1,785**	**1,799**	**1,800**	**–2.1**	**0.8**

No. 17: State Co-operative Banks Maintaining Accounts with the Reserve Bank of India

(₹ Billion)

Item	Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/Last Friday/ Reporting Friday					
	2014-15	2014	2015			
		Mar. 28	Feb. 27	Mar. 6	Mar. 20	Mar. 27
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Reporting Banks	31	31	31	31	31	31
1 Aggregate Deposits (2.1.1.2+2.2.1.2)	**417.9**	**417.9**	**411.9**	**416.2**	**418.0**	**417.9**
2 Demand and Time Liabilities						
2.1 Demand Liabilities	**139.7**	**139.7**	**139.0**	**137.7**	**141.5**	**139.7**
2.1.1 Deposits						
2.1.1.1 Inter-Bank	25.4	25.4	24.5	24.1	26.5	25.4
2.1.1.2 Others	76.2	76.2	75.4	75.2	76.2	76.2
2.1.2 Borrowings from Banks	7.2	7.2	11.7	10.2	10.4	7.2
2.1.3 Other Demand Liabilities	30.9	30.9	27.5	28.2	28.3	30.9
2.2 Time Liabilities	**899.2**	**899.5**	**852.1**	**854.1**	**853.1**	**899.2**
2.2.1 Deposits						
2.2.1.1 Inter-Bank	541.4	541.4	504.5	499.8	497.2	541.4
2.2.1.2 Others	341.7	341.7	336.5	341.0	341.7	341.7
2.2.2 Borrowings from Banks	5.9	5.9	–	2.8	4.0	5.9
2.2.3 Other Time Liabilities	10.2	10.2	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.2
3 Borrowing from Reserve Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Borrowings from a notified bank / State Government	340.0	337.9	441.2	443.5	442.4	340.0
4.1 Demand	162.6	162.6	174.9	173.5	175.0	162.6
4.2 Time	177.4	175.3	266.2	270.0	267.4	177.4
5 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	**43.0**	**43.0**	**38.4**	**44.4**	**40.5**	**43.0**
5.1 Cash in Hand	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
5.2 Balance with Reserve Bank	40.8	40.8	36.1	42.4	38.2	40.8
6 Balances with Other Banks in Current Account	8.3	8.3	6.0	5.7	7.1	8.3
7 Investments in Government Securities	289.4	289.4	277.9	274.0	270.6	289.4
8 Money at Call and Short Notice	213.9	213.9	172.0	164.0	160.5	213.9
9 Bank Credit (10.1+11)	**388.2**	**388.2**	**423.1**	**423.9**	**429.0**	**388.2**
10 Advances						
10.1 Loans, Cash-Credits and Overdrafts	**388.2**	**388.2**	**423.0**	**423.8**	**429.0**	**388.2**
10.2 Due from Banks	650.1	650.1	700.0	696.1	697.7	650.1
11 Bills Purchased and Discounted	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Prices and Production

No. 18: Consumer Price Index (Base: 2012=100)

Group/Sub group	2014-15			Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Jun. 14	May 15	Jun. 15	Jun. 14	May 15	Jun. 15	Jun. 14	May 15	Jun. 15
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Food and beverages	**122.6**	**124.1**	**123.1**	**119.5**	**124.4**	**126.6**	**122.0**	**126.1**	**128.6**	**120.4**	**125.0**	**127.3**
1.1 Cereals and products	122.0	123.9	122.6	120.7	123.5	124.1	123.1	123.8	123.6	121.5	123.6	123.9
1.2 Meat and fish	122.3	125.5	123.5	121.6	127.1	130.3	125.9	129.7	134.2	123.1	128.0	131.7
1.3 Egg	119.0	118.4	118.7	116.1	117.3	122.2	115.4	111.3	120.8	115.8	115.0	121.7
1.4 Milk and products	122.3	122.7	122.5	119.3	127.7	128.7	120.4	126.6	127.5	119.7	127.3	128.3
1.5 Oils and fats	110.6	103.7	108.1	110.3	112.5	114.0	103.4	105.2	106.0	107.8	109.8	111.1
1.6 Fruits	128.6	126.1	127.4	125.8	134.1	133.2	131.2	130.8	132.4	128.3	132.6	132.8
1.7 Vegetables	140.0	146.7	142.3	129.3	128.5	135.3	137.5	135.6	146.8	132.1	130.9	139.2
1.8 Pulses and products	115.1	117.8	116.0	112.2	124.3	131.9	112.8	142.6	148.1	112.4	130.5	137.4
1.9 Sugar and confectionery	102.8	99.5	101.7	103.6	97.6	96.2	101.4	90.8	89.9	102.9	95.3	94.1
1.10 Spices	115.0	122.6	117.5	112.3	120.7	122.9	118.3	128.8	130.5	114.3	123.4	125.4
1.11 Non-alcoholic beverages	116.4	114.9	115.8	114.9	120.2	121.0	113.2	117.7	118.0	114.2	119.2	119.7
1.12 Prepared meals, snacks, sweets	123.0	125.4	124.1	120.1	129.8	131.0	122.4	129.9	130.4	121.2	129.8	130.7
2 Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	**120.0**	**123.7**	**120.9**	**117.3**	**126.7**	**128.2**	**119.0**	**131.3**	**132.2**	**117.8**	**127.9**	**129.3**
3 Clothing and footwear	**121.7**	**118.5**	**120.5**	**119.3**	**126.8**	**128.0**	**116.7**	**121.6**	**122.4**	**118.3**	**124.7**	**125.8**
3.1 Clothing	122.1	119.2	121.0	119.7	127.3	128.4	117.4	122.4	123.2	118.8	125.4	126.4
3.2 Footwear	119.6	114.7	117.6	117.3	124.1	125.2	113.2	117.4	117.6	115.6	121.3	122.0
4 Housing	-	**116.1**	**116.1**	-	-	-	**113.9**	**119.6**	**119.0**	**113.9**	**119.6**	**119.0**
5 Fuel and light	**116.5**	**112.3**	**114.9**	**114.4**	**121.9**	**122.8**	**111.2**	**114.9**	**115.2**	**113.2**	**119.2**	**119.9**
6 Miscellaneous	**113.6**	**113.1**	**113.4**	**112.3**	**116.9**	**117.9**	**112.2**	**115.2**	**116.0**	**112.3**	**116.1**	**117.0**
6.1 Household goods and services	116.9	115.8	116.4	114.9	121.5	122.8	114.3	118.7	119.3	114.6	120.2	121.1
6.2 Health	114.9	112.5	114.0	112.8	119.4	120.5	111.4	114.9	115.4	112.3	117.7	118.6
6.3 Transport and communication	112.0	110.3	111.1	112.2	113.3	114.1	111.5	110.8	111.7	111.8	112.0	112.8
6.4 Recreation and amusement	112.8	113.3	113.1	111.4	116.7	117.9	111.8	116.0	116.3	111.6	116.3	117.0
6.5 Education	116.4	118.4	117.6	114.3	120.5	121.9	115.1	122.0	123.9	114.8	121.4	123.1
6.6 Personal care and effects	109.4	110.2	109.7	108.0	112.3	113.0	108.7	112.4	112.5	108.3	112.3	112.8
General Index (All Groups)	**119.5**	**118.1**	**118.9**	**117.0**	**122.4**	**124.1**	**116.4**	**120.7**	**121.7**	**116.7**	**121.6**	**123.0**

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

No. 19: Other Consumer Price Indices

Item	Base Year	Linking Factor	2014-15	2014	2015	
				Jun.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	2001	4.63	251	246	258	261
2 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	1986-87	5.89	800	785	811	820
3 Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers	1986-87	–	802	787	816	824

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

No. 20: Monthly Average Price of Gold and Silver in Mumbai

Item	2014-15	2014	2015	
		Jun.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4
1 Standard Gold (₹ per 10 grams)	27,415	27,427	27,093	26,646
2 Silver (₹ per kilogram)	40,558	42,970	38,991	37,481

Source: Business Standard/Business Line/The Economic Times, Mumbai for Gold and Silver prices in Mumbai.

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index

(Base: 2004-05 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2014-15	2014	2015		
			Jun.	Apr.	May (P)	Jun. (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 ALL COMMODITIES	**100.000**	**181.2**	**183.0**	**176.4**	**177.7**	**178.6**
1.1 PRIMARY ARTICLES	**20.118**	**248.8**	**250.3**	**243.6**	**244.9**	**248.4**
1.1.1 Food articles	**14.337**	**253.4**	**250.1**	**253.1**	**253.9**	**257.3**
1.1.1.1 Food Grains	4.090	235.0	231.7	237.1	239.5	244.6
1.1.1.1.1 Cereals	3.373	233.6	231.9	231.3	230.1	230.9
1.1.1.1.2 Pulses	0.717	241.4	231.1	264.3	284.0	308.9
1.1.1.2 Fruits & Vegetables	3.843	257.3	248.7	243.1	240.7	249.4
1.1.1.2.1 Vegetables	1.736	276.6	272.9	217.1	223.5	253.6
1.1.1.2.2 Fruits	2.107	241.5	228.8	264.6	254.9	245.9
1.1.1.3 Milk	3.238	242.6	237.6	247.6	249.6	249.9
1.1.1.4 Eggs, Meat & Fish	2.414	282.3	292.9	290.8	292.1	286.3
1.1.1.5 Condiments & Spices	0.569	298.8	279.2	310.2	313.4	326.3
1.1.1.6 Other Food Articles	0.183	249.4	259.7	244.9	236.9	244.5
1.1.2 Non-Food Articles	**4.258**	**212.1**	**216.2**	**210.6**	**213.9**	**218.5**
1.1.2.1 Fibres	0.877	215.3	236.5	202.9	209.3	210.4
1.1.2.2 Oil Seeds	1.781	208.9	212.1	207.6	215.4	217.6
1.1.2.3 Other Non-Food Articles	1.386	215.6	215.6	228.2	222.0	232.7
1.1.2.4 Flowers	0.213	202.6	171.1	152.7	166.3	167.0
1.1.3 Minerals	**1.524**	**308.5**	**347.0**	**246.7**	**247.7**	**248.5**
1.1.3.1 Metallic Minerals	0.489	388.6	381.6	339.0	344.8	337.8
1.1.3.2 Other Minerals	0.135	211.8	209.1	210.8	214.5	211.2
1.1.3.3 Crude Petroleum	0.900	279.6	348.8	202.0	199.9	205.6
1.2 FUEL & POWER	**14.910**	**203.5**	**212.3**	**184.3**	**189.8**	**191.0**
1.2.1 Coal	2.094	189.8	189.8	189.9	189.8	189.9
1.2.2 Mineral Oils	9.364	219.6	233.8	188.1	196.8	198.8
1.2.3 Electricity	3.452	168.0	167.6	170.5	170.5	170.5
1.3 MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	**64.972**	**155.1**	**155.4**	**153.9**	**154.1**	**154.2**
1.3.1 Food Products	**9.974**	**172.9**	**173.3**	**169.8**	**171.7**	**173.1**
1.3.1.1 Dairy Products	0.568	199.5	191.1	206.8	208.5	209.1
1.3.1.2 Canning, Preserving & Processing of Food	0.358	167.2	165.0	167.8	165.4	163.6
1.3.1.3 Grain Mill Products	1.340	175.1	174.6	172.3	172.8	173.2
1.3.1.4 Bakery Products	0.444	149.2	151.6	152.8	153.5	148.2
1.3.1.5 Sugar, Khandsari & Gur	2.089	182.7	185.0	169.1	168.8	164.3
1.3.1.6 Edible Oils	3.043	145.0	145.1	144.3	146.3	149.2
1.3.1.7 Oil Cakes	0.494	227.0	225.9	225.5	240.5	252.9
1.3.1.8 Tea & Coffee Proccessing	0.711	189.7	199.7	179.6	182.4	196.7
1.3.1.9 Manufacture of Salt	0.048	197.3	198.9	209.7	209.7	209.7
1.3.1.10 Other Food Products	0.879	194.1	191.8	200.4	203.1	203.7
1.3.2 Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	**1.762**	**200.8**	**198.1**	**203.2**	**203.0**	**206.7**
1.3.2.1 Wine Industries	0.385	137.0	137.1	136.6	136.1	136.7
1.3.2.2 Malt Liquor	0.153	177.5	174.9	179.4	180.2	182.5
1.3.2.3 Soft Drinks & Carbonated Water	0.241	162.6	159.2	168.6	167.9	168.3
1.3.2.4 Manufacture of Bidi, Cigarettes, Tobacco & Zarda	0.983	238.7	235.1	241.5	241.4	247.3
1.3.3 Textiles	**7.326**	**142.6**	**144.1**	**140.4**	**140.1**	**140.9**
1.3.3.1 Cotton Textiles	2.605	162.6	167.2	157.6	156.8	157.3
1.3.3.1.1 Cotton Yarn	1.377	179.2	188.4	167.8	168.1	168.2
1.3.3.1.2 Cotton Fabric	1.228	144.0	143.4	146.1	144.1	145.1
1.3.3.2 Man-Made Textiles	2.206	135.3	135.3	132.4	131.1	134.4
1.3.3.2.1 Man-Made Fibre	1.672	134.5	134.7	132.3	130.4	134.4
1.3.3.2.2 Man-Made Fabric	0.533	138.0	137.0	132.7	133.1	134.3
1.3.3.3 Woollen Textiles	0.294	159.5	158.5	160.2	161.0	160.9
1.3.3.4 Jute, Hemp & Mesta Textiles	0.261	192.9	189.8	200.3	201.7	201.2
1.3.3.5 Other Misc. Textiles	1.960	115.0	115.0	115.6	116.7	115.4
1.3.4 Wood & Wood Products	**0.587**	**187.8**	**186.9**	**192.2**	**192.9**	**196.3**
1.3.4.1 Timber/Wooden Planks	0.181	156.9	156.3	159.6	162.0	162.5
1.3.4.2 Processed Wood	0.128	191.1	190.5	192.5	192.5	192.5
1.3.4.3 Plywood & Fibre Board	0.241	214.9	213.5	222.7	222.7	231.1
1.3.4.4 Others	0.038	152.6	152.2	152.5	152.3	150.0

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Concld.)

(Base: 2004-05 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2014-15	2014	2015		
			Jun.	Apr.	May (P)	Jun. (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.3.5 Paper & Paper Products	**2.034**	**150.7**	**149.5**	**153.5**	**152.8**	**152.9**
1.3.5.1 Paper & Pulp	1.019	149.8	148.5	152.7	151.2	151.1
1.3.5.2 Manufacture of boards	0.550	133.8	133.0	133.9	134.1	134.4
1.3.5.3 Printing & Publishing	0.465	172.4	171.0	178.4	178.4	178.6
1.3.6 Leather & Leather Products	**0.835**	**145.0**	**145.8**	**142.8**	**143.5**	**145.3**
1.3.6.1 Leathers	0.223	116.0	116.2	117.7	113.7	118.7
1.3.6.2 Leather Footwear	0.409	161.9	164.1	157.4	161.0	161.8
1.3.6.3 Other Leather Products	0.203	143.1	141.4	140.9	141.1	141.4
1.3.7 Rubber & Plastic Products	**2.987**	**149.9**	**150.1**	**148.5**	**148.8**	**149.4**
1.3.7.1 Tyres & Tubes	0.541	177.3	176.2	175.8	177.4	177.2
1.3.7.1.1 Tyres	0.488	177.5	176.2	176.5	178.3	177.9
1.3.7.1.2 Tubes	0.053	175.7	176.5	170.1	169.6	170.6
1.3.7.2 Plastic Products	1.861	140.2	140.9	138.3	138.3	139.2
1.3.7.3 Rubber Products	0.584	155.3	155.1	155.6	155.6	156.2
1.3.8 Chemicals & Chemical Products	**12.018**	**152.8**	**153.3**	**151.1**	**150.9**	**151.4**
1.3.8.1 Basic Inorganic Chemicals	1.187	156.1	155.8	156.0	155.1	155.9
1.3.8.2 Basic Organic Chemicals	1.952	150.9	154.1	144.3	143.1	142.5
1.3.8.3 Fertilisers & Pesticides	3.145	152.0	151.3	153.0	153.5	154.0
1.3.8.3.1 Fertilisers	2.661	154.9	154.2	156.1	156.6	157.3
1.3.8.3.2 Pesticides	0.483	135.7	135.2	135.9	136.4	135.8
1.3.8.4 Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers	0.529	149.9	149.4	153.3	152.4	151.2
1.3.8.5 Dyestuffs & Indigo	0.563	144.8	143.1	141.2	141.5	141.6
1.3.8.6 Drugs & Medicines	0.456	129.3	128.8	130.2	129.9	129.9
1.3.8.7 Perfumes, Cosmetics, Toiletries etc.	1.130	160.7	160.8	163.1	162.4	163.3
1.3.8.8 Turpentine, Plastic Chemicals	0.586	156.4	155.6	154.2	154.1	154.4
1.3.8.9 Polymers including Synthetic Rubber	0.970	152.3	152.8	146.8	147.6	147.6
1.3.8.10 Petrochemical Intermediates	0.869	162.0	167.4	154.0	153.6	157.9
1.3.8.11 Matches, Explosives & other Chemicals	0.629	153.5	152.3	154.3	154.9	155.3
1.3.9 Non-Metallic Mineral Products	**2.556**	**172.9**	**169.0**	**178.3**	**176.9**	**175.8**
1.3.9.1 Structural Clay Products	0.658	192.4	186.8	197.8	198.8	195.6
1.3.9.2 Glass, Earthenware, Chinaware & their Products	0.256	135.5	133.0	140.0	140.1	140.4
1.3.9.3 Cement & Lime	1.386	169.6	165.5	175.2	172.8	172.0
1.3.9.4 Cement, Slate & Graphite Products	0.256	177.7	177.7	183.1	179.5	180.5
1.3.10 Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	**10.748**	**165.6**	**166.9**	**161.4**	**161.8**	**158.7**
1.3.10.1 Ferrous Metals	8.064	155.6	157.6	150.1	150.0	146.8
1.3.10.1.1 Iron & Semis	1.563	156.7	161.3	150.0	148.2	145.8
1.3.10.1.2 Steel: Long	1.630	164.7	166.8	158.7	156.8	154.4
1.3.10.1.3 Steel: Flat	2.611	150.8	152.8	142.8	142.2	138.4
1.3.10.1.4 Steel: Pipes & Tubes	0.314	133.4	132.3	133.6	133.2	132.5
1.3.10.1.5 Stainless Steel & alloys	0.938	167.3	167.9	164.5	170.9	163.6
1.3.10.1.6 Castings & Forgings	0.871	145.6	145.3	145.8	147.2	145.6
1.3.10.1.7 Ferro alloys	0.137	158.9	160.2	153.5	152.9	150.3
1.3.10.2 Non-Ferrous Metals	1.004	168.6	167.3	166.9	171.1	165.8
1.3.10.2.1 Aluminium	0.489	144.9	141.8	143.2	143.1	139.8
1.3.10.2.2 Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.515	191.1	191.6	189.4	197.7	190.6
1.3.10.3 Metal Products	1.680	211.6	211.6	212.1	212.6	211.8
1.3.11 Machinery & Machine Tools	**8.931**	**134.6**	**134.5**	**134.8**	**134.9**	**135.0**
1.3.11.1 Agricultural Machinery & Implements	0.139	148.7	148.5	149.4	149.5	149.6
1.3.11.2 Industrial Machinery	1.838	152.3	152.8	153.2	153.1	153.3
1.3.11.3 Construction Machinery	0.045	141.1	141.4	141.5	141.5	141.5
1.3.11.4 Machine Tools	0.367	165.0	163.6	165.5	165.7	165.8
1.3.11.5 Air Conditioner & Refrigerators	0.429	120.6	120.3	120.1	120.6	120.7
1.3.11.6 Non-Electrical Machinery	1.026	126.9	126.8	127.6	127.7	127.6
1.3.11.7 Electrical Machinery, Equipment & Batteries	2.343	138.6	138.6	137.9	138.1	137.9
1.3.11.8 Electrical Accessories, Wires, Cables etc.	1.063	156.0	155.0	157.1	157.3	157.7
1.3.11.9 Electrical Apparatus & Appliances	0.337	119.8	118.2	121.6	121.9	121.7
1.3.11.10 Electronics Items	0.961	89.6	90.1	88.9	89.0	89.3
1.3.11.11 IT Hardware	0.267	91.5	91.5	91.7	91.7	91.7
1.3.11.12 Communication Equipments	0.118	98.7	99.2	98.5	98.5	98.5
1.3.12 Transport, Equipment & Parts	**5.213**	**136.2**	**136.1**	**137.5**	**137.6**	**137.7**
1.3.12.1 Automotives	4.231	135.3	135.3	136.4	136.5	136.6
1.3.12.2 Auto Parts	0.804	138.1	137.1	140.2	140.2	140.4
1.3.12.3 Other Transport Equipments	0.178	150.1	149.6	150.2	151.1	151.6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

No. 22: Index of Industrial Production (Base:2004-05=100)

Industry	Weight	2013-14	2014-15	April-May		May	
				2014-15	2015-16	2014	2015
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Index	**100.00**	**172.0**	**176.9**	**174.0**	**179.3**	**175.3**	**180.0**
1 Sectoral Classification							
1.1 Mining and Quarrying	14.16	124.7	126.5	124.0	125.8	125.3	128.8
1.2 Manufacturing	75.53	181.9	186.1	182.5	188.3	183.5	187.5
1.3 Electricity	10.32	164.7	178.6	181.0	186.1	183.9	195.0
2 Use-Based Classification							
2.1 Basic Goods	45.68	156.9	167.8	165.1	172.7	167.1	177.8
2.2 Capital Goods	8.83	242.6	257.9	231.5	241.6	228.0	232.2
2.3 Intermediate Goods	15.69	151.3	153.8	152.6	155.5	155.5	157.4
2.4 Consumer Goods	29.81	185.3	179.0	182.1	183.4	182.7	179.7
2.4.1 Consumer Durables	8.46	264.2	231.0	259.1	255.6	262.7	252.5
2.4.2 Consumer Non-Durables	21.35	154.0	158.3	151.6	154.8	151.0	150.9

Source : Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Government Accounts and Treasury Bills

No. 23: Union Government Accounts at a Glance

(Amount in ₹ Billion)

Item	Financial Year	April–June			
	2015-16 (Budget Estimates)	2014-15 (Actuals)	2015-16 (Actuals)	Percentage to Budget Estimates	
				2014-15	2015-16
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Revenue Receipts	11,415.8	1,144.3	1,412.0	9.6	12.4
1.1 Tax Revenue (Net)	9,198.4	990.9	1,016.9	10.1	11.1
1.2 Non-Tax Revenue	2,217.3	153.4	395.2	7.2	17.8
2 Capital Receipts	6,359.0	2,991.8	2,897.9	49.4	45.6
2.1 Recovery of Loans	107.5	12.1	13.9	11.5	12.9
2.2 Other Receipts	695.0	1.1	17.1	0.2	2.5
2.3 Borrowings and Other Liabilities	5,556.5	2,978.6	2,867.0	56.1	51.6
3 Total Receipts (1+2)	**17,774.8**	**4,136.0**	**4,309.9**	**23.0**	**24.2**
4 Non-Plan Expenditure	13,122.0	3,018.0	3,160.3	24.7	24.1
4.1 On Revenue Account	12,060.3	2,745.3	2,884.7	24.6	23.9
4.1.1 Interest Payments	4,561.5	906.9	954.9	21.2	20.9
4.2 On Capital Account	1,061.7	272.7	275.6	25.9	26.0
5 Plan Expenditure	4,652.8	1,118.1	1,149.6	19.4	24.7
5.1 On Revenue Account	3,300.2	892.6	839.1	19.7	25.4
5.2 On Capital Account	1,352.6	225.5	310.5	18.6	23.0
6 Total Expenditure (4+5)	**17,774.8**	**4,136.0**	**4,309.9**	**23.0**	**24.2**
7 Revenue Expenditure (4.1+5.1)	15,360.5	3,637.9	3,723.8	23.2	24.2
8 Capital Expenditure (4.2+5.2)	2,414.3	498.2	586.1	22.0	24.3
9 Revenue Deficit (7-1)	**3,944.7**	**2,493.6**	**2,311.8**	**65.9**	**58.6**
10 Fiscal Deficit {6-(1+2.1+2.2)}	**5,556.5**	**2,978.6**	**2,867.0**	**56.1**	**51.6**
11 Gross Primary Deficit [10-4.1.1]	**995.0**	**2,071.7**	**1,912.0**	**198.9**	**192.2**

Source: Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

No. 24: Treasury Bills – Ownership Pattern

(₹ Billion)

Item	2014-15	2014	2015					
		Jun. 27	May 22	May 29	Jun. 5	Jun. 12	Jun. 19	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 14-day								
1.1 Banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2 Primary Dealers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.3 State Governments	838.1	870.7	761.2	782.7	732.9	673.7	654.3	739.8
1.4 Others	14.7	4.5	8.5	7.7	10.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
2 91-day								
2.1 Banks	446.9	389.9	416.7	437.3	456.3	425.4	419.6	436.0
2.2 Primary Dealers	284.1	350.3	386.3	376.1	362.1	367.8	321.4	306.2
2.3 State Governments	368.3	499.8	557.3	525.3	595.3	640.3	670.3	690.3
2.4 Others	264.9	454.8	279.5	318.2	322.7	362.7	432.6	443.1
3 182-day								
3.1 Banks	231.5	191.9	269.3	270.0	307.4	295.6	337.1	323.5
3.2 Primary Dealers	408.9	280.9	368.9	345.8	324.7	270.8	283.8	289.7
3.3 State Governments	13.9	74.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
3.4 Others	113.9	216.0	122.7	145.1	129.0	194.7	153.0	160.7
4 364-day								
4.1 Banks	330.8	395.8	348.7	362.9	371.1	383.0	393.4	413.8
4.2 Primary Dealers	657.3	562.5	605.0	591.3	620.6	596.8	732.3	676.1
4.3 State Governments	12.0	12.7	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	19.6
4.4 Others	483.4	430.1	466.0	465.5	428.1	439.9	346.4	416.2
5 Total	4,468.7	4,734.0	4,609.4	4,647.1	4,679.6	4,678.1	4,771.7	4,930.6

No. 25: Auctions of Treasury Bills

(Amount in ₹ Billion)

Date of Auction	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Total Issue (6+7)	Cut-off Price	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)
		Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value				
			Competitive	Non-Competitive		Competitive	Non-Competitive			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
91-day Treasury Bills										
2015-16										
May 27	90	80	395.98	50.90	58	90.00	50.90	140.90	98.08	7.8519
Jun. 3	90	93	430.19	95.00	40	90.00	95.00	185.00	98.12	7.6851
Jun. 10	90	86	331.67	85.00	49	90.00	85.00	175.00	98.12	7.6851
Jun. 17	90	93	627.11	65.00	62	90.00	65.00	155.00	98.12	7.6851
Jun. 24	90	86	429.80	63.25	72	90.00	63.25	153.25	98.12	7.6851
182-day Treasury Bills										
2015-16										
May 20	60	69	249.10	0.02	29	60.00	0.02	60.02	96.21	7.9002
Jun. 3	60	59	158.69	0.14	34	60.00	0.14	60.14	96.28	7.7487
Jun. 17	60	65	189.36	0.04	37	60.00	0.04	60.04	96.28	7.7487
364-day Treasury Bills										
2015-16										
Apr. 29	60	70	178.72	0.13	31	60.00	0.13	60.13	92.69	7.9082
May 27	60	92	281.51	–	12	60.00	–	60.00	92.76	7.8265
Jun. 10	60	67	152.77	–	33	60.00	–	60.00	92.81	7.7683
Jun. 24	60	87	236.70	19.59	27	60.00	19.59	79.59	92.85	7.7217

Financial Markets

No. 26: Daily Call Money Rates

(Per cent per annum)

As on 05 Aug,2015		Range of Rates	Weighted Average Rates
		Borrowings/ Lendings	Borrowings/ Lendings
		1	2
June	1, 2015	6.10-7.80	7.40
June	2, 2015	4.00-7.60	7.23
June	3, 2015	5.50-7.30	6.99
June	4, 2015	5.70-7.30	7.08
June	5, 2015	4.50-8.25	7.26
June	6, 2015	4.00-8.50	7.64
June	8, 2015	5.70-8.20	7.35
June	9, 2015	5.70-7.50	7.12
June	10, 2015	5.75-7.50	7.01
June	11, 2015	5.75-7.40	7.17
June	12, 2015	4.00-7.40	7.14
June	13, 2015	4.00-7.25	5.44
June	15, 2015	5.75-7.30	7.08
June	16, 2015	5.80-7.55	6.96
June	17, 2015	5.75-7.35	6.98
June	18, 2015	5.80-7.25	7.03
June	19, 2015	4.00-7.35	7.09
June	20, 2015	4.00-7.00	5.72
June	22, 2015	5.85-7.30	7.13
June	23, 2015	5.70-7.35	7.06
June	24, 2015	5.70-7.25	7.05
June	25, 2015	5.70-7.35	7.08
June	26, 2015	5.00-7.25	7.10
June	27, 2015	4.00-7.00	5.45
June	29, 2015	4.50-7.35	7.04
June	30, 2015	5.70-7.35	7.06
July	1, 2015	5.70-7.40	7.08
July	2, 2015	5.70-8.20	7.07
July	3, 2015	4.00-7.25	6.99
July	4, 2015	4.00-7.00	5.79
July	6, 2015	5.60-7.30	7.00
July	7, 2015	5.60-7.25	7.03
July	8, 2015	5.70-7.25	7.06
July	9, 2015	5.50-7.30	6.91
July	10, 2015	5.00-7.25	7.08
July	11, 2015	4.00-7.10	5.79
July	13, 2015	5.50-7.25	7.05
July	14, 2015	5.50-7.26	7.07
July	15, 2015	5.65-7.25	7.07

No. 27: Certificates of Deposit

Item	2014	2015			
	Jun. 27	May 15	May 29	Jun. 12	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	3,375.9	2,685.4	2,556.7	2,340.4	2,306.6
1.1 Issued during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	448.8	106.6	226.7	347.7	342.0
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	8.48-9.29	8.16-8.50	7.91-8.50	7.74-8.29	7.68-8.50

No. 28: Commercial Paper

Item	2014	2015			
	Jun. 30	May 15	May 31	Jun. 15	Jun. 30
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	1,705.7	2,905.1	2,986.7	3,126.9	2,706.1
1.1 Reported during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	504.6	540.5	683.9	712.6	593.4
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	8.29-14.02	8.00-11.91	7.79-12.11	7.07-13.06	7.39-11.56

No. 29: Average Daily Turnover in Select Financial Markets

(₹ Billion)

Item	2014-15	2014	2015					
		Jun. 27	May 22	May 29	Jun. 5	Jun. 12	Jun. 19	Jun. 26
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Call Money	190.3	243.0	179.9	179.9	177.2	174.8	145.4	165.1
2 Notice Money	65.4	62.7	49.6	54.5	38.8	59.9	34.5	54.7
3 Term Money	4.1	2.0	4.5	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	2.7
4 CBLO	1,168.3	1,157.6	1,102.6	1,120.6	1,259.4	1,371.3	1,561.9	1,289.2
5 Market Repo	1,097.6	1,087.7	932.1	1,155.6	1,164.0	1,379.8	1,061.0	1,223.0
6 Repo in Corporate Bond	0.3	0.1	–	0.8	–	–	–	–
7 Forex (US $ million)	56,541	51,973	50,901	54,921	57,607	53,910	51,002	54,544
8 Govt. of India Dated Securities	772.4	663.7	1,001.8	716.6	900.5	625.7	812.9	930.8
9 State Govt. Securities	15.8	9.0	17.8	14.2	12.6	19.9	31.2	34.2
10 Treasury Bills								
10.1 91-Day	35	36.3	22.0	37.0	34.6	35.9	53.9	38.1
10.2 182-Day	12.1	11.9	16.6	10.0	25.6	23.4	15.2	11.3
10.3 364-Day	21.4	24.5	10.7	12.8	30.6	43.0	16.3	29.3
10.4 Cash Management Bills	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Total Govt. Securities (8+9+10)	857.4	745.5	1,069.0	790.6	1,003.9	747.8	929.5	1,043.6
11.1 RBI	–	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.7	–	1.6

No. 30: New Capital Issues By Non-Government Public Limited Companies

(Amount in ₹ Billion)

Security & Type of Issue	2014-15		2014-15 (Apr.-Jun.)		2015-16 (Apr.-Jun.) *		Jun. 2014		Jun. 2015 *	
	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Equity Shares	**63**	**93.1**	**12**	**9.7**	**16**	**98.2**	**3**	**0.2**	**9**	**4.4**
1A Premium	53	76.8	10	8.6	14	96.5	3	0.2	7	4.1
1.1 Prospectus	46	30.4	7	2.4	14	23.2	3	0.2	9	4.4
1.1.1 Premium	40	28.0	6	2.1	12	21.9	3	0.2	7	4.1
1.2 Rights	17	62.8	5	7.3	2	75.0	–	–	–	–
1.2.1 Premium	13	48.8	4	6.5	2	74.6	–	–	–	–
2 Preference Shares	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2.1 Prospectus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Debentures	**23**	**77.4**	**6**	**13.4**	**1**	**4.1**	**1**	**4.0**	**–**	**–**
3.1 Convertible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.1 Prospectus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Non-Convertible	23	77.4	6	13.4	1	4.1	1	4.0	–	–
3.2.1 Prospectus	23	77.4	6	13.4	1	4.1	1	4.0	–	–
3.2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Bonds	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
4.1 Prospectus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Total (1+2+3+4)	**86**	**170.6**	**18**	**23.1**	**17**	**102.3**	**4**	**4.2**	**9**	**4.4**
5.1 Prospectus	69	107.8	13	15.9	15	27.3	4	4.2	9	4.4
5.2 Rights	17	62.8	5	7.3	2	75.0	–	–	–	–

* : Data is Provisional

Source: Based on prospectus/advertisements issued by companies, replies to Reserve Bank's questionnaire and information received from SEBI, stock exchanges, press reports, etc.

External Sector

No. 31: Foreign Trade

Item	Unit	2014-15	2014	2015				
			Jun.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Exports	₹ Billion	18,970.3	1,581.7	1,356.5	1,491.6	1,386.3	1,420.4	1,423.4
	US $ Million	310,533.9	26,479.7	21,866.6	23,884.5	22,091.7	22,263.2	22,289.4
1.1 Oil	₹ Billion	3,476.1	366.5	157.1	159.9	177.5	156.6	184.3
	US $ Million	57,042.3	6,135.9	2,531.9	2,560.3	2,829.0	2,454.5	2,885.5
1.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	15,494.2	1,215.1	1,199.5	1,331.7	1,208.8	1,263.8	1,239.1
	US $ Million	253,491.6	20,343.8	19,334.7	21,324.1	19,262.7	19,808.7	19,403.9
2 Imports	₹ Billion	27,340.5	2,284.3	1,754.2	2,229.7	2,069.2	2,085.6	2,114.8
	US $ Million	447,548.3	38,243.0	28,276.8	35,703.9	32,973.3	32,690.1	33,116.6
2.1 Oil	₹ Billion	8,428.7	797.0	378.7	463.2	467.5	544.8	554.1
	US $ Million	138,324.7	13,342.8	6,104.8	7,417.2	7,449.9	8,538.9	8,676.4
2.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	18,911.8	1,487.3	1,375.5	1,766.5	1,601.7	1,540.9	1,560.8
	US $ Million	309,223.6	24,900.2	22,171.9	28,286.7	25,523.4	24,151.2	24,440.2
3 Trade Balance	₹ Billion	–8,370.2	–702.6	–397.7	–738.1	–682.9	–665.2	–691.4
	US $ Million	–137,014.5	–11,763.2	–6,410.2	–11,819.5	–10,881.7	–10,427.0	–10,827.1
3.1 Oil	₹ Billion	–4,952.6	–430.5	–221.7	–303.3	–290.0	–388.2	–369.8
	US $ Million	–81,282.5	–7,206.9	–3,572.9	–4,856.9	–4,621.0	–6,084.4	–5,790.8
3.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	–3,417.6	–272.2	–176.0	–434.8	–392.9	–277.1	–321.6
	US $ Million	–55,732.0	–4,556.4	–2,837.3	–6,962.6	–6,260.7	–4,342.5	–5,036.3

Source: DGCI&S and Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

No. 32: Foreign Exchange Reserves

Item	Unit	2014	2015					
		Jul. 25	Jun. 19	Jun. 26	Jul. 3	Jul. 10	Jul. 17	Jul. 24
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Total Reseves	**₹ Billion**	**19,353**	**22,645**	**22,563**	**22,454**	**22,439**	**22,408**	**22,552**
	US $ Million	**320,564**	**355,459**	**355,222**	**354,518**	**354,361**	**353,326**	**353,648**
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	₹ Billion	17,744	21,067	20,988	20,899	20,882	20,854	20,995
	US $ Million	293,784	330,717	330,501	330,091	329,913	328,931	329,245
1.2 Gold	₹ Billion	1,240	1,233	1,233	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216
	US $ Million	20,635	19,340	19,340	19,074	19,074	19,074	19,074
1.3 SDRs	SDRs Million	2,888	2,889	2,889	2,889	2,889	2,889	2,889
	₹ Billion	267	260	258	256	257	255	257
	US $ Million	4,438	4,080	4,064	4,043	4,058	4,018	4,024
1.4 Reserve Tranche Position in IMF	₹ Billion	103	84	84	83	83	83	83
	US $ Million	1,707	1,322	1,317	1,310	1,315	1,303	1,304

No. 33: NRI Deposits

(US$ Million)

Scheme	Outstanding				Flows	
	2014-15	2014	2015		2014-15	2015-16
		Jun.	May	Jun.	Apr.-Jun.	Apr.-Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 NRI Deposits	**115,163**	**106,251**	**118,469**	**119,836**	**2,409**	**5,830**
1.1 FCNR(B)	42,824	42,590	44,149	44,196	767	1,372
1.2 NR(E)RA	62,746	54,676	64,775	65,964	1,771	4,224
1.3 NRO	9,593	8,985	9,546	9,676	–129	234

No. 34: Foreign Investment Inflows

(US$ Million)

Item	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16	2014	2015	
		Apr.-Jun.	Apr.-Jun.	Jun.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1 Net Foreign Direct Investment (1.1.1–1.1.2)	**32,628**	**7,880**	**8,800**	**2,095**	**3,751**	**1,749**
1.1.1 Direct Investment to India (1.1.1.1–1. 1.1.2)	**34,427**	**8,029**	**9,620**	**2,191**	**4,060**	**1,798**
1.1.1.1 Gross Inflows/Gross Investments	**44,291**	**9,986**	**12,362**	**2,843**	**4,796**	**2,929**
1.1.1.1.1 Equity	31,885	7,458	9,731	2,001	3,924	2,128
1.1.1.1.1.1 Government (SIA/FIPB)	2,219	616	750	459	503	169
1.1.1.1.1.2 RBI	22,530	3,942	8,008	1,202	3,179	1,604
1.1.1.1.1.3 Acquisition of shares	6,185	2,677	750	266	168	280
1.1.1.1.1.4 Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	952	223	223	74	74	74
1.1.1.1.2 Reinvested earnings	8,983	2,059	2,059	686	686	686
1.1.1.1.3 Other capital	3,423	468	572	156	186	115
1.1.1.2 Repatriation/Disinvestment	**9,864**	**1,957**	**2,742**	**652**	**736**	**1,131**
1.1.1.2.1 Equity	9,612	1,904	2,680	635	709	1,103
1.1.1.2.2 Other capital	252	53	62	18	28	28
1.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment by India (1.1.2.1+1.1.2.2+1.1.2.3–1.1.2.4)	**1,799**	**149**	**821**	**96**	**309**	**49**
1.1.2.1 Equity capital	4,075	714	1,127	286	393	444
1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	1,092	276	276	92	92	92
1.1.2.3 Other Capital	3,280	721	734	239	202	204
1.1.2.4 Repatriation/Disinvestment	6,649	1,562	1,316	521	377	690
1.2 Net Portfolio Investment (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3–1.2.4)	**40,934**	**12,440**	**53**	**4,816**	**–2,644**	**–1,712**
1.2.1 GDRs/ADRs	–	–	1,544	–	–	273
1.2.2 FIIs	40,923	12,465	–1,642	4,824	–2,804	–1,967
1.2.3 Offshore funds and others	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.4 Portfolio investment by India	–11	25	–152	8	–160	18
1 Foreign Investment Inflows	**73,562**	**20,320**	**8,853**	**6,911**	**1,107**	**37**

No. 35: Outward Remittances under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) for Resident Individuals

(US$ Million)

Item	2014-15	2014	2015		
		May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Outward Remittances under the LRS	**1,325.8**	**114.0**	**173.0**	**141.9**	**106.0**
1.1 Deposit	51.4	2.5	16.2	8.6	5.1
1.2 Purchase of immovable property	45.5	0.6	12.1	9.8	6.5
1.3 Investment in equity/debt	195.5	16.5	31.7	27.6	18.3
1.4 Gift	403.5	35.8	56.1	53.1	35.5
1.5 Donations	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
1.6 Travel	11.0	1.6	1.8	0.7	1.0
1.7 Maintenance of close relatives	174.4	25.6	20.4	17.0	14.3
1.8 Medical Treatment	7.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
1.9 Studies Abroad	277.1	20.4	15.8	10.1	12.5
1.10 Others	157.1	9.8	18.5	14.2	11.8

No. 36: Indices of Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) and Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) of the Indian Rupee

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2014	2015	
			July	June	July
	1	2	3	4	5
36-Currency Export and Trade Based Weights (Base: 2004-05=100)					
1 Trade-Based Weights					
1.1 NEER	72.32	74.08	73.43	74.68	75.63
1.2 REER	103.27	108.93	108.31	110.53	111.95
2 Export-Based Weights					
2.1 NEER	73.56	75.21	74.50	75.85	76.75
2.2 REER	105.48	111.24	110.54	112.90	114.25
6-Currency Trade Based Weights					
1 Base: 2004-05 (April-March) =100					
1.1 NEER	67.75	68.63	67.83	68.89	69.51
1.2 REER	112.77	120.02	117.98	123.74	124.87
2 Base: 2013-14 (April-March) =100					
2.1 NEER	100.00	101.30	100.12	101.68	102.60
2.2 REER	100.00	106.43	104.62	109.73	110.73

No. 37: External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)

(Amount in US$ Million)

Item	2014-15	2014	2015	
		Jun.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4
1 Automatic Route				
1.1 Number	733	55	51	54
1.2 Amount	19,215	1,303	2,305	807
2 Approval Route				
2.1 Number	88	14	2	8
2.2 Amount	9,170	584	90	2,353
3 Total (1+2)				
3.1 Number	821	69	53	62
3.2 Amount	28,385	1,887	2,395	3,160
4 Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	6.49	4.86	6.47	8.75
5 Interest Rate (per cent)				
5.1 Weighted Average Margin over 6-month LIBOR or reference rate for Floating Rate Loans	2.12	2.19	1.44	1.59
5.2 Interest rate range for Fixed Rate Loans	0.00-13.50	0.00-10.50	0.00-10.00	0.00-5.00

No. 38: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(US $ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2014 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2015 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**271,294**	**264,188**	**7,106**	**281,577**	**251,428**	**30,149**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**144,473**	**145,813**	**–1,340**	**131,383**	**132,908**	**–1,525**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**83,660**	**114,328**	**–30,668**	**70,768**	**102,493**	**–31,725**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**60,812**	**31,485**	**29,328**	**60,615**	**30,415**	**30,200**
1.2.1 Services	40,645	21,040	19,605	39,841	20,436	19,406
1.2.1.1 Travel	5,014	2,959	2,056	5,648	3,669	1,979
1.2.1.2 Transportation	4,977	4,215	763	3,827	4,011	–184
1.2.1.3 Insurance	582	278	304	498	239	258
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	154	234	–81	115	237	–122
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	29,918	13,354	16,564	29,753	12,279	17,475
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	18,492	787	17,706	19,238	613	18,625
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	6,853	6,721	132	7,072	7,490	–419
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	1,367	1,113	254	1,383	577	805
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	684	215	469	518	184	334
1.2.2 Transfers	17,410	1,258	16,152	17,543	1,150	16,393
1.2.2.1 Official	200	247	–47	44	260	–216
1.2.2.2 Private	17,209	1,010	16,199	17,500	891	16,609
1.2.3 Income	2,757	9,187	–6,430	3,231	8,829	–5,599
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	1,839	8,353	–6,514	2,311	8,136	–5,825
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	918	835	84	919	693	226
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**126,821**	**117,626**	**9,195**	**149,231**	**118,521**	**30,711**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	**66,501**	**56,333**	**10,168**	**83,170**	**61,102**	**22,067**
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	12,384	11,475	910	15,699	6,083	9,616
2.1.1.1 In India	10,945	1,164	9,781	13,982	3,646	10,336
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	8,008	1,083	6,925	10,152	3,574	6,578
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	2,457	–	2,457	2,457	–	2,457
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	480	80	400	1,373	72	1,301
2.1.1.2 Abroad	1,440	10,311	–8,872	1,717	2,437	–720
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	1,440	9,312	–7,872	1,717	1,268	449
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	–	297	–297	–	260	–260
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	–	703	–703	–	910	–910
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	54,116	44,858	9,258	67,471	55,019	12,452
2.1.2.1 In India	54,005	44,484	9,521	67,272	54,837	12,436
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	54,005	44,484	9,521	67,272	54,837	12,436
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	37,244	33,980	3,264	53,992	48,344	5,648
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	16,761	10,504	6,257	13,280	6,493	6,788
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.2.2 Abroad	111	374	–263	198	182	16
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**32,481**	**30,902**	**1,579**	**34,747**	**30,424**	**4,323**
2.2.1 External Assistance	1,781	839	942	1,802	1,036	766
2.2.1.1 By India	11	61	–50	15	97	–82
2.2.1.2 To India	1,770	778	992	1,787	939	848
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	11,153	6,043	5,111	7,324	5,559	1,765
2.2.2.1 By India	526	323	203	388	51	337
2.2.2.2 To India	10,627	5,719	4,908	6,936	5,508	1,428
2.2.3 Short Term to India	19,547	24,021	–4,474	25,621	23,829	1,792
2.2.3.1 Suppliers' Credit > 180 days & Buyers' Credit	19,547	23,674	–4,127	25,621	23,219	2,402
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	–	347	–347	–	610	–610
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**19,846**	**21,643**	**–1,796**	**22,999**	**21,340**	**1,659**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	19,681	21,643	–1,962	21,810	21,340	470
2.3.1.1 Assets	2,838	5,246	–2,409	146	6,752	–6,606
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	16,843	16,396	447	21,665	14,588	7,077
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	16,386	12,641	3,745	16,866	12,866	4,000
2.3.2 Others	165	–	165	1,189	–	1,189
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	–	24	–24	–	23	–23
2.5 Other Capital	7,993	8,723	–730	8,315	5,631	2,684
3 Errors & Omissions	–	**749**	**–749**	**963**	**–**	**963**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	–	**7,106**	**–7,106**	–	**30,149**	**–30,149**
4.1 I.M.F.	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	–	7,106	–7,106	–	30,149	–30,149

No. 39: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jan-Mar 2014 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2015 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**16,761**	**16,322**	**439**	**17,525**	**15,648**	**1,876**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**8,926**	**9,009**	**–83**	**8,177**	**8,272**	**–95**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**5,169**	**7,063**	**–1,895**	**4,404**	**6,379**	**–1,974**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**3,757**	**1,945**	**1,812**	**3,773**	**1,893**	**1,880**
1.2.1 Services	2,511	1,300	1,211	2,480	1,272	1,208
1.2.1.1 Travel	310	183	127	352	228	123
1.2.1.2 Transportation	308	260	47	238	250	–11
1.2.1.3 Insurance	36	17	19	31	15	16
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	10	14	–5	7	15	–8
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	1,848	825	1,023	1,852	764	1,088
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	1,142	49	1,094	1,197	38	1,159
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	423	415	8	440	466	–26
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	84	69	16	86	36	50
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	42	13	29	32	11	21
1.2.2 Transfers	1,076	78	998	1,092	72	1,020
1.2.2.1 Official	12	15	–3	3	16	–13
1.2.2.2 Private	1,063	62	1,001	1,089	55	1,034
1.2.3 Income	170	568	–397	201	550	–348
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	114	516	–402	144	506	–363
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	57	52	5	57	43	14
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**7,835**	**7,267**	**568**	**9,288**	**7,376**	**1,911**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	4,109	3,480	628	5,176	3,803	1,373
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	765	709	56	977	379	598
2.1.1.1 In India	676	72	604	870	227	643
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	495	67	428	632	222	409
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	152	–	152	153	–	153
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	30	5	25	85	4	81
2.1.1.2 Abroad	89	637	–548	107	152	–45
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	89	575	–486	107	79	28
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	–	18	–18	–	16	–16
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	–	43	–43	–	57	–57
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	3,343	2,771	572	4,199	3,424	775
2.1.2.1 In India	3,336	2,748	588	4,187	3,413	774
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	3,336	2,748	588	4,187	3,413	774
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	2,301	2,099	202	3,360	3,009	352
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	1,036	649	387	827	404	422
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.2.2 Abroad	7	23	–16	12	11	1
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**2,007**	**1,909**	**98**	**2,163**	**1,894**	**269**
2.2.1 External Assistance	110	52	58	112	64	48
2.2.1.1 By India	1	4	–3	1	6	–5
2.2.1.2 To India	109	48	61	111	58	53
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	689	373	316	456	346	110
2.2.2.1 By India	33	20	13	24	3	21
2.2.2.2 To India	657	353	303	432	343	89
2.2.3 Short Term to India	1,208	1,484	–276	1,595	1,483	112
2.2.3.1 Suppliers' Credit > 180 days & Buyers' Credit	1,208	1,463	–255	1,595	1,445	149
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	–	21	–21	–	38	–38
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**1,226**	**1,337**	**–111**	**1,431**	**1,328**	**103**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	1,216	1,337	–121	1,357	1,328	29
2.3.1.1 Assets	175	324	–149	9	420	–411
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	1,041	1,013	28	1,348	908	440
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	1,012	781	231	1,050	801	249
2.3.2 Others	10	–	10	74	–	74
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	–	2	–2	–	1	–1
2.5 Other Capital	494	539	–45	518	350	167
3 Errors & Omissions	–	**46**	**–46**	**60**	–	**60**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	–	**439**	**–439**	–	**1,876**	**–1,876**
4.1 I.M.F.	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	–	439	–439	–	1,876	–1,876

No. 40: Standard Presentation of BoP in India as per BPM6

(US $ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2014 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2015 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**144,379**	**145,589**	**–1,210**	**131,368**	**132,653**	**–1,286**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**124,306**	**135,368**	**–11,063**	**110,609**	**122,928**	**–12,319**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**83,660**	**114,328**	**–30,668**	**70,768**	**102,493**	**–31,725**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	83,660	109,004	–25,344	70,768	93,955	–23,187
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	–	5,324	–5,324	–	8,538	–8,538
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**40,645**	**21,040**	**19,605**	**39,841**	**20,436**	**19,406**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	112	7	105	23	8	15
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	49	59	–10	37	68	–31
1.A.b.3 Transport	4,977	4,215	763	3,827	4,011	–184
1.A.b.4 Travel	5,014	2,959	2,056	5,648	3,669	1,979
1.A.b.5 Construction	420	296	124	420	315	105
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	582	278	304	498	239	258
1.A.b.7 Financial services	1,367	1,113	254	1,383	577	805
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	204	1,235	–1,030	74	1,206	–1,131
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	19,232	1,138	18,095	19,798	914	18,885
1.A.b.10 Other business services	6,853	6,721	132	7,072	7,490	–419
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	353	249	104	279	299	–20
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	154	234	–81	115	237	–122
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	1,328	2,536	–1,208	668	1,402	–734
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**2,757**	**9,187**	**–6,430**	**3,231**	**8,829**	**–5,599**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	918	835	84	919	693	226
1.B.2 Investment income	1,522	8,187	–6,665	1,761	7,784	–6,023
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	474	3,551	–3,077	735	3,055	–2,320
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	95	1,520	–1,425	28	1,635	–1,607
1.B.2.3 Other investment	129	3,115	–2,986	166	3,093	–2,927
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	824	2	823	832	1	831
1.B.3 Other primary income	317	166	151	550	352	198
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**17,316**	**1,033**	**16,283**	**17,528**	**896**	**16,632**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	17,209	1,010	16,199	17,500	891	16,609
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/ non-resident households)	16,464	930	15,534	16,963	804	16,159
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	746	80	666	536	86	450
1.C.2 General government	107	23	84	29	5	23
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**175**	**328**	**–153**	**98**	**310**	**–213**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	40	26	14	7	20	–13
2.2 Capital transfers	135	301	–167	91	290	–199
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**126,891**	**124,779**	**2,111**	**149,149**	**148,614**	**535**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**12,384**	**11,475**	**910**	**15,699**	**6,083**	**9,616**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	10,945	1,164	9,781	13,982	3,646	10,336
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	10,465	1,083	9,382	12,609	3,574	9,035
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	8,008	1,083	6,925	10,152	3,574	6,578
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	2,457	–	2,457	2,457	–	2,457
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	480	80	400	1,373	72	1,301
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	480	80	400	1,373	72	1,301
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	1,440	10,311	–8,872	1,717	2,437	–720
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	1,440	9,609	–8,169	1,717	1,527	190
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	1,440	9,312	–7,872	1,717	1,268	449
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	–	297	–297	–	260	–260
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	–	703	–703	–	910	–910
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	–	703	–703	–	910	–910
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**54,116**	**44,858**	**9,258**	**67,471**	**55,019**	**12,452**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	54,005	44,484	9,521	67,272	54,837	12,436
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	37,244	33,980	3,264	53,992	48,344	5,648
3.2.2 Debt securities	16,761	10,504	6,257	13,280	6,493	6,788
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	111	374	–263	198	182	16
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**4,811**	**1,460**	**3,351**	**2,220**	**4,642**	**–2,422**
3.4 Other investment	**55,578**	**59,879**	**–4,301**	**63,759**	**52,720**	**11,038**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	16,551	12,641	3,910	18,055	12,866	5,189
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	165	–	165	1,189	–	1,189
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	16,386	12,641	3,745	16,866	12,866	4,000
3.4.2.3 General government	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	16,230	15,883	346	14,071	15,069	–999
3.4.3.A Loans to India	15,692	15,499	193	13,668	14,921	–1,254
3.4.3.B Loans by India	537	384	153	403	148	255
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	165	47	118	54	54	–0
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	19,547	24,021	–4,474	25,621	23,829	1,792
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	3,086	7,287	–4,201	5,958	902	5,057
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5 Reserve assets	–	**7,106**	**–7,106**	–	**30,149**	**–30,149**
3.5.1 Monetary gold	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.2 Special drawing rights n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.4 Other reserve assets (Foreign Currency Assets)	–	7,106	–7,106	–	30,149	–30,149
4 Total assets/liabilities	**126,891**	**124,779**	**2,111**	**149,149**	**148,614**	**535**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	54,236	46,553	7,683	70,790	58,324	12,466
4.2 Debt instruments	69,568	63,832	5,736	72,400	59,239	13,161
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	3,086	14,394	–11,308	5,958	31,051	–25,093
5 Net errors and omissions	–	**749**	**–749**	**963**	–	**963**

No. 41: Standard Presentation of BoP in India as per BPM6

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jan-Mar 2014 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2015 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**8,920**	**8,995**	**–75**	**8,176**	**8,256**	**–80**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**7,680**	**8,363**	**–683**	**6,884**	**7,651**	**–767**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**5,169**	**7,063**	**–1,895**	**4,404**	**6,379**	**–1,974**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	5,169	6,734	–1,566	4,404	5,848	–1,443
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	–	329	–329	–	531	–531
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**2,511**	**1,300**	**1,211**	**2,480**	**1,272**	**1,208**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	7	–	6	1	0	1
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	3	4	–1	2	4	–2
1.A.b.3 Transport	308	260	47	238	250	–11
1.A.b.4 Travel	310	183	127	352	228	123
1.A.b.5 Construction	26	18	8	26	20	7
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	36	17	19	31	15	16
1.A.b.7 Financial services	84	69	16	86	36	50
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	13	76	–64	5	75	–70
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1,188	70	1,118	1,232	57	1,175
1.A.b.10 Other business services	423	415	8	440	466	–26
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	22	15	6	17	19	–1
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	10	14	–5	7	15	–8
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	82	157	–75	42	87	–46
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**170**	**568**	**–397**	**201**	**550**	**–348**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	57	52	5	57	43	14
1.B.2 Investment income	94	506	–412	110	484	–375
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	29	219	–190	46	190	–144
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	6	94	–88	2	102	–100
1.B.2.3 Other investment	8	192	–184	10	193	–182
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	51	–	51	52	0	52
1.B.3 Other primary income	20	10	9	34	22	12
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**1,070**	**64**	**1,006**	**1,091**	**56**	**1,035**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	1,063	62	1,001	1,089	55	1,034
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/ non-resident households)	1,017	57	960	1,056	50	1,006
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	46	5	41	33	5	28
1.C.2 General government	7	1	5	2	0	1
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**11**	**20**	**–9**	**6**	**19**	**–13**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	2	2	1	–	1	–1
2.2 Capital transfers	8	19	–10	6	18	–12
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**7,839**	**7,709**	**130**	**9,283**	**9,249**	**33**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**765**	**709**	**56**	**977**	**379**	**598**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	676	72	604	870	227	643
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	647	67	580	785	222	562
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	495	67	428	632	222	409
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	152	–	152	153	–	153
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	30	5	25	85	4	81
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	30	5	25	85	4	81
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	89	637	–548	107	152	–45
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	89	594	–505	107	95	12
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	89	575	–486	107	79	28
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	–	18	–18	–	16	–16
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	–	43	–43	–	57	–57
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	–	43	–43	–	57	–57
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**3,343**	**2,771**	**572**	**4,199**	**3,424**	**775**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	3,336	2,748	588	4,187	3,413	774
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	2,301	2,099	202	3,360	3,009	352
3.2.2 Debt securities	1,036	649	387	827	404	422
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	7	23	–16	12	11	1
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**297**	**90**	**207**	**138**	**289**	**–151**
3.4 Other investment	**3,434**	**3,699**	**–266**	**3,968**	**3,281**	**687**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	1,023	781	242	1,124	801	323
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	10	–	10	74	–	74
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	1,012	781	231	1,050	801	249
3.4.2.3 General government	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	1,003	981	21	876	938	–62
3.4.3.A Loans to India	969	958	12	851	929	–78
3.4.3.B Loans by India	33	24	9	25	9	16
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	10	3	7	3	3	–0
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	1,208	1,484	–276	1,595	1,483	112
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	191	450	–260	371	56	315
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5 Reserve assets	–	**439**	**–439**	–	**1,876**	**–1,876**
3.5.1 Monetary gold	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.2 Special drawing rights n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.4 Other reserve assets (Foreign Currency Assets)	–	439	–439	–	1,876	–1,876
4 Total assets/liabilities	**7,839**	**7,709**	**130**	**9,283**	**9,249**	**33**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	3,351	2,876	475	4,406	3,630	776
4.2 Debt instruments	4,298	3,944	354	4,506	3,687	819
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	191	889	–699	371	1,933	–1,562
5 Net errors and omissions	**–**	**46**	**–46**	**60**	**–**	**60**

No. 42: International Investment Position

(US$ Million)

Item	As on Financial Year /Quarter End							
	2014-15		2014				2015	
			Mar.		Dec.		Mar.	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Direct Investment Abroad/in India	130,508	264,672	128,709	242,694	129,788	252,141	130,508	264,672
1.1 Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	89,421	253,048	90,902	231,724	89,611	241,210	89,421	253,048
1.2 Other Capital	41,087	11,624	37,807	10,971	40,178	10,931	41,087	11,624
2 Portfolio Investment	1,428	228,090	1,206	197,486	1,412	211,232	1,428	228,090
2.1 Equity	1,050	148,443	946	139,661	1,034	141,157	1,050	148,443
2.2 Debt	379	79,647	261	57,825	379	70,075	379	79,647
3 Other Investment	44,190	388,037	49,554	380,266	38,631	380,781	44,190	388,037
3.1 Trade Credit	2,705	82,903	8,742	83,932	6,341	81,047	2,705	82,903
3.2 Loan	4,872	178,402	6,863	179,311	4,169	176,576	4,872	178,402
3.3 Currency and Deposits	19,763	115,313	17,862	103,992	11,935	110,199	19,763	115,313
3.4 Other Assets/Liabilities	16,851	11,420	16,087	13,030	16,186	12,959	16,851	11,420
4 Reserves	341,639	–	304,223	–	320,649	–	341,639	–
5 Total Assets/ Liabilities	517,766	880,800	483,693	820,447	490,480	844,154	517,766	880,800
6 IIP (Assets - Liabilities)		–363,034		–336,754		–353,674		–363,034

Payment and Settlement Systems

No. 43: Payment System Indicators

System	Volume (Million)				Value (₹ Billion)			
	2014-15	2015			2014-15	2015		
		Apr.	May	Jun.		Apr.	May	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 RTGS	**92.78**	**7.90**	**8.06**	**8.26**	**929,332.89**	**82,958.17**	**74,950.00**	**93,130.00**
1.1 Customer Transactions	88.39	7.54	7.69	7.88	631,050.74	54,876.54	51,060.00	64,280.00
1.2 Interbank Transactions	4.38	0.36	0.37	0.38	122,981.62	10,323.29	8,990.00	9,900.00
1.3 Interbank Clearing	0.012	0.001	0.001	0.001	175,300.73	17,758.34	14,900.00	18,950.00
2 CCIL Operated Systems	**3.03**	**0.23**	**0.26**	**0.28**	**752,000.42**	**65,647.89**	**63,693.28**	**76,446.45**
2.1 CBLO	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.02	167,645.96	14,589.10	13,002.70	18,136.03
2.2 Govt. Securities Clearing	1.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	258,916.76	19,754.22	21,158.73	25,663.06
2.2.1 Outright	0.98	0.06	0.08	0.09	101,561.62	7,329.24	8,572.16	9,724.64
2.2.2 Repo	0.109	0.009	0.010	0.012	157,355.15	12,424.98	12,586.57	15,938.42
2.3 Forex Clearing	1.73	0.14	0.16	0.16	325,437.69	31,304.57	29,531.85	32,647.36
3 Paper Clearing	**1,196.51**	**94.37**	**91.13**	**90.30**	**85,434.14**	**7,650.61**	**6,767.62**	**6,693.75**
3.1 Cheque Truncation System (CTS)	964.86	80.91	77.84	79.35	66,769.93	6,414.51	5,739.44	5,833.21
3.2 MICR Clearing	22.43	-	-	-	1,850.40	–	–	–
3.2.1 RBI Centres	7.50	-	-	-	614.51	–	–	–
3.2.2 Other Centres	14.93	-	-	-	1,235.89	–	–	–
3.3 Non-MICR Clearing	209.82	13.46	13.30	10.95	16,939.34	1,236.10	1,028.17	860.54
4 Retail Electronic Clearing	**1,687.44**	**211.40**	**219.57**	**227.61**	**65,365.51**	**6,586.90**	**6,144.27**	**6,899.17**
4.1 ECS DR	226.01	19.69	19.65	19.11	1,739.78	152.10	150.55	149.63
4.2 ECS CR (includes NECS)	115.35	4.86	3.95	3.02	2,019.14	128.10	98.51	85.92
4.3 EFT/NEFT	927.55	83.53	88.13	91.22	59,803.83	6,043.58	5,536.03	6,324.58
4.4 Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)	78.37	12.37	13.32	13.82	581.87	100.89	106.75	103.24
4.5 National Automated Clearing House (NACH)	340.17	90.96	94.52	100.44	1,220.88	162.23	252.43	235.80
5 Cards	**8,423.99**	**753.85**	**786.19**	**782.80**	**25,415.27**	**2,297.09**	**2,404.97**	**2,365.23**
5.1 Credit Cards	619.41	57.74	60.60	60.89	1,922.63	181.51	190.99	176.89
5.1.1 Usage at ATMs	4.29	0.43	0.47	0.47	23.47	2.29	2.33	2.18
5.1.2 Usage at POS	615.12	57.31	60.13	60.42	1,899.16	179.22	188.66	174.71
5.2 Debit Cards	7,804.57	696.11	725.60	721.91	23,492.65	2,115.58	2,213.98	2,188.34
5.2.1 Usage at ATMs	6,996.48	615.76	636.63	632.77	22,279.16	2,000.73	2,090.73	2,066.12
5.2.2 Usage at POS	808.09	80.35	88.97	89.13	1,213.49	114.85	123.25	122.23
6 Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs)	**314.46**	**74.36**	**46.91**	**55.43**	**213.42**	**27.57**	**28.20**	**32.31**
6.1 m-Wallet	255.00	67.05	39.95	47.31	81.84	11.96	11.76	12.68
6.2 PPI Cards	58.91	7.26	6.93	8.06	105.35	13.64	14.31	16.96
6.3 Paper Vouchers	0.55	0.04	0.04	0.05	26.24	1.97	2.13	2.66
7 Mobile Banking	**171.92**	**19.75**	**21.36**	**21.82**	**1,035.30**	**188.62**	**199.18**	**221.17**
8 Cards Outstanding	**574.56**	**585.92**	**592.29**	**596.21**	–	–	–	–
8.1 Credit Card	21.11	21.29	21.48	21.52	–	–	–	–
8.2 Debit Card	553.45	564.64	570.81	574.69	–	–	–	–
9 Number of ATMs (in actuals)	**181398**	**182475**	**183887**	**184221**	–	–	–	–
10 Number of POS (in actuals)	**1126735**	**1125952**	**1132120**	**1132955**	–	–	–	–
11 Grand Total (1.1+1.2+2+3+4+5+6)	**11,718.19**	**1,142.11**	**1,152.14**	**1,164.66**	**1,682,461.11**	**147,409.88**	**139,088.34**	**166,616.91**

Explanatory Notes to the Current Statistics

Table No. 1

1.2 & 6: Annual data are averages of months.
3.5 & 3.7: Relate to ratios of increments over financial year so far.
4.1 to 4.4, 4.8, 4.12 & 5: Relate to the last day of the month/financial year.
4.5, 4.6 & 4.7: Relate to five major banks on the last Friday of the month/financial year.
4.9 to 4.11: Relate to the last auction day of the month/financial year.

Table No. 2

2.1.2: Include paid-up capital, reserve fund and Long-Term Operations Funds.
2.2.2: Include cash, fixed deposits and short-term securities/bonds, *e.g.*, issued by IIFC (UK).

Table No. 4

Maturity-wise position of outstanding forward contracts is available at http://nsdp.rbi.org.in under ''Reserves Template''.

Table No. 5

Special refinance facility to Others, i.e. to the EXIM Bank, is closed since March 31, 2013.

Table No. 6

For scheduled banks, March-end data pertain to the last reporting Friday.
2.2: Exclude balances held in IMF Account No.1, RBI employees' provident fund, pension fund, gratuity and superannuation fund.

Table Nos. 7 & 11

3.1 in Table 7 and 2.4 in Table 11: Include foreign currency denominated bonds issued by IIFC (UK).

Table No. 8

NM_2 and NM_3 do not include FCNR (B) deposits.
2.4: Consist of paid-up capital and reserves.
2.5: includes other demand and time liabilities of the banking system.

Table No. 9

Financial institutions comprise EXIM Bank, SIDBI, NABARD and NHB.
L_1 and L_2 are compiled monthly and L_3 quarterly.
Wherever data are not available, the last available data have been repeated.

Table No. 15 & 16

Data are provisional and relate to select banks which cover 95 per cent of total non-food credit extended by all scheduled commercial banks (excludes ING Vysya which has been merged with Kotak Mahindra since April 2015).
Export credit under priority sector relates to foreign banks only.
Micro & small under item 2.1 includes credit to micro & small industries in manufacturing sector.
Micro & small enterprises under item 5.2 includes credit to micro & small enterprises in manufacturing as well as services sector.
Priority Sector is as per old definition and does not conform to FIDD Circular FIDD.CO.Plan.BC.54/04.09.01/2014-15 dated April 23, 2015.

Table No. 17

2.1.1: Exclude reserve fund maintained by co-operative societies with State Co-operative Banks
2.1.2: Exclude borrowings from RBI, SBI, IDBI, NABARD, notified banks and State Governments.
4: Include borrowings from IDBI and NABARD.

Table No. 24
Primary Dealers (PDs) include banks undertaking PD business.

Table No. 30
Exclude private placement and offer for sale.
1: Exclude bonus shares.
2: Include cumulative convertible preference shares and equi-preference shares.

Table No. 32
Exclude investment in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by IIFC (UK), SDRs transferred by Government of India to RBI and foreign currency received under SAARC SWAP arrangement. Foreign currency assets in US dollar take into account appreciation/depreciation of non-US currencies (such as Euro, Sterling, Yen and Australian Dollar) held in reserves. Foreign exchange holdings are converted into rupees at rupee-US dollar RBI holding rates.

Table No. 34
1.1.1.1.2 & 1.1.1.1.1.4: Estimates.
1.1.1.2: Estimates for latest months.
'Other capital' pertains to debt transactions between parent and subsidiaries/branches of FDI enterprises.
Data may not tally with the BoP data due to lag in reporting.

Table No. 35
1.10: Include items such as subscription to journals, maintenance of investment abroad, student loan repayments and credit card payments.

Table No. 36
Increase in indices indicates appreciation of rupee and vice versa. For 6-Currency index, base year 2012-13 is a moving one, which gets updated every year. REER figures are based on Consumer Price Index (combined). Methodological details are available in December 2005 and April 2014 issues of the Bulletin.

Table No. 37
Based on applications for ECB/Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) which have been allotted loan registration number during the period.

Table Nos. 38, 39, 40 & 41
Explanatory notes on these tables are available in December issue of RBI Bulletin, 2012.

Table No. 43
1.3: Pertain to multilateral net settlement batches.
3.1: Pertain to two centres - New Delhi and Chennai.
3.3: Pertain to clearing houses managed by 21 banks.
6: Available from December 2010.
7: Include IMPS transactions.

Detailed explanatory notes are available in the relevant press releases issued by RBI and other publications/releases of the Bank such as **Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy**.

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	India	Abroad
13. Selected Banking Indicators 1981 to 2002 (On CD-ROM)	₹250 per CD (over the counter) ₹300 per CD (including postal charges)	US$ 75 (per CD) (inclusive of air mail courier charges)
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18. Banking Glossary (2012)	₹80 (normal) (postage extra)	

Notes

1. Many of the above publications are available at the RBI website (www.rbi.org.in).
2. Time Series data are available at the Database on Indian Economy (http://dbie.rbi.org.in).
3. The Reserve Bank of India History 1935-1997 (4 Volumes), Challenges to Central Banking in the Context of Financial Crisis and the Regional Economy of India: Growth and Finance are available at leading book stores in India.

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