

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA  
**BULLETIN**



SEPTEMBER 2018

VOLUME LXXII NUMBER 9

**EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

*Janak Raj*  
*Gautam Chatterjee*  
*Rajiv Ranjan*

**EDITOR**

*Shashidhar M. Lokare*

The Reserve Bank of India Bulletin is issued monthly by the Department of Economic and Policy Research, Reserve Bank of India, under the direction of the Editorial Committee.

The Central Board of the Bank is not responsible for interpretation and opinions expressed. In the case of signed articles, the responsibility is that of the author.

© Reserve Bank of India 2018

All rights reserved.

Reproduction is permitted provided an acknowledgment of the source is made.

For subscription to Bulletin, please refer to Section 'Recent Publications'

The Reserve Bank of India Bulletin can be accessed at <http://www.bulletin.rbi.org.in>

# CONTENTS

## **Speeches**

Innovation in Retail Payments Urjit R. Patel	1
Public Credit Registry and Goods and Services Tax Network: Giant Strides to Democratise and Formalise Credit in India Viral V. Acharya	3
Importance of Strong Governance and Secure IT Operations for Urban Co-operative Banks to Remain Relevant N. S. Vishwanathan	11
State Government Market Borrowings – Issues and Prospects B. P. Kanungo	17
Big Data and Measurement: From Inflation to Discrimination Roberto Rigobon	25

<b>Current Statistics</b>	<b>35</b>
---------------------------	-----------

<b>Recent Publications</b>	<b>79</b>
----------------------------	-----------

## **Supplement**

Annual Report 2017-18	
-----------------------	--



## SPEECHES

Innovation in Retail Payments

Urjit R. Patel

Public Credit Registry and Goods and Services Tax Network:  
Giant Strides to Democratise and Formalise Credit in India

Viral V. Acharya

Importance of Strong Governance and Secure IT Operations for  
Urban Co-operative Banks to Remain Relevant

N. S. Vishwanathan

State Government Market Borrowings – Issues and Prospects

B. P. Kanungo

Big Data and Measurement: From Inflation to Discrimination

Roberto Rigobon



## *Innovation in Retail Payments\**

*Urjit R. Patel*

1. Shri Mahapatra, Chairman, National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Shri Nandan Nilekani, Shri Dilip Asbe, Managing Director (MD) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), NPCI, bankers and distinguished guests, it gives me immense pleasure to be in your midst as we launch a new, enhanced version of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI). I was especially moved by Nandan's kind words for the RBI's contribution in recent years in the area of digital payments. It would be remiss of us if we don't acknowledge the strong foundations laid down by those who preceded us; it is, in part, because of their work that we have been able to make rapid progress.

2. Payment and Settlement Systems are at the heart of a modern economy. Recognising this, the Reserve Bank has been, over the years, initiating measures that have resulted in the payment systems in India gaining international recognition. In introducing: (i) second factor authentication; (ii) a unified payments structure; and (iii) the Bharat Quick Response (QR) protocol, India is regarded as a pioneer. The recent past has witnessed significant developments in this area, which have brought in a sea-change in the way our citizens use technology-based systems and products to take care of their funds transfer requirements.

3. Reserve Bank of India's vision for the Payment and Settlement Systems is to encourage greater use of electronic payments by all sections of society. This is aided by the establishment of a robust backbone to meet the economy's requirements, while ensuring safety, security and universal reach with technological solutions that hasten processing, as also improve the user-convenience dimension. While the Reserve Bank will continue to pay focused attention to appropriate

enabling regulation, strong infrastructure, apposite supervision and customer centricity, due attention must be paid by operators towards cyber security, effective customer grievance redressal arrangements and reasonableness of customer charges. Operators should ensure that no corner is cut regarding cyber security – after all, in a network environment we are only as strong as the weakest link. We owe it to ourselves that we don't compromise the integrity of the system by individual (in) action – in this context, cost savings should be eschewed.

4. At the foundation of all this is the need for institution building and coordination. This was how NPCI came into being. The RBI facilitated the establishment of the NPCI in 2008 with 10 core promoter banks, which has now been broad based to 56. The proximate objective behind NPCI is provision of convenient, 'anytime-anywhere' payment services that are secure and easy-to-use. An attendant goal is to facilitate an affordable payment mechanism to benefit the common person and to catalyse financial inclusion as well.

5. One of the more successful products of NPCI has been the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any participating bank) for immediate fund transfers and a variety of payments without parting with sensitive information. It supports merchant payments, utility bill payments, 'over-the-counter' payments, QR code (scan and pay)-based payments and the like, through mobile devices on a 365×24×7 basis. The UPI has exhibited significant growth since inception – both in volume and value terms – and has established itself as a veritable conduit for retail funds transfers.

6. I am pleased that with a view to widen the scope and to increase digital payments in India, an enhanced version of UPI is being launched today. It will open new areas such as retail applications for Initial Public Offerings of companies, which can now be processed through UPI. I am certain that UPI 2.0 will take *simplicity, security* and *seamlessness* to the next level

\* Urjit R. Patel, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at the Launch of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) version 2 in Mumbai on August 16, 2018.

which will serve as a benchmark for other products in the eco-system. I am informed that this new version of the UPI has enhanced features such as:

- i. Invoice in the Inbox: This allows a person who has used UPI to make a payment to view the document pertaining to the payment such as a bill or an invoice before authorising the payment, so the payer is fully aware of the purpose of his payment.
- ii. Signed Intent/QR: This enables a person to authorise payment for transactions initiated on a compatible application on the same mobile device without separately opening the UPI application, thereby resulting in ease of use, but without compromising on security.
- iii. UPI Mandate with Blocking of Funds: This permits the registration of a debit mandate for repetitive/periodic payments automatically and would be akin to standing instructions in a manual account-based operational scenario. And,
- iv. UPI for Overdraft Account: This facilitates transactions on such loan accounts that hitherto were not provided for, thus making UPI even more ubiquitous. Another noteworthy feature is the increase of the 'Per-Transaction' cap from the existing level of ₹1.0 lakh to ₹2.0 lakh. This will support large-value real-time transactions on a mobile phone.

In all of the above, it is worthy of mention that the enhanced capabilities will ride on the safe backbone of UPI which has not only stabilised well, but has also become the trusted channel of choice.

I am told that UPI has the potential for further facilitations. Some of the possibilities include integration with newer payment systems of the future in view of its standardised formats and structures; capability to integrate with many home grown e-commerce applications that hold substantial potential; emerging innovative delivery channels using the digital mode; and, so on, thus underscoring its (relatively low cost) versatility.

7. In a span of about a decade of its existence, NPCI has gained the status of being a Systemically Important Payment Infrastructure (SIPI). Such a status brings with it added responsibility and I am sure that NPCI will continue to excel in its role of a pioneer payment system provider. I also believe that as a designated SIPI, NPCI will continue to pursue the highest levels of good governance, sustenance, innovation, reliability and resilience. It should also continually assess the performance of its systems and products by benchmarking expected performance metrics in respect of technical declines, business declines, processing speed and capacity, *etc.*

8. To conclude, India has been enjoying a very healthy evolution of payment systems. This has been the result of the calibrated approach adopted by the Reserve Bank – in the initial years as a developer and in later years as a catalyst and facilitator. Today our systems are not only comparable to systems anywhere in the world, but they also set standards and good practices for others to emulate. Going forward, we will ensure that regulation will foster competition and innovation in the payment space. I am confident that products like UPI will continue to serve the nation's aim of bringing all its citizens to the fold of safe digital payments. I congratulate NPCI for the launch of UPI version 2 and wish the product all success.

Thank you.



## *Public Credit Registry and Goods and Services Tax Network: Giant Strides to Democratise and Formalise Credit in India\**

*Viral V. Acharya*

It is a pleasure to be with you all and share with you my thoughts on some recent developments that are expected to have transformative implications for our country. In particular, I wish to draw your attention to some major initiatives in gathering and analysing better credit data that can potentially have a huge impact in creating a financially healthy India.

It is a known fact that a large part of the Indian economy is informal. This year's *Economic Survey* has given us an estimate, sourced in large part from the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN). About 0.6 per cent of firms – accounting for 38 per cent of total turnover, 87 per cent of exports, and 63 per cent of GST<sup>1</sup> liability – are in what might be called the 'hard core' formal sector in the sense of being both in the tax and social security net. Estimates also suggest that the informal economy employs nearly 50 per cent of the workforce in India<sup>2</sup>. The earnings of some in the informal economy may be at par with their formal economy counterparts, but due to its informal nature, people and businesses in this part of the economy are rendered 'invisible' to the formal banking system. This 'invisibility' adversely affects their ability to grow current income level because of lack of access to formal credit.

It is no surprise, then, that India's credit-to-GDP ratio stands at a modest 55.7 per cent, compared

\* Speech delivered at the Annual Global Banking Conference – FIBAC 2018 organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) on August 20, 2018 at Mumbai. A Theme Talk was also delivered on the subject at the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Statistics Day Conference organised by the Reserve Bank of India at Mumbai on July 23, 2018.

<sup>1</sup> Economic Survey 2017-18, Vol 1.

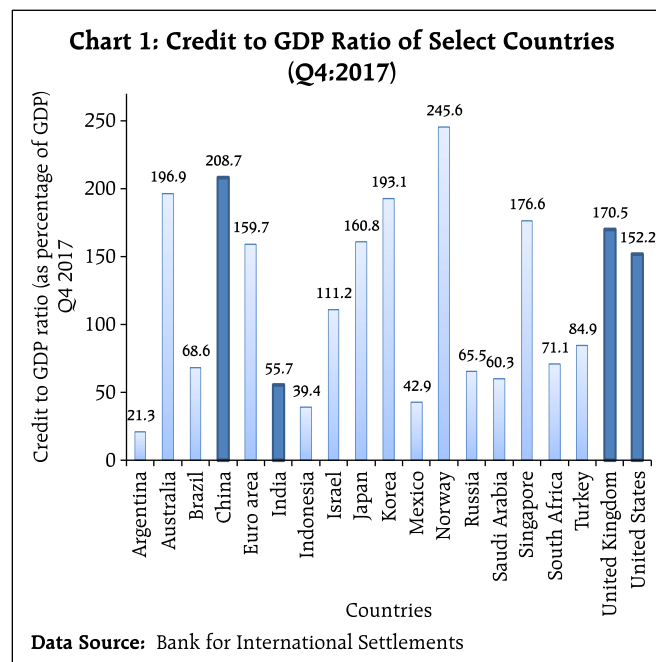
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

to China's 208.7 per cent, United Kingdom's 170.5 per cent and United States' 152.2 per cent (Bank for International Settlements, Q4 2017 data, see Chart 1).<sup>3</sup> In other words, there is financial under-penetration in India.

It is in this context that I will share with you two giant strides being undertaken that will help India move towards more equitable and timely access to credit, especially to the underserved. While these strides are being undertaken independently, together they can democratise and formalise credit in India.

### **Public Credit Registry (PCR) for India**

The first stride is the creation of a Public Credit Registry, or PCR in short. Last year in my speech<sup>4</sup> at the Annual Statistics Day Conference in RBI, I focused on setting up a PCR in India. Till that time, the concept of PCR was not much discussed in our country, though a large number of countries had already established or were in the process of establishing PCRs. Today, I am happy to quickly recount with you the progress that we have made in this direction thus far. The constitution of a High Level Task Force (HTF), under the Chairmanship of Shri Y.M. Deosthalee, and consisting



<sup>3</sup> Data from <https://stats.bis.org/statx/srs/table/j?m=A>

<sup>4</sup> A Case for Public Credit Registry in India - [https://rbi.org.in/scripts/BS\\_SpeechesView.aspx?Id=1042](https://rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_SpeechesView.aspx?Id=1042)

of eminent experts from various stakeholders, was announced by the RBI in Part B of its monetary policy statement dated October 4, 2017.

As enunciated in its terms of reference, the HTF has a) reviewed the current availability of information on credit and assessed the gaps in India that could be filled by a PCR; b) studied the best international practices on PCR to determine the scope and target of a PCR for India including the type of information to be covered; and c) deliberated on the structure of the new information system or whether the existing systems could be strengthened and integrated to get a PCR, thereby suggesting a roadmap, including the priority areas, for developing a transparent, comprehensive and near-real-time PCR for India.

The PCR aims to be an extensive database of credit information for all credit products in the country, from the point of origination of credit to its termination (repayments, restructuring, default, resolution, *etc.*), eventually covering all lender-borrower accounts without a size threshold. As of today, information on borrowings from banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), corporate bonds or debentures from the market, external commercial borrowings (ECBs), foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs), Masala bonds, and inter-corporate borrowings are not available in a single data repository. The main objective of the PCR is to fill this lacuna and capture all the relevant information about a borrower, across different borrowing products, in one place. Moreover, significant parts of this registry of borrowing contracts and repayment history will be accessible to all stakeholders, provided they too share their data with the PCR.

The HTF submitted its report<sup>5</sup> on April 04, 2018 recommending that a PCR should be setup by the RBI in a phased and modular manner. The report of the task force has been placed in the public domain after the top management of the RBI discussed it and had it reviewed by its Legal Department. An Implementation

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS\\_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=44133](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=44133)

Task Force has now taken over the job of steering the project.

### **PCR – What are the gains?**

Though the HTF report has dwelt in detail on the basic questions like (a) why is a PCR necessary in India, followed by the closely linked question (b) what are the functions of the PCR, let me add my thoughts on the same. The PCR in India has been conceived as a data infrastructure that the financial ecosystem within and outside the Reserve Bank would be drawing data from as per the PCR's access policy. The prospective users will include lenders like banks and non-bank lenders including the new 'fin-tech' lenders; others providing data analytics such as rating agencies and credit information companies; as well as regulators.

Let me mention here the difficulties faced by the Reserve Bank in the context of the corporate non-performing assets (NPA) problem 5-6 years back. In spite of the private credit bureaus operating for several years and doing a vital job for retail credit scoring, the central bank could not precisely assemble data on the quality of the credit portfolio of banks' large borrowers at an aggregate level. The data are simply not being reported with integrity and full coverage in case of large corporate borrowers. That is where RBI's Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC), initiated in 2014, made a huge difference, even if it was somewhat late to be set up. CRILC provides a timely window on any degradation of credit of a large borrower at a bank to the Reserve Bank and to other banks having the same entity as a borrower. The Asset Quality Review (AQR) that followed in 2015 relied heavily on CRILC data to cleanse the Augean stables of massive and unrecognised non-performing assets (NPAs) that have saddled our banks. The credit information system, as a whole, has many such gaps which leave much scope for improvement.

In my speech in July last year, I had also provided another example of how research based on data from credit registries can inform better policy-making. In the aftermath of the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008, some economists – by pointing to the

robust credit growth in bank loans – asserted that the credit flow in the United States was unaffected. But a deeper analysis of the Thomson Reuters Dealscan data quickly revealed that the credit growth was almost entirely attributable to the corporates drawing down on the existing credit lines (a form of a 'bank run'). The origination of new loans had, in fact, dried up.

In another piece of research, Lima and Drumond (2015)<sup>6</sup> discussed the insufficiencies attached to aggregate data when assessing financial stability and showed how micro data available in databases, such as Portugal's Central Credit Register (CCR), enable an assessment of the causes of the movements behind the aggregates and thus uncover the potential build-up of imbalances such as the one that eventually led to the European Sovereign debt crisis and engulfed Portugal too. India can bring in a similar level of sophistication to its economic research through careful access to near-real-time and comprehensive credit data that a PCR would capture.

The World Bank's *Doing Business 2018*<sup>7</sup> reports the coverage of the adult population by institutions gathering credit data in select countries, grouped by the existence of only Public Credit Registry (PCR), only Private Credit Bureaus (PCBs), and both PCR & PCBs (Table 1). It is to be noted that some countries have opted to have a PCR only for supervisory purposes, where they cover large credits only. It is also documented that the coverage of adult population by PCR and PCBs varies widely depending on the objectives set by the regulators as well as the prevailing socio-economic condition in these countries.

At a broad level, the PCR increases the efficiency of lending institutions by reducing information asymmetry using a PCR, the lender can get a 360 degree view of the borrower's other outstanding credits and past performance, allowing better screening at the time of credit origination and superior monitoring during the life of the credit. This is a well-studied phenomenon

**Table 1: Number of Countries with Public Credit Registry (PCR) and / or Private Credit Bureaus (PCBs)**

Neither PCR nor PCBs	Only PCR	Only PCBs	Both PCR and PCBs
24	52	70	44

Source: World Bank's Doing Business Report: 2018.

and has been recorded in many research studies. The introduction of public registries and private bureaus has been found to raise the ratio of private credit to GDP in many countries by 7 to 8 percentage points over a five-year horizon<sup>8</sup>. Importantly, credit registries and bureaus do not just increase the amount of borrowing; they are also responsible for improving the quality of borrowing.

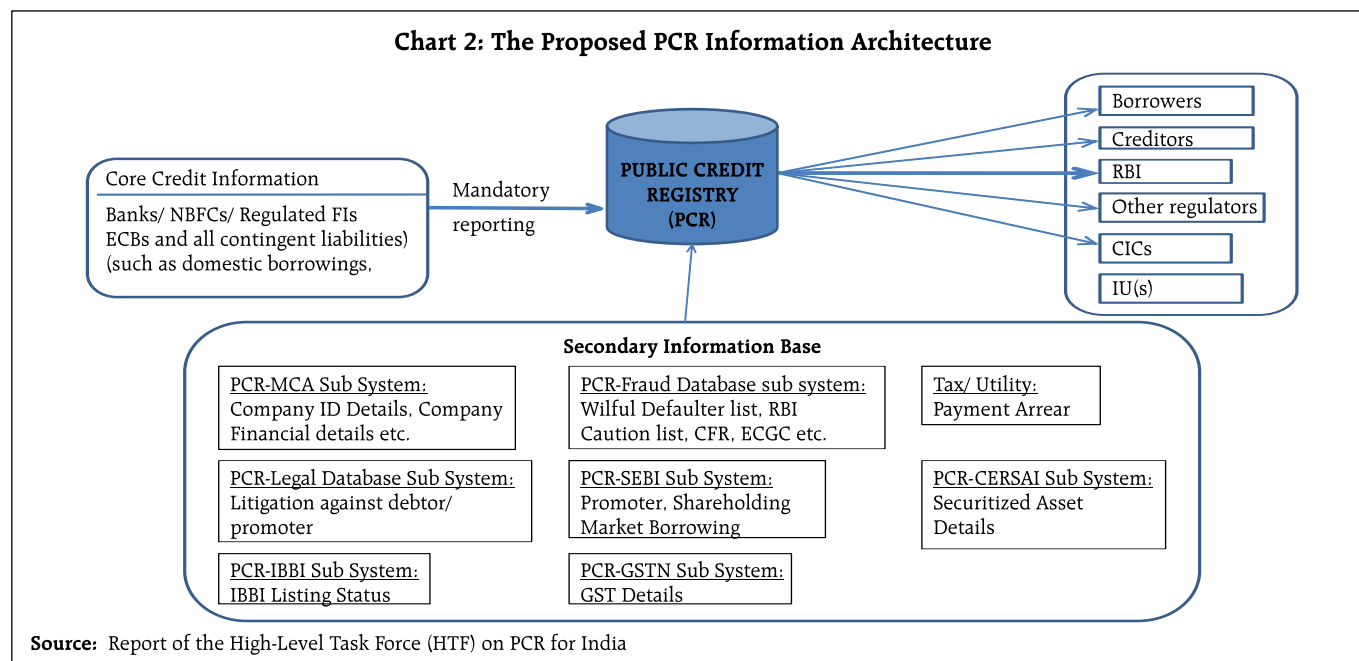
India currently has a robust and unique digital identification for every citizen in the form of Aadhaar. Similarly, the Corporate Identification Number (CIN) as well as GSTN provide identities to businesses. Moreover, India is one of the few countries to provide an authentication service atop these identity services. These identities can be used in a PCR to aggregate data about borrowers from across multiple institutions with a high degree of confidence in the accuracy of merging and referencing of data. Further, the PCR will be a single source of information that has veracity. It will make reporting for small financial institutions easier and also remove the inconsistencies that come from aggregation across different reporting formats of multiple financial institutions.

With a repository of such trusted data available, banks and other lenders will be able to take better credit decisions. It can help them recognize early warning signs of asset quality problems by being able to see performance on other credits. The principle of reciprocity is baked into a PCR. While the lending institutions will be mandated by law to share borrower information, most do it willingly, because, in turn, they want to see similar data from other lenders before they make a credit or rollover decision. Further, lenders can

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.bis.org/ifc/publ/ifcb41k.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/>

<sup>8</sup> The national credit bureau: A key enabler of financial infrastructure and lending in developing economies', *McKinsey Working Papers on Risk, No. 14*.



compete and offer attractive rates to borrowers based on their individual risk profile, instead of relying on an average risk profile for all customers in a sector.

In the Indian context, where many borrowers do not have a credit history to begin with, the PCR will enable good borrowers to distinguish themselves. The envisaged Indian PCR will mandate recording of all material events for all loans on all credit facilities (funded as well as non-funded) extended by all credit institutions – commercial banks, cooperative banks, NBFCs, MFIs – and also covering borrowings from other sources (Chart 2). This will reduce adverse selection, wherein low-risk borrowers are charged higher prices, while high-risk customers pay lower prices on their loans, as lenders cannot adequately distinguish among borrowers.

**PCR - Legal angles**

Let me now touch briefly upon a few key issues around the PCR on the legal front.

1. **Organisation:** The PCR is initially being set up within the existing RBI infrastructure. The Reserve Bank, being a statutory corporation, can do only those activities which are permitted by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 or other legislations. In addition to its

core central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also performs certain promotional functions. However, this promotional activity is limited to 'financial institution' only<sup>9</sup>. Since no financing activity is contemplated for the proposed PCR, it might be difficult to label PCR as a 'financial institution'. This takes it out of the purview of a promotion under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Another option is to promote an organization for a matter incidental to the functions of the Reserve Bank<sup>10</sup> – as part of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 or Banking Regulation Act, 1949 or any other enactment. Collection of information, including credit information, from its regulated entities is an important aspect of the regulatory and supervisory functions of the Reserve Bank. One can find many provisions in different enactments which enable the Reserve Bank to collect such information. If the scope of collection of information for PCR can be deemed to be reasonably incidental to the expressly permitted activities of the Reserve Bank, a subsidiary or a Department for the purpose of setting up and hosting the PCR would be justified. Otherwise, the Reserve Bank of India Act,

<sup>9</sup> See: Section 17(8-AA) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

<sup>10</sup> See: Section 17(16) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

1934 can be suitably amended conferring the Reserve Bank powers to conduct the business of PCR. Such a specific conferment of power, with clear enumeration of the functions of PCR, would remove the limitations of incidental powers mentioned above.

2. **Confidentiality constraints:** An important issue in connection with the setting up of PCR is the overriding of confidentiality provisions in many enactments, which directly or indirectly bar sharing of information, including credit information, except in manner specifically permitted. As the PCR will have to get information from different sources, the inability of the sources to share such information can be a constraint. To this end, the PCR will have a *consent-based* architecture.

The notice and choice framework to secure an individual's consent is fundamental to data processing practices in a digital economy. It is based on the act of an individual providing consent for certain actions pertaining to his/ her data. It is essential that users provide consent to an entity sharing data (*the data provider*) before they share data with an entity requesting access (*the data consumer*). The consent based architecture of the PCR will strengthen privacy of *data subjects* by ensuring that the data is accessible only to the *data consumer*, only for stipulated period of time and only for a stipulated purpose, as consented to by the user.

3. **PCR Act:** Having regard to the complexities discussed above, it is desirable to have a special comprehensive legislation, overriding the prohibitions contained in all other legislations on sharing of information required for the PCR. Otherwise, all such legislations will have to be amended separately, providing an exemption for sharing of information with PCR. It is to be noted that almost everywhere, PCRs are backed by a specific enactment of a PCR Act. In India, a PCR Act can enable us transparently address the entire gamut of governance issues, including data acquisition and its dissemination through access rights by various users.

## **PCR – Linkages to other datasets**

In my speech in July last year, I talked about how the power of information can be substantially enhanced if we can link CRILC data with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) database containing financial results of the corporate sector. PCR should help in connecting to and referencing other databases. A portion of the envisioned PCR's power would derive from these linkages with ancillary information repositories. Chart 2 shows the schematics of how PCR proposes to augment the core credit information reported by regulated entities with linkage to other information sources and deliver the full potential of information to the stakeholders. For example, through the CIN it may connect to the company's financial statements. It should make alternate data, like utility bill payments records, available for credit decisions. This can significantly help to foster financial inclusion and democratise credit by allowing lending decisions to be based on all cash-flow activity of a borrower, even when physical asset creation has not yet taken place.

## **Goods and Services Tax Network**

Let me now turn to a seemingly unrelated second stride being undertaken that can help directly address the information asymmetry problem in the credit market. It is one that most of you already know. So I don't want to spend time explaining it, but instead focus on how it can move in lock-step with the PCR in completing a rich journey for formalising credit in India.

I am talking, of course, about the Goods and Services Tax Network. The GSTN, ostensibly, is a way for citizens and businesses to pay their taxes, and claim their input tax credit. However, another way to look at the GSTN is as a trusted repository of matched invoices. Sellers upload their invoices to the GSTN; buyers approve the invoices billed to them. Since internal trade amounts to about 60 per cent of GDP, it is a dataset we cannot ignore.

Already, the GSTN has exceeded expectations since its adoption in India. The Economic Survey 2018

estimates that GSTN implementation has increased the indirect taxpayer base by more than 50 per cent, with 3.4 million businesses coming into the tax net<sup>11</sup>. It appears that the number of GST registrants has risen due to a large increase in voluntary registrations. Small B2C firms want to be part of the GSTN because they buy from large enterprises. In fact, 68 per cent of their purchases are from medium or large registered enterprises, giving them a powerful incentive to register, so they could secure input tax credits on these purchases.

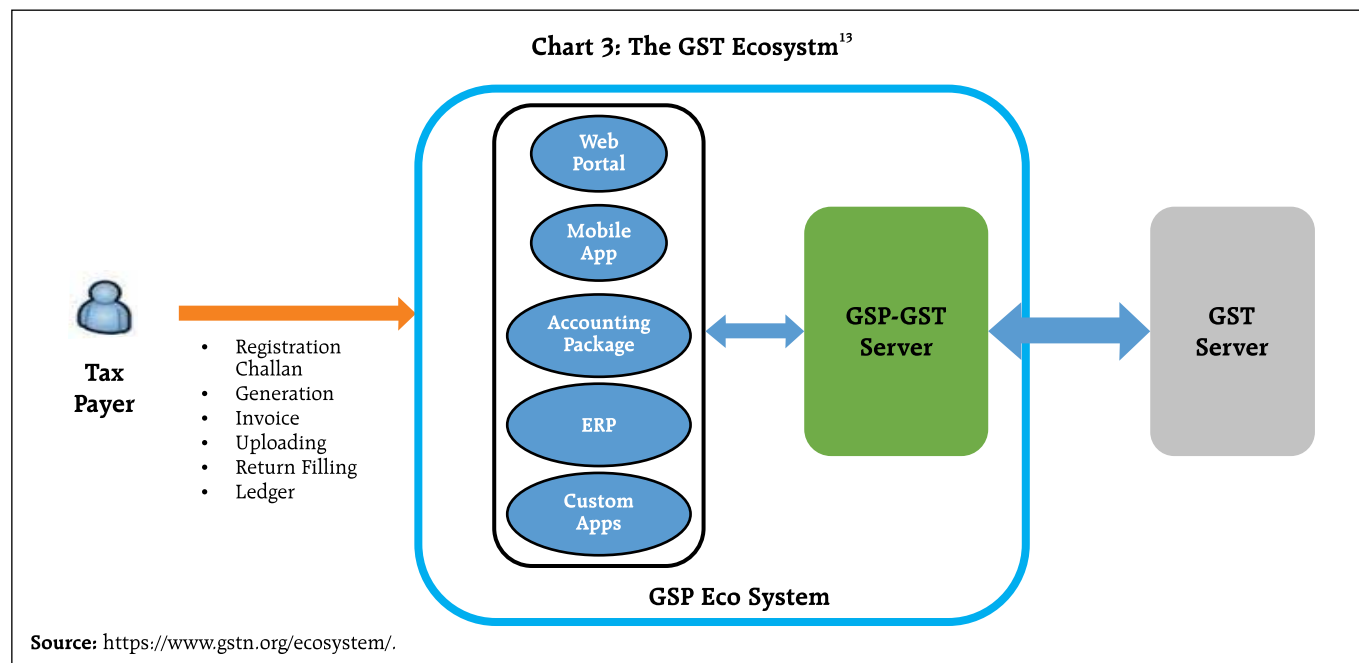
The Input Tax Credit motivation is a strong push towards digitisation and formalisation of small businesses. Moreover, the acceptance of invoices by the buyers creates a trusted repository of invoices. We know they aren't just cooking their books; they have verified buyers at the other end who vouch for the invoice generated. This gives one a potentially penetrative view into the otherwise invisible 10 million businesses that are now on GSTN, uploading roughly 1 billion plus invoices every month<sup>12</sup>.

The GST ecosystem has a layer between the tax payer and the GST system (Chart 3). The GST Suvidha Providers (GSPs) are envisaged to provide innovative and convenient methods to taxpayers and other stakeholders in interacting with the GST systems. There will be two sets of interactions, one between the App user and GSP and the second between the GSP and the GST System. The GSP can help the taxpayers in GST compliance through their innovative solutions.

By design, invoicing data about their own business is made available to users of the GSTN. Continuing the theme from the PCR, we already know that trusted, verifiable data from any registry can significantly improve access to credit. Similarly, we expect an explosion in the number of credit products specifically designed for business flow, such as invoice discounting based on GSTN data.

**The interplay of PCR and GSTN**

Now, the PCR can aggregate the information of a borrower using the core credit information repository and information lying in a set of sub-systems spread



<sup>11</sup> *ibid*

<sup>12</sup> Estimates available at: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/3-5-billion-invoices-every-month-all-about-the-technology-that-gst-will-bank-on-from-july/articleshow/58907708.cms>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gst.gov.in/>

across multiple agencies (e.g. MCA database, GSTN etc., refer to Chart 2 above), to aggregate information of a borrower. Together, these sub-systems create a universe of verifiable information and allow safe access to the data for all important stakeholders in the financial system. What is noteworthy about these institutions is that they are all digital-native. They have been designed as digital infrastructure, being able to support multiple use cases atop them, without being partial or overly prescriptive on any one use case. This is not happening in a vacuum. Much of this would not be possible if the other roadblocks to going digital weren't already solved. Other public digital infrastructure such as eKYC for knowing your customer or Unified Payments Interface (UPI) for digital payments are nudging users towards creating larger data footprints, and helping them indirectly improve their creditworthiness.

With this infrastructure in place, we expect the costs for on-boarding those users who are currently excluded by formal credit to nosedive. It will become feasible to serve a large number of customers, operating

at a much lower average transaction size. Just like in the Fast-moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector, banking and access to credit too will be 'sachetized' to make it more accessible and affordable for the masses. We want that even a small tea shop vendor should be able to take a 500 rupee loan at fair rates, say, for only a week, based on such data.

It doesn't stop there. These new institutions can also provide better tools to regulators and researchers to monitor the health of, and provide stability to, the national financial system.

Let me conclude. In a country with a low credit to GDP as ours, efficiently increasing affordability and access to credit are paramount goals. I am excited for what we can achieve when our small entrepreneurs are not capital-constrained, or when health shocks do not send families to usurious loans, and back into poverty. The PCR and the GSTN are two giant strides that utilize modern technological advances for improving information access and quality. Together, they hold the rich promise of enabling us to democratise and formalise credit in India.





## *Importance of Strong Governance and Secure IT Operations for Urban Co-operative Banks to Remain Relevant\**

*N. S. Vishwanathan*

I am happy to be here at this edition of Sahakar Setu organised by the Gujarat Urban Co-operative Banks Federation. The Federation has been proactive in providing leadership to the co-operative movement in the State of Gujarat. It is because of the efforts of the Federation and its member banks that the co-operative banks in the State could emerge stronger out of the Madhavpura Bank crisis. The Federation has taken several measures, particularly in adoption of technology by the Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs).

Let me share a few thoughts on where the Urban Co-operative Banking sector is today and try to give a perspective on some of the policies that the Reserve Bank has been pursuing. I would also like to give you an idea of what we are looking at for the sector in future.

Here are some numbers to begin with. As on March 31, 2017, there were 1562 UCBs with deposits aggregating ₹443,468 crore and advances totalling ₹261,225 crore. The sector accounted for about 3.6 per cent of deposits and 2.9 per cent of the advances of the banking sector. On an aggregate, deposits clocked a growth of 13.1 per cent and advances grew by 6.6 per cent year-on-year during 2016-17. The gross NPAs stood at little more than 7 per cent. The return on assets (ROA) was 0.77 per cent and about 91 per cent of the banks were reasonably well capitalised with Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of above 9 per cent.

\* Inaugural Address delivered by Shri N S Vishwanathan, Deputy Governor at Sahakar Setu – An event organised by the Gujarat Urban Co-operative Banks Federation on August 4, 2018 at Gandhinagar.

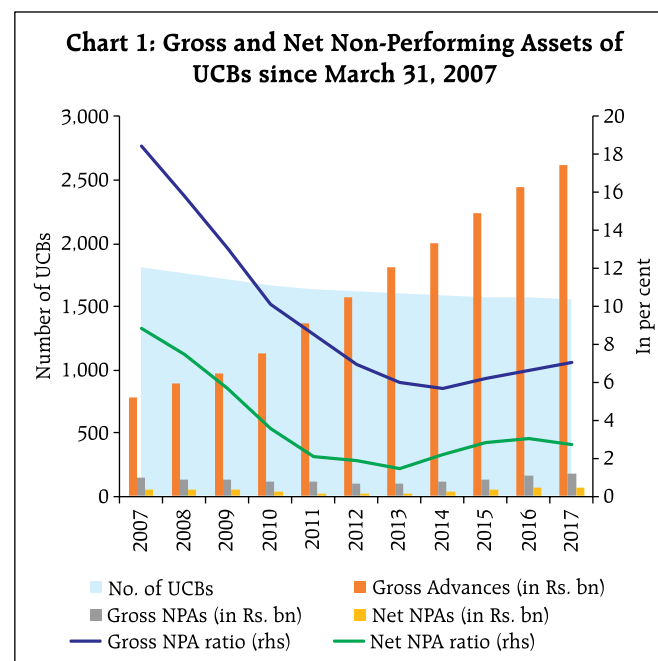
As many of you may be aware, the market share of UCBs had declined from about 6.3 per cent to about 5.8 per cent immediately after the Madhavpura Bank crisis. Several measures were taken by the Reserve Bank to restore public confidence in the sector. These included the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with the State Governments and formation of Task Force on Co-operative Urban Banks (TAFUCB) in most states. The charts below indicate the performance of the sector on important parameters over the last 10 years.

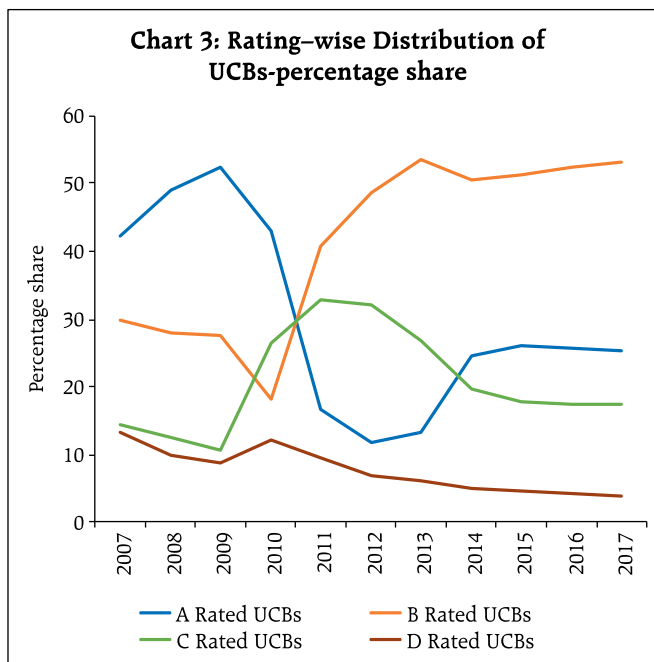
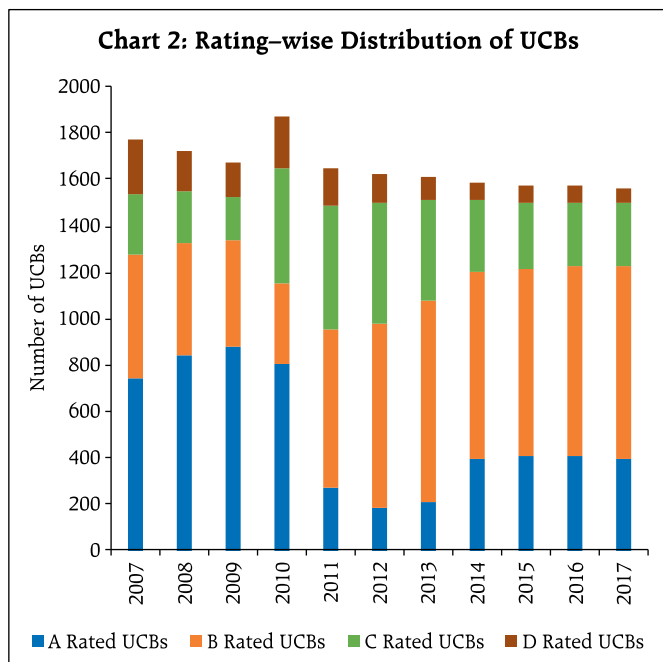
### **Asset Quality of UCBs:**

The asset quality of the sector has improved consistently over the years (Chart 1).

### **Rating-wise Distribution of UCBs:**

UCBs are subject to supervision under the CAMELS (Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Systems) model and based on the assessment, given a supervisory rating from A to D, A being the highest rating and D being the lowest. It may be seen that there has been a notable decline in the number of UCBs that were assigned the supervisory rating of 'C' or 'D' since 2007 (Chart 2).

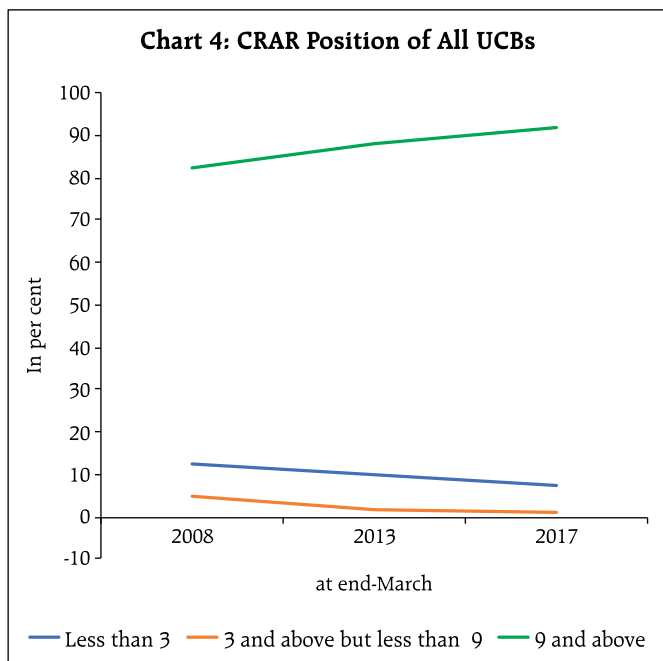




The Chart 3 shows the decline in percentage share of UCBs having lower rating.

**CRAR-wise Distribution of UCBs:**

Overall, the number of UCBs having CRAR of less than 3 per cent has come down from 224 as on March 31, 2008 to 160 as on March 31, 2013 to 114 as on March 31, 2017 (Chart 4). The percentage of UCBs complying with the regulatory prescription of CRAR of



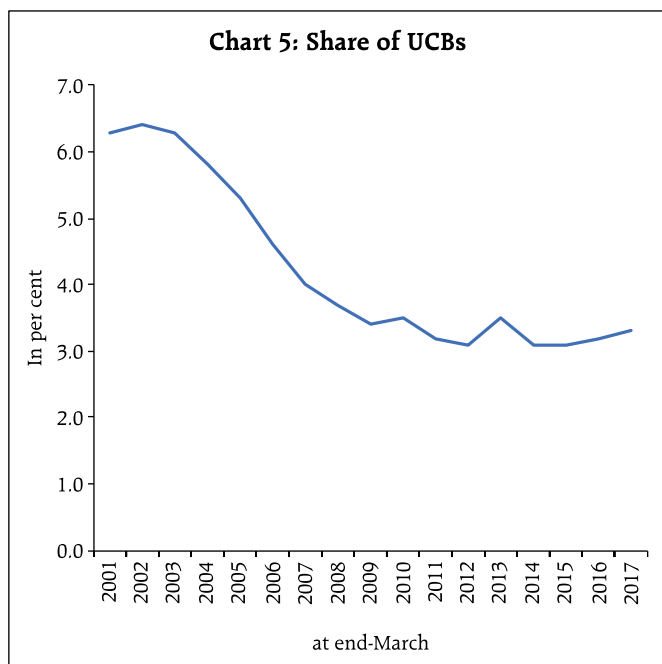
9 per cent has increased over the years from 82.3 per cent as on March 31, 2008 to 88.1 per cent as on March 31, 2013 to 91.5 per cent as on March 31, 2017.

**Board of Management and Voluntary Conversion to Small Finance Banks (SFBs)**

There has, no doubt, been a steady improvement in various parameters indicating that Reserve Bank and the sector were able to jointly work to address the issues arising from the Madhavpura Bank crisis. But do these numbers allow us to draw comfort? Let us take a look at the data on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). With UCBs primarily dealing in small ticket advances, NPAs of 7 per cent at the aggregate level is not very comforting. UCBs are still under the Basel I framework and, therefore, mere compliance with CRAR may not be enough. The real barometer of public confidence is the market share of the sector. As mentioned earlier, the market share of UCBs which was as high at 6.4 per cent in 2002 has declined to 3.3 per cent in 2017.

The fall in market share as indicated in Chart 5 necessitates an analysis as to why there is a dip in the market share of UCBs and determine what needs to be done to address this.

I used to mention often in the past, and it requires a reiteration now, that banking business



relies on the trust of the public because the main resource for a bank is deposits and deposits will grow only when the members of public have confidence in the bank. While one may be tempted to attribute the decline in market share of UCBs to emergence of other competing alternatives within and outside the banking sector, there is no gainsaying the fact that UCBs need to regain and retain the confidence of their depositors. Usually such confidence comes, among other things, from the evidence that:

- i. the bank is being run well and, therefore, the deposits are safe;
- ii. the bank has the ability to deal with a crisis that it might face; and
- iii. in the event of bank's failure, it will be resolved with least disruption to the depositors.

The first two factors are directly related to governance in the UCBs. When we talk of governance, the need to infuse professionalism in the boards of the UCBs comes to the fore. Many a time, either due to ignorance or otherwise, decisions are taken that might be detrimental to the interests of the depositors. I do agree that over the years efforts have been made by

the sector to induct professionals into their boards but there is always the inherent conflict arising from the electorate of the board being members, who are also borrowers of the bank. The much discussed dual control results in lesser ability of the Reserve Bank to address problems that arise. I must hasten to add here that after the signing of the MoUs, there has been improvement on this score, but the process is still a convoluted one.

Moreover, there needs to be a proper segregation of the roles between the governance structure having responsibility for adherence to co-operative principles by the UCB and the one entrusted to run the entity as a bank funded by public deposits. It is for this reason that the Reserve Bank recently came out with the draft guidelines on the Board of Management. I heard that there is some misconception about this. Let me clarify that the purpose of the Board of Management is to improve governance in the UCBs, which will enhance public confidence in the sector. The Board of Management provides an institutional framework for professionalising the governance structure which will manage the banking operations of the UCBs. As you are all aware, this is a suggestion made long ago and we have been looking at various ways to implement it. I am happy to mention that this proposal has emerged out of stakeholder consultations so that the need to bring legislative changes is obviated. I am sure you all appreciate that the proposed measure will enhance public confidence in the UCBs and help them regain their market share.

As a part of this effort at confidence building, the Reserve Bank also announced the intent to allow UCBs to voluntarily convert into Small Finance Banks (SFBs). In terms of the larger financial inclusion objective, the SFBs perform a role similar to UCBs. In fact, they have a mandate to achieve 75 per cent Priority Sector Lending (PSL) target and also to ensure that at least 50 per cent of their advances are of ticket size less than ₹25 lakhs. The asset profile of several UCBs does not meet this norm. More worrying is the fact that some UCBs do not even meet the 40 per cent PSL target fixed

for them. Thus, the option for a UCB to convert into a SFB will not undermine the financial inclusion agenda, but more importantly, it can add to the confidence of the depositors of UCBs. This is because, the depositors will have the comfort that the bank can migrate to a different framework, which not only provides it the ability to raise capital from the market to grow with adequate balance sheet resilience, but also a better resolution regime. In any case, this is purely voluntary, and it is only fair that the shareholders of a bank have such an option.

### Issues and Challenges

Let me now turn to some of the other issues and challenges

#### Capital

The UCBs are still under Basel I norms. As many of you might be aware, the CRAR computed under these norms may not adequately reflect resilience and ability to absorb shocks. The Reserve Bank appreciates the constraints of the UCBs in raising capital and, therefore, has allowed the UCBs to continue under Basel I norms although this also restrains the UCBs from entering into new businesses and expanding their presence *vis-à-vis* the commercial banks. Many banks in the sector are small to have a systemic impact, if stressed. However, failure of a bank, irrespective of its size, dents the public confidence in the sector. Moreover, a few UCBs have a larger balance sheet than some commercial banks. This makes it imperative for all stakeholders to ensure that the banks are well capitalised and have the resilience to deal with stress situations.

I may mention here that as per stress tests conducted by the Reserve Bank for the banking sector to check the resilience of the system, under a scenario of increase in Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) by two Standard Deviations (SD), while the system-level CRAR of Scheduled UCBs (SUCBs) remained above the minimum regulatory requirement, at the individual level, several SUCBs (26 out of 54) may not be able to maintain the minimum CRAR. Given that

these findings are based on Basel I computation, the outcome of stress tests would have been more severe under Basel II and III norms. There is thus a need for the UCBs to strengthen their capital base further. The sector has to identify sources of high quality capital, not just Tier 2 capital.

#### Competition

At one time, UCBs had a niche market. But that is less so today. Many traditional banks are now bracing up to attract customers who were in the past the exclusive domain of co-operative banks. Currently, lending to the borrowers in the lower economic strata has become profitable with the use of technology. But UCBs need to be aware of competition from the new players even more. While on the liabilities side, the SFBs and Payments Banks provide the smaller depositors an additional option, on the asset side, the SFBs and NBFCs are in the market for customers similar to those of UCBs. However, given that India has such a vast potential, there is space for all good players. For UCBs to be relevant in their current market, they must adopt Information Technology (IT) and should raise themselves to a position to manage all risks arising from technology enabled banking services. In this context, it becomes all the more necessary for UCBs to strengthen their governance and financials.

#### Information Technology

Modern banking cannot be carried out without IT, be it for banks' own housekeeping and Management Information System (MIS) or for customer interface. IT reduces the cost of operations and brings tremendous efficiencies but at the same time, it also considerably increases the operational risk and consequently underlines the need for managing them. Digital banking comes with risks associated with cyber security concerns. Banks therefore, need to have robust IT systems and subject them to regular Information Systems (IS) audits. Moreover, implementation of IT system in banks makes it obligatory on the part of banks to have a robust IT risk management architecture. The banks also need to have skilled staff on their rolls rather than depend completely on outsourcing the

risk management. The customer grievances related to unauthorised electronic banking transactions should be a high priority issue for the UCBs offering financial services through digital channels. The UCBs which do not have the requisite controls could be a soft target for such unauthorised transactions.

I am aware that some of the larger UCBs have put in place robust IT system architecture; but I am worried about the smaller UCBs - 124 banks with deposit size of less than ₹10 crore and another 232 banks with deposit size of between ₹10 crore and ₹25 crore. The argument that adoption and implementation of IT increases the cost of operations is not acceptable because IT enabled operations are a necessity to be relevant in the market place and at the same time, one needs to do what it takes to ensure safety of depositors. Use of IT enabled processes also help contain frauds. In this context, it is a matter of concern that there are still 171 UCBs which are yet to fully implement CBS and have to avail the assistance being provided by the Reserve Bank in this regard.

#### **Some Recent Measures:**

As many of you might be aware, we have recently made it easier for non-scheduled UCBs to open accounts with the Reserve Bank, harmonised the PSL guidelines, brought the Scheduled UCBs under the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) arrangement, expanded the list of counterparties with whom UCBs can undertake trading in Non-SLR securities and allowed the spread of Mark to Market (MTM) losses in the investments portfolio over four quarters, as has been done for commercial banks. We are, thus, providing an enabling regulatory framework for UCBs to function and play their role effectively. At the same time as banks, UCBs have to ensure that they strictly comply with the Anti-money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) directions because any weak link in this chain will be misused by persons who might want to undertake transactions that are not in conformity with the requirements.

Let me now share a few thoughts on the way forward.

#### **Consolidation in the UCB sector**

The Reserve Bank followed a liberal licensing policy during the period 1992-2004. During this period there was a sharp increase in the number of UCBs. Lack of professional governance and weak internal controls led to poor financial health in several UCBs. Based on the Vision Document 2005, the Reserve Bank introduced a scheme for merger within the UCB sector and rolled out separate guidelines for merger of UCBs into commercial banks in the year 2010. As per these guidelines, mergers are voluntary in keeping with the co-operative spirit and ethos. This paved the way for consolidation in the sector by way of mergers and exits. Since the year 2005, till March 2018, there have been 127 mergers.

As banking becomes more complex and competition intense, the need for skilled workforce will increase, regular investments in IT infrastructure would be required and the cost of compliance would go up. To achieve scale and remain relevant in the medium term, the sector needs some consolidation. So far, most mergers have happened only out of compulsion, *i.e.*, when a bank became weak. I feel that there is a need for UCB managements to assess their ability to sustain their viability in the future and consider some consolidation even when they are currently strong. The sector needs to deliberate over the issues and come out with appropriate solutions.

#### **Umbrella Organisation**

It would be evident that many of the major issues confronting the sector emanate from lack of resources, low scales of operations and increasing compliance requirements which get accentuated in a competitive environment. Apart from consolidation, forming an umbrella organisation for the UCBs will help address some of the concerns. This idea was mooted in the year 2006 by the working group set up by the Reserve Bank on augmentation of capital of UCBs. It was endorsed subsequently by several committees. The basic idea behind the umbrella organisation is to create an institution to provide liquidity support

to UCBs in times of need and sharing of resources, particularly the IT resources and managerial support. Such a system is prevalent in several countries where co-operative banking has done well. However, there was no consensus among stakeholders on the structure and functions of the umbrella organisation. In the year 2016, NAFCUB (National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies) set up a committee to examine the issues and give its recommendations. The Reserve Bank has formally received the Report of the Committee. I am glad to mention that we are actively examining the recommendations of the Committee.

**Conclusion**

Let me now conclude. UCBs play an important role in furthering the financial inclusion agenda. At the same time, it must be recognised that banking is becoming complex on the one hand while on the other,

there is competition in the market segment that was once considered the exclusive preserve of UCBs. The competition is posed by traditional and new players because IT and Fintech have enabled them to access this market. For UCBs to remain relevant, the sector needs to adopt technology, brace up for the risks that IT enabled operations bring, have the right governance structure, employ skilled HR and attain the right scale of operations. The Reserve Bank will continue to pursue policies that enhance depositor confidence in the UCBs and at the same time ensure that the UCBs do not become a weak link in our efforts to provide a clean banking system. I hope the deliberations in this edition of Sahakar Setu would come up with ideas to help the sector and the Reserve Bank move in that direction.

I wish the event all success.

Thank you all.

## *State Government Market Borrowings – Issues and Prospects\**

*B. P. Kanungo*

Shri Chandra Shekhar Ghosh, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Shri T. Bandopadhyay, ladies and gentlemen. I am thankful to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry for providing me the opportunity to be present here and speak on the subject of 'State Government Borrowing'.

In the federal system of governance that we have in our country, both the Central and the State Governments are responsible for the development of the nation. To discharge the responsibility, the overall magnitude of the State Budgets is significant, and the nature of spending incurred by the States is crucial for development. As States have their own developmental priorities, financing the budgets assumes vital importance. Given this scenario, it is important to examine the current conditions of budget and debt management at State level, identify the issues and dwell on the prospects.

**State Budgets have increased in size:** Over the past decade, the size of State Government (SG) budgets has increased sharply, and they now collectively spend substantially more than the Union Government. Aggregate expenditure of the SGs increased to ₹30,285.1 billion in 2017-18 (RE) from ₹12,847.1 billion in 2011-12 and is further expected to increase to ₹33,592.2 billion in 2018-19 (BE). Growth in their aggregate expenditure has also outpaced that of the Central Government for each of the years since 2011-12.

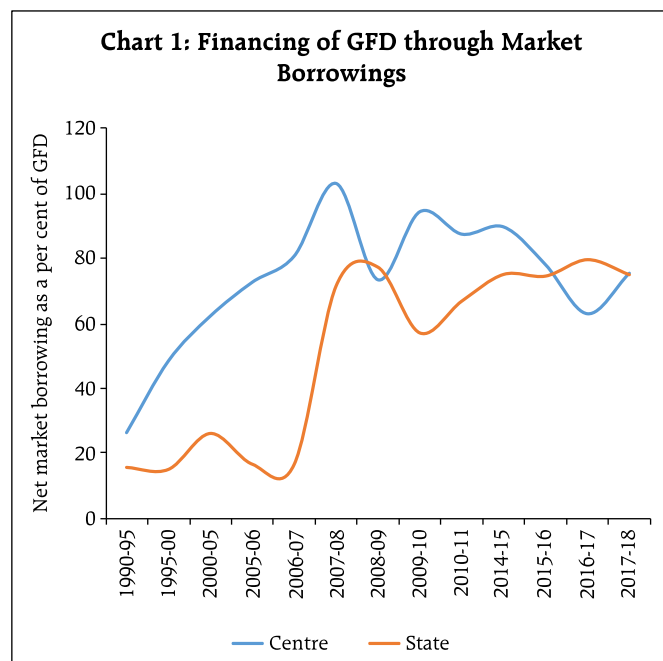
**Fiscal imbalances are also rising:** It is a matter of concern that the finances of SGs are showing signs of increasing fiscal imbalance. Reserve Bank in its 'State

\* B. P. Kanungo, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India at the Financial Market Conclave of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai on August 31, 2018.

Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2017-18' observed that the consolidated fiscal position of States deteriorated during 2015-16 and 2016-17. The GFD-GDP ratio in 2017-18 (RE) is at 3.1 per cent and is above the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) threshold for the third consecutive year. Outstanding liabilities of SGs have been registering double digit growth since 2012-13 (2014-15 being an exception). State-wise data reveal that the debt-GSDP ratio increased for 16 States. The downside risks to fiscal position of the States include stress on revenue expenditure in the run-up to the general elections, implementation of the 7<sup>th</sup> pay commission recommendations by States, and farm loan waivers in certain States, etc. Fiscal slippages have also been noticed in central finances. In response to the global financial crisis, the FRBM Act was put on hold during 2008-13 and fiscal stimuli expanded the centre's gross fiscal deficit (GFD) to an average of 5.6 per cent of GDP during this period. During the period 2013-18, the GFD of the Centre, as a percentage of GDP averaged 3.9 per cent. The GFD target of 3 per cent of GDP, stipulated in the FRBM Act, now stands deferred to 2020-21. In retrospect, the Central Government has achieved the target in one year only, i.e., in 2007-08 when the GFD/GDP ratio fell to 2.5 per cent. Growing fiscal imbalance, whether by the centre or State can derail fiscal consolidation at the general Government level. General Government deficit of India rules at a very elevated level amongst the G-20 countries.

**States market borrowings have increased:** A consequence of large expenditures and deficits is an increase in market borrowings reflecting rising trend in fiscal imbalance at States level and increase in outstanding liabilities. The Indian SGs' market borrowings, which is the chief source of funding of their gross fiscal deficits, have risen sharply in recent years, in contrast to the stagnation displayed by the Central Government's dated market borrowings. The financing of gross fiscal deficit (GFD) through market borrowings, which constituted small fraction of sources

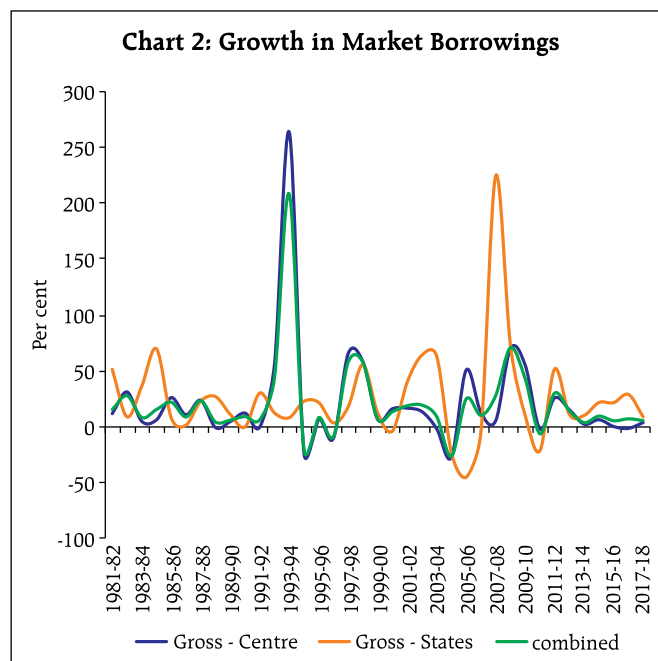




of financing before 1990, increased significantly to 74.9 per cent in 2017-18 (BE) (Chart 1).

Therefore, it is not surprising to note that gross as well as net market borrowings of SGs are budgeted to be similar to that of the Central Government in the current fiscal year. States have also borrowed significantly to take over the liabilities of State power utilities under the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme. On an aggregate basis, States' gross borrowings are budgeted to rise to ₹5.5 lakh crore or 2.9 per cent of GDP, while net borrowings are expected to rise to ₹4.2 lakh crore or 2.3 per cent of GDP in 2018-19. States have budgeted to finance nearly 91 per cent of their fiscal deficit through market borrowings as against around 66 per cent by the Central Government. Gross borrowings by SGs are projected to increase by 28.5 per cent year-on-year (y-o-y) during 2018-19.

**Financing Mix has changed:** The changes in the financing mix of States also contributed to increased reliance on market borrowings. Pursuant to the recommendation of Finance Commission-XIV, almost all States have opted out of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). As a result, reliance of SGs on market borrowings has increased substantially in recent years.



Increased redemptions, emanating from higher market borrowing of 0.5 per cent of GFD consequent to fiscal stimulus provided to the States in the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) 2007-08, also contributed to the rise in borrowings<sup>1</sup> (Chart 2). This has led to the pace of increase in market borrowings of SGs higher than that of the Centre, which is more or less at stagnant levels over the past couple of years.

#### Impact of higher borrowings:

Considering the large redemption pressure of around ₹1.3 lakh crore, gross market borrowings are expected to cross ₹6 lakh crore in fiscal year 19, slightly more than Central Government gross borrowing numbers for the fiscal year. Market share of State Development Loans (SDL) in outstanding has increased from 16.59 per cent in 2008-09 to 29.06 per cent in 2018-19 as against decrease in the share of GoI from 83.41 per cent (Government Securities and T-Bills) to 70.94 per cent during the same period. Although market borrowings of the Centre and the SGs have been managed successfully by the Reserve

<sup>1</sup> The gross amount borrowed by States during 2007-08 was more than twice the amount raised in the previous year as States were sanctioned additional allocations by the Centre to meet the shortfall in National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) collections during 2007-08.



Bank, the increasing reliance on market borrowings by States have raised concerns both from the supply and demand side and need to be managed so as to minimise any adverse effects on yields. I would highlight some of these concerns.

- i. *Hardening of yields:* Increased reliance of the Centre and States on market borrowings led to an oversupply of Government paper in the Government Securities market and contributed to hardening of sovereign yields. This results in a spiral, whereby increased market borrowings result in increasing redemption pressures which induces further borrowing to service outstanding debt and accumulated interest burden. Weighted average yield increased from 7.48 per cent in 2016-17 to 7.60 per cent in 2017-18. Average spreads of SDL yields over Central Government securities of corresponding maturity have increased from 38 bps in 2014-15 to 59 bps in 2017-18 signifying increase in the cost of borrowing for the States (Table). As the investor base for Government Securities and SDLs are almost same, the continuous and large supply of SDLs had resulted in hardening of yields of Central Government securities also.
- ii. *Impact on the corporate bond market:* An internal study of RBI and CAFRAL had examined the impact of SDL spreads on corporate bond yields and it was observed that rise in yields on SG paper end up pushing spreads on corporate bonds. Unlike

Central Government debt which crowds out bank credit, SDL crowds out corporate borrowings in the bond market by increasing costs. A one percentage point increase in the ratio of State debt issuance to GDP, results in an 11 per cent decline in the volume (in Rupees) of corporate bonds issued in FY 2016. High rated corporate bonds and those with longer maturity have a greater propensity for being crowded out by SDLs which work as substitutes.

- iii. *Impact on other segments of the financial market:* The increased supply and consequent hardening of yields, especially so in case of the benchmark 10 year security, has a cascading effect on interest rates in other segments of the financial market, as pricing of other products are based on the risk-free yield curve. This feeds into inflation through input costs, further increasing yield levels, thereby creating a vicious cycle. Since economy is poised for higher growth trajectory, the private sector demand for domestic funding is expected to significantly accelerate in coming years. Hence, stake holders would have to be sensitive not only to their own interest expenses but also to that of the financial sector.
- iv. *Diminishing demand from banks:* Given the large borrowing requirement of the Centre and States, assessment of the institutional demand for Government securities is paramount. Captive funding is diminishing

**Table: Gross Issuance and Spread of SDLs over Corresponding Tenor of GoI Securities**

Year	Gross Borrowing of States (in ₹ cr)	YoY Growth (per cent)	Gross Borrowing of GoI (in ₹ cr)	YoY Growth (per cent)	Weighted average of SDL spread over GoI (bps)	YoY Growth (per cent)
2014-15	240,842	22	5,92,000	5	38	49
2015-16	294,560	22	5,85,000	-1	50	32
2016-17	381,979	30	5,82,000	-1	60	20
2017-18	419,100	10	5,88,000	1	59	-2

as banks are following the glide path for reducing the SLR requirements. In a market confronted by reduced pre-emption in the form of SLR, reduction in Held to Maturity (HTM) and likely adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that will seek to mandate Mark to Market (MtM) accounting, the demand for Government bonds could be impacted. Additionally, international capital standards post Global Financial Crises (GFC) (Basel III), to which India is an active participant, proposes to assign credit risk weights to sub-sovereign borrowings. If and when accepted, this development is likely to impact the cost of borrowing for SGs and the attraction to hold SDLs in banks' books, for reason other than the Yield to Maturity (YTM) they offer. Further Basel III capital requirements also seek to define High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) under its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) framework. As per our extant regulations, SDLs being similar to Government of India (GOI) securities qualify for inclusion as part of level 1 HQLA, by virtue of an implicit sovereign guarantee and default free status for its market borrowings. This may change in the future, in which case banks may have to begin assigning risk weights to SDLs. SGs will need to strategise for this eventuality.

- v. *Limited participation of FPIs:* As part of the measures to increase the investor base, attracting Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) towards SDLs would be essential for meeting the increased borrowing requirements. As per the Medium Term Framework (MTF), the FPI limits were to increase in phases to reach 2 per cent of the outstanding stock by March 2018. However, the FPI limit utilisation of SDLs stood at only 12 per cent of the limit for the quarter ending March 2018, and

lower at 10 per cent of the limit for the quarter ending June 2018. FPIs have cited lack of information on financial position of States between two budgets, and opacity of SG operations as one of the main reasons for lackluster interest in SDLs, despite the yields they have to offer. There is, hence, a need to reach out to investors by introducing transparency and making accessible high frequency data on State finances in public domain.

- vi. *Large cash balances and negative carry:* An analysis of surplus cash maintained by the States in the past years throws light on the fact that there are States resorting to market borrowings despite having a surplus invested in Intermediate Treasury Bills (ITBs) and Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs) with a negative carry on such investments. If a SG is investing in T-Bills locked in for 182 days and 364 days, there is a need to re-examine States' market borrowing programme. Further, accumulation of large surplus cash balance by SGs reduces liquidity in the market thereby contributing to the pressure on interest rate prevailing in the market. It is, therefore, necessary for States with large surplus to rationalise their borrowings in tandem with their surplus cash balance. During 2017-18, seven States had raised less than 85 per cent of the amount sanctioned for the year reflecting the fact that these States require lesser than the sanctioned amount. To address these issues, the States have to devise a mechanism for monitoring their surplus on a continuous basis and mapping it to their market borrowing programme, with the assistance of external consultants, if need be. This will reduce the inflow of bonds into the market, reduce the pressure on yields and have a positive impact on the

borrowing cost of both the Centre and other States.

- vii. *Market microstructure and illiquidity in SDLs:* The SDL market is relatively illiquid, especially when compared with Central Government bonds. This illiquidity premium is reflected in spreads. The liquidity of SDLs in the secondary market as reflected from its share in total G-Sec secondary market, remains significantly low (less than 5 per cent). The lack of liquidity can be attributed to reasons such as low outstanding stock of multiple SDLs, market microstructure issues and lack of market makers. SDLs are almost always new issuances, and hence are fragmented, lacking critical mass to improve trading volumes. In 2017-18, the Central Government had 156 reissuances out of a total of 159 issuances, while SGs had 43 reissuances out of 411 issuances. Thus, there is a need for reissuance by SGs.

The SDL market microstructure could also partly explain low liquidity. As on March 2018, more than half of SDLs ownership consisted of insurance companies (33.5 per cent) and PFs (18.1 per cent) who are largely investors who hold the bonds till maturity. Even banks investing in SDLs are averse to trading because of the valuation norms which facilitate nudging up of the price of SDL in banks' books and insulation from market risks offered by HTM dispensation. With an objective to ensure banks' bond portfolios reflect their current market valuation, it has been decided that the SDLs should be valued based on observed prices. This measure could potentially discourage passive investment by banks and improve trading volumes in SDL. The market is also devoid of market-makers providing two-way quotes, thereby impacting liquidity.

### **Risk asymmetry in SDLs**

Following the recommendations of the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the Government

disintermediated from the borrowings of SGs from Fiscal year 06 onwards. It was expected that a rise in the volume of market borrowings would enhance the scrutiny of the States' fiscal health and superior fiscal management would be incentivised through lower borrowing costs.

However, the cut-off yields of SDLs issued by States in any given auction remain narrowly clustered, despite large variations in the SGs' fiscal performance. A closer look at the data indicates that there has been no significant difference in inter-state spreads, which on an average have been between 5-7 bps. States with better fiscal parameters have expressed view that the market is not providing any incentive for better performance on fiscal front.

The issue pertaining to risk asymmetries across States have been receiving policy attention as can be seen from observations in two reports, viz., *the Economic Survey 2016-17* and the *FRBM Review Committee Report, 2017* headed by Shri N. K. Singh.

- i) *The **Economic Survey 2016-17** stated that greater market-based discipline on SG finances is missing, as reflected in the complete lack of correlation between the spread on SG bonds and their debt or deficit positions. It was observed that there is a flat relationship between the spread and the indebtedness of States, therefore, States are neither rewarded nor penalized for their debt performance.*
- ii) *The **FRBM Review Committee Report** titled 'Responsible Growth: A Debt and Fiscal Framework for 21<sup>st</sup> Century India' published in January 2017 stated that despite SDL borrowing rates being market determined, it is felt that risk asymmetries across States are not adequately reflected in the cost of borrowings. The report observed that few well managed States with good fiscal*

*performance have expressed that they are not adequately compensated for better management of their fiscal and there is some element of cross subsidisation by the financially stronger States to the other States which is akin to financial repression.'*

To address this anomaly, RBI has taken several measures. The measures include a) conducting of weekly auction of SDLs since October 24, 2017 to prevent bunching of issuances, b) publishing of high frequency data in the RBI Monthly Bulletin relating to the buffers SGs maintain with RBI, the financial accommodation availed under various facilities by each SG from the RBI, the market borrowings and the outstanding of SDLs, so as to add transparency essential for deepening the SDL market. c) The interest rate on borrowing against the collateral of Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) and Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) has been lowered to incentivise SGs to increase these buffers, which is again an element of comfort to the investors, d) With a view to incentivising the SGs to get SDLs rated publicly, the cost of RBI repo facility against the collateral of 'rated' SDLs have been re-calibrated to provide for lower margins on SDLs<sup>2</sup>, e) For a fair valuation of SDLs in the books of banks, it has been decided that the securities issued by each SG will henceforth be valued at the observed prices in the secondary or primary auctions. Although improvement in debt sustainability indicators have been witnessed over the years, appropriate pricing of SDLs signalling underlying financial conditions of the States will have the potential to reinforce fiscal discipline of States. All these measures are part of the top down approach. The time has come for a bottom up approach, where SGs themselves take proactive measures which may include increasing investor engagement by holding investor meets and promote investment by local as well as foreign investors.

<sup>2</sup> The initial margin requirement for rated SDLs shall be set at 1.0 per cent lower than that of other SDLs for the same maturity buckets, *i.e.*, in the range of 1.5 per cent to 5.0 per cent.

## Way Forward

As the debt manager of the Government, Reserve Bank has to ensure that the financing needs of the Government is met at low cost over medium/ long-term while avoiding excessive risk. However, given the quantum increase in market borrowings, it is critical to develop a strategy by coordinating the market borrowings of Central and SGs.

- i. *Revamping cash management*  
SGs will have to relook at their cash management practices and develop expertise for monitoring and reporting cash flows and using the data to forecast cash balances with the objective of timing their respective borrowing programmes.
- ii. *Inter-state lending borrowing*  
SGs have in the past been demanding, and rightly so, greater avenues to invest their surplus cash balances. Perhaps, the cash surplus SGs could lend to those in deficit at a rate linked to the market. Of course, this would need to be budgeted for.
- iii. *Mandating investment in Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)/ Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF):*  
Investment in CSF and GRF with RBI, is voluntary at present. These reserves are intended to provide a cushion to the SGs in meeting the future repayment obligations. States which maintain these funds are holding different levels of investments in terms of their outstanding liabilities. There is merit in making investments in CSF and GRF mandatory for SGs and specify a minimum threshold in terms of their outstanding liabilities to provide greater comfort to investors. To further incentivise adequate maintenance of these funds by the SGs and to encourage them to increase

the corpus of these funds, Reserve Bank has lowered the rate of interest on Special Drawing Facility (SDF) from 100 bps below the Repo Rate to 200 bps below the Repo Rate.

iv. *Rating of SDLs by rating agency on a standalone basis*

SDLs carry no credit risk, as they are sovereign and have power to impose taxes under constitution. This absence of credit risk can be seen from the fact that the risk weight assigned to holdings of SDLs by commercial banks is zero in the calculation of their CRARs under the Basel III capital regulations, similar to GOI bonds. There is no default history to assess probability of default. The States also maintain a consolidated sinking fund (CSF) with RBI to provide a cushion for amortization of market borrowing/liabilities. Having CSF and GRF gives States and investors comfort that SDL payments will be made in all circumstances. On the other hand, risk needs to be looked into in its totality. An index measuring debt sustainability and fiscal prudence performance indicators could be attempted to measure SG performance. Fiscally strong SGs can take the initiative to get themselves rated on such parameters from approved standalone rating agencies and make them public. This may help them to get better rates in auctions of their bonds. Such exercise would act as an incentive for States to perform better. To incentivise adoption of public ratings by the SGs for SDLs, recently the Reserve Bank has decided that the initial margin requirement under LAF for rated SDLs shall be set at 1.0 per cent lower than that of other SDLs for the same maturity buckets. The public disclosure of SG ratings may also help in price differentiation of SDLs.

v. *Robust calendar*

While the Central Government is known to adhere to the borrowing calendar published every half year (HY), the SGs do not adhere to their quarterly calendars. Such deviations leave the market to second guess their market borrowing. Communication to the market as well as predictability is critical for credibility of the borrowing programme.

vi. *Consolidation of debt*

The maturity pattern of SDLs indicates that the redemption pressure would start increasing from 2022-23 and would continue to do so till 2026-27. The upsurge in redemption necessitates consolidation of debt. Each SG will have to plan reissuances, buyback and switches based on their respective maturity profiles and cash flows. This will help create volumes, facilitate trading in the secondary market and benefit SGs by lowering yields. Additionally, it will also even out redemption pressures and elongate the residual maturity of securities. Due to the efforts of Reserve Bank, several States have started reissuing SDLs. We are also working with States on debt buy-backs and will take this process forward.

vii. *Improved and timely disclosure of information*

FRBM legislations have significantly improved budget reporting, debt and fiscal data of States is not readily available. With a view to improve transparency and facilitate investors in taking informed investment decisions, there is a need to provide high frequency data on State finances in public domain. Transparency includes having an independent audit of sub-national financial accounts, making periodic public disclosures of key fiscal data, exposing hidden liabilities, and moving off-budget liabilities on budget.

**Conclusion**

Development and reforms are a continuous process. During the new millennium, SGs have taken several steps to improve fiscal and debt management. All the SGs have enacted their Fiscal Responsibility Legislations incorporating the fiscal consolidation path. Therefore, an institutional commitment to fiscal prudence exists. The traditional debt sustainability indicators are on a reasonably strong footing. There may not be any significant systemic risk on account of States' public debt. However, during the recent past there are indications of fiscal slippage. Rising deficits and borrowings of States with low liquidity and shallow investor base have macro-economic implications. Hence, it is important

for all the stake holders to take measures as discussed above. I would urge market participants to utilise the SDL data being published by the RBI to take informed investment decision and also encourage participation of other investors including FPIs in SDLs. Economic and social welfare of citizens is dependent on effective fiscal and debt management by the States. Building robust SDL markets and augmenting debt management systems in States to take care of emergent risks, is both imperative and urgent. Reserve Bank has been working actively with SGs to achieve this objective. I would urge market participants also to play an active role in this endeavour.

Thank You.

## *Big Data and Measurement: From Inflation to Discrimination\**

*Roberto Rigobon*

I would like to start by expressing my deepest gratitude to the Reserve Bank of India for inviting me to give the 2<sup>nd</sup> Suresh Tendulkar Memorial Lecture. Professor Tendulkar was one of the most influential policy makers in India, and among the many things he did, he served as the chief for the National Statistical Commission in India. One of the objectives of such commission was to reduce the data collection problems faced by the national statistical authorities. It is only fitting then, that I will spend all this lecture talking about measurement and data collection. So, for those that thought I was going to talk about the US, and what is going to happen to the US interest rates, that is happening next door; here it is all about the absolutely boring and extremely tedious life of those of us who are devoted to data collection. It is a great honor for me to be here giving this very distinguished Lecture. I am humbled by your invitation.

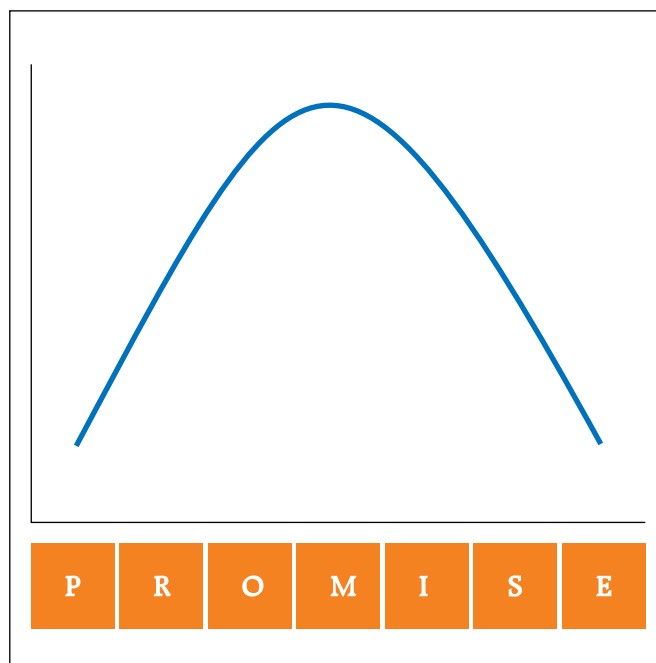
Additionally, this is the third time, I have the pleasure to visit the Reserve Bank of India, but the first one where we are not watching the Cricket World Cup. I have to say, I am a little bit disappointed. So, we have to make sure I am here in 2023 when it actually takes place in India, and there can not be any excuses.

Let me start by recognising one of the characteristics that defines me as a researcher. I am absolutely obsessed with measurement – the last 17 years, I have spent my life thinking about measurement. Why? primarily because I feel we do a lousy job at it.

\* Second Suresh Tendulkar Memorial Lecture delivered by Professor Roberto Rigobon, MIT Sloan School of Management, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, at the Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai on August 2, 2018. The views and opinions expressed are those of the author alone.

Let me be more precise. We use a framework at Sloan in my classes to discuss the dimensions that matter for social well being and the problems of measurement we have. We call it PROMISE. Where PROMISE stands for Personal, Relationships, Organisations, Markets, Institutions, Social and Political, and the Environment. When you think about it, all these dimensions matter at the moment of evaluating well being in any society. We cannot forget one and pretend everything is okay.

One of the applications is that we use this framework to understand what are the principles of what make a particular dimension sustainable. For example, in terms of pollution, we would like the pollution that we add into the system to be smaller than the one we can take out. The second important application, is to highlight the quality of how we measure.



P	• Personal
R	• Relationship
O	• Organisations, Firms, and Jobs
M	• Markets and Economy
I	• Institutions
S	• Social and Political
E	• Environment

As I said before, I believe we do a horrible job of measuring. For example, we do not measure the quality of relationships; mostly when they breakup. We do not measure the degree of satisfaction of our labor force (or their morale); mostly when they are upset and quit or file complains in labor courts. We do not measure how upset a society is; mostly observe when they are rioting. We do not measure the impact we have in a particular lake; mostly when the lake is lost. We do not measure the consumption of drugs, only count the number of people that suffer an overdose. Of course, economic outcomes are some of the ones we measure the best, but as we get far from purely market outcomes, the quality of our measures deteriorate.

I believe the "bad" measurement has five characteristics: We measure **Late**, **Infrequently**, almost always concentrating on **Extreme Behaviour**, basing our assessment in **Perception**, and obsessed on the wrong **Statistic**. So, I think that if we make good decisions it is mostly a miracle – clear evidence that some divine entity is protecting us.

For example, how do we measure women empowerment? We count the number of women or count the cases of sexual harassment. First, filed "sexual harassment cases"? that is the definition of, too late. Second, counting them after the court case has become public (infrequently). Third, sexual harassment is the extreme realisation of a hostile environment. Fourth, we only pay attention to the cases that make the news – have you heard the cases in colleges that were rampant in 2015? Have you heard any case lately? I do not remember a single case in 2018. Does that mean that there are no more problems, or that the newspaper is distracted with scandals in Hollywood? Finally, by concentrating only in court cases, we are going to make sure less cases occur, but we will do nothing to change the hostile environment in which most women have to navigate.

My research is trying to understand what we can do to ameliorate the problem of measurement in all the dimensions of PROMISE. It is a broad and messy agenda; and probably it will not be finished in

a lifetime. I would like, at least, to show some of the things we could do.

### **Imperfectly measuring the relevant**

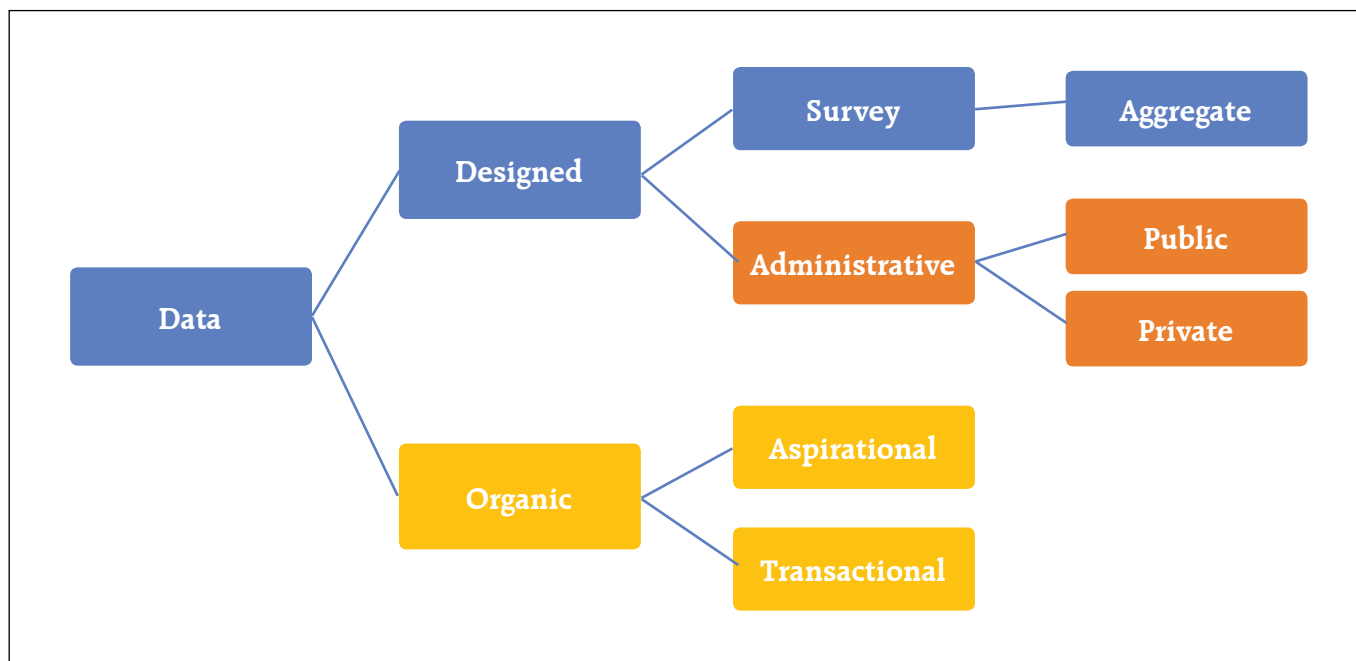
Let me start by clarifying what are the principles behind all the measurements that we are exploring at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) – I call these the pillars of 'modern measurement'. First, on the data collection there are two guiding principles: First, in order to produce timely indicators, we need to measure in a continuous manner. Second, the data collection needs to be non-intrusive, or at least as non-intrusive as possible. This means that, very likely, the data collection has to be electronic. It is the only form of data collection where we could collect rapidly with minor disruption. The next two principles are related to the dissemination of the indicator: first, the methodologies need to be open source, and the individuals, firms and communities measured should be able to have a clear and open procedure to deal with discrepancies or appeals. Second, the data release needs to protect privacy. Right now, because our statistics are produced with significant delay and very infrequently, we feel that aggregating the data is enough to protect privacy. However, once the data is released in almost real time, aggregation is not enough to protect privacy. Other more sophisticated procedures of privacy preservation need to be implemented. These four principles lead to the last characteristics of the modern measures – they will be, by construction, imperfect.

I am not worried. I actually think, it is much better to imperfectly measure something relevant, than to continue to perfectly measure the irrelevant.

In order to accomplish this new measurement principles, we need new data sources – and very likely new procedures. According to Bob Groves (the former head of the US Census) there are two general data sources: designed data and organic data. The second one being what most call "big data". So, I guess the first one is what should be called small data.

Designed data is the data that comes from surveys and administrative records. Surveys have a purpose or a question, and the questionnaire and data





collection are designed to answer such question. In this perspective, administrative records are a form of survey. The Census is a survey, financial statements are surveys, tax forms are surveys, *etc.* All those have different objectives: to count the number of individuals in a country, to understand and compare the financial situation of firms, and to understand the tax liability of an individual or a firm, respectively. We ask individuals and firms to fill the information in a particular way, and then the national statistical office produces information that is shared with the country. In the end, the advantage of the designed data is that it is representative, there are small sample selection problems, it is well understood, and therefore, it is clear how to cure it, and because of its infrequency, aggregation tends to be enough to protect privacy. On the other hand, the disadvantages are that the data collection is costly, and that the surveys are extremely intrusive – so much that response rates have been declining in recent decades and people find the surveys such a burden that they are not necessarily answering truthfully. One example is going to be the citizen question just added to the Census. The Department of Commerce made a mistake and the proportion of bad responses we are going to observe in the 2020 Census will increase. What a waste of time and effort.

Organic data is the data that is generated by individuals without them noticing they are being surveyed. It is the data in the GPS of your phone, your searches on the web, the friends in your network, the things you purchase, *etc.* Every time any individual acts through any of these channels it provides information about herself. For example, very rarely, people ask a random question on Wikipedia. Usually the person is interested in the answer. That means that every search on Wikipedia tells something about the person searching. A tiny aspect of their personality. When you watch a movie in its entirety, Netflix knows that you are interested in that type of movies – or someone in your home is. Again, learning a small but relevant fraction of your inclinations.

In other words, as Sandy Pentland says, with all these interactions, we are leaving breadcrumbs of our preferences. Therefore, we can take the bread crumbs and reconstruct a person – in the end learning something about that individual. It is like a survey but the person does not know it is being surveyed!

In fact, the biggest advantages of organic data are that they are non-intrusive and the individual tends to be truthful in the data generation. We do not lie to our GPS, or to google, or try to manipulate Netflix. We

leave a truthful bread crumb of our lives. I do not want to overstate, though. This is not the case for all the data sources. For example, in Facebook people do not show who they are, they show who they would like to be. Still it is informative about the persons ambitions, but not about what they are. So, there is a difference in the truthfulness that varies by their degree of aspiration versus transactions in the data source. The main problems of organic data, however, are the lack of representativeness and sample selection. Not everybody participates in the web pages equally. This implies that estimates and lessons obtained from the data are hard to extrapolate. Furthermore, the estimates are likely to be biased, and the models will be unstable and uncertain.

Notice that, in my view, characteristics such as volume, velocity, and variety are irrelevant by themselves. They are only meaningful if they can be used to answer pertinent questions. In other words, the size of the data reduces the estimation error, but not the bias error. So, the researcher ends up estimating the wrong thing with higher precision. Again, the problem of lack of representativeness or sample selection makes model uncertainty a first order issue. Therefore, working with "big data" – or as I prefer to call it organic data – only solves the problem of precision. Biases due to misspecification, model uncertainty, and model instability are exacerbated.

Two conclusions: First, because not a single type of data is perfect, I believe the methodology for future data collection entails a hybrid approach. We need to take designed data and combine it with organic data so the big data can be improved by the small data. In other words, use the small data, to correct for the biases generated by the big data. Second, as I said before, it is much better to imperfectly measure something relevant, than to continue to perfectly measure the irrelevant.

In this talk I will present three examples on how we can improve some measures, and how we are combining data sources to do so.

### Billion Prices Project

The billion prices project's objective is to compute alternative measures of inflation. We use data from prices found on the internet to compute daily inflation rates. We started about 14 years ago using a procedure called 'webscrapping'. In simple terms, the objective of webscrapping is to take the information presented in a standard web page and organise it in a database. See our paper (with Alberto Cavallo) in the JEP where we describe in detail how the indexes are constructed.

We started with food in 2006. today, many sectors are extremely well represented on the web and we have expanded tremendously. In fact, a survey run by Price Water House Coopers in 2016 in 26 countries shows the willingness to purchase online. The penetration today is orders of magnitude the one we had 10 years ago. The table below summarises the answers averaged across all the countries, and the question is where they would prefer to purchase. I find the patterns fascinating. They have the information country by country.

To compute an inflation rate we need two pieces of information: Prices and a basket. The basket is a collection of weights that intends to be representative of the consumption bundle of the country. Statistical

Online		In-store
60%	Books, music, movies & video games	28%
39%	Toys	37%
43%	Consumer electronics & computers	51%
36%	Sports equipment/outdoor	44%
37%	Health & beauty (cosmetics)	47%
40%	Clothing & footwear	51%
32%	Jewellery/watches	49%
33%	Household appliances	56%
30%	DIY/home improvements	52%
30%	Furniture & homeware	59%
23%	Grocery	70%

offices collect the weights by performing consumer surveys – to determine how much is spent on tomatoes, onions, housing, education and iPhones. After they understand how those prices should be weighted, they collect data every month (in most countries) and compute the change in the cost of the basket.

Prices can be collected in offline and online stores. However, from the online data collection perspective, there are three types of sectors. The ones where the information online is terrible; the ones where the prices online are representative and the weights collected by the statistical office provide a very good estimate of the consumption basket; and the ones where the data online is significantly better than the offline – especially the composition of products purchased.

For example, education is terribly collected online – only the price of private tuition and some elements that affect the cost of education – such as uniforms and books – are collected online. Food is an example of the second type of sector. The share between tomatoes and onions is quite well collected by the statistical office. Hence, the weights come from high quality data. In food, the prices online – in several countries – are very representative. We can use the daily prices from the web to construct the inflation rate item by item and aggregate using the official weights. Finally, electronics is an example of the third type. We have iPhone X and 8 already in the market and most statistical offices are still collecting iPhone 7's. In these sectors, we need to compute baskets and collect prices from online sources.

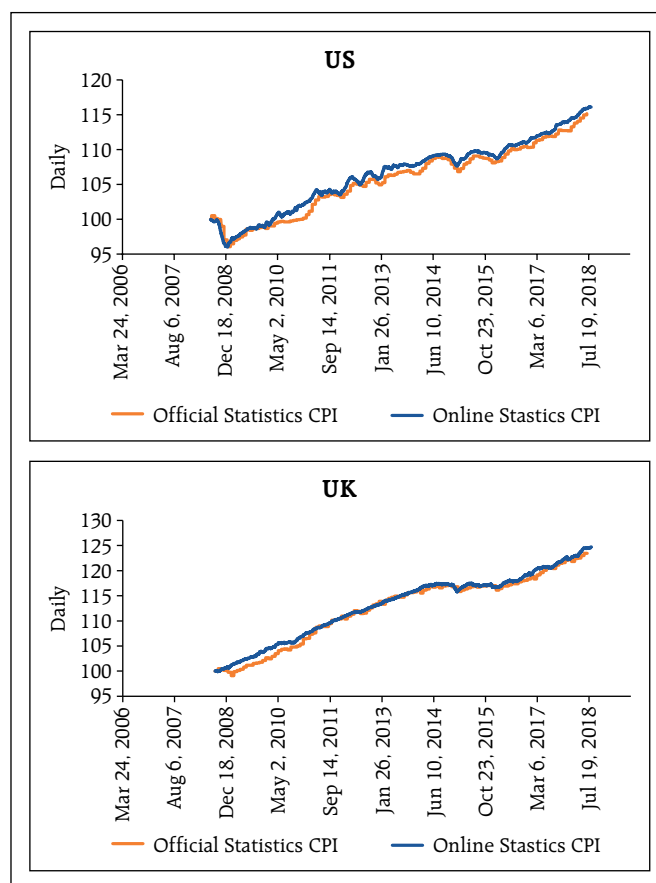
For the sectors we have bad data, we make daily estimates of what the statistical office is likely to report – so, it is a forecasting exercise using daily web prices. For the second type of sectors we collect prices and then use the official weights (these are the simplest). For the third type of sector we make estimates of the weights by using the information presented on the webpages – certainly an error is typically introduced.

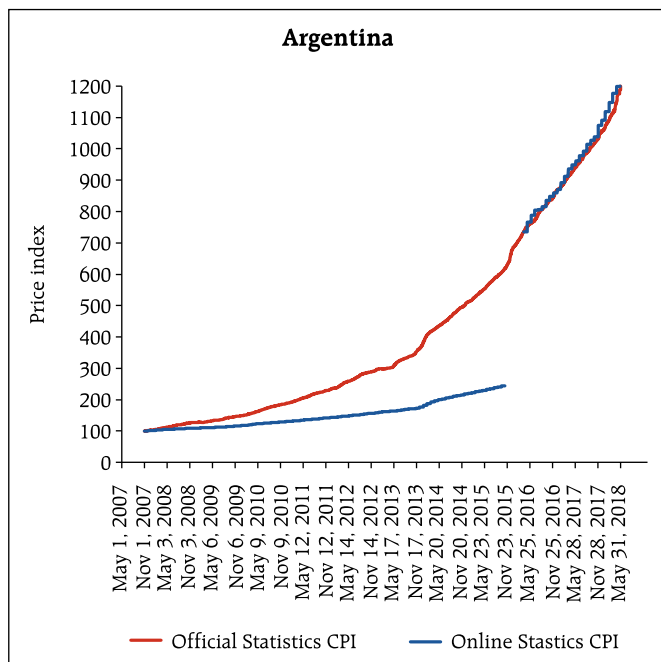
Our inflation indices are not identical to the official ones. There are many reasons why they should

differ. Two very intuitive sources: First, online and offline are different markets and therefore inflations should not be identical in the short run. Maybe similar in the long run, but certainly not in the month to month frequency. Online consumers tend to be richer, more impatient (younger), and the online market tends to be more competitive. Second, our procedures are also different – so, not surprisingly the inflation rates should also diverge. However, in the 14 years we have been computing daily inflation rates, it is remarkable how close they are to the official ones.

In the next three graphs, the orange line is the official statistics CPI and the blue line is the online daily CPI. If we look at the US and the UK, the online and offline inflations are tracking each other quite nicely.

Not all countries look like this. Indeed, we started with Argentina in 2007 because the statistical office was intervened in 2006. Our discrepancies with the official statistics during that time were very large. The





cumulative official inflation in 9 years is 120 per cent, our data shows more than 640 per cent. Interestingly, since May 2016, when the new statistical office started computing the inflation rate without manipulation, the official and the online are close again (In this graph we needed to renormalise the official CPI to make it coincide with the online on May 2016 – however, after the renormalisation the two track each other). 120 *versus* 640 per cent! This is the size of the manipulation the Kirchner government taxed their citizens. Wages are indexed to the official inflation, pensions are indexed to the official inflation, but standards of living are affected by the real one. A 500 per cent expropriation entirely based on lies. I am glad the new government pivoted.

Online prices can be used to gather the state of the economy faster and quite accurately. Furthermore, the online prices tend to move earlier than offline prices (the market is more competitive) and therefore, the online can be used as a leading indicator for the official releases. In developed nations that anticipation is about 2 to 3 months, while in emerging markets it is about 1 to 2.

We have been producing inflation rates for about 20 countries. And I am very happy to disclose that we will have the inflation of India by the end of this year.

### Thousand Big Mac Indexes

Let me move to the second project: trying to measure the real exchange rate or deviations on purchasing power parity.

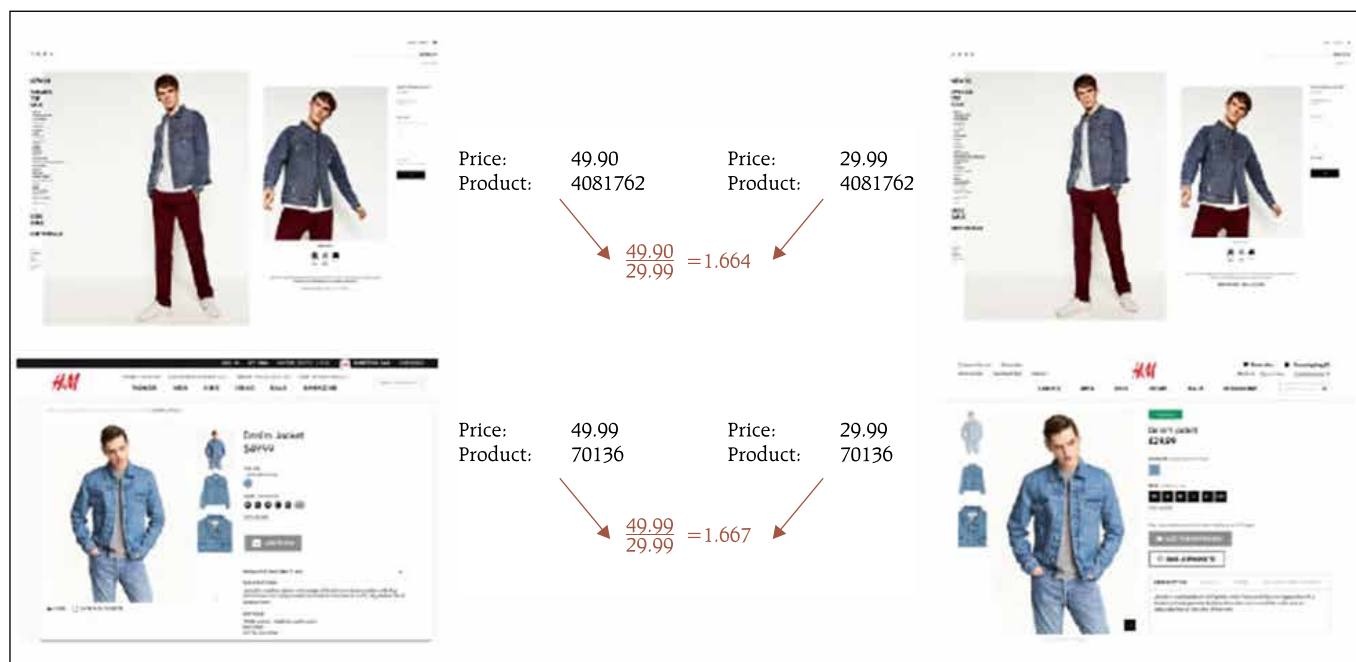
There are two standards in the measurement of PPP. One is a massive effort by the World Bank (WB) that puts 105 statistical offices together to produce the PPP adjusted measures. And then we have the big mac index from The Economist that is probably the simplest statistic ever created. Sadly, for the World Bank, the big mac is just as good as the PPP.

There are many things to criticise about the Big Mac Index. Regardless of what you think about it, there is something brilliant in its simplicity. It is an identical item around the world. I know, nobody consumes it anymore, but it is the same item. The WB data has a big problem matching identical items. The advantage of the WB is that it has more than one item. But its cost and complexity makes it harder to interpret; and what is worse is that, it can render it irrelevant.

Alberto Cavallo and I decided to produce something in between these two indexes: Our goal was to compare identical products worldwide that are actively purchased, and to base the index in more than one item.

How do we do that? One very important piece of information in webpages is the item ID. For the same retailer (webpage), item ID's uniquely identifies a product across different geographical locations – *i.e.* countries. It is better than the UPC or Barcodes code – because those codes are country specific. In fact, language specific – a bottle of coke in Canada has a different UPC depending on the packaging: French or English. Stores use these item id's to manage their supply chain, and hence, treat identical items as such – identical – even if one has a Christmas label and the other one doesn't. With these items id's we can match and compare thousands of items worldwide.

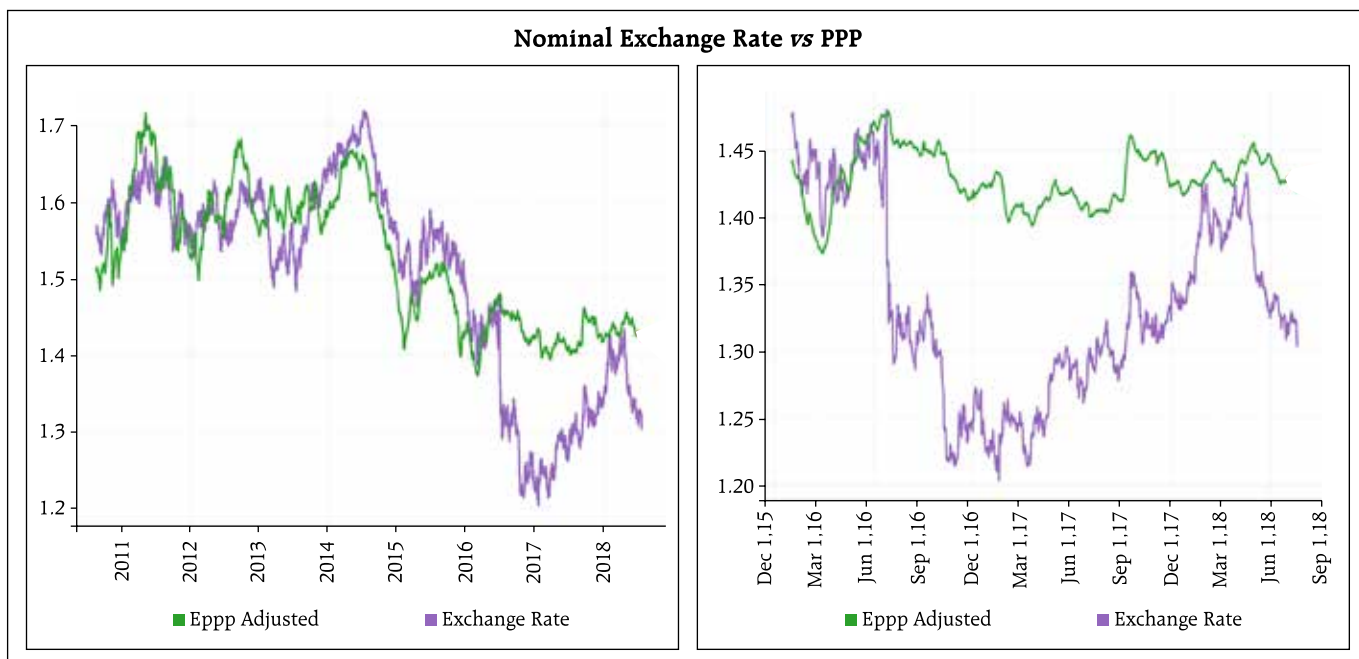
For example, two of the best webpages on earth – in terms of their transparency – are Zara and H&M – and I also like their products. So, for men, fast fashion,



young, jackets, denim, we can find items in both stores in two different countries (I'm showing here US on the left, and UK on the right). We take taxes out and compute the ratio of the prices. That is the implied nominal exchange rate in the H&M jacket. After doing this for each item, then we pull thousands of those products, weight them within each category, and produce an index for the country. Voila, the big mac index in steroids.

This index has several characteristics. It has no services at all, it has not a single non-tradable product, and almost all the goods are traded internationally. Furthermore, these are actually items people purchase. Think about electronics, clothing, personal care, gasoline, etc. Those are the items in our index.

In the figure below, I am showing the UK-US indexes. The purple line is the nominal exchange rate (from financial markets); where a decline implies a





depreciation. The green line are the relative prices (US divided by the UK). Hence going down implies that the inflation rate of the UK is larger than the inflation rate for the US for this set of identical tradeable products.

Two things to realise. first, before Brexit, it is remarkable how closely related the two lines are. In fact, it is hard to tell what is causing what... During that time there were large fluctuations of the exchange rate (more than 10 per cent) and retailers followed those trends closely. Second, interestingly, that pattern changed in Brexit.

The figure to the right is just the indexes since the Brexit vote. There is a large depreciation (in June with the Brexit vote, and in October when Theresa May says she is going to invoke Article 50) but retailers in UK do not increase prices faster than in the US. Why? Two possible explanations: either consumers were very aware about the possible consequences of Brexit in terms of inflation and were unwilling to accept price increases (there is evidence of this on the Toblerone case) or the demand is so weak that it cannot sustain a price increase. In both cases, a large gap is created. Because the demand for importables (most of these items are imported) is lower, there needs to be a current account improvement (which

indeed occurred) and there has to be an appreciation of the nominal exchange rate (which as can be clearly seen, it did happen). We are not predicting anything here. We are just measuring the state of the aggregate demand for imports in the UK relative to the US. It happens, and most economic models would predict, that such shifts in demand need to have an impact on the current account and on the exchange rate.

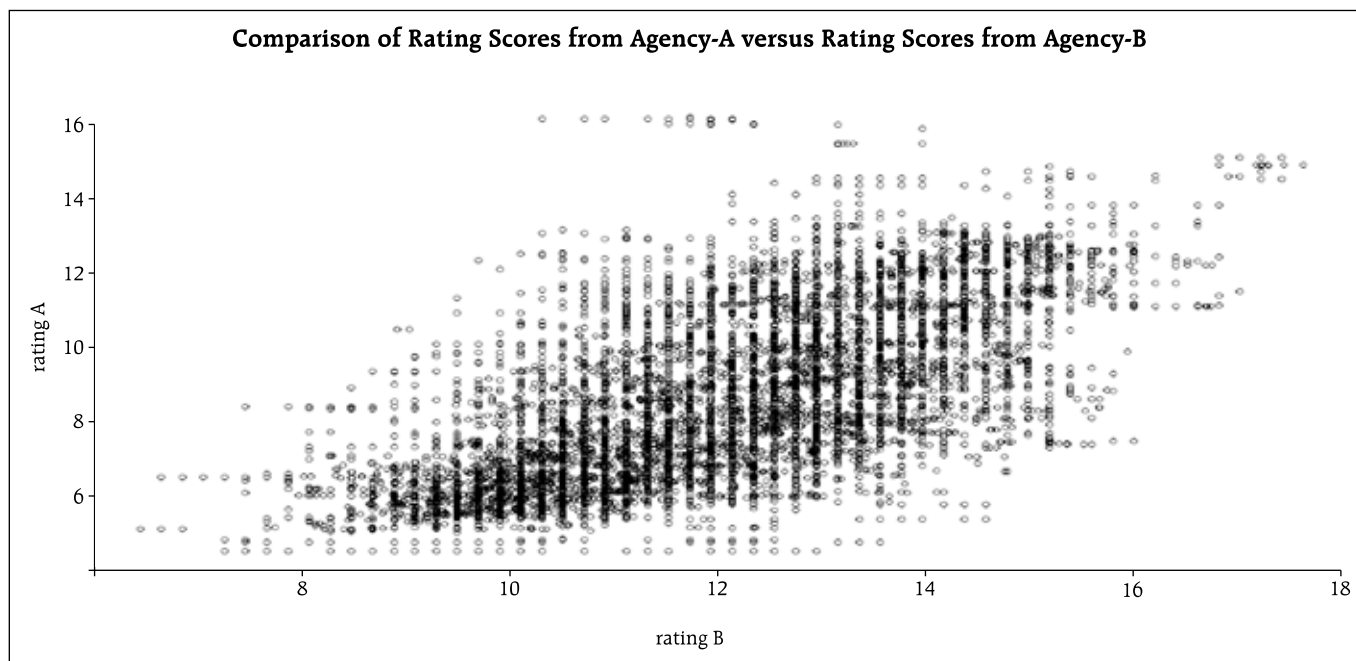
We have only nine countries so far, but more will come.

**Aggregate Confusion Project**

Finally, my new project is about measuring ethical behaviour of firms: it is called the aggregate confusion project and it is joint work with Julian Koebel and Florian Berg. This is just starting (2 to 3 years going).

For more than a decade, financial markets have been interested in understating the impact firms have on several dimensions environmental, social, and governance (ESG). The reason is that investors would like their investments to have a positive impact on society. This has created a proliferation of data providers with the intention of measuring the behaviour of firms.

These data providers, however, have produced incredibly inconsistent ratings. For example, in the



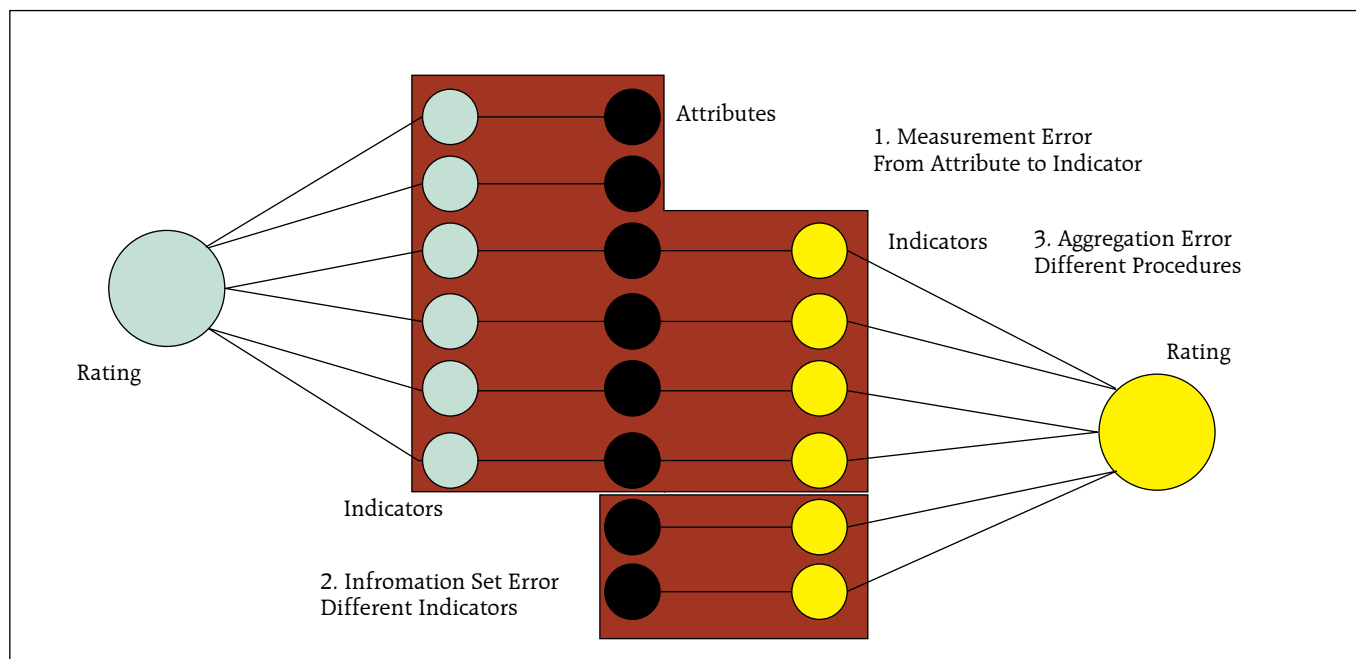


figure below we show the exact same firm rated by two of the top ten rating agencies of ESG. As can be seen, the correlation is positive but small (less than 30 per cent).

What is the source of the discrepancy? For that purpose, we took the raw data from several of the rating agencies and reverse engineered their rating processes. We disentangle the errors in three sources. First, we created a taxonomy of the attributes that supposedly should be measured. For example, CO2 emissions, water management, labor practices, women empowerment, board composition, *etc.* We then assigned the different indicators to the categories or attributes. The first step was to understand what is the discrepancy among those indicators that are supposed to capture the same attribute. We call this 'measurement error'. Once we have compared the common attributes, we noticed that rating agencies pay attention to different attributes. It is possible that one rating agency does not even measure an attribute. This of course creates a discrepancy. We call this source "information set error". Finally, we look at the different rules of aggregation and those can also be causes of discrepancy. This is identified with "aggregation error".

Once we look into the data and decompose the discrepancies among four rating agencies we found that about 70 per cent of the error is coming from measurement, 25 from information set, and 5 from aggregation rules. These are still preliminary results. The final goal is to be able to produce better measures of ESG that are open and can be used by all.

### Some Lessons

To end, let me summarise some lessons I have learned from dealing with these alternative data sources. Hopefully, these are valuable lessons for central bankers.

First, the biggest advantage of the organic data is its truthfulness. Not its size, speed, variety, *etc.* It is the fact that people tend to answer in a truthful way, what I think makes this data unique. In this regard, collecting data that is transactional as opposed to aspirational increases the information value of each observation. So, credit card transactions or GPS locations are far more meaningful than the tweets or the Facebook status.

Second, the organic data is not ordered along geography or socioeconomic conditions. It is organised by behaviour. We have been collecting surveys for millenniums (literally) by paying attention to

geography and social conditions, statistical offices have that paradigm as a guiding framework to understand the economy and society. I think this view will be challenged.

Third, the biggest disadvantage of the organic data is the fact that it is not representative. It is impossible to generalise – although people love to generalise the correlations computed in these data sources. The combination of non-representativeness and extremely large data sets is a dangerous one. People estimate horrible regressions with extreme degrees of precision. It is important to emphasise something that is trivial – but usually forgotten. The size of the data reduces the estimation error, but not the bias!

Fourth, when the data is nearly in real time, even when aggregated, it can entail massive violations

of privacy. We need to be aware of these problems because we have never encountered them. We have felt safe in our quarterly estimates of the aggregate. When that changes to daily estimates of a sub-set, our concern for privacy needs to be heightened.

Finally, are the new data sources going to substitute statistical offices? No. No chance. It will force them to change, but not to disappear. The future of the statistical offices is one in which there will be a hybrid approach. Part of the data will be collected using organic data, and part through surveys. And very importantly, the surveys are going to be used to correct the inherent biases of the organic data. In sum, the small, slow, but representative data will be used to fix the large, fast, but non-representative one.



# 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

Occasional Series



## Contents

No.	Title	Page
1	Select Economic Indicators	37
	<b>Reserve Bank of India</b>	
2	RBI – Liabilities and Assets	38
3	Liquidity Operations by RBI	39
4	Sale/ Purchase of U.S. Dollar by the RBI	40
4A	Maturity Breakdown (by Residual Maturity) of Outstanding Forwards of RBI (US\$ Million)	41
5	RBI's Standing Facilities	41
	<b>Money and Banking</b>	
6	Money Stock Measures	42
7	Sources of Money Stock (M <sub>3</sub> )	43
8	Monetary Survey	44
9	Liquidity Aggregates	44
10	Reserve Bank of India Survey	45
11	Reserve Money – Components and Sources	45
12	Commercial Bank Survey	46
13	Scheduled Commercial Banks' Investments	46
14	Business in India – All Scheduled Banks and All Scheduled Commercial Banks	47
15	Deployment of Gross Bank Credit by Major Sectors	48
16	Industry-wise Deployment of Gross Bank Credit	49
17	State Co-operative Banks Maintaining Accounts with the Reserve Bank of India	50
	<b>Prices and Production</b>	
18	Consumer Price Index (Base: 2012=100)	51
19	Other Consumer Price Indices	51
20	Monthly Average Price of Gold and Silver in Mumbai	51
21	Wholesale Price Index	52
22	Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2011-12=100)	55
	<b>Government Accounts and Treasury Bills</b>	
23	Union Government Accounts at a Glance	55
24	Treasury Bills – Ownership Pattern	56
25	Auctions of Treasury Bills	56
	<b>Financial Markets</b>	
26	Daily Call Money Rates	57
27	Certificates of Deposit	58
28	Commercial Paper	58
29	Average Daily Turnover in Select Financial Markets	58
30	New Capital Issues by Non-Government Public Limited Companies	59

No.	Title	Page
<b>External Sector</b>		
31	Foreign Trade	60
32	Foreign Exchange Reserves	60
33	NRI Deposits	60
34	Foreign Investment Inflows	61
35	Outward Remittances under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) for Resident Individuals	61
36	Indices of Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) and Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) of the Indian Rupee	62
37	External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)	62
38	India's Overall Balance of Payments (US \$ Million)	63
39	India's Overall Balance of Payments (₹ Billion)	64
40	Standard Presentation of BoP in India as per BPM6 (US \$ Million)	65
41	Standard Presentation of BoP in India as per BPM6 (₹ Billion)	66
42	International Investment Position	67
<b>Payment and Settlement Systems</b>		
43	Payment System Indicators	68
<b>Occasional Series</b>		
44	Small Savings	69
45	Ownership Pattern of Central and State Governments Securities	70
46	Combined Receipts and Disbursements of the Central and State Governments	71
47	Financial Accommodation Availed by State Governments under various Facilities	72
48	Investments by State Governments	73
49	Market Borrowings of State Governments	74

**Notes:** .. = Not available.

– = Nil/Negligible.

P = Preliminary/Provisional. PR = Partially Revised.

## No. 1: Select Economic Indicators

Item	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18		2018-19
		Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 Real Sector (% Change)</b>					
1.1 GVA at Basic Prices	6.5	6.0	5.6	7.6	8.0
1.1.1 Agriculture	3.4	7.1	3.0	4.5	5.3
1.1.2 Industry	5.5	8.1	-0.4	8.0	10.8
1.1.3 Services	7.6	4.9	8.5	8.2	7.5
1.1a Final Consumption Expenditure	7.2	6.4	8.7	8.1	8.4
1.1b Gross Fixed Capital Formation	7.6	6.0	0.8	14.4	10.0
	2017-18	2017		2018	
		Jun.	Jul.	Jun.	Jul.
	1	2	3	4	5
1.2 Index of Industrial Production	4.3	-0.3	1.0	7.0	-
<b>2 Money and Banking (% Change)</b>					
2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks					
2.1.1 Deposits	6.2	12.8	9.5	6.8	8.4
2.1.2 Credit	10.0	8.2	5.7	10.9	12.0
2.1.2.1 Non-food Credit	10.2	9.0	6.5	10.9	12.2
2.1.3 Investment in Govt. Securities	9.5	18.2	16.1	6.0	6.5
2.2 Money Stock Measures					
2.2.1 Reserve Money (M0)	27.4	-5.1	-6.2	21.1	20.6
2.2.2 Broad Money (M3)	9.6	7.0	6.7	9.8	9.9
<b>3 Ratios (%)</b>					
3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio	19.50	20.00	20.00	19.50	19.50
3.3 Cash-Deposit Ratio	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.7
3.4 Credit-Deposit Ratio	75.5	72.6	72.3	75.4	74.7
3.5 Incremental Credit-Deposit Ratio	117.3	**	**	65.7	-44.0
3.6 Investment-Deposit Ratio	29.0	30.1	30.5	29.9	30.0
3.7 Incremental Investment-Deposit Ratio	43.0	*	*	169.3	182.0
<b>4 Interest Rates (%)</b>					
4.1 Policy Repo Rate	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
4.2 Reverse Repo Rate	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4.3 Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
4.4 Bank Rate	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
4.5 Base Rate	8.65/9.45	9.10/9.60	9.00/9.55	8.70/9.45	8.75/9.45
4.6 MCLR (Overnight)	7.80/7.95	7.75/8.10	7.75/8.10	7.80/8.05	7.90/8.05
4.7 Term Deposit Rate >1 Year	6.25/6.75	6.25/6.90	6.25/6.90	6.25/7.00	6.25/7.00
4.8 Savings Deposit Rate	3.50/4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50/4.00	3.50/4.00
4.9 Call Money Rate (Weighted Average)	5.94	6.07	6.08	6.17	6.21
4.10 91-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.11	6.27	6.15	6.52	6.69
4.11 182-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.33	6.33	6.25	6.89	6.97
4.12 364-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.49	6.38	6.29	7.13	7.27
4.13 10-Year G-Sec Par Yield (FBIL)	7.42	6.57	6.56	7.98	7.76
<b>5 Reference Rate and Forward Premia</b>					
5.1 INR-US\$ Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	65.04	64.74	64.15	68.58	68.70
5.2 INR-Euro Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	80.62	74.00	74.98	79.85	79.78
5.3 Forward Premia of US\$ 1-month (%)	4.61	5.19	4.68	4.46	4.37
3-month (%)	4.37	4.76	4.61	4.37	4.37
6-month (%)	4.21	4.70	4.60	4.39	4.40
<b>6 Inflation (%)</b>					
6.1 All India Consumer Price Index	3.6	1.5	2.4	4.9	4.2
6.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	3.1	1.1	1.8	3.9	5.6
6.3 Wholesale Price Index	2.9	0.9	1.9	5.8	5.1
6.3.1 Primary Articles	1.4	-4.2	0.6	5.3	1.7
6.3.2 Fuel and Power	8.2	5.2	4.4	16.2	18.1
6.3.3 Manufactured Products	2.7	2.4	2.1	4.2	4.3
<b>7 Foreign Trade (% Change)</b>					
7.1 Imports	16.2	19.9	16.8	20.9	28.0
7.2 Exports	5.7	1.6	2.8	18.8	16.1

Note : Financial Benchmarks India Private Limited (FBIL) commenced dissemination of reference rates w.e.f July 10, 2018.

\*\* Denominator and numerator negative.

\* Denominator negative/negligible.

## Reserve Bank of India

## No. 2: RBI - Liabilities and Assets \*

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Friday/ Friday						
	2017-18	2017	2018				
			Aug.	Jul. 27	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1 Issue Department</b>							
<b>1.1 Liabilities</b>							
1.1.1 Notes in Circulation	18,044.21	15,400.49	18,968.03	19,104.73	19,171.29	19,130.51	19,019.37
1.1.2 Notes held in Banking Department	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13
<b>1.1/1.2 Total Liabilities (Total Notes Issued) or Assets</b>	<b>18,044.35</b>	<b>15,400.65</b>	<b>18,968.14</b>	<b>19,104.84</b>	<b>19,171.40</b>	<b>19,130.62</b>	<b>19,019.50</b>
<b>1.2 Assets</b>							
1.2.1 Gold Coin and Bullion	733.81	669.69	743.49	718.55	718.55	718.55	720.80
1.2.2 Foreign Securities	17,303.70	14,725.82	18,215.32	18,376.97	18,443.54	18,402.80	18,289.47
1.2.3 Rupee Coin	6.83	5.14	9.33	9.32	9.31	9.27	9.24
1.2.4 Government of India Rupee Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>2 Banking Department</b>							
<b>2.1 Liabilities</b>							
2.1.1 Deposits	9,854.75	8,843.46	5,835.36	6,050.58	6,176.27	6,000.39	6,315.62
2.1.1.1 Central Government	68.08	13.93	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.1.1.2 Market Stabilisation Scheme	–	946.73	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.3 State Governments	6.51	8.38	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
2.1.1.4 Scheduled Commercial Banks	5,256.86	4,535.45	4,738.57	4,726.87	4,631.80	4,855.78	4,754.61
2.1.1.5 Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	48.28	37.76	35.17	38.77	39.13	35.70	36.37
2.1.1.6 Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	25.49	17.54	20.12	20.06	20.96	19.98	19.11
2.1.1.7 Other Banks	305.66	257.96	271.68	273.28	285.02	277.31	276.48
2.1.1.8 Others	4,143.89	3,025.70	768.39	990.16	1,197.93	810.19	1,220.55
2.1.1.9 Financial Institution Outside India	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.07
2.1.2 Other Liabilities	9,141.27	8,428.05	10,363.28	9,760.69	10,276.43	10,327.88	10,622.14
<b>2.1/2.2 Total Liabilities or Assets</b>	<b>18,996.03</b>	<b>17,271.50</b>	<b>16,198.64</b>	<b>15,811.27</b>	<b>16,452.70</b>	<b>16,328.27</b>	<b>16,937.76</b>
<b>2.2 Assets</b>							
2.2.1 Notes and Coins	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13
2.2.2 Balances held Abroad	8,887.95	9,265.92	8,065.31	7,806.61	8,217.11	8,251.20	8,619.82
2.2.3 Loans and Advances							
2.2.3.1 Central Government	–	–	–	241.35	201.36	30.00	439.92
2.2.3.2 State Governments	7.39	11.29	1.71	18.26	55.51	2.86	4.45
2.2.3.3 Scheduled Commercial Banks	2,739.78	32.70	762.95	464.73	693.98	755.06	616.61
2.2.3.4 Scheduled State Co-op. Banks	0.35	–	–	0.35	0.35	0.35	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	106.75	43.78	62.82	62.32	63.12	63.12	61.87
2.2.3.9 Financial Institution Outside India	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.07
2.2.4 Bills Purchased and Discounted							
2.2.4.1 Internal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.4.2 Government Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.5 Investments	6,369.76	7,285.96	6,433.51	6,455.30	6,455.81	6,456.31	6,416.08
2.2.6 Other Assets	883.90	631.70	872.23	762.24	765.35	769.26	771.46
2.2.6.1 Gold	673.37	608.25	710.41	701.05	703.54	706.04	709.22

\* Data are provisional

## No. 3: Liquidity Operations by RBI

(₹ Billion)

Date	Liquidity Adjustment Facility				MSF	Standing Liquidity Facilities	Market Stabilisation Scheme	OMO (Outright)		Net Injection (+)/ Absorption (-) (1+3+5+6+9-2-4-7-8)
	Repo	Reverse Repo	Variable Rate Repo	Variable Rate Reverse Repo				Sale	Purchase	
	1	2	3	4				5	6	
Jul. 2, 2018	38.71	425.44	—	195.18	6.00	—	—	—	—	—575.91
Jul. 3, 2018	38.41	452.91	68.42	231.13	1.56	—	—	—	—	—575.65
Jul. 4, 2018	38.97	544.32	—	185.55	14.50	—	—	—	—	—676.40
Jul. 5, 2018	38.96	464.25	—	147.76	3.15	—	—	—	—	—569.90
Jul. 6, 2018	44.92	202.66	54.30	200.02	39.12	—	—	—	—	—264.34
Jul. 7, 2018	126.92	40.26	—	—	13.50	—	—	—	—	100.16
Jul. 9, 2018	78.06	85.59	—	34.57	3.03	—	—	—	—	—39.07
Jul. 10, 2018	86.88	9.21	149.00	50.51	33.27	—	—	—	—	209.43
Jul. 11, 2018	66.46	68.78	—	74.77	4.20	—	—	—	—	—72.89
Jul. 12, 2018	61.43	108.60	—	138.84	0.55	—2.84	—	—	—	—188.30
Jul. 13, 2018	69.28	103.41	121.98	—	1.15	3.24	—	—	—	92.24
Jul. 16, 2018	134.68	85.79	—	29.36	9.25	—	—	—	—	28.78
Jul. 17, 2018	41.58	115.70	220.06	75.62	2.45	—	—	—	—	72.77
Jul. 18, 2018	38.73	52.80	—	108.75	0.70	—	—	—	—	—122.12
Jul. 19, 2018	37.96	104.80	—	159.70	0.73	—	—	—	—	—225.81
Jul. 20, 2018	163.81	114.56	99.34	—	29.82	—	—	—	100.00	278.41
Jul. 21, 2018	74.60	40.89	—	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	40.71
Jul. 23, 2018	223.59	68.62	—	—	11.20	—	—	—	—	166.17
Jul. 24, 2018	246.23	70.29	225.08	—	1.65	—2.20	—	—	—	400.47
Jul. 25, 2018	161.56	104.45	150.03	—	0.21	0.85	—	—	—	208.20
Jul. 26, 2018	49.23	86.86	—	128.29	0.20	1.35	—	—	—	—164.37
Jul. 27, 2018	115.18	190.29	135.75	94.84	6.00	—	—	—	—	—28.20
Jul. 30, 2018	156.66	197.61	—	60.93	21.15	—	—	—	—	—80.73
Jul. 31, 2018	143.01	152.21	225.06	140.00	0.10	—	—	—	—	75.96





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

Item	As on July 31, 2018		
	Long (+)	Short (-)	Net (1-2)
	1	2	3
1. Upto 1 month	2,530	786	1,744
2. More than 1 month and upto 3 months	1,557	527	1,030
3. More than 3 months and upto 1 year	10,285	2,370	7,915
4. More than 1 year	0	0	0
<b>Total (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>14,372</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>10,689</b>

**No. 5: RBI's Standing Facilities**

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday								
	2017-18	2017	2018					Jul. 20	Aug. 31
			Aug. 18	Mar. 30	Apr. 27	May 25	Jun. 22		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1 MSF	—	3.5	—	31.2	—	20.4	29.8	1.3	
2 Export Credit Refinance for Scheduled Banks									
2.1 Limit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2.2 Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	25.4	18.1	25.4	23.5	23.3	23.9	24.3	23.9	
4 Others									
4.1 Limit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.2 Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 Total Outstanding (1+2.2+3.2+4.2)	25.4	21.5	25.4	54.7	23.3	44.4	54.2	25.1	

## Money and Banking

## No. 6: Money Stock Measures

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Jul. 21	Jun. 22	Jul. 6	Jul. 20
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Currency with the Public (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 – 1.4)	17,597.1	14,694.9	18,767.6	18,732.2	18,589.3
1.1 Notes in Circulation	18,037.0	15,226.7	19,316.8	19,241.1	19,109.3
1.2 Circulation of Rupee Coin	249.1	245.7	249.7	249.6	249.6
1.3 Circulation of Small Coins	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
1.4 Cash on Hand with Banks	696.4	784.9	806.3	765.9	777.0
2 Deposit Money of the Public	15,076.2	12,193.4	13,123.7	13,222.3	12,989.1
2.1 Demand Deposits with Banks	14,837.1	12,013.8	12,898.5	12,978.2	12,759.1
2.2 'Other' Deposits with Reserve Bank	239.1	179.6	225.2	244.1	230.0
<b>3 M<sub>1</sub> (1 + 2)</b>	<b>32,673.3</b>	<b>26,888.4</b>	<b>31,891.3</b>	<b>31,954.5</b>	<b>31,578.5</b>
4 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	1,066.9	958.9	1,066.9	1,066.9	1,066.9
<b>5 M<sub>2</sub> (3 + 4)</b>	<b>33,740.3</b>	<b>27,847.3</b>	<b>32,958.3</b>	<b>33,021.4</b>	<b>32,645.4</b>
6 Time Deposits with Banks	106,952.6	101,192.7	108,141.0	109,441.1	109,150.2
<b>7 M<sub>3</sub> (3 + 6)</b>	<b>139,625.9</b>	<b>128,081.0</b>	<b>140,032.3</b>	<b>141,395.6</b>	<b>140,728.6</b>
8 Total Post Office Deposits	2,954.0	2,683.0	2,954.0	2,954.0	2,954.0
<b>9 M<sub>4</sub> (7 + 8)</b>	<b>142,579.8</b>	<b>130,764.1</b>	<b>142,986.2</b>	<b>144,349.5</b>	<b>143,682.6</b>

No. 7: Sources of Money Stock (M<sub>3</sub>)

(₹ Billion)

Sources	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
			Jul. 21	Jun. 22	Jul. 6
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 Net Bank Credit to Government</b>	<b>40,014.0</b>	<b>41,145.4</b>	<b>42,210.0</b>	<b>44,015.6</b>	<b>43,313.7</b>
1.1 RBI's net credit to Government (1.1.1-1.1.2)	4,759.6	6,462.7	6,188.4	7,268.3	6,624.8
1.1.1 Claims on Government	6,435.6	7,410.8	6,336.9	7,269.8	6,626.3
1.1.1.1 Central Government	6,418.4	7,401.9	6,336.5	7,238.6	6,626.3
1.1.1.2 State Governments	17.2	9.0	0.4	31.2	0.0
1.1.2 Government deposits with RBI	1,676.0	948.2	148.5	1.4	1.4
1.1.2.1 Central Government	1,675.6	947.7	148.1	1.	1.0
1.1.2.2 State Governments	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.2 Other Banks' Credit to Government	35,254.4	34,682.7	36,021.6	36,747.2	36,688.8
<b>2 Bank Credit to Commercial Sector</b>	<b>92,137.2</b>	<b>82,283.4</b>	<b>92,026.8</b>	<b>92,470.9</b>	<b>92,006.3</b>
2.1 RBI's credit to commercial sector	140.3	68.7	95.4	93.6	95.6
2.2 Other banks' credit to commercial sector	91,996.9	82,214.6	91,931.4	92,377.3	91,910.8
2.2.1 Bank credit by commercial banks	86,254.2	76,599.0	86,144.2	86,566.2	86,097.4
2.2.2 Bank credit by co-operative banks	5,666.0	5,530.0	5,704.3	5,697.3	5,690.2
2.2.3 Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	76.7	85.6	82.9	113.8	123.2
<b>3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (3.1 + 3.2)</b>	<b>29,223.0</b>	<b>26,291.2</b>	<b>29,212.4</b>	<b>29,523.3</b>	<b>29,467.0</b>
3.1 RBI's net foreign exchange assets (3.1.1-3.1.2)	27,607.8	25,156.7	27,597.3	27,908.1	27,851.8
3.1.1 Gross foreign assets	27,609.9	25,158.6	27,599.4	27,910.3	27,854.0
3.1.2 Foreign liabilities	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
3.2 Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	1,615.1	1,134.5	1,615.1	1,615.1	1,615.1
<b>4 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>253.1</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>257.0</b>
<b>5 Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities</b>	<b>22,004.8</b>	<b>21,892.0</b>	<b>23,674.2</b>	<b>24,871.2</b>	<b>24,315.3</b>
5.1 Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	9,069.9	8,810.5	9,785.8	10,241.4	10,321.9
5.2 Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	12,934.9	13,081.6	13,888.4	14,629.7	13,993.5
<b>M<sub>3</sub> (1+2+3+4-5)</b>	<b>139,625.9</b>	<b>128,081.0</b>	<b>140,032.3</b>	<b>141,395.6</b>	<b>140,728.6</b>

## No. 8: Monetary Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Jul. 21	Jun. 22	Jul. 6	Jul. 20
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Monetary Aggregates</b>					
NM <sub>1</sub> (1.1 + 1.2.1+1.3)	32,673.3	26,888.4	31,891.3	31,954.5	31,578.5
NM <sub>2</sub> (NM <sub>1</sub> + 1.2.2.1)	80,142.1	71,806.3	79,849.7	80,485.2	79,974.8
NM <sub>3</sub> (NM <sub>2</sub> + 1.2.2.2 + 1.4 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	141,816.7	129,642.1	142,310.9	143,407.6	142,652.1
<b>1 Components</b>					
1.1 Currency with the Public	17,597.1	14,694.9	18,767.6	18,732.2	18,589.3
1.2 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	120,323.4	111,831.4	119,472.8	120,824.2	120,306.6
1.2.1 Demand Deposits	14,837.1	12,013.8	12,898.5	12,978.2	12,759.1
1.2.2 Time Deposits of Residents	105,486.3	99,817.6	106,574.3	107,846.0	107,547.5
1.2.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	47,468.8	44,917.9	47,958.4	48,530.7	48,396.4
1.2.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	1,931.1	1,239.6	1,797.8	1,733.7	1,709.9
1.2.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	58,017.4	54,899.7	58,615.9	59,315.3	59,151.1
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	239.1	179.6	225.2	244.1	230.0
1.4 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	3,657.1	2,936.1	3,845.3	3,607.1	3,526.2
<b>2 Sources</b>					
2.1 Domestic Credit	139,941.3	130,387.3	142,746.1	144,733.9	143,686.5
2.1.1 Net Bank Credit to the Government	40,014.0	41,145.4	42,210.0	44,015.6	43,313.7
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	4,759.6	6,462.7	6,188.4	7,268.3	6,624.8
2.1.1.2 Credit to the Government by the Banking System	35,254.4	34,682.7	36,021.6	36,747.2	36,688.8
2.1.2 Bank Credit to the Commercial Sector	99,927.3	89,241.9	100,536.0	100,718.3	100,372.9
2.1.2.1 RBI Credit to the Commercial Sector	140.3	68.7	95.4	93.6	95.6
2.1.2.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector by the Banking System	99,787.1	89,173.2	100,440.6	100,624.7	100,277.3
2.1.2.2.1 Other Investments (Non-SLR Securities)	7,728.5	6,883.6	8,429.7	8,154.9	8,256.5
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	256.5	253.1	257.1	257.0	257.0
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	26,931.6	24,623.8	26,373.0	26,482.9	26,285.8
2.3.1 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	27,607.8	25,156.7	27,597.3	27,908.1	27,851.8
2.3.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of the Banking System	-676.2	-532.9	-1,224.2	-1,425.2	-1,566.1
2.4 Capital Account	20,705.2	19,198.8	21,805.2	22,285.3	22,295.3
2.5 Other items (net)	4,607.6	6,423.4	5,260.2	5,780.9	5,281.8

## No. 9: Liquidity Aggregates

(₹ Billion)

Aggregates	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Jul.	May	Jun.	Jul.
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 NM<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>141,816.7</b>	<b>129,642.1</b>	<b>141,970.9</b>	<b>142,310.9</b>	<b>142,652.1</b>
2 Postal Deposits	2,954.0	2,683.0	2,954.0	2,954.0	2,954.0
<b>3 L<sub>1</sub> (1 + 2)</b>	<b>144,770.6</b>	<b>132,325.1</b>	<b>144,924.9</b>	<b>145,264.9</b>	<b>145,606.1</b>
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
<b>5 L<sub>2</sub> (3 + 4)</b>	<b>144,799.9</b>	<b>132,354.4</b>	<b>144,954.2</b>	<b>145,294.2</b>	<b>145,635.4</b>
6 Public Deposits with Non-Banking Financial Companies	313.6	..	..	313.6	..
<b>7 L<sub>3</sub> (5 + 6)</b>	<b>145,113.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>145,607.8</b>	<b>..</b>

## No. 10: Reserve Bank of India Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Jul. 21	Jun. 22	Jul. 6	Jul. 20
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 Components</b>					
1.1 Currency in Circulation	18,293.5	15,479.8	19,573.9	19,498.1	19,366.3
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	5,655.3	4,612.2	5,177.0	5,130.1	5,169.3
1.2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks	5,269.1	4,306.3	4,851.3	4,802.2	4,832.3
1.3 'Other' Deposits with the RBI	239.1	179.6	225.2	244.1	230.0
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	24,187.8	20,271.6	24,976.1	24,872.3	24,765.7
<b>2 Sources</b>					
2.1 RBI's Domestic Credit	5,393.4	3,672.2	6,907.4	6,948.6	6,978.7
2.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	4,759.6	6,462.7	6,188.4	7,268.3	6,624.8
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)	4,742.9	6,454.1	6,188.4	7,237.5	6,625.3
2.1.1.1.1 Loans and Advances to the Central Government	–	46.9	–	931.4	217.7
2.1.1.1.2 Investments in Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.3 Investments in dated Government Securities	6,411.5	7,349.3	6,327.3	6,297.9	6,399.3
2.1.1.1.3.1 Central Government Securities	6,411.5	7,349.3	6,327.3	6,297.9	6,399.3
2.1.1.1.4 Rupee Coins	6.9	5.7	9.2	9.3	9.3
2.1.1.1.5 Deposits of the Central Government	1,675.6	947.7	148.1	1.0	1.0
2.1.1.2 Net RBI credit to State Governments	16.8	8.5	–	30.8	-0.4
2.1.2 RBI's Claims on Banks	493.5	-2,859.2	623.6	-413.4	258.3
2.1.2.1 Loans and Advances to Scheduled Commercial Banks	493.5	-2,859.2	623.6	-413.4	258.3
2.1.3 RBI's Credit to Commercial Sector	140.3	68.7	95.4	93.6	95.6
2.1.3.1 Loans and Advances to Primary Dealers	25.4	15.4	23.9	23.9	24.3
2.1.3.2 Loans and Advances to NABARD	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	256.5	253.1	257.1	257.0	257.0
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	27,607.8	25,156.7	27,597.3	27,908.1	27,851.8
2.3.1 Gold	1,397.4	1,317.4	1,438.9	1,442.8	1,449.7
2.3.2 Foreign Currency Assets	26,210.6	23,839.5	26,158.5	26,465.5	26,402.3
2.4 Capital Account	8,584.3	7,784.5	9,261.0	9,720.7	9,656.8
2.5 Other Items (net)	485.6	1,026.0	524.8	520.8	665.1

## No. 11: Reserve Money - Components and Sources

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/ last Fridays of the month/ Fridays						
	2017-18	2017	2018				
		Jul. 28	Jun. 29	Jul. 6	Jul. 13	Jul. 20	Jul. 27
	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)	24,187.8	20,331.5	24,916.4	24,872.3	24,854.4	24,765.7	24,522.4
<b>1 Components</b>							
1.1 Currency in Circulation	18,293.5	15,411.6	19,431.3	19,498.1	19,569.1	19,366.3	19,225.0
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with RBI	5,655.3	4,738.8	5,252.0	5,130.1	5,055.6	5,169.3	5,065.6
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	239.1	181.2	233.0	244.1	229.8	230.0	231.9
<b>2 Sources</b>							
2.1 Net Reserve Bank Credit to Government	4,759.6	6,269.3	6,595.3	7,268.3	6,834.3	6,624.8	6,335.7
2.2 Reserve Bank Credit to Banks	493.5	-2,639.1	277.5	-413.4	23.1	258.3	349.5
2.3 Reserve Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	140.3	70.1	95.9	93.6	96.8	95.6	96.3
2.4 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of RBI	27,607.8	25,197.5	27,786.7	27,908.1	27,680.6	27,851.8	27,732.4
2.5 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	256.5	253.8	257.0	257.0	257.0	257.0	257.0
2.6 Net Non- Monetary Liabilities of RBI	9,069.9	8,820.0	10,096.0	10,241.4	10,037.4	10,321.9	10,248.5

## No. 12: Commercial Bank Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on last reporting Fridays of the month/ reporting Fridays of the month				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Jul. 21	Jun. 22	Jul. 6	Jul. 20
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 Components</b>					
1.1 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	112,794.2	104,381.1	111,963.2	113,288.2	112,768.6
1.1.1 Demand Deposits	13,702.8	10,869.4	11,763.3	11,840.3	11,622.0
1.1.2 Time Deposits of Residents	99,091.4	93,511.7	100,199.8	101,447.9	101,146.7
1.1.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	44,591.1	42,080.3	45,089.9	45,651.6	45,516.0
1.1.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	1,931.1	1,239.6	1,797.8	1,733.7	1,709.9
1.1.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	54,500.3	51,431.4	55,109.9	55,796.4	55,630.7
1.2 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	3,657.1	2,936.1	3,845.3	3,607.1	3,526.2
<b>2 Sources</b>					
2.1 Domestic Credit	127,142.0	116,079.5	128,532.0	129,444.9	129,050.4
2.1.1 Credit to the Government	33,174.1	32,588.4	33,955.1	34,677.2	34,622.9
2.1.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector	93,967.9	83,491.2	94,576.9	94,767.6	94,427.5
2.1.2.1 Bank Credit	86,254.2	76,599.0	86,144.2	86,566.2	86,097.4
2.1.2.1.1 Non-food Credit	86,086.9	76,074.7	85,518.8	85,974.9	85,591.0
2.1.2.2 Net Credit to Primary Dealers	64.3	77.5	82.1	95.1	112.6
2.1.2.3 Investments in Other Approved Securities	10.5	20.6	10.6	41.0	50.5
2.1.2.4 Other Investments (in non-SLR Securities)	7,638.9	6,794.0	8,340.0	8,065.3	8,166.9
2.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of Commercial Banks (2.2.1–2.2.2–2.2.3)	–676.2	–532.9	–1,224.2	–1,425.2	–1,566.1
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Assets	2,018.0	1,541.4	1,532.3	1,514.7	1,363.6
2.2.2 Non-resident Foreign Currency Repatriable Fixed Deposits	1,466.3	1,375.1	1,566.7	1,595.1	1,602.7
2.2.3 Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings	1,227.9	699.2	1,189.9	1,344.8	1,327.0
2.3 Net Bank Reserves (2.3.1+2.3.2–2.3.3)	5,321.8	7,846.4	4,935.4	5,882.1	5,249.5
2.3.1 Balances with the RBI	5,256.9	4,306.3	4,851.3	4,802.2	4,832.3
2.3.2 Cash in Hand	600.6	681.0	707.7	666.5	675.5
2.3.3 Loans and Advances from the RBI	535.7	–2,859.2	623.6	–413.4	258.3
2.4 Capital Account	11,879.3	11,172.6	12,302.5	12,322.9	12,396.8
2.5 Other items (net) (2.1+2.2+2.3–2.4–1.1–1.2)	3,457.1	4,903.3	4,132.2	4,683.5	4,042.2
2.5.1 Other Demand and Time Liabilities (net of 2.2.3)	4,360.8	4,064.6	3,586.4	3,456.8	3,336.8
2.5.2 Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (other than to PDs)	–268.2	–299.0	–357.7	–349.0	–413.2

## No. 13: Scheduled Commercial Banks' Investments

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on March 30, 2018	2017	2018		
		Jul. 21	Jun. 22	Jul. 6	Jul. 20
	1	2	3	4	5
1 SLR Securities	33,184.5	32,609.0	33,965.6	34,718.2	34,673.5
2 Commercial Paper	1,159.4	1,136.5	1,274.2	1,118.9	1,187.6
3 Shares issued by					
3.1 PSUs	118.7	97.3	118.4	118.4	117.8
3.2 Private Corporate Sector	745.3	643.1	743.0	745.0	744.6
3.3 Others	42.1	46.8	42.8	42.6	42.5
4 Bonds/Debentures issued by					
4.1 PSUs	1,399.7	1,063.5	1,293.8	1,221.7	1,230.1
4.2 Private Corporate Sector	2,222.3	1,616.9	2,213.0	2,267.3	2,253.9
4.3 Others	994.6	735.1	1,130.4	1,096.8	1,126.4
5 Instruments issued by					
5.1 Mutual funds	177.3	794.9	715.4	671.4	695.4
5.2 Financial institutions	895.8	771.5	809.5	783.2	768.7

## 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			
	2017-18	2017	2018		2017-18	2017	2018	
		Jul.	Jun.	Jul.		Jul.	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Number of Reporting Banks	223	215	223	223	149	144	149	149
<b>1 Liabilities to the Banking System</b>	<b>2,344.9</b>	<b>2,102.7</b>	<b>2,254.4</b>	<b>2,338.1</b>	<b>2,282.0</b>	<b>2,045.2</b>	<b>2,207.1</b>	<b>2,291.7</b>
1.1 Demand and Time Deposits from Banks	1,667.5	1,574.2	1,570.9	1,659.9	1,615.6	1,518.6	1,526.3	1,615.6
1.2 Borrowings from Banks	611.7	482.5	587.8	609.7	601.2	482.0	586.9	609.4
1.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	65.7	46.0	95.7	68.5	65.2	44.6	94.0	66.7
<b>2 Liabilities to Others</b>	<b>126,658.9</b>	<b>117,086.6</b>	<b>127,282.9</b>	<b>127,095.9</b>	<b>123,506.3</b>	<b>114,155.8</b>	<b>124,125.5</b>	<b>123,921.2</b>
2.1 Aggregate Deposits	117,285.4	108,930.8	117,986.7	118,031.5	114,260.5	106,114.0	114,982.2	114,995.6
2.1.1 Demand	13,994.8	11,391.6	12,919.8	12,588.8	13,702.8	11,119.1	12,632.6	12,288.1
2.1.2 Time	103,290.6	97,539.1	105,066.9	105,442.7	100,557.7	94,994.9	102,349.6	102,707.6
2.2 Borrowings	3,693.9	3,462.9	4,006.4	4,160.6	3,657.1	3,429.5	3,946.3	4,111.6
2.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	5,679.7	4,692.9	5,289.7	4,903.8	5,588.7	4,612.4	5,197.0	4,814.0
<b>3 Borrowings from Reserve Bank</b>	<b>2,740.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>918.3</b>	<b>763.0</b>	<b>2,739.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>918.3</b>	<b>763.0</b>
3.1 Against Usance Bills /Promissory Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Others	2,740.1	17.4	918.3	763.0	2,739.8	17.4	918.3	763.0
4 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	6,029.2	5,244.7	5,775.1	5,591.6	5,857.5	5,101.0	5,632.6	5,450.5
4.1 Cash in Hand	616.3	692.1	728.9	732.5	600.65	668.4	710.5	711.9
4.2 Balances with Reserve Bank	5,412.9	4,552.6	5,046.1	4,859.1	5,256.9	4,432.6	4,922.1	4,738.6
<b>5 Assets with the Banking System</b>	<b>3,011.8</b>	<b>2,768.2</b>	<b>3,063.4</b>	<b>3,188.2</b>	<b>2,614.6</b>	<b>2,344.0</b>	<b>2,678.4</b>	<b>2,807.0</b>
5.1 Balances with Other Banks	2,041.9	1,874.0	2,064.1	2,183.6	1,860.5	1,684.9	1,893.7	2,020.7
5.1.1 In Current Account	156.0	129.2	122.5	157.3	123.1	108.0	95.1	138.6
5.1.2 In Other Accounts	1,885.9	1,744.8	1,941.7	2,026.4	1,737.4	1,576.9	1,798.5	1,882.0
5.2 Money at Call and Short Notice	360.5	259.3	339.7	316.1	182.4	113.9	175.1	151.2
5.3 Advances to Banks	284.1	327.1	369.3	382.4	282.0	326.3	361.6	372.6
5.4 Other Assets	325.3	307.8	290.3	306.1	289.6	218.9	248.0	262.5
<b>6 Investment</b>	<b>34,124.7</b>	<b>33,290.4</b>	<b>35,352.4</b>	<b>35,472.4</b>	<b>33,184.5</b>	<b>32,416.6</b>	<b>34,404.3</b>	<b>34,530.9</b>
6.1 Government Securities	34,067.4	33,265.6	35,292.3	35,398.9	33,174.1	32,398.0	34,396.1	34,511.9
6.2 Other Approved Securities	57.3	24.8	60.1	73.6	10.5	18.6	8.1	19.0
<b>7 Bank Credit</b>	<b>88,785.3</b>	<b>79,007.7</b>	<b>89,289.1</b>	<b>88,480.1</b>	<b>86,254.2</b>	<b>76,702.2</b>	<b>86,728.1</b>	<b>85,930.8</b>
7a Food Credit	611.4	739.6	823.3	739.0	419.9	547.2	593.0	508.8
7.1 Loans, Cash-credits and Overdrafts	86,451.5	76,923.6	87,038.5	86,284.8	83,984.8	74,678.8	84,531.4	83,783.8
7.2 Inland Bills-Purchased	230.3	198.4	224.1	212.9	203.9	184.5	203.6	195.5
7.3 Inland Bills-Discounted	1,417.3	1,314.5	1,381.9	1,379.8	1,387.5	1,273.0	1,355.8	1,355.7
7.4 Foreign Bills-Purchased	266.0	207.4	250.6	237.5	263.0	206.1	248.4	235.7
7.5 Foreign Bills-Discounted	420.3	363.9	394.0	365.2	415.0	359.8	388.8	360.1

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 30, 2018	2017	2018		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		Jul. 21	Jun. 22	Jul. 20	2018-19	2018
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1 Gross Bank Credit</b>	<b>77,303</b>	<b>69,452</b>	<b>76,949</b>	<b>76,734</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>1.1 Food Credit</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>1.2 Non-food Credit</b>	<b>76,884</b>	<b>68,996</b>	<b>76,325</b>	<b>76,276</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>1.2.1 Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>9,743</b>	<b>10,355</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>1.2.2 Industry</b>	<b>26,993</b>	<b>26,280</b>	<b>26,417</b>	<b>26,371</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
1.2.2.1 Micro & Small	3,730	3,593	3,641	3,594	-3.6	0.0
1.2.2.2 Medium	1,037	1,005	1,029	1,035	-0.2	2.9
1.2.2.3 Large	22,226	21,681	21,747	21,741	-2.2	0.3
<b>1.2.3 Services</b>	<b>20,505</b>	<b>16,316</b>	<b>20,218</b>	<b>20,075</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>23.0</b>
1.2.3.1 Transport Operators	1,213	1,107	1,223	1,243	2.5	12.3
1.2.3.2 Computer Software	186	174	183	181	-2.6	4.1
1.2.3.3 Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants	365	360	366	362	-0.7	0.6
1.2.3.4 Shipping	63	72	67	66	5.3	-7.1
1.2.3.5 Professional Services	1,554	1,322	1,536	1,549	-0.3	17.1
1.2.3.6 Trade	4,669	4,059	4,700	4,625	-0.9	14.0
1.2.3.6.1 Wholesale Trade	2,052	1,773	2,049	2,029	-1.1	14.4
1.2.3.6.2 Retail Trade	2,618	2,286	2,651	2,597	-0.8	13.6
1.2.3.7 Commercial Real Estate	1,858	1,774	1,863	1,818	-2.2	2.4
1.2.3.8 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)	4,964	3,375	4,616	4,735	-4.6	40.3
1.2.3.9 Other Services	5,633	4,073	5,663	5,496	-2.4	34.9
<b>1.2.4 Personal Loans</b>	<b>19,085</b>	<b>16,657</b>	<b>19,336</b>	<b>19,445</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>
1.2.4.1 Consumer Durables	197	172	203	205	3.9	18.9
1.2.4.2 Housing	9,746	8,636	9,983	10,063	3.3	16.5
1.2.4.3 Advances against Fixed Deposits	725	579	679	644	-11.2	11.2
1.2.4.4 Advances to Individuals against share & bond	56	52	57	60	7.1	15.0
1.2.4.5 Credit Card Outstanding	686	568	744	743	8.2	30.8
1.2.4.6 Education	697	701	686	689	-1.2	-1.7
1.2.4.7 Vehicle Loans	1,898	1,726	1,906	1,918	1.1	11.2
1.2.4.8 Other Personal Loans	5,080	4,224	5,078	5,124	0.9	21.3
<b>1.2A Priority Sector</b>	<b>25,532</b>	<b>23,547</b>	<b>24,975</b>	<b>25,324</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>
1.2A.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	10,216	9,725	10,292	10,322	1.0	6.1
1.2A.2 Micro & Small Enterprises	9,964	8,726	9,572	9,717	-2.5	11.4
1.2A.2.1 Manufacturing	3,730	3,593	3,641	3,594	-3.6	0.0
1.2A.2.2 Services	6,234	5,132	5,930	6,122	-1.8	19.3
1.2A.3 Housing	3,756	3,572	3,739	3,893	3.6	9.0
1.2A.4 Micro-Credit	264	150	211	208	-21.2	38.2
1.2A.5 Education Loans	607	587	563	574	-5.4	-2.1
1.2A.6 State-Sponsored Orgs. for SC/ST	3	3	3	4	18.2	35.7
1.2A.7 Weaker Sections	5,690	5,502	5,765	5,825	2.4	5.9
1.2A.8 Export Credit	283	412	223	219	-22.7	-46.8



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

(₹ Billion)

Industry	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 30, 2018	2017	2018		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
			Jul. 21	Jun. 22		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1 Industry</b>	<b>26,993</b>	<b>26,280</b>	<b>26,417</b>	<b>26,371</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>1.1 Mining &amp; Quarrying (incl. Coal)</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>
<b>1.2 Food Processing</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
1.2.1 Sugar	290	285	276	272	-5.9	-4.3
1.2.2 Edible Oils & Vanaspati	211	184	212	215	1.9	16.9
1.2.3 Tea	45	43	49	51	15.6	19.1
1.2.4 Others	1,008	934	961	927	-8.0	-0.7
<b>1.3 Beverage &amp; Tobacco</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-22.1</b>
<b>1.4 Textiles</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
1.4.1 Cotton Textiles	1,057	971	1,008	1,010	-4.5	4.0
1.4.2 Jute Textiles	22	27	22	21	-7.0	-25.2
1.4.3 Man-Made Textiles	243	222	239	241	-0.7	8.7
1.4.4 Other Textiles	776	713	764	743	-4.2	4.3
<b>1.5 Leather &amp; Leather Products</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>1.6 Wood &amp; Wood Products</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>1.7 Paper &amp; Paper Products</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
<b>1.8 Petroleum, Coal Products &amp; Nuclear Fuels</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>1.9 Chemicals &amp; Chemical Products</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
1.9.1 Fertiliser	306	263	272	274	-10.3	4.2
1.9.2 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	484	449	495	496	2.4	10.4
1.9.3 Petro Chemicals	387	432	349	365	-5.7	-15.6
1.9.4 Others	453	406	456	492	8.5	21.2
<b>1.10 Rubber, Plastic &amp; their Products</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>1.11 Glass &amp; Glassware</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>1.12 Cement &amp; Cement Products</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>1.13 Basic Metal &amp; Metal Product</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,155</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
1.13.1 Iron & Steel	3,262	3,241	3,005	2,905	-10.9	-10.4
1.13.2 Other Metal & Metal Product	898	914	920	904	0.6	-1.2
<b>1.14 All Engineering</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
1.14.1 Electronics	344	318	337	339	-1.4	6.6
1.14.2 Others	1,210	1,156	1,189	1,198	-0.9	3.7
<b>1.15 Vehicles, Vehicle Parts &amp; Transport Equipment</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>1.16 Gems &amp; Jewellery</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>1.17 Construction</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>1.18 Infrastructure</b>	<b>8,909</b>	<b>8,884</b>	<b>8,912</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
1.18.1 Power	5,196	5,247	5,140	5,268	1.4	0.4
1.18.2 Telecommunications	846	830	883	909	7.5	9.5
1.18.3 Roads	1,665	1,710	1,624	1,618	-2.9	-5.4
1.18.4 Other Infrastructure	1,202	1,098	1,265	1,282	6.7	16.8
<b>1.19 Other Industries</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>

**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									
	2017-18	2017		2018						
		Jun, 30	Apr, 13	Apr, 27	May, 11	May, 25	Jun, 08	Jun, 22		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Number of Reporting Banks	31	31	31	31	31	31	30	31	30	
<b>1 Aggregate Deposits (2.1.1.2+2.2.1.2)</b>	<b>540.9</b>	<b>509.2</b>	<b>573.3</b>	<b>581.5</b>	<b>555.5</b>	<b>559.4</b>	<b>527.5</b>	<b>558.0</b>	<b>533.6</b>	
2 Demand and Time Liabilities										
<b>2.1 Demand Liabilities</b>	<b>158.0</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>169.2</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>167.4</b>	
2.1.1 Deposits										
2.1.1.1 Inter-Bank	41.7	30.9	42.4	44.3	43.7	48.8	44.2	40.9	49.0	
2.1.1.2 Others	89.9	96.5	86.3	91.7	83.7	88.8	77.5	93.3	83.2	
2.1.2 Borrowings from Banks	1.2	0.0	3.3	2.6	3.5	6.1	6.6	11.9	8.7	
2.1.3 Other Demand Liabilities	25.2	29.7	24.1	25.8	38.2	25.5	31.5	25.9	26.5	
<b>2.2 Time Liabilities</b>	<b>797.9</b>	<b>873.4</b>	<b>934.2</b>	<b>934.8</b>	<b>914.5</b>	<b>904.3</b>	<b>882.3</b>	<b>897.8</b>	<b>872.3</b>	
2.2.1 Deposits										
2.2.1.1 Inter-Bank	336.5	453.6	434.6	429.8	430.4	424.7	420.6	417.8	415.0	
2.2.1.2 Others	451.0	412.7	487.0	489.9	471.8	470.5	450.0	464.7	450.4	
2.2.2 Borrowings from Banks	3.1	0.0	4.0	6.6	5.8	2.4	5.4	8.6	0.0	
2.2.3 Other Time Liabilities	7.3	7.1	8.5	8.4	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	
3 Borrowing from Reserve Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4 Borrowings from a notified bank / Government	404.8	465.9	436.4	436.7	439.3	435.7	429.2	425.0	429.8	
4.1 Demand	112.3	178.8	150.4	144.2	146.2	146.4	146.4	145.4	152.6	
4.2 Time	292.5	287.1	286.0	292.5	293.1	289.3	282.8	279.6	277.3	
<b>5 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.5</b>	
5.1 Cash in Hand	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	
5.2 Balance with Reserve Bank	52.8	43.4	43.0	50.0	44.8	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.4	
<b>6 Balances with Other Banks in Current Account</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	
<b>7 Investments in Government Securities</b>	<b>295.6</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>322.7</b>	<b>320.3</b>	<b>321.5</b>	<b>322.8</b>	<b>315.7</b>	<b>316.4</b>	<b>311.4</b>	
<b>8 Money at Call and Short Notice</b>	<b>208.8</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>186.8</b>	
<b>9 Bank Credit (10.1+11)</b>	<b>434.4</b>	<b>487.1</b>	<b>555.8</b>	<b>552.6</b>	<b>558.9</b>	<b>553.5</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>551.6</b>	<b>546.5</b>	
10 Advances										
<b>10.1 Loans, Cash-Credits and Overdrafts</b>	<b>434.4</b>	<b>487.1</b>	<b>555.7</b>	<b>552.6</b>	<b>558.9</b>	<b>553.5</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>546.5</b>	
10.2 Due from Banks	668.5	732.2	716.3	712.2	705.3	701.8	693.4	692.8	693.3	
11 Bills Purchased and Discounted	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

# Prices and Production

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

Group/Sub group	2017-18			Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Jul. 17	Jun. 18	Jul. 18	Jul. 17	Jun. 18	Jul. 18	Jul. 17	Jun. 18	Jul. 18
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>1 Food and beverages</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>141.4</b>
1.1 Cereals and products	135.2	133.7	134.7	134.0	137.6	138.4	132.8	135.3	135.6	133.6	136.9	137.5
1.2 Meat and fish	142.7	143.8	143.1	144.2	148.1	149.2	148.4	149.7	148.6	145.7	148.7	149.0
1.3 Egg	134.4	134.1	134.3	129.8	136.7	139.3	129.4	133.9	139.1	129.6	135.6	139.2
1.4 Milk and products	140.3	138.6	139.6	139.0	143.2	143.5	137.7	140.8	141.0	138.5	142.3	142.6
1.5 Oils and fats	121.7	114.8	119.2	120.9	124.0	124.2	113.4	116.6	116.7	118.1	121.3	121.4
1.6 Fruits	146.2	137.0	141.9	143.9	154.1	153.2	139.4	152.2	149.9	141.8	153.2	151.7
1.7 Vegetables	146.8	154.3	149.3	151.5	143.5	154.2	175.1	144.0	159.4	159.5	143.7	156.0
1.8 Pulses and products	136.4	123.6	132.1	138.1	126.0	126.4	124.7	112.3	112.5	133.6	121.4	121.7
1.9 Sugar and confectionery	119.8	120.2	119.9	120.0	112.4	114.4	121.5	108.4	111.8	120.5	111.1	113.5
1.10 Spices	135.0	139.2	136.4	133.9	137.6	138.1	137.8	140.0	140.3	135.2	138.4	138.8
1.11 Non-alcoholic beverages	131.1	125.0	128.5	131.4	132.8	132.8	124.4	126.7	126.8	128.5	130.3	130.3
1.12 Prepared meals, snacks, sweets	149.4	145.1	147.4	147.7	154.3	154.8	143.7	149.0	149.4	145.8	151.8	152.3
<b>2 Pan, tobacco and intoxicants</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>157.6</b>
<b>3 Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>145.6</b>
3.1 Clothing	146.1	133.8	141.3	144.3	151.3	151.6	131.6	138.9	139.5	139.3	146.4	146.8
3.2 Footwear	140.0	124.7	133.7	138.1	144.7	145.1	123.7	128.7	128.9	132.1	138.1	138.4
<b>4 Housing</b>	--	<b>136.4</b>	<b>136.4</b>	--	--	--	<b>132.6</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>143.6</b>
<b>5 Fuel and light</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>139.7</b>
<b>6 Miscellaneous</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>133.2</b>
6.1 Household goods and services	137.7	128.2	133.2	136.1	142.2	143.1	127.2	133.1	133.6	131.9	137.9	138.6
6.2 Health	133.9	126.6	131.1	132.1	138.4	138.9	125.0	132.6	133.5	129.4	136.2	136.9
6.3 Transport and communication	121.2	115.3	118.0	119.1	127.4	127.5	113.2	120.4	120.1	116.0	123.7	123.6
6.4 Recreation and amusement	132.1	124.6	127.9	130.6	137.8	138.4	123.5	128.5	128.9	126.6	132.6	133.0
6.5 Education	139.7	135.9	137.4	138.6	145.1	145.8	135.5	141.2	143.9	136.8	142.8	144.7
6.6 Personal care and effects	126.5	124.1	125.5	124.4	131.4	131.4	122.4	128.2	128.2	123.6	130.1	130.1
<b>General Index (All Groups)</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>139.8</b>

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

## No. 19: Other Consumer Price Indices

Item	Base Year	Linking Factor	2017-18	2017		2018	
				Jul.	Jun.	Jun.	Jul.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	2001	4.63	284	285	291	301	
2 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	1986-87	5.89	889	884	894	902	
3 Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers	1986-87	—	895	890	902	910	

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

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

Item	2017-18	2017	2018	
			Jul.	Jun.
	1	2	3	4
1 Standard Gold (₹ per 10 grams)	29,300	28,170	30,707	30,097
2 Silver (₹ per kilogram)	39,072	37,404	39,907	38,592

Source: India Bullion & Jewellers Association Ltd., Mumbai for Gold and Silver prices in Mumbai.

**No. 21: Wholesale Price Index**  
(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2017-18	2017		2018	
			Jul.	May	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)
			1	2	3	4
<b>I ALL COMMODITIES</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>119.7</b>
<b>I.1 PRIMARY ARTICLES</b>	<b>22.618</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>134.9</b>
<b>I.1.1 FOOD ARTICLES</b>	<b>15.256</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>144.7</b>
1.1.1.1 Food Grains (Cereals+Pulses)	3.462	142.6	143.2	140.8	141.0	142.7
1.1.1.2 Fruits & Vegetables	3.475	155.9	176.8	141.1	145.8	155.5
1.1.1.3 Milk	4.440	139.7	139.2	141.8	142.5	143.2
1.1.1.4 Eggs,Meat & Fish	2.402	135.7	138.1	136.6	138.2	139.3
1.1.1.5 Condiments & Spices	0.529	125.2	119.6	128.4	128.2	130.6
1.1.1.6 Other Food Articles	0.948	144.0	140.0	144.2	142.4	140.8
<b>I.1.2 NON-FOOD ARTICLES</b>	<b>4.119</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>123.5</b>
1.1.2.1 Fibres	0.839	119.0	119.6	118.5	127.3	129.9
1.1.2.2 Oil Seeds	1.115	129.9	125.7	137.8	137.3	138.1
1.1.2.3 Other non-food Articles	1.960	110.9	114.0	109.4	110.6	109.6
1.1.2.4 Floriculture	0.204	148.7	124.3	137.6	136.1	151.4
<b>I.1.3 MINERALS</b>	<b>0.833</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>129.6</b>
1.1.3.1 Metallic Minerals	0.648	109.1	105.1	114.9	128.0	114.9
1.1.3.2 Other Minerals	0.185	169.3	169.9	181.2	182.8	181.2
<b>I.1.4 CRUDE PETROLEUM &amp; NATURAL GAS</b>	<b>2.410</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>94.4</b>
<b>I.2 FUEL &amp; POWER</b>	<b>13.152</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>104.4</b>
<b>I.2.1 COAL</b>	<b>2.138</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>123.0</b>
1.2.1.1 Coking Coal	0.647	134.1	135.5	132.0	132.0	132.0
1.2.1.2 Non-Coking Coal	1.401	112.5	110.7	119.0	119.0	119.0
1.2.1.3 Lignite	0.090	104.2	95.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
<b>I.2.2 MINERAL OILS</b>	<b>7.950</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>97.5</b>
<b>I.2.3 ELECTRICITY</b>	<b>3.064</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>109.6</b>
<b>I.3 MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS</b>	<b>64.231</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>117.4</b>
<b>I.3.1 MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>9.122</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>129.0</b>
1.3.1.1 Processing and Preserving of meat	0.134	134.4	134.1	137.0	137.6	137.5
1.3.1.2 Processing and Preserving of fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs and products thereof	0.204	128.1	123.5	126.2	124.4	123.6
1.3.1.3 Processing and Preserving of fruit and Vegetables	0.138	119.1	119.5	116.3	118.2	117.2
1.3.1.4 Vegetable and Animal oils and Fats	2.643	109.4	105.9	120.0	120.4	120.3
1.3.1.5 Dairy products	1.165	142.1	142.4	138.5	138.9	137.4
1.3.1.6 Grain mill products	2.010	137.4	136.4	137.7	137.7	138.5
1.3.1.7 Starches and Starch products	0.110	112.6	111.8	110.6	110.1	110.4
1.3.1.8 Bakery products	0.215	128.8	129.2	127.5	127.9	128.9
1.3.1.9 Sugar, Molasses & honey	1.163	128.0	133.0	104.0	110.5	114.3
1.3.1.10 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar confectionery	0.175	126.1	125.4	123.6	124.0	125.9
1.3.1.11 Macaroni, Noodles, Couscous and Similar farinaceous products	0.026	131.4	131.0	128.3	132.3	133.6
1.3.1.12 Tea & Coffee products	0.371	129.1	130.6	138.6	142.3	143.2
1.3.1.13 Processed condiments & salt	0.163	118.2	115.6	119.3	121.3	119.7
1.3.1.14 Processed ready to eat food	0.024	127.2	127.1	125.8	126.6	129.0
1.3.1.15 Health supplements	0.225	141.1	143.8	137.6	138.9	139.8
1.3.1.16 Prepared animal feeds	0.356	153.0	153.4	152.3	153.5	154.9
<b>I.3.2 MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES</b>	<b>0.909</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>119.6</b>
1.3.2.1 Wines & spirits	0.408	113.8	114.6	111.9	112.1	112.6
1.3.2.2 Malt liquors and Malt	0.225	117.9	117.6	118.3	119.4	119.8
1.3.2.3 Soft drinks; Production of mineral waters and Other bottled waters	0.275	127.4	127.8	130.8	131.8	129.8
<b>I.3.3 MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS</b>	<b>0.514</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>149.3</b>
1.3.3.1 Tobacco products	0.514	148.4	145.3	149.8	150.3	149.3
<b>I.3.4 MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES</b>	<b>4.881</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>117.1</b>
1.3.4.1 Preparation and Spinning of textile fibres	2.582	106.2	106.5	108.4	108.7	109.9
1.3.4.2 Weaving & Finishing of textiles	1.509	122.0	121.0	125.4	124.9	126.5
1.3.4.3 Knitted and Crocheted fabrics	0.193	108.6	109.5	111.6	112.2	114.3
1.3.4.4 Made-up textile articles, Except apparel	0.299	124.6	124.3	125.7	126.5	126.8
1.3.4.5 Cordage, Rope, Twine and Netting	0.098	141.7	142.2	137.1	137.6	138.5
1.3.4.6 Other textiles	0.201	117.5	116.4	115.9	117.0	116.5
<b>I.3.5 MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL</b>	<b>0.814</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>138.2</b>
1.3.5.1 Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (woven), Except fur Apparel	0.593	137.8	137.9	139.9	139.2	139.4
1.3.5.2 Knitted and Crocheted apparel	0.221	134.5	129.8	139.5	138.9	135.2

**No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Contd.)**  
(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2017-18	2017	2018		
			Jul.	May	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)
<b>1.3.6 MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	<b>0.535</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>123.0</b>
1.3.6.1 Tanning and Dressing of leather; Dressing and Dyeing of fur	0.142	110.9	113.4	115.8	114.8	116.5
1.3.6.2 Luggage, HandBags, Saddlery and Harness	0.075	131.2	129.3	133.8	133.3	134.2
1.3.6.3 Footwear	0.318	121.6	121.9	122.5	122.3	123.3
<b>1.3.7 MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK</b>	<b>0.772</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>132.0</b>
1.3.7.1 Saw milling and Planing of wood	0.124	120.5	119.5	123.7	122.9	122.7
1.3.7.2 Veneer sheets; Manufacture of plywood, Laminboard, Particle board and Other panels and Boards	0.493	131.5	131.2	135.3	135.1	134.1
1.3.7.3 Builder's carpentry and Joinery	0.036	159.8	163.3	157.4	158.3	156.5
1.3.7.4 Wooden containers	0.119	134.5	137.4	128.5	127.8	125.8
<b>1.3.8 MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1.113</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>121.8</b>
1.3.8.1 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	0.493	122.3	120.9	126.0	126.3	126.7
1.3.8.2 Corrugated paper and Paperboard and Containers of paper and Paperboard	0.314	116.1	119.1	116.4	114.1	116.3
1.3.8.3 Other articles of paper and Paperboard	0.306	116.2	115.4	119.9	118.3	119.5
<b>1.3.9 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA</b>	<b>0.676</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>145.3</b>
1.3.9.1 Printing	0.676	143.7	142.8	146.3	146.4	145.3
<b>1.3.10 MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>6.465</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>118.1</b>
1.3.10.1 Basic chemicals	1.433	111.2	107.9	122.4	123.7	124.2
1.3.10.2 Fertilizers and Nitrogen compounds	1.485	117.1	116.0	118.8	118.6	119.0
1.3.10.3 Plastic and Synthetic rubber in primary form	1.001	113.0	111.8	118.1	118.9	118.1
1.3.10.4 Pesticides and Other agrochemical products	0.454	115.3	115.3	118.2	119.9	119.1
1.3.10.5 Paints, Varnishes and Similar coatings, Printing ink and Mastics	0.491	108.6	109.0	112.0	111.6	110.3
1.3.10.6 Soap and Detergents, Cleaning and Polishing preparations, Perfumes and Toilet preparations	0.612	115.2	115.1	114.5	115.2	115.8
1.3.10.7 Other chemical products	0.692	110.1	108.4	114.7	115.9	116.2
1.3.10.8 Man-made fibres	0.296	97.5	95.5	103.1	103.6	104.5
<b>1.3.11 MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1.993</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>121.8</b>
1.3.11.1 Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal chemical and Botanical products	1.993	121.2	120.0	122.3	121.9	121.8
<b>1.3.12 MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2.299</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>109.4</b>
1.3.12.1 Rubber Tyres and Tubes; Retreading and Rebuilding of Rubber Tyres	0.609	100.3	99.9	97.4	97.7	97.9
1.3.12.2 Other Rubber Products	0.272	91.0	91.5	90.2	90.7	91.6
1.3.12.3 Plastics products	1.418	113.9	113.5	116.8	117.4	117.7
<b>1.3.13 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>3.202</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>115.7</b>
1.3.13.1 Glass and Glass products	0.295	117.2	116.4	118.5	118.2	118.7
1.3.13.2 Refractory products	0.223	113.2	116.1	110.5	112.0	110.8
1.3.13.3 Clay Building Materials	0.121	94.0	94.6	101.4	98.1	90.2
1.3.13.4 Other Porcelain and Ceramic Products	0.222	112.5	112.3	112.5	112.5	112.4
1.3.13.5 Cement, Lime and Plaster	1.645	113.8	113.8	114.4	113.6	114.4
1.3.13.6 Articles of Concrete, Cement and Plaster	0.292	118.9	118.7	121.8	121.3	122.3
1.3.13.7 Cutting, Shaping and Finishing of Stone	0.234	117.2	116.1	117.9	119.2	118.9
1.3.13.8 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0.169	89.9	76.0	129.0	129.3	136.9
<b>1.3.14 MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS</b>	<b>9.646</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>112.1</b>
1.3.14.1 Inputs into steel making	1.411	98.2	93.6	111.6	113.1	113.5
1.3.14.2 Metallic Iron	0.653	99.4	90.4	119.6	119.2	117.5
1.3.14.3 Mild Steel - Semi Finished Steel	1.274	93.2	91.8	99.8	100.6	99.5
1.3.14.4 Mild Steel -Long Products	1.081	95.6	91.6	109.8	110.7	110.5
1.3.14.5 Mild Steel - Flat products	1.144	104.9	98.3	120.5	120.5	120.9
1.3.14.6 Alloy steel other than Stainless Steel- Shapes	0.067	97.3	92.4	111.7	111.3	110.3
1.3.14.7 Stainless Steel - Semi Finished	0.924	98.2	93.5	116.4	116.6	113.6
1.3.14.8 Pipes & tubes	0.205	116.1	110.4	123.4	126.4	124.8
1.3.14.9 Non-ferrous metals incl. precious metals	1.693	107.9	104.0	114.1	114.7	113.8
1.3.14.10 Castings	0.925	104.8	101.2	106.1	107.7	107.1
1.3.14.11 Forgings of steel	0.271	118.4	118.1	118.5	120.3	112.5
<b>1.3.15 MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>3.155</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>114.6</b>
1.3.15.1 Structural Metal Products	1.031	105.9	104.8	109.5	110.5	111.5
1.3.15.2 Tanks, Reservoirs and Containers of Metal	0.660	122.6	118.4	125.3	128.3	128.0
1.3.15.3 Steam generators, Except Central Heating Hot Water Boilers	0.145	109.0	109.4	108.5	108.5	108.5
1.3.15.4 Forging, Pressing, Stamping and Roll-Forming of Metal; Powder Metallurgy	0.383	90.7	90.0	92.1	93.3	94.1
1.3.15.5 Cutlery, Hand Tools and General Hardware	0.208	102.3	109.7	99.5	99.9	99.5
1.3.15.6 Other Fabricated Metal Products	0.728	114.8	110.6	120.6	121.7	123.0
<b>1.3.16 MANUFACTURE OF COMPUTER, ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2.009</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>110.9</b>
1.3.16.1 Electronic Components	0.402	103.7	103.7	102.6	101.5	101.3
1.3.16.2 Computers and Peripheral Equipment	0.336	127.4	127.4	127.3	127.3	127.3

**No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Concl.)**  
(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2017-18	2017	2018		
			Jul.	May	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.3.16.3 Communication Equipment	0.310	110.6	104.7	116.3	116.3	116.4
1.3.16.4 Consumer Electronics	0.641	103.1	103.4	103.6	104.9	103.7
1.3.16.5 Measuring, Testing, Navigating and Control equipment	0.181	106.9	106.1	111.4	109.2	109.2
1.3.16.6 Watches and Clocks	0.076	137.8	137.2	137.4	137.4	137.4
1.3.16.7 Irradiation, Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic equipment	0.055	102.9	102.2	102.0	102.0	103.0
1.3.16.8 Optical instruments and Photographic equipment	0.008	108.0	106.8	111.8	111.8	111.8
<b>1.3.17 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2.930</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>111.7</b>
1.3.17.1 Electric motors, Generators, Transformers and Electricity distribution and Control apparatus	1.298	105.8	106.0	105.6	107.3	107.3
1.3.17.2 Batteries and Accumulators	0.236	117.4	115.4	117.3	117.4	117.4
1.3.17.3 Fibre optic cables for data transmission or live transmission of images	0.133	116.5	123.6	126.0	126.0	127.3
1.3.17.4 Other electronic and Electric wires and Cables	0.428	105.7	103.5	110.6	111.2	111.6
1.3.17.5 Wiring devices, Electric lighting & display equipment	0.263	109.9	111.6	109.2	108.1	108.9
1.3.17.6 Domestic appliances	0.366	121.3	121.4	122.8	122.4	122.9
1.3.17.7 Other electrical equipment	0.206	107.2	105.5	107.0	108.0	107.3
<b>1.3.18 MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>4.789</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>110.5</b>
1.3.18.1 Engines and Turbines, Except aircraft, Vehicle and Two wheeler engines	0.638	102.3	102.4	101.1	102.2	102.6
1.3.18.2 Fluid power equipment	0.162	115.3	115.2	117.2	117.8	117.3
1.3.18.3 Other pumps, Compressors, Taps and Valves	0.552	108.6	108.5	108.7	108.7	107.2
1.3.18.4 Bearings, Gears, Gearing and Driving elements	0.340	109.0	105.7	112.5	111.6	112.1
1.3.18.5 Ovens, Furnaces and Furnace burners	0.008	78.5	79.2	79.6	79.3	79.1
1.3.18.6 Lifting and Handling equipment	0.285	105.8	103.7	109.8	111.6	111.5
1.3.18.7 Office machinery and Equipment	0.006	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2
1.3.18.8 Other general-purpose machinery	0.437	127.3	126.5	128.6	129.8	130.1
1.3.18.9 Agricultural and Forestry machinery	0.833	112.8	111.9	114.2	114.0	115.3
1.3.18.10 Metal-forming machinery and Machine tools	0.224	99.6	98.6	97.5	97.4	99.0
1.3.18.11 Machinery for mining, Quarrying and Construction	0.371	75.0	76.1	73.8	74.1	73.9
1.3.18.12 Machinery for food, Beverage and Tobacco processing	0.228	121.1	116.6	121.5	123.5	121.9
1.3.18.13 Machinery for textile, Apparel and Leather production	0.192	117.4	114.9	120.2	120.1	122.4
1.3.18.14 Other special-purpose machinery	0.468	119.5	117.9	123.2	123.2	123.1
1.3.18.15 Renewable electricity generating equipment	0.046	70.4	70.9	68.8	68.6	67.0
<b>1.3.19 MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS</b>	<b>4.969</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>112.5</b>
1.3.19.1 Motor vehicles	2.600	112.6	112.5	112.4	112.3	113.1
1.3.19.2 Parts and Accessories for motor vehicles	2.368	108.6	107.9	111.7	111.4	111.8
<b>1.3.20 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>1.648</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>110.8</b>
1.3.20.1 Building of ships and Floating structures	0.117	158.8	158.8	158.8	158.8	158.8
1.3.20.2 Railway locomotives and Rolling stock	0.110	104.0	103.8	105.2	105.2	105.3
1.3.20.3 Motor cycles	1.302	105.3	104.2	105.2	105.3	105.6
1.3.20.4 Bicycles and Invalid carriages	0.117	121.3	119.8	124.7	125.2	125.8
1.3.20.5 Other transport equipment	0.002	119.9	120.3	121.6	121.3	121.6
<b>1.3.21 MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE</b>	<b>0.727</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>125.1</b>
1.3.21.1 Furniture	0.727	120.3	119.0	126.2	127.5	125.1
<b>1.3.22 OTHER MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1.064</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>
1.3.22.1 Jewellery and Related articles	0.996	106.7	111.1	103.8	103.8	101.8
1.3.22.2 Musical instruments	0.001	171.0	174.0	178.7	173.7	167.9
1.3.22.3 Sports goods	0.012	126.0	126.6	126.5	126.4	126.3
1.3.22.4 Games and Toys	0.005	128.2	128.4	131.7	132.0	129.8
1.3.22.5 Medical and Dental instruments and Supplies	0.049	151.9	152.0	160.0	160.0	154.9
<b>2 FOOD INDEX</b>	<b>24.378</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>138.8</b>

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

## No. 22: Index of Industrial Production (Base:2011-12=100)

Industry	Weight	2016-17	2017-18	April-June		June	
				2017-18	2018-19	2017	2018
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>General Index</b>	100.00	120.0	125.3	120.5	126.8	119.3	127.7
<b>1 Sectoral Classification</b>							
1.1 Mining	14.37	102.5	104.9	99.7	105.1	98.5	105.0
1.2 Manufacturing	77.63	121.0	126.6	121.1	127.4	120.3	128.6
1.3 Electricity	7.99	141.6	149.2	152.0	159.4	147.4	159.9
<b>2 Use-Based Classification</b>							
2.1 Primary Goods	34.05	117.5	121.8	118.3	125.3	116.4	127.2
2.2 Capital Goods	8.22	101.5	105.6	96.1	105.2	99.8	109.4
2.3 Intermediate Goods	17.22	122.3	125.1	121.0	122.9	120.0	122.9
2.4 Infrastructure/ Construction Goods	12.34	125.0	132.0	128.7	138.6	130.2	141.3
2.5 Consumer Durables	12.84	122.6	123.6	120.8	130.4	117.6	133.0
2.6 Consumer Non-Durables	15.33	126.5	139.9	130.9	133.3	128.2	128.8

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Financial Year		April - July		
	2018-19 (Budget Estimates)	2018-19 (Actuals)	2017-18 (Actuals)	Percentage to Budget Estimates	
				2018-19	2017-18
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>17,257.4</b>	<b>3,357.4</b>	<b>2,910.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>
1.1 Tax Revenue (Net)	14,806.5	2,926.1	2,578.8	19.8	21.0
1.2 Non-Tax Revenue	2,450.9	431.3	331.4	17.6	11.5
<b>2 Capital Receipts</b>	<b>7,164.8</b>	<b>5,539.9</b>	<b>5,174.0</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>82.0</b>
2.1 Recovery of Loans	122.0	45.1	41.8	37.0	35.0
2.2 Other Receipts	800.0	92.2	83.2	11.5	11.5
2.3 Borrowings and Other Liabilities	6,242.8	5,402.6	5,049.0	86.5	92.4
<b>3 Total Receipts (1+2)</b>	<b>24,422.1</b>	<b>8,897.2</b>	<b>8,084.2</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>
4 Revenue Expenditure	21,417.7	7,783.9	7,132.9	36.3	38.8
4.1 Interest Payments	5,758.0	1,808.4	1,608.4	31.4	30.7
5 Capital Expenditure	3,004.4	1,113.4	951.3	37.1	30.7
<b>6 Total Expenditure (4+5)</b>	<b>24,422.1</b>	<b>8,897.2</b>	<b>8,084.2</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>
<b>7 Revenue Deficit (4-1)</b>	<b>4,160.3</b>	<b>4,426.5</b>	<b>4,222.7</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>131.5</b>
<b>8 Fiscal Deficit {6-(1+2.1+2.2)}</b>	<b>6,242.8</b>	<b>5,402.6</b>	<b>5,049.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>92.4</b>
<b>9 Gross Primary Deficit (8-4.1)</b>	<b>484.8</b>	<b>3,594.1</b>	<b>3,440.6</b>	<b>741.3</b>	<b>1466.9</b>

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

## No. 24: Treasury Bills – Ownership Pattern

(₹ Billion)

Item	2016-17	2017		2018				
		Jul. 28	Jun. 22	Jun. 29	Jul. 6	Jul. 13	Jul. 20	Jul. 27
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1 91-day</b>								
1.1 Banks	323.7	260.5	503.3	514.9	473.9	501.0	470.9	511.7
1.2 Primary Dealers	243.5	167.0	164.7	156.5	111.8	141.5	162.1	212.2
1.3 State Governments	146.2	676.8	718.1	718.1	518.0	688.0	708.6	784.1
1.4 Others	343.4	819.1	376.4	370.4	488.3	461.5	500.2	437.9
<b>2 182-day</b>								
2.1 Banks	216.2	372.2	290.2	321.1	313.4	337.6	326.6	326.5
2.2 Primary Dealers	316.5	242.7	401.0	439.5	408.6	403.0	406.2	442.2
2.3 State Governments	193.6	218.8	327.9	352.9	352.9	352.9	332.9	352.9
2.4 Others	120.9	99.4	244.8	195.2	231.9	223.2	230.4	204.2
<b>3 364-day</b>								
3.1 Banks	512.3	595.5	381.4	407.6	405.7	433.7	399.2	401.0
3.2 Primary Dealers	551.8	476.8	683.2	757.8	667.1	768.7	722.1	799.7
3.3 State Governments	26.3	29.7	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4
3.4 Others	326.4	317.3	510.5	446.7	521.6	432.0	493.3	451.4
<b>4 14-day Intermediate</b>								
4.1 Banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Primary Dealers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.3 State Governments	1,560.6	1,421.0	1,307.4	1,322.5	1,172.9	879.1	1,421.4	1,335.5
4.4 Others	5.1	5.2	12.3	3.0	2.4	6.3	7.4	5.9
<b>Total Treasury Bills (Excluding 14 day Intermediate T Bills) #</b>	<b>3,320.8</b>	<b>4,275.9</b>	<b>4,750.9</b>	<b>4,830.1</b>	<b>4,642.6</b>	<b>4,892.6</b>	<b>4,901.8</b>	<b>5,073.4</b>

# 14D intermediate T-Bills are non-marketable unlike 91D, 182D and 364D T-Bills. These bills are 'intermediate' by nature as these are liquidated to replenish shortfall in the daily minimum cash balances of State Governments

## No. 25: Auctions of Treasury Bills

(₹ 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	
<b>91-day Treasury Bills</b>										
<b>2018-19</b>										
Jun. 27	70	53	912.31	37.00	21	70.00	37.00	107.00	98.40	6.5219
Jul. 4	100	53	1,073.42	15.66	8	100.00	15.66	115.66	98.41	6.4805
Jul. 11	100	44	432.38	228.06	23	100.00	228.06	328.06	98.40	6.5219
Jul. 18	100	52	511.97	40.00	29	100.00	40.00	140.00	98.40	6.5219
Jul. 25	100	66	374.57	143.04	37	100.00	143.04	243.04	98.36	6.6877
<b>182-day Treasury Bills</b>										
<b>2018-19</b>										
Jun. 27	40	44	187.09	25.00	19	40.00	25.00	65.00	96.68	6.8869
Jul. 4	40	47	144.11	0.00	27	40.00	0.00	40.00	96.67	6.9083
Jul. 11	40	43	142.03	0.00	20	40.00	0.00	40.00	96.66	6.9298
Jul. 18	40	43	166.55	0.00	14	40.00	0.00	40.00	96.66	6.9298
Jul. 25	40	44	190.20	20.00	25	40.00	20.00	60.00	96.64	6.9727
<b>364-day Treasury Bills</b>										
<b>2018-19</b>										
Jun. 27	40	55	111.42	0.00	26	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.36	7.1318
Jul. 4	40	58	108.83	0.00	34	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.33	7.1663
Jul. 11	40	58	110.02	0.00	31	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.30	7.2009
Jul. 18	40	65	161.90	0.00	26	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.29	7.2124
Jul. 25	40	55	141.58	0.00	32	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.24	7.2700



## Financial Markets

## No. 26: Daily Call Money Rates

(Per cent per annum)

As on		Range of Rates	Weighted Average Rates
		Borrowings/ Lendings	Borrowings/ Lendings
		1	2
July	2, 2018	4.90-6.75	6.13
July	3, 2018	4.90-6.60	6.11
July	4, 2018	4.90-6.50	6.09
July	5, 2018	4.80-6.55	6.07
July	6, 2018	4.80-6.35	6.14
July	7, 2018	4.70-6.40	6.23
July	9, 2018	4.90-6.35	6.18
July	10, 2018	4.90-6.35	6.15
July	11, 2018	4.90-6.35	6.17
July	12, 2018	4.90-6.35	6.14
July	13, 2018	4.90-6.45	6.16
July	16, 2018	4.90-6.30	6.18
July	17, 2018	4.90-6.50	6.12
July	18, 2018	4.90-6.50	6.14
July	19, 2018	4.90-6.50	6.13
July	20, 2018	4.90-6.50	6.19
July	21, 2018	4.70-6.21	5.81
July	23, 2018	5.00-6.55	6.23
July	24, 2018	5.00-6.80	6.27
July	25, 2018	5.10-6.80	6.24
July	26, 2018	5.00-6.60	6.20
July	27, 2018	5.00-6.32	6.14
July	30, 2018	5.00-6.35	6.19
July	31, 2018	4.90-6.35	6.16
August	1, 2018	4.90-6.35	6.17
August	2, 2018	5.20-6.50	6.34
August	3, 2018	5.20-6.50	6.34
August	4, 2018	5.00-6.50	5.95
August	6, 2018	5.10-6.50	6.28
August	7, 2018	5.10-6.50	6.32
August	8, 2018	5.10-6.65	6.42
August	9, 2018	5.20-6.55	6.37
August	10, 2018	5.20-6.55	6.38
August	13, 2018	5.00-6.50	6.34
August	14, 2018	5.10-6.50	6.37

**No. 27: Certificates of Deposit**

Item	2017	2018			
	Jul. 21	Jun. 8	Jun. 22	Jul. 6	Jul. 20
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	1,226.2	1,861.5	1,745.0	1,688.4	1,638.5
1.1 Issued during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	200.7	123.1	212.0	254.8	97.4
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	6.25-6.75	7.05-8.20	6.80-8.50	6.25-9.65	6.65-8.60

**No. 28: Commercial Paper**

Item	2017	2018			
	Jul. 31	Jun. 15	Jun. 30	Jul. 15	Jul. 31
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	3,255.2	5,076.1	4,918.3	5,630.9	6,395.3
1.1 Reported during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	329.4	1,341.6	1,267.3	995.5	1,677.1
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	6.11-11.96	6.25-15.86	6.16-11.19	6.03-10.71	6.19-12.47

**No. 29: Average Daily Turnover in Select Financial Markets**

(₹ Billion)

Item	2017-18	2017	2018					
		Jul. 28	Jun. 22	Jun. 29	Jul. 6	Jul. 13	Jul. 20	Jul. 27
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Call Money	245.5	211.4	428.6	263.0	214.2	261.6	245.9	259.7
2 Notice Money	36.6	54.0	3.3	47.5	74.9	3.0	96.0	3.7
3 Term Money	9	9.1	7.0	7.1	13.2	9.2	13.9	7.5
4 CBLO	2,130.1	2,204.8	2,237.9	2,659.3	2,078.6	2,057.9	2,322.5	2,108.8
5 Market Repo	1,921.8	1,821.7	2,491.1	2,146.3	1,965.5	1,723.4	2,034.1	1,642.4
6 Repo in Corporate Bond	3.8	3.0	7.6	3.6	7.0	3.0	1.9	2.6
7 Forex (US \$ million)	55,345	59,928	62,202	74,203	58,122	56,411	57,246	66,402
8 Govt. of India Dated Securities	808.7	1,170.2	623.9	479.0	410.5	395.0	766.9	498.0
9 State Govt. Securities	45.3	94.4	29.5	29.9	17.6	22.4	45.6	34.0
10 Treasury Bills								
10.1 91-Day	35.5	44.4	44.9	34.3	16.3	16.8	36.0	30.8
10.2 182-Day	10.2	8.1	4.5	12.0	10.0	16.2	8.6	4.3
10.3 364-Day	10.3	2.4	9.0	2.7	4.3	4.0	11.3	6.3
10.4 Cash Management Bills	13	26.8	13.2	23.5	15.6	57.6	15.4	10.9
11 Total Govt. Securities (8+9+10)	923.0	1,346.4	725.0	581.3	474.3	512.0	883.8	584.3
11.1 RBI	–	6.3	20.1	1.3	0.4	2.2	20.3	0.0

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

(₹ Billion)

Security & Type of Issue	2017-18		2017-18 (Apr.-Jul.)		2018-19 (Apr.-Jul.) *		Jul. 2017		Jul. 2018 *	
	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
<b>1 Equity Shares</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>679.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50.6</b>
1A Premium	211	657.8	45	79.1	56	100.5	13	10.6	13	49.5
1.1 Public	193	466.0	41	75.4	53	91.9	12	9.1	11	40.8
1.1.1 Premium	190	448.7	41	72.9	52	90.0	12	8.7	11	40.5
1.2 Rights	21	213.9	4	6.9	4	11.3	1	2.0	2	9.8
1.2.1 Premium	21	209.1	4	6.2	4	10.5	1	1.9	2	9.0
<b>2 Preference Shares</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.1 Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.2 Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>3 Debentures</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>190.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36.5</b>
3.1 Convertible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1.1 Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1.2 Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.2 Non-Convertible	7	49.5	3	36.8	6	190.7	2	17.1	1	36.5
3.2.1 Public	7	49.5	3	36.8	6	190.7	2	17.1	1	36.5
3.2.2 Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>4 Bonds</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.1 Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2 Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>5 Total (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>729.5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>87.1</b>
5.1 Public	200	515.6	44	112.2	59	282.5	14	26.2	12	77.3
5.2 Rights	21	213.9	4	6.9	4	11.3	1	2.0	2	9.8

\* : Data is Provisional

**Note :** Since April 2018, monthly data is compiled on the basis of closing date of issues as against the earlier practice of compilation on the basis of opening date.**Source :** Securities and Exchange Board of India.

## External Sector

## No. 31: Foreign Trade

Item	Unit	2017-18	2017		2018			
			Jul.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Exports	₹ Billion	19,555.4	1,436.9	1,896.5	1,683.1	1,957.9	1,852.8	1,778.6
	US \$ Million	303,376.2	22,292.2	29,167.0	25,642.8	28,988.9	27,330.0	25,892.2
1.1 Oil	₹ Billion	2,413.8	171.9	214.0	177.4	354.5	274.3	274.8
	US \$ Million	37,456.6	2,667.5	3,292.0	2,702.9	5,249.3	4,045.5	4,000.3
1.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	17,141.6	1,264.9	1,682.4	1,505.7	1,603.4	1,578.5	1,503.8
	US \$ Million	265,919.6	19,624.7	25,875.1	22,940.0	23,739.6	23,284.5	21,891.9
2 Imports	₹ Billion	30,010.2	2,205.4	2,783.0	2,599.5	2,964.6	3,037.8	3,007.9
	US \$ Million	465,578.3	34,215.2	42,801.2	39,604.4	43,894.3	44,810.3	43,786.9
2.1 Oil	₹ Billion	7,003.2	495.8	722.9	685.1	779.0	865.6	848.3
	US \$ Million	108,658.6	7,691.6	11,117.7	10,438.6	11,534.1	12,768.7	12,348.9
2.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	23,007.0	1,709.6	2,060.1	1,914.3	2,185.6	2,172.2	2,159.6
	US \$ Million	356,919.7	26,523.6	31,683.5	29,165.9	32,360.2	32,041.6	31,438.0
3 Trade Balance	₹ Billion	-10,454.7	-768.5	-886.5	-916.4	-1,006.7	-1,185.0	-1,229.2
	US \$ Million	-162,202.1	-11,923.0	-13,634.1	-13,961.6	-14,905.4	-17,480.3	-17,894.6
3.1 Oil	₹ Billion	-4,589.4	-323.8	-508.8	-507.7	-424.5	-591.4	-573.5
	US \$ Million	-71,202.0	-5,024.1	-7,825.7	-7,735.7	-6,284.8	-8,723.2	-8,348.5
3.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	-5,865.3	-444.7	-377.7	-408.6	-582.2	-593.7	-655.8
	US \$ Million	-91,000.1	-6,898.9	-5,808.5	-6,225.9	-8,620.6	-8,757.1	-9,546.1

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

## No. 32: Foreign Exchange Reserves

Item	Unit	2017		2018				
		Aug. 18	Jul. 13	Jul. 20	Jul. 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1 Total Reserves</b>	₹ Billion	<b>25,215</b>	<b>27,702</b>	<b>27,873</b>	<b>27,754</b>	<b>27,686</b>	<b>27,621</b>	<b>28,101</b>
	US \$ Million	<b>393,402</b>	<b>405,076</b>	<b>405,143</b>	<b>404,193</b>	<b>402,703</b>	<b>400,881</b>	<b>400,848</b>
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	₹ Billion	23,695	25,983	26,151	26,028	26,005	25,931	26,404
	US \$ Million	369,691	380,003	380,050	379,037	378,215	376,265	376,205
1.2 Gold	₹ Billion	1,278	1,448	1,450	1,454	1,410	1,420	1,422
	US \$ Million	19,944	21,115	21,140	21,201	20,546	20,691	20,728
1.3 SDRs	SDRs Million	1,063	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,054	1,054
	₹ Billion	96	101	102	102	102	101	103
1.4 Reserve Tranche Position in IMF	US \$ Million	1,498	1,481	1,480	1,480	1,476	1,466	1,463
	₹ Billion	146	169	170	170	170	170	172
	US \$ Million	2,270	2,476	2,474	2,475	2,467	2,458	2,452

## No. 33: NRI Deposits

(US\$ Million)

Scheme	Outstanding				Flows	
	2017-18	2017	2018		2017-18	2018-19
		Jul.	Jun.	Jul.	Apr.-Jul.	Apr.-Jul.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1 NRI Deposits</b>	<b>126,182</b>	<b>119,245</b>	<b>124,256</b>	<b>124,447</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>3,893</b>
1.1 FCNR(B)	22,026	20,830	22,568	22,727	-172	702
1.2 NR(E)RA	90,035	85,541	87,836	87,769	1,426	2,598
1.3 NRO	14,121	12,873	13,852	13,951	85	593

## No. 34: Foreign Investment Inflows

(US\$ Million)

Item	2017-18	2017-18	2018-19	2017	2018	
		Apr.-Jul.	Apr.-Jul.	Jul.	Jun.	Jul.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1.1 Net Foreign Direct Investment (1.1.1–1.1.2)</b>	<b>30,286</b>	<b>11,343</b>	<b>11,677</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,981</b>
<b>1.1.1 Direct Investment to India (1.1.1.1–1.1.2)</b>	<b>39,431</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>16,079</b>	<b>4,742</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>3,076</b>
<b>1.1.1.1 Gross Inflows/Gross Investments</b>	<b>60,974</b>	<b>20,769</b>	<b>21,190</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>4,354</b>
1.1.1.1.1 Equity	45,521	15,444	15,730	4,881	2,942	2,823
1.1.1.1.1.1 Government (SIA/FIPB)	7,797	391	1,544	125	236	3
1.1.1.1.1.2 RBI	29,569	12,396	12,016	3,935	1,972	1,978
1.1.1.1.1.3 Acquisition of shares	7,491	2,448	1,961	767	683	788
1.1.1.1.1.4 Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	664	209	209	54	52	54
1.1.1.1.2 Reinvested earnings	12,542	3,939	4,234	1,014	1,073	1,014
1.1.1.1.3 Other capital	2,911	1,386	1,226	276	237	516
<b>1.1.1.2 Repatriation/Disinvestment</b>	<b>21,544</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,278</b>
1.1.1.2.1 Equity	21,325	5,745	5,095	1,418	1,274	1,274
1.1.1.2.2 Other capital	219	133	16	11	4	4
<b>1.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment by India (1.1.2.1+1.1.2.2+1.1.2.3–1.1.2.4)</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,096</b>
1.1.2.1 Equity capital	5,254	2,063	2,816	303	867	584
1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	2,853	951	966	238	243	238
1.1.2.3 Other Capital	4,525	1,597	987	358	259	366
1.1.2.4 Repatriation/Disinvestment	3,487	1,063	368	356	92	92
<b>1.2 Net Portfolio Investment (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3–1.2.4)</b>	<b>22,115</b>	<b>13,338</b>	<b>-7,520</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>-3,882</b>	<b>625</b>
1.2.1 GDRs/ADRs	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.2 FIIs	22,165	12,932	-8,801	1,010	-4,202	305
1.2.3 Offshore funds and others	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.4 Portfolio investment by India	50	-407	-1,281	124	-320	-320
<b>1 Foreign Investment Inflows</b>	<b>52,401</b>	<b>24,681</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>-2,185</b>	<b>2,606</b>

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

(US\$ Million)

Item	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Jul.	May	Jun.	Jul.
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 Outward Remittances under the LRS</b>	<b>11,333.6</b>	<b>880.0</b>	<b>996.1</b>	<b>1,030.6</b>	<b>1,222.9</b>
1.1 Deposit	414.9	23.3	31.0	25.8	33.3
1.2 Purchase of immovable property	89.6	3.6	8.2	7.7	5.6
1.3 Investment in equity/debt	441.8	28.0	26.5	25.2	27.6
1.4 Gift	1,169.7	77.9	118.6	107.8	113.4
1.5 Donations	8.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
1.6 Travel	4,022.1	342.8	364.7	380.5	449.8
1.7 Maintenance of close relatives	2,937.4	211.8	248.8	208.5	232.5
1.8 Medical Treatment	27.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.5
1.9 Studies Abroad	2,021.4	179.0	178.0	257.2	343.6
1.10 Others	200.6	11.4	17.9	15.2	14.3

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

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2017	2018	
			August	July	August
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>36-Currency Export and Trade Based Weights (Base: 2004-05=100)</b>					
1 Trade-Based Weights					
1.1 NEER	74.65	76.94	77.45	73.87	73.37
1.2 REER	114.51	119.71	121.14	115.32	114.54
2 Export-Based Weights					
2.1 NEER	76.38	78.89	79.36	75.54	75.10
2.2 REER	116.44	121.94	123.59	117.10	116.42
<b>6-Currency Trade Based Weights</b>					
1 Base: 2004-05 (April-March) =100					
1.1 NEER	66.86	68.13	68.62	64.24	64.04
1.2 REER	125.17	129.87	131.38	122.98	122.70
2 Base: 2016-17 (April-March) =100					
2.1 NEER	100.00	101.90	102.63	96.08	95.78
2.2 REER	100.00	103.75	104.96	98.25	98.02

**No. 37: External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) – Registrations**

(US\$ Million)

Item	2017-18	2017	2018	
		Jul.	Jun.	Jul.
	1	2	3	4
1 Automatic Route				
1.1 Number	769	55	85	85
1.2 Amount	20,397	1,244	2,714	1,175
2 Approval Route				
2.1 Number	38	2	-	1
2.2 Amount	8,471	650	-	1,000
3 Total (1+2)				
3.1 Number	807	57	85	86
3.2 Amount	28,868	1,894	2,714	2,175
4 Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	6.10	7.10	5.10	5.20
5 Interest Rate (per cent)				
5.1 Weighted Average Margin over 6-month LIBOR or reference rate for Floating Rate Loans	1.34	1.11	1.35	1.33
5.2 Interest rate range for Fixed Rate Loans	0.00-12.25	0.00-11.00	0.30-11.00	0.00-12.00

## No. 38: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(US\$ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2017 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)</b>	<b>284,017</b>	<b>276,705</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>329,455</b>	<b>316,218</b>	<b>13,237</b>
<b>1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)</b>	<b>139,362</b>	<b>141,935</b>	<b>-2,573</b>	<b>156,683</b>	<b>169,750</b>	<b>-13,066</b>
<b>1.1 MERCHANDISE</b>	<b>77,354</b>	<b>107,076</b>	<b>-29,722</b>	<b>82,218</b>	<b>123,841</b>	<b>-41,623</b>
<b>1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)</b>	<b>62,008</b>	<b>34,859</b>	<b>27,149</b>	<b>74,466</b>	<b>45,909</b>	<b>28,557</b>
1.2.1 Services	41,791	23,265	18,525	51,585	31,421	20,164
1.2.1.1 Travel	6,720	3,655	3,065	7,710	4,728	2,983
1.2.1.2 Transportation	4,226	3,694	533	4,688	4,941	-253
1.2.1.3 Insurance	591	439	153	638	370	268
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	136	146	-10	179	305	-126
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	30,117	15,332	14,785	38,370	21,076	17,293
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	18,514	974	17,540	19,906	1,345	18,561
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	8,320	8,239	81	9,936	9,433	503
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	1,007	1,431	-424	1,686	1,171	515
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	666	204	462	600	263	337
1.2.2 Transfers	15,735	1,549	14,186	18,100	1,887	16,213
1.2.2.1 Official	34	216	-183	30	219	-190
1.2.2.2 Private	15,701	1,333	14,368	18,070	1,668	16,402
1.2.3 Income	4,482	10,045	-5,562	4,781	12,601	-7,820
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	3,366	9,399	-6,033	3,651	11,984	-8,333
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	1,116	646	470	1,129	617	513
<b>2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)</b>	<b>145,128</b>	<b>134,770</b>	<b>10,357</b>	<b>171,492</b>	<b>146,468</b>	<b>25,024</b>
<b>2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)</b>	<b>85,079</b>	<b>69,283</b>	<b>15,796</b>	<b>85,777</b>	<b>77,094</b>	<b>8,683</b>
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	13,999	9,001	4,997	13,840	7,432	6,408
2.1.1.1 In India	12,342	3,201	9,141	13,097	4,492	8,605
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	7,968	2,818	5,149	9,096	4,458	4,638
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	3,241	-	3,241	3,393	-	3,393
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	1,133	383	750	608	34	574
2.1.1.2 Abroad	1,657	5,800	-4,143	743	2,941	-2,198
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	1,657	3,471	-1,814	743	1,263	-520
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	731	-731	0	713	-713
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	1,598	-1,598	0	964	-964
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	71,080	60,282	10,799	71,937	69,661	2,276
2.1.2.1 In India	70,858	59,727	11,131	71,802	69,427	2,376
2.1.2.1.1 FII's	70,858	59,727	11,131	71,802	69,427	2,376
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	57,118	50,678	6,440	58,274	56,148	2,126
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	13,739	9,049	4,691	13,528	13,279	249
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	223	554	-332	135	235	-100
<b>2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	<b>34,267</b>	<b>30,279</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>40,835</b>	<b>33,870</b>	<b>6,965</b>
2.2.1 External Assistance	2,020	1,154	866	2,686	1,257	1,430
2.2.1.1 By India	14	58	-43	14	31	-17
2.2.1.2 To India	2,005	1,096	909	2,673	1,225	1,447
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	6,976	7,851	-875	13,581	12,589	992
2.2.2.1 By India	1,736	1,675	61	6,134	6,098	36
2.2.2.2 To India	5,240	6,176	-936	7,447	6,491	956
2.2.3 Short Term to India	25,270	21,274	3,996	24,568	20,025	4,543
2.2.3.1 Suppliers' Credit > 180 days & Buyers' Credit	24,645	21,274	3,371	22,951	20,025	2,926
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	625	0	625	1,617	0	1,617
<b>2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)</b>	<b>16,039</b>	<b>29,081</b>	<b>-13,042</b>	<b>31,834</b>	<b>27,205</b>	<b>4,629</b>
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	16,034	29,081	-13,047	31,751	27,205	4,547
2.3.1.1 Assets	163	11,215	-11,053	7,132	10,960	-3,829
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	15,872	17,866	-1,994	24,620	16,244	8,375
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	15,006	12,308	2,698	20,068	15,432	4,636
2.3.2 Others	5	0	5	83	0	83
<b>2.4 Rupee Debt Service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-50</b>
<b>2.5 Other Capital</b>	<b>9,743</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>13,045</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>4,795</b>
<b>3 Errors &amp; Omissions</b>	<b>-472</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-472</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,279</b>
<b>4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>-7,312</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,237</b>	<b>-13,237</b>
4.1 I.M.F.	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	0	7,312	-7,312	0	13,237	-13,237

## No. 39: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jan-Mar 2017 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)</b>	<b>19,032</b>	<b>18,542</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>21,198</b>	<b>20,347</b>	<b>852</b>
<b>1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>-172</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>-841</b>
<b>1.1 MERCHANDISE</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>-1,992</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>7,968</b>	<b>-2,678</b>
<b>1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)</b>	<b>4,155</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>4,791</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>1,837</b>
1.2.1 Services	2,800	1,559	1,241	3,319	2,022	1,297
1.2.1.1 Travel	450	245	205	496	304	192
1.2.1.2 Transportation	283	248	36	302	318	-16
1.2.1.3 Insurance	40	29	10	41	24	17
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	9	10	-1	12	20	-8
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	2,018	1,027	991	2,469	1,356	1,113
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	1,241	65	1,175	1,281	87	1,194
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	558	552	5	639	607	32
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	67	96	-28	108	75	33
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	45	14	31	39	17	22
1.2.2 Transfers	1,054	104	951	1,165	121	1,043
1.2.2.1 Official	2	14	-12	2	14	-12
1.2.2.2 Private	1,052	89	963	1,163	107	1,055
1.2.3 Income	300	673	-373	308	811	-503
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	226	630	-404	235	771	-536
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	75	43	32	73	40	33
<b>2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>11,034</b>	<b>9,424</b>	<b>1,610</b>
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	5,701	4,643	1,059	5,519	4,961	559
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	938	603	335	891	478	412
2.1.1.1 In India	827	214	613	843	289	554
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	534	189	345	585	287	298
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	217	0	217	218	0	218
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	76	26	50	39	2	37
2.1.1.2 Abroad	111	389	-278	48	189	-141
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	111	233	-122	48	81	-33
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	49	-49	0	46	-46
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	107	-107	0	62	-62
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	4,763	4,040	724	4,629	4,482	146
2.1.2.1 In India	4,748	4,002	746	4,620	4,467	153
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	4,748	4,002	746	4,620	4,467	153
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	3,828	3,396	432	3,750	3,613	137
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	921	606	314	870	854	16
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	15	37	-22	9	15	-6
<b>2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>448</b>
2.2.1 External Assistance	135	77	58	173	81	92
2.2.1.1 By India	1	4	-3	1	2	-1
2.2.1.2 To India	134	73	61	172	79	93
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	467	526	-59	874	810	64
2.2.2.1 By India	116	112	4	395	392	2
2.2.2.2 To India	351	414	-63	479	418	62
2.2.3 Short Term to India	1,693	1,426	268	1,581	1,288	292
2.2.3.1 Suppliers' Credit > 180 days & Buyers' Credit	1,652	1,426	226	1,477	1,288	188
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	42	0	42	104	0	104
<b>2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>-874</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>298</b>
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	1,074	1,949	-874	2,043	1,750	293
2.3.1.1 Assets	11	752	-741	459	705	-246
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	1,064	1,197	-134	1,584	1,045	539
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	1,006	825	181	1,291	993	298
2.3.2 Others	0	0	0	5	0	5
<b>2.4 Rupee Debt Service</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>2.5 Other Capital</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>3 Errors &amp; Omissions</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>-852</b>
4.1 I.M.F.	0	0	0	-	-	-
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	0	490	-490	0	852	-852



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

(US \$ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2017 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)</b>	<b>139,361</b>	<b>141,915</b>	<b>-2,554</b>	<b>156,683</b>	<b>169,730</b>	<b>-13,047</b>
<b>1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)</b>	<b>119,145</b>	<b>130,341</b>	<b>-11,196</b>	<b>133,803</b>	<b>155,262</b>	<b>-21,459</b>
<b>1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)</b>	<b>77,354</b>	<b>107,076</b>	<b>-29,722</b>	<b>82,218</b>	<b>123,841</b>	<b>-41,623</b>
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	77,623	97,379	-19,756	82,872	116,776	-33,904
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchandising	-268	0	-268	-655	0	-655
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	-	9,697	-9,697	-	7,065	-7,065
<b>1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)</b>	<b>41,791</b>	<b>23,265</b>	<b>18,525</b>	<b>51,585</b>	<b>31,421</b>	<b>20,164</b>
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	23	11	12	55	13	43
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	68	116	-48	60	155	-95
1.A.b.3 Transport	4,226	3,694	533	4,688	4,941	-253
1.A.b.4 Travel	6,720	3,655	3,065	7,710	4,728	2,983
1.A.b.5 Construction	564	244	320	535	585	-50
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	591	439	153	638	370	268
1.A.b.7 Financial services	1,007	1,431	-424	1,686	1,171	515
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	140	1,342	-1,203	212	1,704	-1,492
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	19,253	1,278	17,975	20,574	1,708	18,866
1.A.b.10 Other business services	8,320	8,239	81	9,936	9,433	503
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	328	454	-126	480	616	-136
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	136	146	-10	179	305	-126
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	414	2,217	-1,803	4,830	5,691	-861
<b>1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>10,045</b>	<b>-5,562</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>12,601</b>	<b>-7,820</b>
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	1,116	646	470	1,129	617	513
1.B.2 Investment income	2,624	9,182	-6,558	2,844	11,841	-8,997
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	1,319	4,376	-3,057	1,337	5,968	-4,631
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	46	1,677	-1,630	56	2,347	-2,292
1.B.2.3 Other investment	243	3,129	-2,886	268	3,515	-3,247
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	1,015	0	1,015	1,183	11	1,173
1.B.3 Other primary income	742	217	525	807	143	664
<b>1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)</b>	<b>15,734</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>14,205</b>	<b>18,099</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>16,231</b>
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	15,701	1,333	14,368	18,070	1,668	16,402
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/ non-resident households)	15,155	1,075	14,080	17,484	1,260	16,224
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	546	259	288	586	408	178
1.C.2 General government	33	196	-163	29	200	-171
<b>2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-43</b>
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	49	13	36	6	5	1
2.2 Capital transfers	47	60	-13	56	100	-44
<b>3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)</b>	<b>145,033</b>	<b>142,030</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>171,430</b>	<b>159,620</b>	<b>11,811</b>
<b>3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)</b>	<b>13,999</b>	<b>9,001</b>	<b>4,997</b>	<b>13,840</b>	<b>7,432</b>	<b>6,408</b>
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	12,342	3,201	9,141	13,097	4,492	8,605
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	11,209	2,818	8,390	12,489	4,458	8,031
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	7,968	2,818	5,149	9,096	4,458	4,638
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	3,241	-	3,241	3,393	-	3,393
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	1,133	383	750	608	34	574
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1,133	383	750	608	34	574
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	1,657	5,800	-4,143	743	2,941	-2,198
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	1,657	4,202	-2,545	743	1,976	-1,234
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	1,657	3,471	-1,814	743	1,263	-520
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	-	731	-731	-	713	-713
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	1,598	-1,598	0	964	-964
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	-	1,598	-1,598	-	964	-964
<b>3.2 Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>71,080</b>	<b>60,282</b>	<b>10,799</b>	<b>71,937</b>	<b>69,661</b>	<b>2,276</b>
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	70,858	59,727	11,131	71,802	69,427	2,376
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	57,118	50,678	6,440	58,274	56,148	2,126
3.2.2 Debt securities	13,739	9,049	4,691	13,528	13,279	249
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	223	554	-332	135	235	-100
<b>3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>-104</b>
<b>3.4 Other investment</b>	<b>55,583</b>	<b>63,978</b>	<b>-8,395</b>	<b>80,643</b>	<b>64,175</b>	<b>16,468</b>
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	15,011	12,308	2,702	20,151	15,432	4,719
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	5	0	5	83	0	83
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	15,006	12,308	2,698	20,068	15,432	4,636
3.4.2.3 General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBS and Banking Capital)	10,024	25,777	-15,753	27,951	25,618	2,333
3.4.3.A Loans to India	8,274	24,045	-15,771	21,803	19,489	2,313
3.4.3.B Loans by India	1,750	1,733	18	6,148	6,129	19
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	30	171	-142	41	951	-910
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	25,270	21,274	3,996	24,568	20,025	4,543
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	5,247	4,446	801	7,933	2,149	5,784
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	-	-	0	-	-	-
<b>3.5 Reserve assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>-7,312</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,237</b>	<b>-13,237</b>
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)	0	7,312	-7,312	0	13,237	-13,237
<b>4 Total assets/liabilities</b>	<b>145,033</b>	<b>142,030</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>171,430</b>	<b>159,620</b>	<b>11,811</b>
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	74,607	59,882	14,725	76,692	68,882	7,810
4.2 Debt instruments	65,178	70,390	-5,212	86,806	75,352	11,454
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	5,247	11,758	-6,510	7,933	15,386	-7,453
<b>5 Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>-472</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,279</b>

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jan-Mar 2017 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>9,510</b>	<b>-171</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,921</b>	<b>-840</b>
<b>1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)</b>	<b>7,984</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>-750</b>	<b>8,609</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>-1,381</b>
<b>1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>-1,992</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>7,968</b>	<b>-2,678</b>
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	5,202	6,525	-1,324	5,332	7,514	-2,182
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchandising	-18	0	-18	-42	0	-42
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	0	650	-650	0	455	-455
<b>1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>1,297</b>
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	2	1	1	4	1	3
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	5	8	-3	4	10	-6
1.A.b.3 Transport	283	248	36	302	318	-16
1.A.b.4 Travel	450	245	205	496	304	192
1.A.b.5 Construction	38	16	21	34	38	-3
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	40	29	10	41	24	17
1.A.b.7 Financial services	67	96	-28	108	75	33
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	9	90	-81	14	110	-96
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1,290	86	1,205	1,324	110	1,214
1.A.b.10 Other business services	558	552	5	639	607	32
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	22	30	-8	31	40	-9
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	9	10	-1	12	20	-8
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	28	149	-121	311	366	-55
<b>1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>-373</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>-503</b>
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	75	43	32	73	40	33
1.B.2 Investment income	176	615	-439	183	762	-579
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	88	293	-205	86	384	-298
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	3	112	-109	4	151	-147
1.B.2.3 Other investment	16	210	-193	17	226	-209
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	68	0	68	76	1	75
1.B.3 Other primary income	50	15	35	52	9	43
<b>1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,044</b>
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	1,052	89	963	1,163	107	1,055
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/ non-resident households)	1,016	72	944	1,125	81	1,044
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	37	17	19	38	26	11
1.C.2 General government	2	13	-11	2	13	-11
<b>2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-3</b>
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	3	1	2	0	0	0
2.2 Capital transfers	3	4	-1	4	6	-3
<b>3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)</b>	<b>9,719</b>	<b>9,518</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>11,031</b>	<b>10,271</b>	<b>760</b>
<b>3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>412</b>
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	827	214	613	843	289	554
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	751	189	562	804	287	517
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	534	189	345	585	287	298
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	217	0	217	218	0	218
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	76	26	50	39	2	37
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	76	26	50	39	2	37
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	111	389	-278	48	189	-141
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	111	282	-171	48	127	-79
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	111	233	-122	48	81	-33
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	0	49	-49	0	46	-46
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	107	-107	0	62	-62
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0	107	-107	0	62	-62
<b>3.2 Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>146</b>
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	4,748	4,002	746	4,620	4,467	153
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	3,828	3,396	432	3,750	3,613	137
3.2.2 Debt securities	921	606	314	870	854	16
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	15	37	-22	9	15	-6
<b>3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>3.4 Other investment</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>-563</b>	<b>5,189</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>1,060</b>
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	1,006	825	181	1,297	993	304
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	0	0	0	5	0	5
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	1,006	825	181	1,291	993	298
3.4.2.3 General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	672	1,727	-1,056	1,798	1,648	150
3.4.3.A Loans to India	554	1,611	-1,057	1,403	1,254	149
3.4.3.B Loans by India	117	116	1	396	394	1
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	2	11	-10	3	61	-59
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	1,693	1,426	268	1,581	1,288	292
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	352	298	54	510	138	372
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.5 Reserve assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>-852</b>
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)	0	490	-490	0	852	-852
<b>4 Total assets/liabilities</b>	<b>9,719</b>	<b>9,518</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>11,031</b>	<b>10,271</b>	<b>760</b>
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	5,000	4,013	987	4,935	4,432	503
4.2 Debt instruments	4,368	4,717	-349	5,585	4,848	737
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	352	788	-436	510	990	-480
<b>5 Net errors and omissions</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82</b>

**No. 42: International Investment Position**

(US\$ Million)

Item	As on Financial Year /Quarter End							
	2017-18		2017				2018	
			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	157,373	379,440	148,229	342,618	155,176	377,478	157,373	379,440
1.1 Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	103,734	363,190	99,114	327,845	102,500	361,451	103,734	363,190
1.2 Other Capital	53,640	16,250	49,115	14,772	52,676	16,026	53,640	16,250
2 Portfolio Investment	2,665	272,202	2,615	238,364	2,565	267,497	2,665	272,202
2.1 Equity	1,246	155,106	1,593	153,978	2,281	155,675	1,246	155,106
2.2 Debt	1,418	117,096	1,022	84,386	284	111,822	1,418	117,096
3 Other Investment	48,235	401,516	49,072	377,356	46,281	390,267	48,235	401,516
3.1 Trade Credit	1,696	103,154	1,794	88,897	1,572	98,442	1,696	103,154
3.2 Loan	8,225	159,670	7,375	159,476	5,577	155,927	8,225	159,670
3.3 Currency and Deposits	20,790	126,456	22,041	117,110	20,769	123,546	20,790	126,456
3.4 Other Assets/Liabilities	17,524	12,236	17,862	11,872	18,363	12,351	17,524	12,236
4 Reserves	424,545	–	369,955	–	409,072	–	424,545	–
5 Total Assets/ Liabilities	632,818	1,053,157	569,870	958,337	613,094	1,035,241	632,818	1,053,157
<b>6 IIP (Assets - Liabilities)</b>		–420,339		–388,467		–422,147		–420,339

# Payment and Settlement Systems

## No. 43: Payment System Indicators

System	Volume (Million )				Value (₹ Billion)			
	2017-18	2018			2017-18	2018		
		May	Jun.	Jul.		May	Jun.	Jul.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1 RTGS</b>	<b>124.46</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>1,467,431.99</b>	<b>132,353.84</b>	<b>142,541.58</b>	<b>138,628.54</b>
1.1 Customer Transactions	120.71	11.19	11.14	10.69	1,036,698.74	93,765.34	101,133.89	99,646.35
1.2 Interbank Transactions	3.72	0.30	0.29	0.28	130,426.03	11,955.59	13,065.14	12,366.56
1.3 Interbank Clearing	0.024	0.002	0.002	0.002	300,307.22	26,632.91	28,342.55	26,615.63
<b>2 CCIL Operated Systems</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1,074,802.02</b>	<b>94,214.93</b>	<b>92,619.44</b>	<b>95,221.90</b>
2.1 CBLO	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.02	283,307.58	23,278.32	24,828.84	27,040.28
2.2 Govt. Securities Clearing	1.12	0.08	0.08	0.08	370,363.78	29,277.16	30,639.42	29,828.79
2.2.1 Outright	0.92	0.06	0.06	0.06	113,998.80	6,045.64	6,670.83	6,654.82
2.2.2 Repo	0.199	0.020	0.020	0.020	256,364.98	23,231.52	23,968.60	23,173.97
2.3 Forex Clearing	2.17	0.23	0.21	0.21	421,130.66	41,659.44	37,151.17	38,352.83
<b>3 Paper Clearing</b>	<b>1,171.31</b>	<b>96.71</b>	<b>97.30</b>	<b>95.03</b>	<b>81,934.93</b>	<b>7,215.22</b>	<b>7,196.71</b>	<b>6,860.74</b>
3.1 Cheque Truncation System (CTS)	1,138.05	95.25	96.39	94.19	79,451.24	7,102.42	7,092.78	6,749.96
3.2 MICR Clearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.1 RBI Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.2 Other Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Non-MICR Clearing	33.27	1.46	0.91	0.84	2,483.68	112.81	103.92	110.78
<b>4 Retail Electronic Clearing</b>	<b>5,467.29</b>	<b>527.20</b>	<b>533.60</b>	<b>565.02</b>	<b>192,017.98</b>	<b>19,214.69</b>	<b>21,262.17</b>	<b>19,621.63</b>
4.1 ECS DR	1.54	0.08	0.13	0.12	9.72	0.27	0.77	0.78
4.2 ECS CR (includes NECS)	6.14	0.50	0.42	0.57	118.64	10.29	12.56	13.69
4.3 EFT/NEFT	1,946.36	172.91	177.15	180.60	172,228.52	17,151.96	19,017.08	17,321.40
4.4 Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)	1,009.80	116.62	120.49	127.38	8,924.98	1,085.75	1,130.12	1,171.67
4.6 National Automated Clearing House (NACH)	2,503.46	237.09	235.41	256.35	10,736.12	966.41	1,101.64	1,114.09
<b>5 Cards</b>	<b>13,358.62</b>	<b>1,238.58</b>	<b>1,248.26</b>	<b>1,293.28</b>	<b>38,214.64</b>	<b>3,589.60</b>	<b>3,626.27</b>	<b>3,645.58</b>
5.1 Credit Cards	1,412.97	138.41	136.73	145.80	4,626.33	474.01	466.29	481.33
5.1.1 Usage at ATMs	7.81	0.74	0.75	0.80	36.68	3.49	3.53	3.72
5.1.2 Usage at POS	1,405.16	137.66	135.98	145.00	4,589.65	470.52	462.76	477.61
5.2 Debit Cards	11,945.65	1,100.17	1,111.53	1,147.48	33,588.31	3,115.59	3,159.98	3,164.25
5.2.1 Usage at ATMs	8,602.26	748.04	752.71	780.73	28,987.61	2,647.51	2,680.75	2,682.06
5.2.2 Usage at POS	3,343.39	352.12	358.82	366.75	4,600.70	468.08	479.23	482.18
<b>6 Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs)</b>	<b>3,459.05</b>	<b>350.36</b>	<b>332.95</b>	<b>351.80</b>	<b>1,416.34</b>	<b>155.21</b>	<b>163.46</b>	<b>175.19</b>
6.1 m-Wallet	3,025.98	325.41	309.62	325.18	1,086.75	140.47	146.32	152.02
6.2 PPI Cards	432.63	24.93	23.31	26.62	310.41	14.57	16.65	23.16
6.3 Paper Vouchers	0.44	0.02	0.02	-	19.19	0.17	0.49	-
<b>7 Mobile Banking</b>	<b>1,872.26</b>	<b>267.78</b>	<b>306.42</b>	<b>307.74</b>	<b>14,738.54</b>	<b>1,774.47</b>	<b>1,894.66</b>	<b>1,698.07</b>
<b>8 Cards Outstanding</b>	<b>898.56</b>	<b>963.71</b>	<b>983.64</b>	<b>1,002.08</b>	-	-	-	-
8.1 Credit Card	37.48	38.60	39.37	40.12	-	-	-	-
8.2 Debit Card	861.08	925.11	944.27	961.97	-	-	-	-
<b>9 Number of ATMs (in actuals)</b>	<b>222247</b>	<b>226216</b>	<b>226452</b>	<b>227758</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>10 Number of POS (in actuals)</b>	<b>3083067</b>	<b>3247096</b>	<b>3311184</b>	<b>3340029</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>11 Grand Total (1.1+1.2+2+3+4+5+6)</b>	<b>23,584.20</b>	<b>2,224.66</b>	<b>2,223.85</b>	<b>2,316.40</b>	<b>2,555,510.68</b>	<b>230,110.58</b>	<b>239,067.07</b>	<b>237,537.96</b>
4.5 Unified Payment Interface (UPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note :** Data for latest 12 month period is provisional.

Mobile Banking - The data from July 2017 includes only individual payments and corporate payments initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device. Other corporate payments which are not initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device are excluded.

## Occasional Series

## No. 44: Small Savings

(₹ Billion)

Scheme		2016-17	2017		2018	
			Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 Small Savings</b>	<b>Receipts</b>	<b>4,341.75</b>	<b>418.42</b>	<b>75.86</b>	<b>69.79</b>	<b>59.21</b>
	<b>Outstanding</b>	<b>7,312.73</b>	<b>7,244.24</b>	<b>7,791.39</b>	<b>7,860.86</b>	<b>7,919.97</b>
<b>1.1 Total Deposits</b>	<b>Receipts</b>	<b>3,879.55</b>	<b>307.76</b>	<b>66.42</b>	<b>57.38</b>	<b>46.20</b>
	<b>Outstanding</b>	<b>4,689.77</b>	<b>4,661.62</b>	<b>5,094.14</b>	<b>5,151.52</b>	<b>5,197.72</b>
1.1.1 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	Receipts	2,474.46	183.34	21.91	23.88	15.11
	Outstanding	920.64	926.38	1,027.95	1,051.83	1,066.94
1.1.2 MGNREG	Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Outstanding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.1.3 National Saving Scheme, 1987	Receipts	0.56	0.04	-0.25	-0.24	-0.19
	Outstanding	33.01	32.73	30.75	30.51	30.32
1.1.4 National Saving Scheme, 1992	Receipts	0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.04	-0.68
	Outstanding	-0.48	-0.36	0.26	0.22	-0.46
1.1.5 Monthly Income Scheme	Receipts	353.34	32.40	4.64	6.35	5.27
	Outstanding	1,800.66	1,800.78	1,796.39	1,802.74	1,808.01
1.1.6 Senior Citizen Scheme 2004	Receipts	100.02	10.23	9.24	10.16	10.39
	Outstanding	294.53	284.14	385.35	395.51	405.90
1.1.7 Post Office Time Deposits	Receipts	476.65	44.02	20.38	19.88	15.00
	Outstanding	796.58	782.52	939.02	958.90	973.90
1.1.7.1 1 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	518.38	514.82	577.61	585.35	590.68
1.1.7.2 2 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	36.58	35.66	44.30	45.07	45.59
1.1.7.3 3 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	51.77	51.22	58.38	59.50	60.36
1.1.7.4 5 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	189.85	180.82	258.73	268.98	277.27
1.1.8 Post Office Recurring Deposits	Receipts	474.51	37.83	11.11	-2.61	1.30
	Outstanding	844.53	835.13	914.88	912.27	913.57
1.1.9 Post Office Cumulative Time Deposits	Receipts	0.00	-0.10	-0.56	0.00	0.00
	Outstanding	0.08	0.08	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68
1.1.10 Other Deposits	Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Outstanding	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
<b>1.2 Saving Certificates</b>	<b>Receipts</b>	<b>289.85</b>	<b>34.64</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>7.90</b>
	<b>Outstanding</b>	<b>1,989.35</b>	<b>1,976.30</b>	<b>2,043.70</b>	<b>2,051.73</b>	<b>2,059.53</b>
1.2.1 National Savings Certificate VIII issue	Receipts	120.63	18.11	3.81	6.15	5.83
	Outstanding	872.39	869.85	850.07	856.22	862.05
1.2.2 Indira Vikas Patras	Receipts	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00	-0.01
	Outstanding	8.86	8.89	11.05	11.05	11.04
1.2.3 Kisan Vikas Patras	Receipts	-0.01	0.04	-19.25	-15.70	-12.80
	Outstanding	535.72	548.69	417.27	401.57	388.77
1.2.4 Kisan Vikas Patras - 2014	Receipts	169.23	16.49	19.72	17.95	14.89
	Outstanding	460.23	435.58	654.99	672.94	687.83
1.2.5 National Saving Certificate VI issue	Receipts	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.05	0.00
	Outstanding	-1.12	-1.09	-1.40	-1.45	-1.45
1.2.6 National Saving Certificate VII issue	Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
	Outstanding	-0.62	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.64
1.2.7 Other Certificates	Outstanding	113.89	115.01	112.35	112.03	111.93
<b>1.3 Public Provident Fund</b>	<b>Receipts</b>	<b>172.35</b>	<b>76.02</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>5.11</b>
	<b>Outstanding</b>	<b>633.61</b>	<b>606.32</b>	<b>653.55</b>	<b>657.61</b>	<b>662.72</b>

Note: The data on receipts from April 2017 are net receipts, i.e., gross receipts minus gross payments.

Source: Accountant General, Post and Telegraphs.

**No. 45: Ownership Pattern of Central and State Governments Securities**

(Per cent)

Central Government Dated Securities					
Category	2017			2018	
	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5
(A) Total (in ₹. Billion)	50430.94	51451.83	52813.50	53967.78	54556.81
1 Commercial Banks	39.68	40.37	41.40	42.68	41.84
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.33
3 Insurance Companies	23.13	23.49	23.63	23.49	24.24
4 Mutual Funds	1.44	1.86	1.33	1.00	1.13
5 Co-operative Banks	2.65	2.62	2.69	2.57	2.59
6 Financial Institutions	0.73	0.78	0.82	0.90	0.93
7 Corporates	1.29	1.04	1.09	0.91	1.09
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	4.29	4.58	4.53	4.35	3.84
9 Provident Funds	6.13	5.99	5.32	5.88	5.79
10 RBI	14.29	12.84	11.94	11.62	11.63
11. Others	6.07	6.11	6.92	6.30	6.58
11.1 State Governments	1.91	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.97

State Governments Securities					
Category	2017			2018	
	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5
(B) Total (in ₹. Billion)	21467.07	22488.35	23329.53	24288.29	24954.61
1 Commercial Banks	37.94	37.64	38.13	35.79	35.02
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.45	0.38	0.51	0.51	0.75
3 Insurance Companies	33.53	34.00	33.35	34.13	34.24
4 Mutual Funds	1.89	1.92	1.68	1.64	1.20
5 Co-operative Banks	4.82	4.82	4.78	4.78	4.79
6 Financial Institutions	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.35
7 Corporates	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.08	0.16	0.21	0.23	0.15
9 Provident Funds	18.10	18.37	17.05	19.67	20.34
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	2.81	2.37	3.94	2.76	2.99
11.1 State Governments	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.06

Treasury Bills					
Category	2017			2018	
	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.
	1	2	3	4	5
(C) Total (in ₹. Billion)	6135.01	5704.50	5102.82	3798.76	5280.07
1 Commercial Banks	53.96	52.15	48.40	60.74	55.30
2 Non-Bank PDs	1.14	1.38	1.67	2.17	1.41
3 Insurance Companies	3.20	4.32	5.22	4.17	3.66
4 Mutual Funds	15.31	12.44	10.40	2.27	7.03
5 Co-operative Banks	2.48	2.33	2.05	2.42	1.29
6 Financial Institutions	2.60	3.54	3.97	3.55	2.36
7 Corporates	1.54	1.64	2.12	2.45	1.88
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Provident Funds	0.06	0.20	0.02	0.11	0.21
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	19.72	22.01	26.17	22.12	26.87
11.1 State Governments	16.71	18.73	21.81	16.35	23.11

## No. 46: Combined Receipts and Disbursements of the Central and State Governments

(₹ Billion)

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 RE	2018-19 BE
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1 Total Disbursements</b>	<b>30,002.99</b>	<b>32,852.10</b>	<b>37,606.11</b>	<b>42,659.69</b>	<b>48,579.90</b>	<b>53,611.81</b>
1.1 Developmental	17,142.21	18,720.62	22,012.87	25,379.05	29,324.08	32,025.64
1.1.1 Revenue	13,944.26	14,830.18	16,682.50	18,784.17	22,525.73	24,390.87
1.1.2 Capital	2,785.08	3,322.62	4,120.69	5,012.13	5,857.77	6,745.79
1.1.3 Loans	412.88	567.82	1,209.68	1,582.75	940.58	888.98
1.2 Non-Developmental	12,427.83	13,667.69	15,108.10	16,726.46	18,542.53	20,762.79
1.2.1 Revenue	11,413.65	12,695.20	13,797.27	15,552.39	17,684.36	19,839.32
1.2.1.1 Interest Payments	5,342.30	5,845.42	6,480.91	7,244.48	8,166.36	8,851.50
1.2.2 Capital	990.37	946.87	1,273.06	1,157.75	844.41	909.08
1.2.3 Loans	23.81	25.63	37.77	16.32	13.76	14.40
1.3 Others	432.95	463.79	485.14	554.17	713.29	823.38
<b>2 Total Receipts</b>	<b>30,013.72</b>	<b>31,897.37</b>	<b>37,780.49</b>	<b>42,884.32</b>	<b>47,718.59</b>	<b>52,780.35</b>
2.1 Revenue Receipts	22,114.75	23,876.93	27,483.74	31,322.01	35,923.82	41,185.41
2.1.1 Tax Receipts	18,465.45	20,207.28	22,971.01	26,221.45	30,132.23	34,941.02
2.1.1.1 Taxes on commodities and services	11,257.81	12,123.48	14,409.52	16,523.77	18,296.56	22,138.76
2.1.1.2 Taxes on Income and Property	7,176.34	8,051.76	8,522.71	9,656.22	11,802.47	12,775.14
2.1.1.3 Taxes of Union Territories (Without Legislature)	31.30	32.04	38.78	41.46	33.20	27.12
2.1.2 Non-Tax Receipts	3,649.30	3,669.65	4,512.72	5,100.56	5,791.59	6,244.38
2.1.2.1 Interest Receipts	401.62	396.22	357.79	332.20	316.10	368.35
2.2 Non-debt Capital Receipts	391.13	609.55	598.27	690.63	1,651.83	1,428.43
2.2.1 Recovery of Loans & Advances	93.85	220.72	165.61	209.42	648.80	616.50
2.2.2 Disinvestment proceeds	297.28	388.83	432.66	481.22	1,003.03	811.93
<b>3 Gross Fiscal Deficit [ 1 - ( 2.1 + 2.2 ) ]</b>	<b>7,497.11</b>	<b>8,365.63</b>	<b>9,524.10</b>	<b>10,647.04</b>	<b>11,004.25</b>	<b>10,997.97</b>
<b>3A Sources of Financing: Institution-wise</b>						
3A.1 Domestic Financing	7,424.19	8,236.30	9,396.62	10,467.08	10,980.08	11,023.86
3A.1.1 Net Bank Credit to Government	3,358.58	-374.76	2,310.90	6,171.23	1,447.92	..
3A.1.1.1 Net RBI Credit to Government	1,081.30	-3,341.85	604.72	1,958.16	-1,448.47	..
3A.1.2 Non-Bank Credit to Government	4,065.61	8,611.06	7,085.72	4,295.85	9,532.16	..
3A.2 External Financing	72.92	129.33	127.48	179.97	24.18	-25.89
<b>3B Sources of Financing: Instrument-wise</b>						
3B.1 Domestic Financing	7,424.19	8,236.30	9,396.62	10,467.08	10,980.08	11,023.86
3B.1.1 Market Borrowings (net)	6,391.99	6,640.58	6,732.98	6,898.21	7,951.99	8,398.36
3B.1.2 Small Savings (net)	-142.81	-565.80	-785.15	-1,050.38	-1,653.29	-1,434.61
3B.1.3 State Provident Funds (net)	312.90	343.39	352.61	456.88	406.13	474.19
3B.1.4 Reserve Funds	34.63	51.09	-33.22	-64.36	6.70	31.14
3B.1.5 Deposits and Advances	255.45	275.45	134.70	177.92	168.45	159.10
3B.1.6 Cash Balances	-10.72	954.74	-174.38	-224.63	861.31	831.46
3B.1.7 Others	582.75	536.84	3,169.08	4,273.43	3,238.79	2,564.21
3B.2 External Financing	72.92	129.33	127.48	179.97	24.18	-25.89
4 Total Disbursements as per cent of GDP	26.7	26.3	27.3	28.0	29.0	28.6
5 Total Receipts as per cent of GDP	26.7	25.6	27.4	28.1	28.4	28.2
6 Revenue Receipts as per cent of GDP	19.7	19.2	20.0	20.5	21.4	22.0
7 Tax Receipts as per cent of GDP	16.4	16.2	16.7	17.2	18.0	18.7
8 Gross Fiscal Deficit as per cent of GDP	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.6	5.9

... : Not available. RE: Revised Estimates; BE: Budget Estimates

Source : Budget Documents of Central and State Governments.

**No. 47: Financial Accommodation Availed by State Governments under various Facilities**

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	During July-2018					
		Special Drawing Facility (SDF)		Ways and Means Advances (WMA)		Overdraft (OD)	
		Average amount availed	Number of days availed	Average amount availed	Number of days availed	Average amount availed	Number of days availed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.17	18	10.85	17	2.66	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	0.34	13	0.06	2	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.06	3	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	4.55	5	-	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	0.64	2	0.51	2	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	4.27	4	-	-
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	0.45	5	1.24	5	-	-
20	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	0.07	17	3.73	16	1.18	2
23	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamilnadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Telangana	1.42	3	-	-	-	-
26	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	0.13	10	3.71	11	2.47	2
29	West Bengal	14.68	16	-	-	-	-

Source: Reserve Bank of India.



## No. 48: Investments by State Governments

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	As on end of July 2018			
		Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)	Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)	Government Securities	Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs)
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.47	6.97	0.10	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.17	0.00	--	0
3	Assam	43.32	0.40	0	30.00
4	Bihar	52.71	--	0	100.00
5	Chhattisgarh	34.46	--	0.01	0
6	Goa	4.91	2.46	--	0
7	Gujarat	116.70	4.09	0	0
8	Haryana	17.79	10.14	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	--	0
11	Jharkhand	0	--	0	0
12	Karnataka	26.52	--	0	110.00
13	Kerala	18.30	--	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	--	7.88	0.00	0
15	Maharashtra	297.69	--	--	420.00
16	Manipur	3.21	0.85	0	0
17	Meghalaya	4.74	0.22	0.09	0
18	Mizoram	4.44	0.21	--	0
19	Nagaland	12.65	0.27	--	0
20	Odisha	114.06	12.36	0.72	205.00
21	Puducherry	2.69	--	--	9.64
22	Punjab	0	0	0.08	0
23	Rajasthan	--	--	1.29	72.92
24	Tamilnadu	56.38	--	0.46	308.85
25	Telangana	40.94	5.99	0.07	0
26	Tripura	3.84	0.03	--	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	--	--	1.87	0
28	Uttarakhand	25.53	0.67	0.01	0
29	West Bengal	90.37	3.58	2.14	30.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1049.88</b>	<b>56.12</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>1286.41</b>

## No. 49: Market Borrowings of State Governments

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19						Total amount raised, so far in 2018-19	
		Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	May		June		July		Gross	Net
						Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	195.00	177.06	228.00	189.22	35.00	35.00	20.00	17.08	30.63	30.63	101.17	98.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.53	2.87	8.88	7.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	4.00
3	Assam	30.90	19.94	77.60	67.97	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	25.00	25.00
4	Bihar	177.00	168.15	100.00	89.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	42.00	38.98	81.00	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	13.20	11.71	18.00	14.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00	6.00
7	Gujarat	247.20	209.44	240.00	157.85	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00
8	Haryana	158.00	153.59	166.40	158.40	-	-	-	-	45.00	40.00	50.25	45.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	34.00	21.63	46.00	25.51	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	-	-1.03	15.00	13.97
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27.90	18.99	62.00	39.74	6.00	0.36	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	24.00	18.36
11	Jharkhand	51.54	47.25	60.00	48.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	280.07	240.26	220.98	173.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	173.00	146.86	205.00	162.03	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	75.00	66.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	161.00	145.51	150.00	131.25	10.00	10.00	-	-	10.00	10.00	40.00	40.00
15	Maharashtra	400.00	364.72	450.00	364.80	34.85	34.85	-	-	18.84	18.84	68.69	68.69
16	Manipur	6.30	4.78	5.25	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	3.50
17	Meghalaya	10.01	7.18	11.16	9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	1.70	-0.35	4.24	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	10.70	7.33	11.35	7.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	0.40
20	Odisha	76.20	69.90	84.38	84.38	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	35.00	35.00
21	Puducherry	5.25	5.25	8.25	4.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	136.00	121.44	174.70	133.49	11.75	11.75	5.00	5.00	20.29	15.29	61.54	56.54
23	Rajasthan	160.54	143.25	249.14	167.77	25.00	25.00	50.30	27.18	25.00	25.00	115.30	92.18
24	Sikkim	7.44	5.74	9.95	7.45	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
25	Tamilnadu	372.50	349.94	409.65	360.23	31.70	31.70	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	111.70	111.70
26	Telangana	218.61	205.79	246.00	218.28	25.00	25.00	10.00	7.92	12.50	12.50	87.50	85.42
27	Tripura	9.90	7.53	11.37	11.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	410.50	369.05	416.00	371.78	25.00	15.00	30.00	20.00	-	-	80.00	60.00
29	Uttarakhand	54.50	50.81	66.60	58.30	6.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	10.50	10.50	26.50	22.00
30	West Bengal	344.31	312.30	369.11	253.04	-	-10.00	20.00	12.00	30.00	30.00	50.00	13.47
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3819.79</b>	<b>3426.92</b>	<b>4191.00</b>	<b>3402.81</b>	<b>248.80</b>	<b>216.16</b>	<b>199.80</b>	<b>153.68</b>	<b>274.26</b>	<b>263.23</b>	<b>1040.14</b>	<b>923.87</b>

- : Nil.

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

## 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.

4.13: Financial Benchmark India Pvt. Ltd. (FBIL) has commenced publication of the G-Sec benchmarks with effect from March 31, 2018 as per RBI circular FMRD.DIRD.7/14.03.025/2017-18 dated March 31, 2018.

### 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<sub>2</sub> and NM<sub>3</sub> 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<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub> are compiled monthly and L<sub>3</sub> quarterly.

Wherever data are not available, the last available data have been repeated.

### Table No. 13

Data in column Nos. (4) & (5) are Provisional.

**Table No. 14**

Data in column Nos. (4) & (8) are Provisional.

**Table No. 15 & 16**

Data are provisional and relate to select 41 scheduled commercial banks, accounting for about 90 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 & 1.1.1.1.4: 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 2016-17 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 three centres – Mumbai, New Delhi and Chennai.

3.3: Pertain to clearing houses managed by 21 banks.

6: Available from December 2010.

7: Include IMPS transactions.

9: Includes ATMs deployed by Scheduled Commercial banks and White Label ATMs (WLA). WLA are included from April 2014 onwards.

Mobile Banking - The data from July 2017 includes only individual payments and corporate payments initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device. Other corporate payments which are not initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device are excluded.

**Table No. 45**

(-): represents nil or negligible

The revised table format since June 2016, incorporates the ownership pattern of State Governments Securities and Treasury Bills along with the Central Government Securities.

State Government Securities include special bonds issued under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme. Bank PDs are clubbed under Commercial Banks. However, they form very small fraction of total outstanding securities.

The category 'Others' comprises State Governments, Pension Funds, PSUs, Trusts, HUF/Individuals etc.

**Table No. 46**

GDP data from 2011-12 onwards are based on 2011-12 base. Data from year 2015-16 pertains to 29 states.

The GDP data from 2015-16 pertains to the Second Advance Estimates of National Income released by Central Statistics Office on 28th February 2018.

GDP for 2016-17 (RE) and 2017-18 are from Union Budget 2017-18.

Total receipts and total expenditure exclude National Calamity Contingency Fund expenditure.

1 & 2: Data are net of repayments of the Central Government (including repayments to the NSSF) and State Governments.

1.3: Represents compensation and assignments by States to local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions.

2: Data are net of variation in cash balances of the Central and State Governments and includes borrowing receipts of the Central and State Governments.

3A.1.1: Data as per RBI records.

3B.1.1: Includes borrowings through dated securities and 364-day Treasury Bills.

3B.1.2: Represent net investment in Central and State Governments' special securities by the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF).

3B.1.6: Include Ways and Means Advances by the Centre to the State Governments.

3B.1.7: Include Treasury Bills (excluding 364-day Treasury Bills), loans from financial institutions, insurance and pension funds, remittances, cash balance investment account.

**Table No. 47**

SDF is availed by State Governments against the collateral of Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF), Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) & Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs) balances and other investments in government securities.

WMA is advance by Reserve Bank of India to State Governments for meeting temporary cash mismatches.

OD is advanced to State Governments beyond their WMA limits.

Average amount Availed is the total accommodation (SDF/WMA/OD) availed divided by number of days for which accommodation was extended during the month.

- : Nil.

**Table No. 48**

CSF and GRF are reserve funds maintained by some State Governments with the Reserve Bank of India.

ATBs include Treasury bills of 91 days, 182 days and 364 days invested by State Governments in the primary market.

--: Not Applicable (not a member of the scheme).

The concepts and methodologies for Current Statistics are available in Comprehensive Guide for Current Statistics of the RBI Monthly Bulletin (<https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=17618>)

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**.

## Recent Publications of the Reserve Bank of India

Name of Publication	Price	
	India	Abroad
1. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin 2018	₹300 per copy (over the counter) ₹350 per copy (inclusive of postage) ₹4,200 (one year subscription - inclusive of postage) ₹3,150 (one year concessional rate*) ₹3,360 (one year subscription - inclusive of postage@) ₹2,520 (one year concessional rate@)	US\$ 15 per copy (inclusive of postage) US\$ 180 (one-year subscription) (inclusive of air mail courier charges)
2. Handbook of Statistics on the Indian States 2017-18	₹550 (Normal) ₹600 (inclusive of postage)	US\$ 24 (inclusive of air mail courier charges)
3. Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy 2016-17	₹550 (Normal) ₹600 (inclusive of postage) ₹400 (concessional) ₹450 (concessional with postage)	US\$ 50 (inclusive of air mail courier charges)
4. State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 & 2018-19	₹600 per copy (over the counter) ₹650 per copy (inclusive of postal charges)	US\$ 24 per copy (inclusive air mail courier charges)
5. Mint Road Milestones RBI at 75	₹1,650 per copy (over the counter)	US\$ 50 per copy (inclusive of air mail courier charges)
6. Report of the committee on Fuller Capital account Convertibility (Tarapore Committee Report II)	₹140 per copy (over the counter) ₹170 per copy (inclusive of postal charges)	US\$ 25 per copy (inclusive of air mail courier charges)
7. Banking Glossary (2012)	₹80 per copy (over the counter) ₹120 per copy (inclusive of postal charges)	
8. Anuvad Ke Vividh Aayam (Hindi)	₹165 per copy (over the counter) ₹205 per copy (inclusive of postal charges)	
9. Bank Me Rajbhasha Niti Ka Karyanvayan: Dasha Aur Disha (Hindi)	₹150 per copy (over the counter) ₹200 per copy (inclusive of postal charges)	
10. Administrative Glossary (English-Hindi)	₹110 per copy (over the counter)	
11. Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers	₹200 per copy (over the counter) ₹250 per copy (inclusive of postal charges)	US\$ 18 per copy (inclusive of air mail courier charges)

## Notes

- Many of the above publications are available at the RBI website ([www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)).
  - Time Series data are available at the Database on Indian Economy (<http://dbie.rbi.org.in>).
  - 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.
- \* Discount of 25% is available for students, teachers/lecturers, academic/education institutions, public libraries and Booksellers in India provided the proof of eligibility is submitted from institution.
- @ In order to promote electronic payments it has been decided to offer 20% discount to domestic subscribers who are willing to pay through NEFT.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### General Instructions

1. Publications once sold will not be taken back.
2. Publications will not be supplied on a consignment VPP basis.
3. Wherever concessional price is not indicated, a discount of 25 per cent is available for students, teachers/lecturers, academic/education institutions, public libraries and book sellers in India provided the proof of eligibility is submitted from the concerned institution. Back issues of the publication are generally not available.
4. The publications are available for sale (Monday to Friday), at the Sales and Distribution Division, Department of Corporate Services, Reserve Bank of India, Amar Building, Ground Floor, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, P. B. No.1036, Mumbai - 400 001. The contact number of Sales Section is 022-2260 3000 Extn.: 4002, Email: [spsdcs@rbi.org.in](mailto:spsdcs@rbi.org.in).
5. Subscription should be made preferably by NEFT & forwarding letter enclosing NEFT details should be address to to the Chief General Manager, Department of Corporate Services, Reserve Bank of India, 2nd floor, Main Building, Mumbai - 400 001.

Following information is required to be filled in NEFT form by you:

Beneficiary Name	Department of Corporates Services, RBI
Name of the Bank	Reserve Bank of India
Branch and address	Fort, Mumbai
IFSC of Bank Branch	RBIS0MBPA04
Type of Account	Current Account
Account Number	41-8691632-86
Sender to reciver information	Name of Subscriber..... Subscriber No. ....

6. Every endeavour will be made to despatch publications expeditiously. In case of rush of orders, dispatch will be executed on a first-come first-served basis. It may take a minimum of a month's time to complete formalities and then to dispatch the available publications. Complaints regarding 'non-receipt of publication' may be sent within a period of 2 months.
7. **Kindly send your subscription number, name, address, and email id to [spsdcs@rbi.org.in](mailto:spsdcs@rbi.org.in) enabling us to communicate with you in an efficient manner.**