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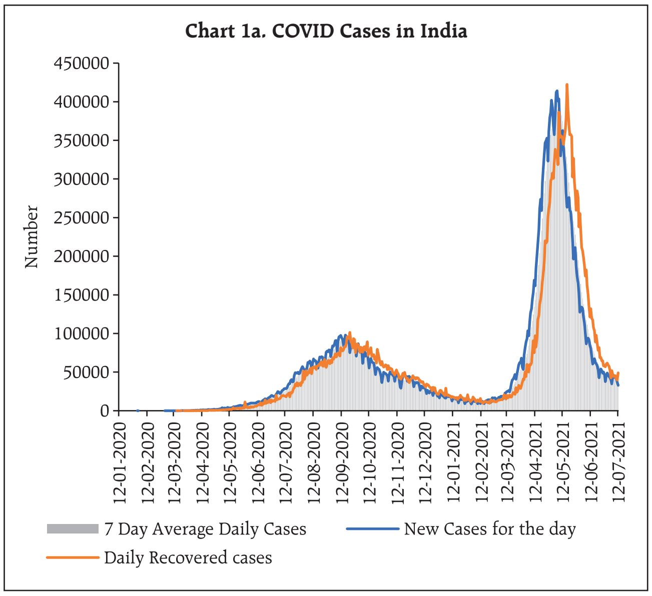
ARTICLES

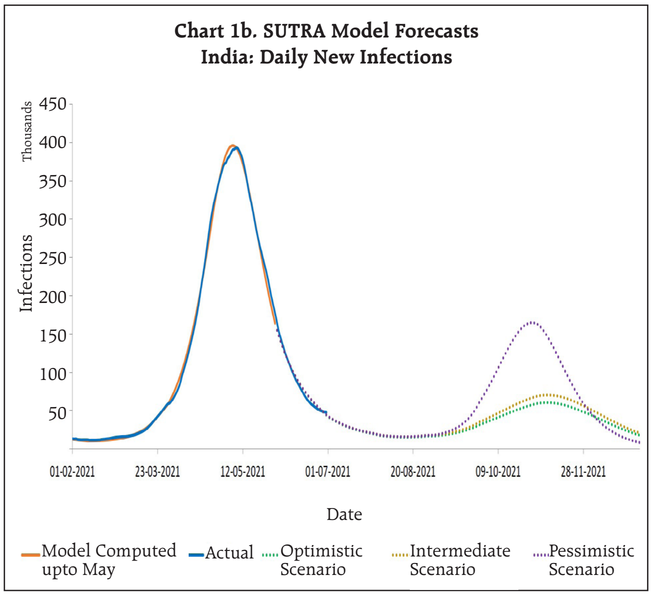
*State of the Economy**

The tapering of the second wave, coupled with an aggressive vaccination push, has brightened near-term prospects for the Indian economy. While several high frequency indicators of activity are recovering, a solid increase in aggregate demand is yet to take shape. On the supply side, agricultural conditions are turning buoyant with the revival in the monsoon, but the recovery of manufacturing and services sectors has been interrupted by the second wave. A pick-up in inflation is driven largely by adverse supply shocks and sector-specific demand-supply mismatches caused by the pandemic. These factors should ease over the year as supply side measures take effect.

Introduction

The tide is coming in again, lapping at boats stranded by the second wave of the pandemic. By July 12, 2021, the number of daily confirmed infections in India had fallen to less than a tenth of its May 6 peak (4,14,000) (Chart 1a). According to the SUTRA[1] model forecasts, the 7-day average of new cases may come down to 5133 by the end of August 2021. In SUTRA's analysis of the third wave in an optimistic scenario, life goes back to normal by August, and there is no new mutant. In an intermediate scenario, it is assumed that vaccination is 20 per cent less effective. There is not much difference between optimistic and intermediate scenarios, suggesting that vaccine efficacy changes do not have a significant impact. In its pessimistic scenario, which assumes that a new 25 per cent more infectious virus other than Delta+ spreads in August, there is a bigger impact. If there is no such mutant, the third wave will be a ripple and comparable to the first. If there is an immunity-escape mutant, however, all the above scenarios will be invalid (Chart 1b).





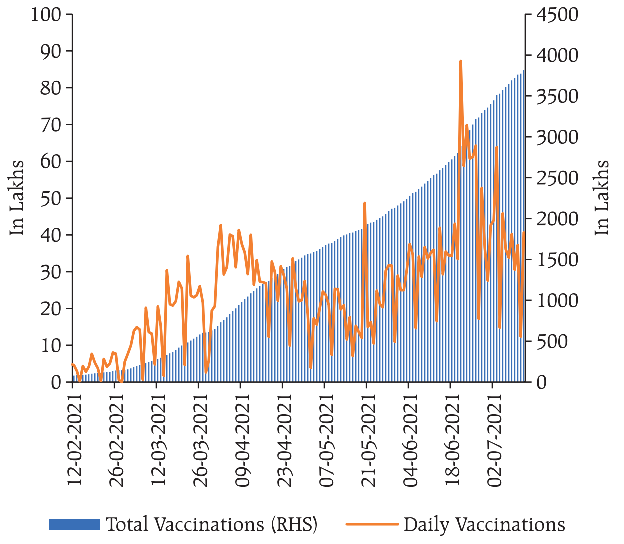
Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and SUTRA Model.

* This article has been prepared by Michael Debabrata Patra, Jibin Jose, Kunal Priyadarshi, Shashidhar M. Lokare, Rajeev Jain, Vineet Kumar Srivastava, Abhilasha, Priyanka Sachdeva, Shahbaaz Khan, Abhinandan Borad, John V. Guria, Manu Sharma, Shobhit Goel, Rishabh Kumar, Satyarth Singh, Saksham Sood, Avnish Kumar, Sakshi Awasthy, Asish Thomas George, Deba Prasad Rath and Samir Ranjan Behera. Views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Reserve Bank of India.

1 SUTRA is a mathematical model of forecast for pandemics, authored by M Agrawal (IIT Kanpur), M Kanitkar (Integrated Defense Staff), and M Vidyasagar (IIT Hyderabad). The prediction is as of July 7, 2021.

The vaccination drive is gathering speed and breadth – from July, vaccine manufacture is being ramped up, on course to inoculating 40 per cent of the adult population by August and the entire adult population by end-December this year (Chart 2). People are stepping out of isolation as containment measures are being cautiously eased. As the section on domestic developments points out, mobility is rising and workplaces are closing on to normal attendance. This is corroborated by the jump in advance tax payments in June, and in e-way bills. Power consumption is recovering from a soft patch. Freight transported by the Indian Railways has shown pandemic-proofing, having maintained a rising profile through the second wave's visitation. All payment modes – cash withdrawals at teller machines; cards; unified payments interface; net banking; physical points of sale; and electronic funds transfer – have registered an uptick in volumes in June, forerunner to a revival of business and consumer confidence. Tailwinds for digital transactions are strong, benefiting from the infrastructure built up over the last 12 months. Taking these developments into account, the 27-indicator economic activity index (EAI) estimates that real GDP will register a growth of 22.1 per cent in April-June 2021 (Kumar, 2020[2]).

Chart 2: Vaccinations in India



Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The virus is retreating to malevolently mutate unseen, offering a brief window of respite. This opportunity must be seized to (a) prepare for a possible third wave; and (b) renew our tryst with the interrupted recovery: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."[3]

On June 30, the Reserve Bank released preliminary data on India's balance of payments (BoP) for the final quarter of 2020-21, which confirmed the turning of the tide in the evolution of the Indian economy. Current account surpluses in the first half of the year have given way to modest deficits in the second half on the wings of a steady restitution of the demand for imports from the pandemic's first wave lows. Although substantially driven by rising petroleum products (POL) and gold imports, the revival of landings of capital goods, raw materials and intermediates from abroad that has held up right up to early July 2021 is indicative of the gradual gathering of pace of the wheels of domestic industry. Although still nascent, this is an important indicator of the dynamic macroeconomic situation in the country. Absorptive capacity in the context of attracting and using capital flows from abroad to supplement domestic saving and push up the investment rate towards its potential is steadily improving. Being a mirror image of the saving investment gap in the economy, the current account deficit (CAD) at 1.0 per cent of GDP in Q4 corroborates the National Statistical Office's (NSO) estimates of gross capital formation rising from its pandemic low of 21.9 per cent of GDP in Q1 to 31.3 per cent in Q4. In fact, two-thirds of net foreign capital inflows received by India during Q4 were absorbed domestically

[2] Based on an update of Kumar (2020). "An Economic Activity Index for India". RBI Bulletin. November.

[3] William Shakespeare in *Julius Caesar*.

Table 1: Key External Sector Indicators

Balance of Payments Indicators

(As per cent of GDP, unless indicated otherwise)

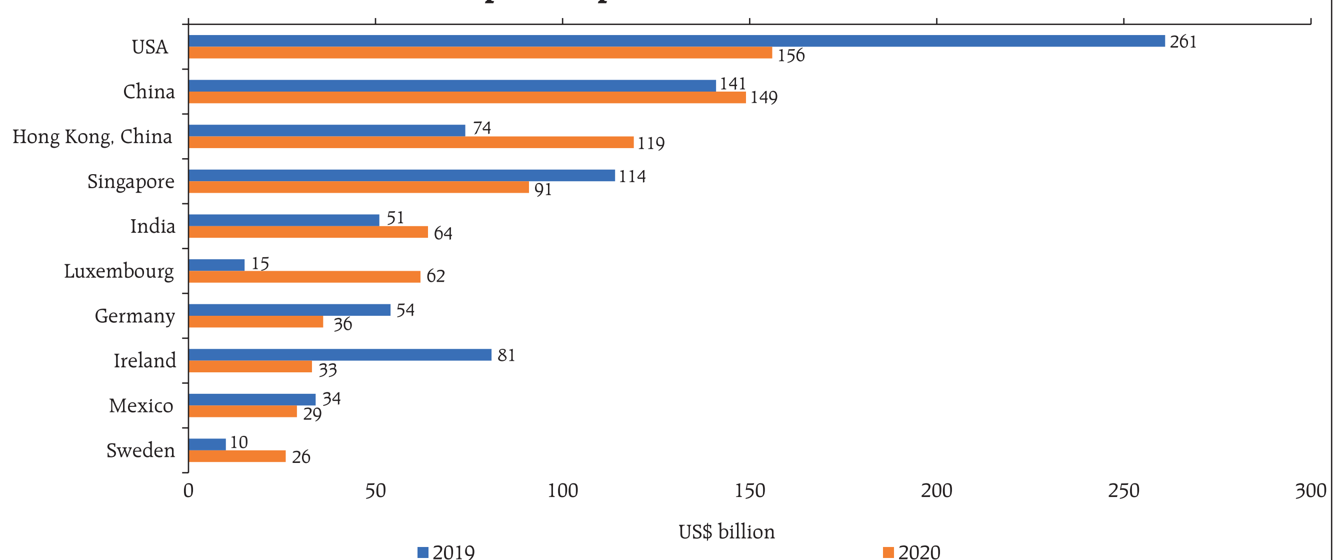
Indicator	H1:2020-21	H2:2020-21	2020-21	2019-20
(i) Current Account Balance (+Surplus/-Deficit)	3.0	-0.7	0.9	-0.9
(ii) Exports	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2
(iii) Imports	13.4	16.1	14.9	16.6
(iv) Trade Balance	-2.2	-5.0	-3.8	-5.5
(v) Remittances (US$ billion)	38.6	41.6	80.2	83.2
(vi) Remittances	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.9
(vi) Net Terms of Trade (Index)#	105.6	103.1	104.3	103.8
(vii) Net Capital Flows	1.5	3.1	2.4	2.9
Of which:				
FDI	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.5
FPI	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.0
Other Investments	-1.2	-0.1	-0.6	1.4
(viii) Reserve Change, (-) increase/(+) decrease	-4.5	-2.4	-3.3	-2.1

Note: # An increase in net terms of trade index implies favourable export prices relative to imports.
Sources: RBI; and IMF.

instead of passively flowing back uphill through accretions to reserves. The pick-up in the investment rate, if sustained, will improve the outlook for India's potential output and as a result, the nation's external solvency. The resilience of remittances in the face of the pandemic also augurs well for the prospects for gross disposable income and hence domestic consumption.

In recognition of these early signs of a turnaround, foreign investors have reposed confidence in India's medium-term growth prospects. On June 21, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) World Investment Report 2021 (WIR) revealed that India became the fifth largest recipient of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in the world in 2020 (Chart 3). According to the UNCTAD, global FDI is set to recover some lost ground in 2021, with the Asian region expected to be the major recipient. India is marked as a significant beneficiary, with the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme identified as a game changer in attracting export-oriented investments that will underpin a rebound of FDI into Indian manufacturing. Already, gross FDI inflows have amounted to US$ 32.0 billion in first five months of 2021 (January to May), close to 37 per cent of the entire inflows in 2020.

Chart 3: Top 10 Recipients of FDI Inflows in 2020



Source: UNCTAD.

Chart 4a: Foreign Portfolio Investment in Equity Markets in 2021*

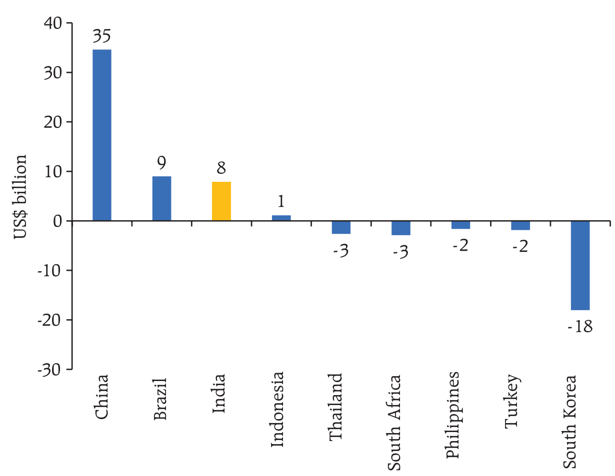
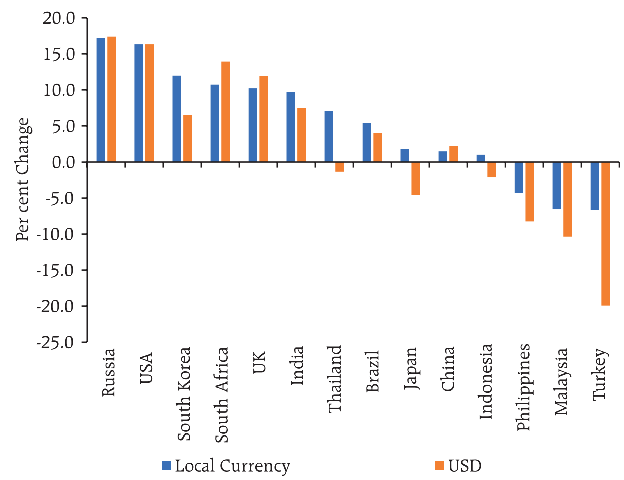


Chart 4b: Performance of Global Equity Markets During 2021#

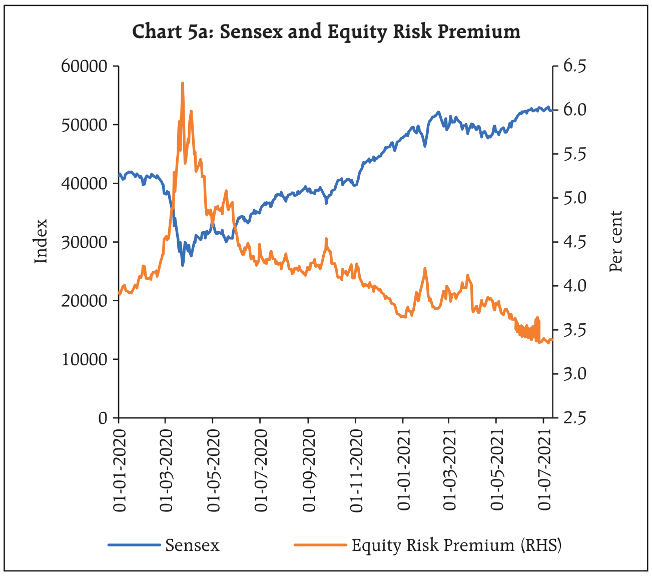


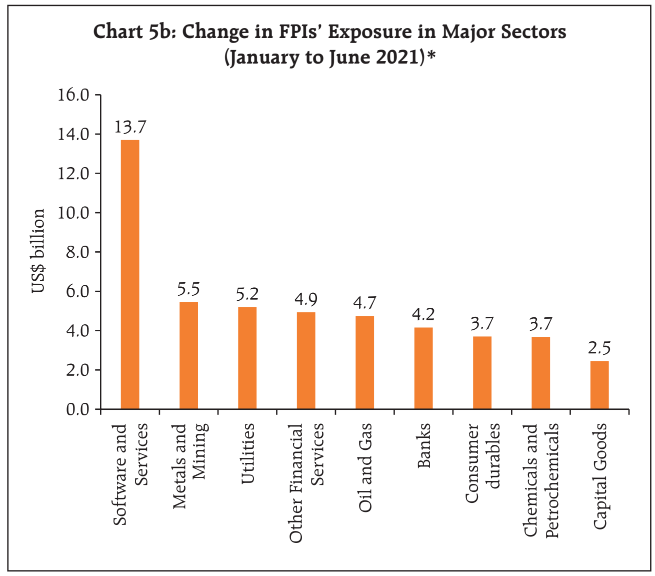
Note: * - Till July 8, 2021; # - Till July 9, 2021; In Chart 4b, per cent change is with respect to December 31, 2020.
Sources: IIF; NSDL; BSE; and RBI staff estimates.

India is also becoming an attractive destination for foreign portfolio investments (FPI) in equities in 2021. On a year-to-date basis, India is the third largest recipient among major emerging market economies (EMEs) – after China and Brazil (Chart 4a). The domestic equity market has been one of the best performers globally (Chart 4b). In US dollar terms, India's benchmark indices, the Sensex and the Nifty, offered gains of 8.3 per cent and 10.8 per cent, respectively, as against 6.9 per cent by the MSCI Emerging Markets index and 12.5 per cent by the MSCI World index. India accounted for 2.6 per cent of the world market capitalisation (m-cap) in June 2021; in fact, India's m-cap rose 66 per cent in one year to US$ 3.02 trillion in June, outpacing the 44 per cent growth in the global m-cap. The market value of Indian equity holdings of FPIs touched a record US$ 610 billion by mid-June 2021, *albeit* moderated to US$ 592 billion in the second fortnight of the month, but still up 14.4 per cent over end-December 2020 and 71.9 per cent from its level a year ago. The surge in FPI inflows coincides with the equity risk premium of Indian equities falling sharply from as high as 5.3 per cent in March 2020 to 3.4 per cent in July so far (Chart 5a).

FPI equity valuations have risen in financial services, software and computer services, oil and gas, metals and mining, consumer durables, chemicals and capital goods sectors, which together account for 64 per cent of the total increase in these valuations during 2021 so far (Chart 5b).

In its first semi-annual Financial Stability Report (FSR) for the year 2021-22 released on July 1, the Reserve Bank noted that the banking system's pre-pandemic capital and liquidity buffers have imparted resilience, with some of them accessing the market for fresh capital, while public sector banks have been allocated budgetary recapitalisation. Under this protective cover, banks have improved their financial performance and profitability. Among other financial intermediaries, liquidity stress has eased considerably among non-banking financial companies, with the Reserve Bank reaching out to smaller and vulnerable entities with targeted measures. In this *milieu*, the findings of the FSR shed light on the underlying state of the financial sector:



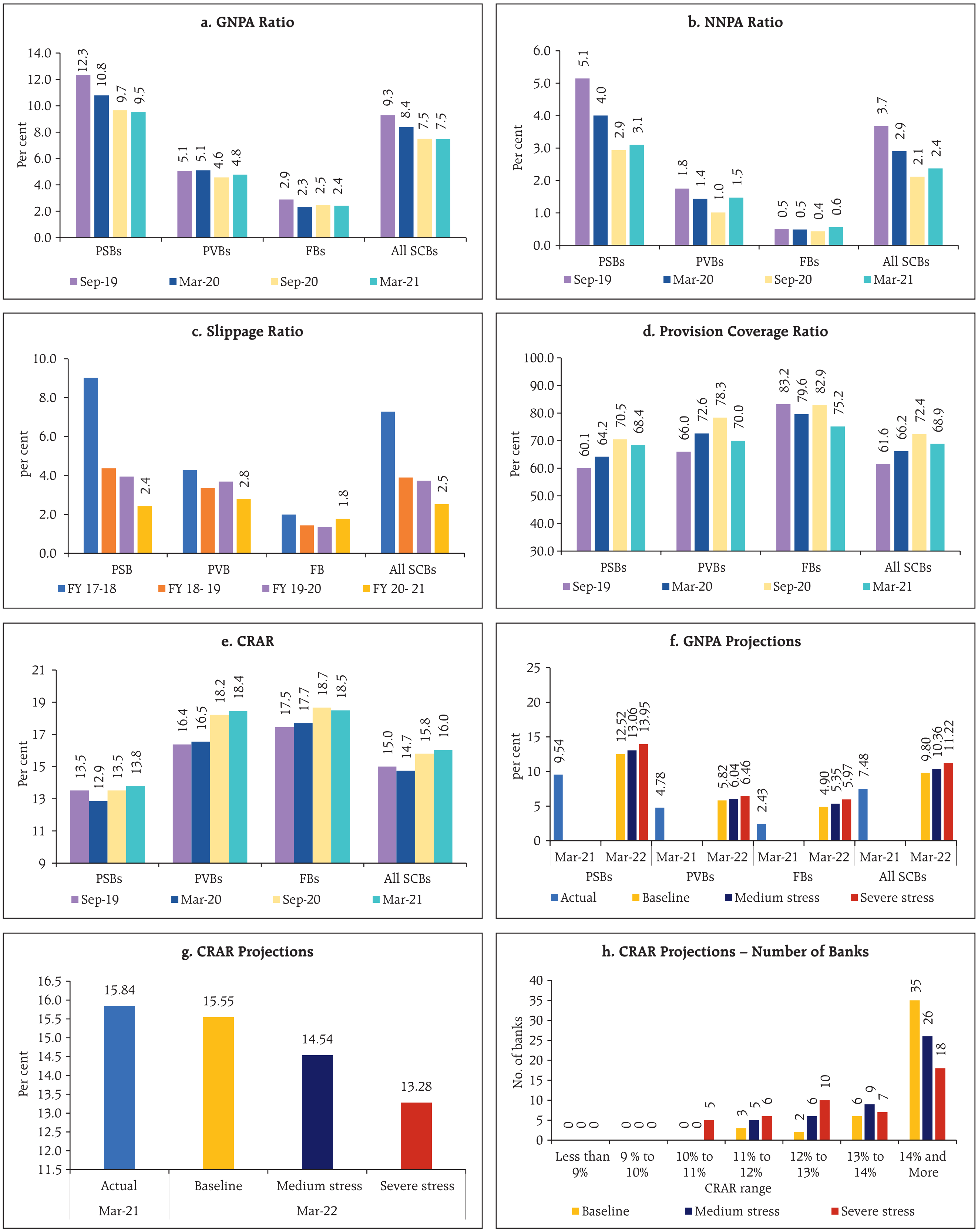


Note: *Based on NSDL's fortnighly data on net investment and assets under custody of FPIs.
Sources: IIF; NSDL; BSE; and RBI staff estimates.

- Banks' gross non-performing assets (GNPAs) and net NPAs (NNPAs) as ratios of gross advances settled at 7.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively, at the end of March 2021; their resort to restructuring under the COVID-19 resolution framework was not significant and write-offs fell sharply year-on-year (y-o-y).
- The annual slippage ratio of all SCBs, measuring new accretions to NPAs as a share of standard advances at the beginning of the year, fell to 2.5 per cent in 2020-21 from a peak of 7.6 per cent in March 2018.
- The provisioning coverage ratio (PCR) – the proportion of provisions (without write-offs) held for NPAs to GNPA - increased from 66.2 in March 2020 to 68.9 per cent in March 2021, primarily due to a decline in GNPAs.
- The capital to risk-weighted assets ratio increased by 130 bps from 14.7 per cent in March 2020 to 16.0 per cent in March 2021.
- Stress tests indicate that the GNPA ratio of all SCBs may transition to 9.8 per cent in the baseline scenario by March 2022 and to 10.36 per cent and 11.22 per cent, under a medium stress and a severe stress scenario, respectively.
- The system level CRAR holds up well, under the two stress scenarios; banks would be able to maintain CRARs well above the regulatory minimum of 9 per cent as of March 2022 even in the worst-case scenario (Charts 6a-6h).

Thus, several small things are coming together to brighten the outlook. Can India assimilate them and leverage a big push? To adapt from an old adage, today's mighty banyan is just yesterday's seed that held its ground. Against this backdrop, the rest of this article is structured into four parts. Section II presents global developments in June and July 2021 while Section III sets out an overview of the recent unfolding of events in the domestic economy. Section IV deals with the evolution of financial conditions. The last section concludes the article.

Chart 6: Banking Sector Indicators

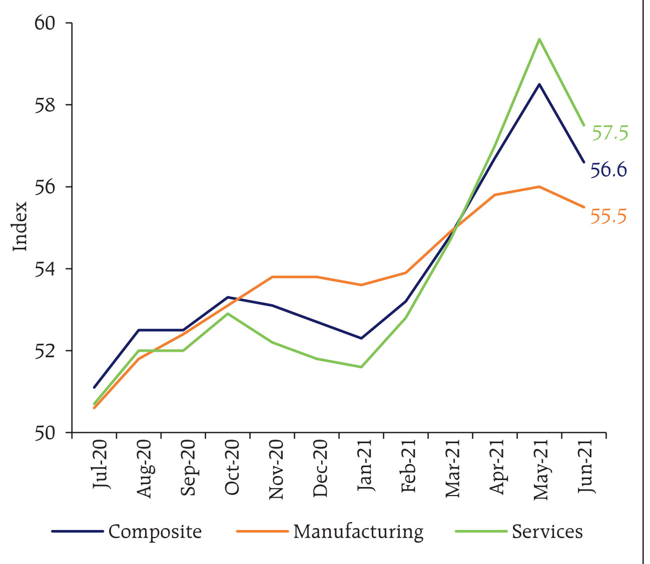


Source: RBI.

II. Global Setting

The global economic recovery is getting stronger but remains uneven and unequal. Amidst pandexit challenges, rotation in demand from services to goods has averted a sharp drop in activity. The Euro area is emerging as the new growth centre, along with some EMEs where vaccination is fast paced, but a few large Asian economies are beset with renewed surges of infections and consequent lockdowns. In its forecast released on July 7, 2021, the European Commission estimates that global (excluding the EU) real GDP growth in 2021 will be 5.9 per cent (broadly unchanged from the May forecast) but growth in the Euro area and the European Union has been revised up by 0.5-0.6 percentage points.

Chart 7: Global PMI Indices



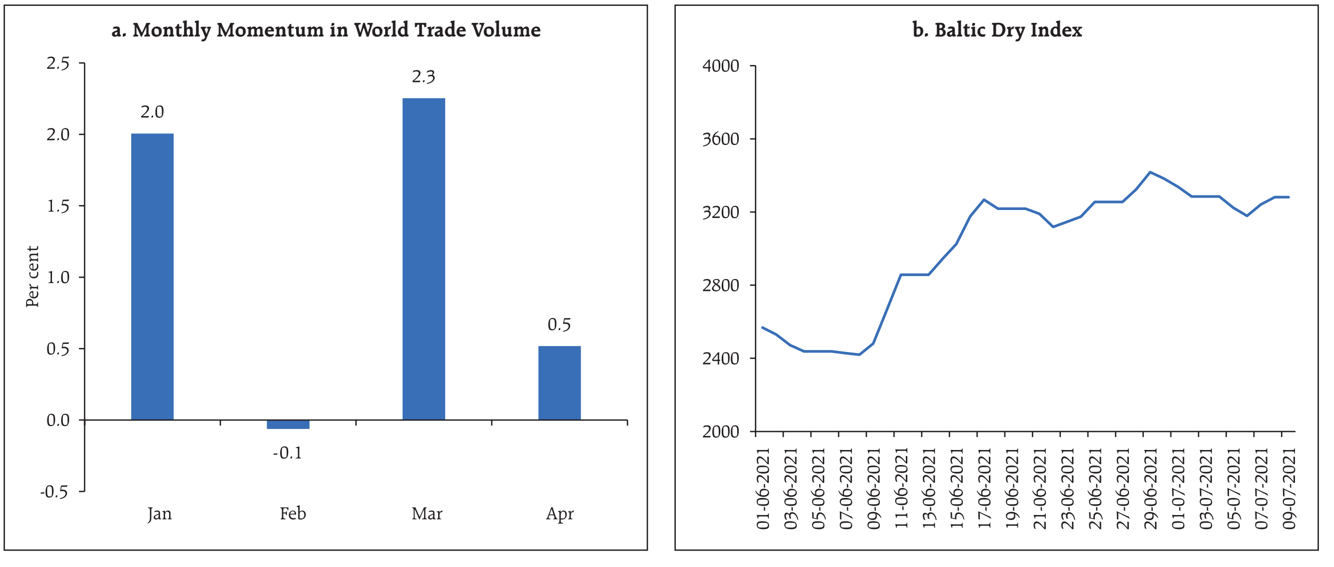
Source: IHS Markit.

The global composite purchasing managers' index (PMI) moderated to 56.6 in June from a 15-year high reached in May, with the manufacturing PMI softening from a 11-year high a month ago (Chart 7). Simultaneously, cost pressures have continued to escalate.

The US economy added 8,50,000 jobs in June 2021, although the unemployment rate rose marginally. In the European Union, the number of unemployed people dropped by 3,82,000 in May, boosting optimism about a rebound in the region's labour market. The Bank of Japan's Tankan Survey Index released on July 1 indicates that big manufacturers' business confidence improved to a 2.5-year high in Q2:2021, raising hopes for sustained growth.

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), global merchandise trade accelerated sequentially in

Chart 8: World Trade and Shipping Costs



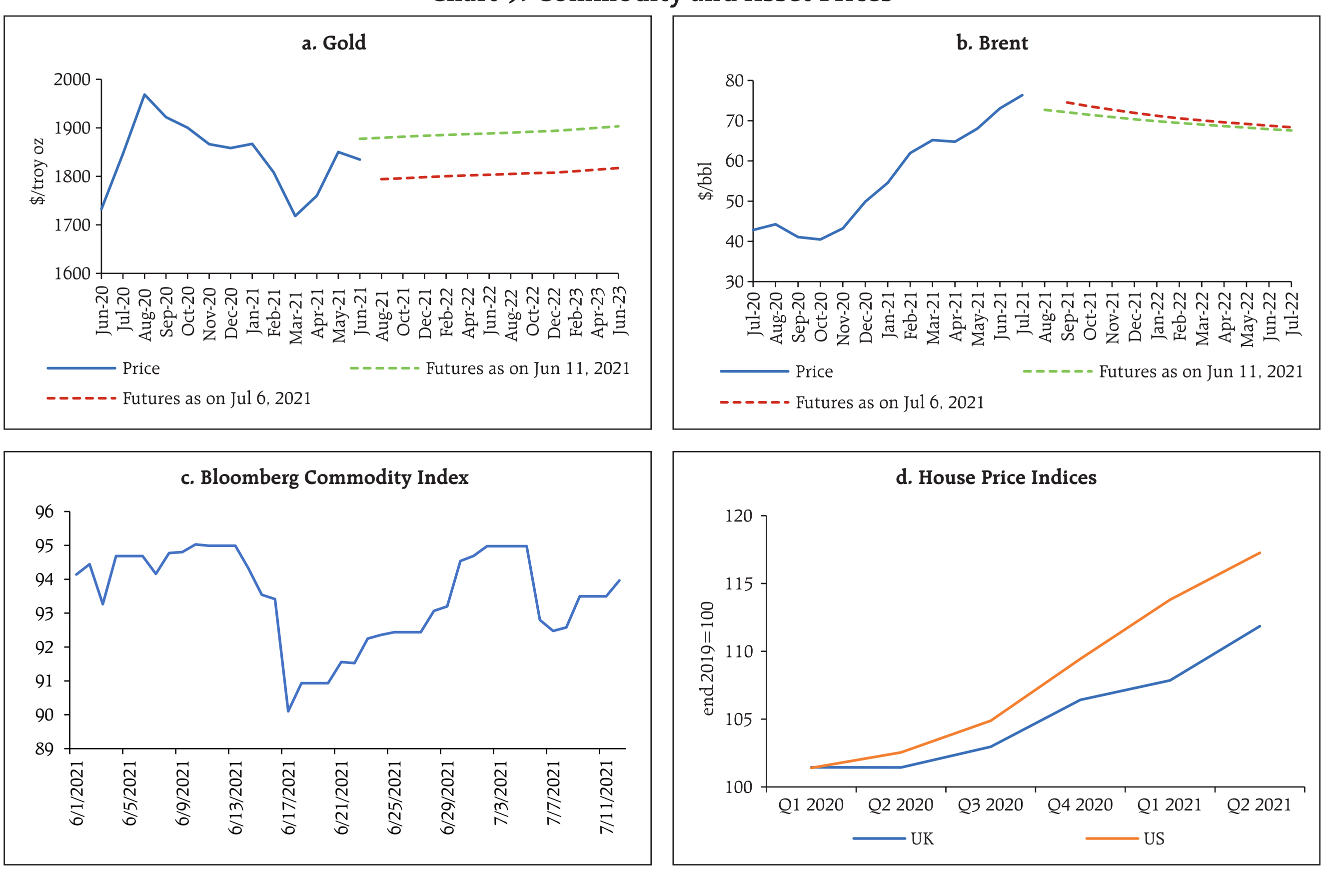
Sources: CPB Netherlands; and Bloomberg.

Q2:2021, consistent with its forecast of a growth rate of 8.0 per cent for 2021. On the other hand, monthly data on global merchandise trade volumes suggest a slowing of momentum (Chart 8a). The Baltic Dry Index, a measure of transportation prices for ships carrying dry bulk commodities, rose to a 11-year high by end-June, before easing modestly in July so far (Chart 8b).

Gold prices, which were correcting in the first half of June, fell sharply after the hawkish tone of the US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) (Chart 9a). Prices have crept back to the psychological level of US$1,800 per ounce in the second week of July. With demand continuing to outstrip supply, crude oil prices have risen by 46.3 per cent in 2021 (up to July 8), triggered by the failure of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) *plus* to agree on easing supply in the remaining months of 2021 (Chart 9b). The Bloomberg Commodity Index, which tracks prices of 23 raw materials, moderated sharply in mid-June; rising demand is, however, lifting commodity prices again (Chart 9c). House prices have scaled multi-year/decade highs in several geographies (Chart 9d).

In the financial markets, the FOMC's statement of June 16 turned out to be a defining moment. While stock markets in advanced economies (AEs) saw only a momentary blip, equity markets in EMEs suffered sharp falls, which continued till a day after the release of FOMC meeting minutes on July 7, 2021 (Chart 10a). The US S&P index recovered from a plunge in the middle of June and rallied in a seven-session record-setting streak that ended on July 2 (Chart 10b). It has continued to peak thereafter, with the latest peak hit on July 12. Long-term US Treasury yields edged up sharply, following the FOMC's statement, but they

Chart 9: Commodity and Asset Prices



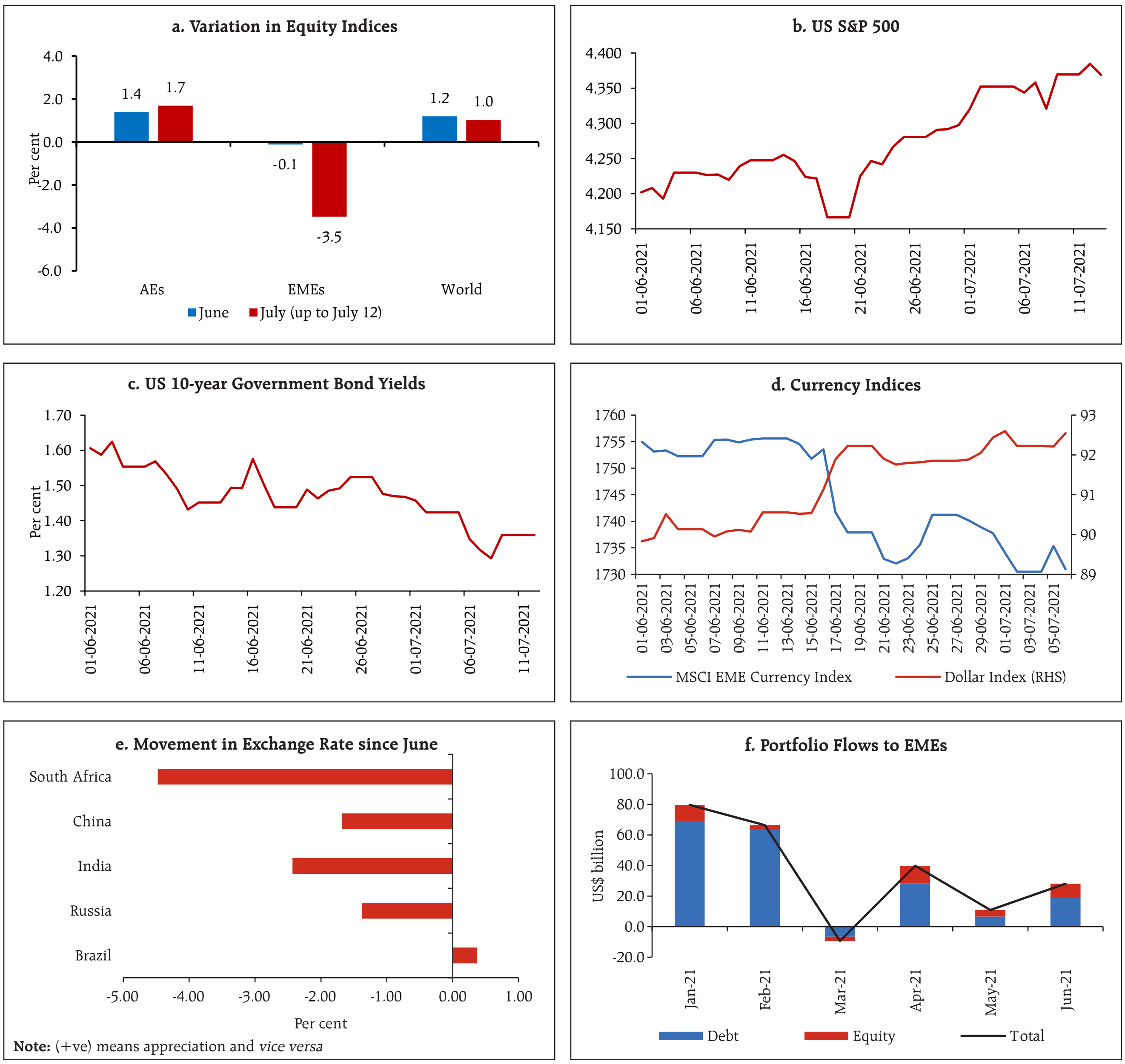
Sources: World Bank; Bloomberg; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Nationwide Building Society; and RBI staff estimates.

have ebbed and risen thereafter in accordance with the vagaries of data releases, closing at 1.29 per cent on July 8, the lowest level in more than four months. Thereafter, yields have settled at 1.36 per cent (Chart 10c).

The slide in US Treasury yields is reverberating through global financial markets, propelling shares of fast-growing tech groups to new records and driving down corporate borrowing costs. Investors are suddenly being forced to reposition against a peak in growth, a peak in inflation and a peak in policy stimulus.

Currency markets also responded to the FOMC's statement, with the US dollar posting a sharp rise. Commensurately, the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging Markets Currency Index has moderated, after peaking on June 11

Chart 10: Financial Markets



Sources: Bloomberg; FBIL; and IIF.

(Chart 10d). In June, while most EME currencies lost gains logged earlier, the Brazilian real appreciated sharply on the back of strong monetary tightening (Chart 10e). In July so far, there has been net depreciation overall for all BRICS currencies.

According to the Institute of International Finance (IIF), the recent hawkish shift in the Fed's communication affected portfolio flows to EMEs; nonetheless, overall flows in June turned out to be two and a half times higher than in May (Chart 10f). Total EME portfolio flows were US$ 28.1 billion, with debt flows continuing to account for the lion's share.

Inflation continues to ratchet up across the world. In the US, CPI inflation in June recorded largest monthly momentum in about 13 years and surged to 5.4 per cent. The Fed's preferred measures of inflation, the y-o-y changes in the personal consumption expenditure (PCE) index and PCE excluding food and energy, at 3.9 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively, in May continued to be at multi-decade highs. The UK also saw inflation edging up above the target to 2.1 per cent in May and further to 2.5 per cent in June. In the euro area, however, inflation in June moderated to 1.9 per cent.

Even as the Fed and the Bank of England maintained *status quo* on the quantum of asset purchases in their latest meetings, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has announced winding up of its Large Scale Asset Purchase Programme and and Centrl Banks of a few other AEs have given forward guidance on unwinding of monetary stimulus in H2:2021. While the summary of economic projections submitted at the FOMC meeting (June 15-16) signaled a tightening of monetary policy in the US earlier than projected in the March meeting, it was subsequently followed by a dovish statement from Chairman Powell reiterating the Fed's commitment to achieving an inclusive recovery.

In a move to ease money market pressure and to prevent negative yields from taking hold, the Fed increased the interest rate paid on required and excess reserve balances by 5 bps to 0.15 per cent, effective June 17, 2021. It also hiked the offering rate on overnight reverse repo program (ON RRP) by 5 bps to 0.05 per cent. The ON RRP operations have seen record deposits in recent months, reaching a high of US$ 992 billion at end-June, which effectively amounts to a one-day absorption of more than 8 months of asset purchases under the current quantitative easing programme of the Fed.

On July 8, 2021, the European Central Bank (ECB) unveiled its new monetary policy strategy under which a symmetric 2 per cent inflation target has been adopted as against the earlier target of below but close to 2 per cent[4]. Due to the effective lower bound on policy rates, there will be resort to other instruments such as forward guidance, asset purchases, longer-term refinancing operations and other new policy instruments as required. The ECB also announced a detailed roadmap, up to 2024, for its comprehensive action plan on climate change. The result of the ECB's strategy review, the first since 2003, is a modest but welcome update, helping to make its goals clearer. The new target jettisons the central bank's hawkish bias. This makes sense as the ECB has consistently undershot its inflation target since the 2008 financial crisis.

The Reserve Bank of Australia has shortened the maturity at which it practices yield curve control, while also continuing bond purchases at a slower pace than before after the completion of the current tranche of quantitative easing. Among major EMEs, Brazil effected its third rate hike in 2021 so far of 75 basis points (bps) in June. The Banco de México also raised its policy rate by 25 bps to 4.25 per cent on inflation concerns, after having cut rates as recently as in February. On the other hand, China has lowered

[4] Even as the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) has been retained as the measure of price, as a multi-year project, the Eurostat will lead a project to include costs related to owner-occupied housing in the HICP. This will help to better measure the inflation relevant for households. Till that is achieved, in the interim period, for monetary policy assessment, the ECB will also consider initial estimates of the cost of owner-occupied housing in conjunction with the other broader inflation measures.

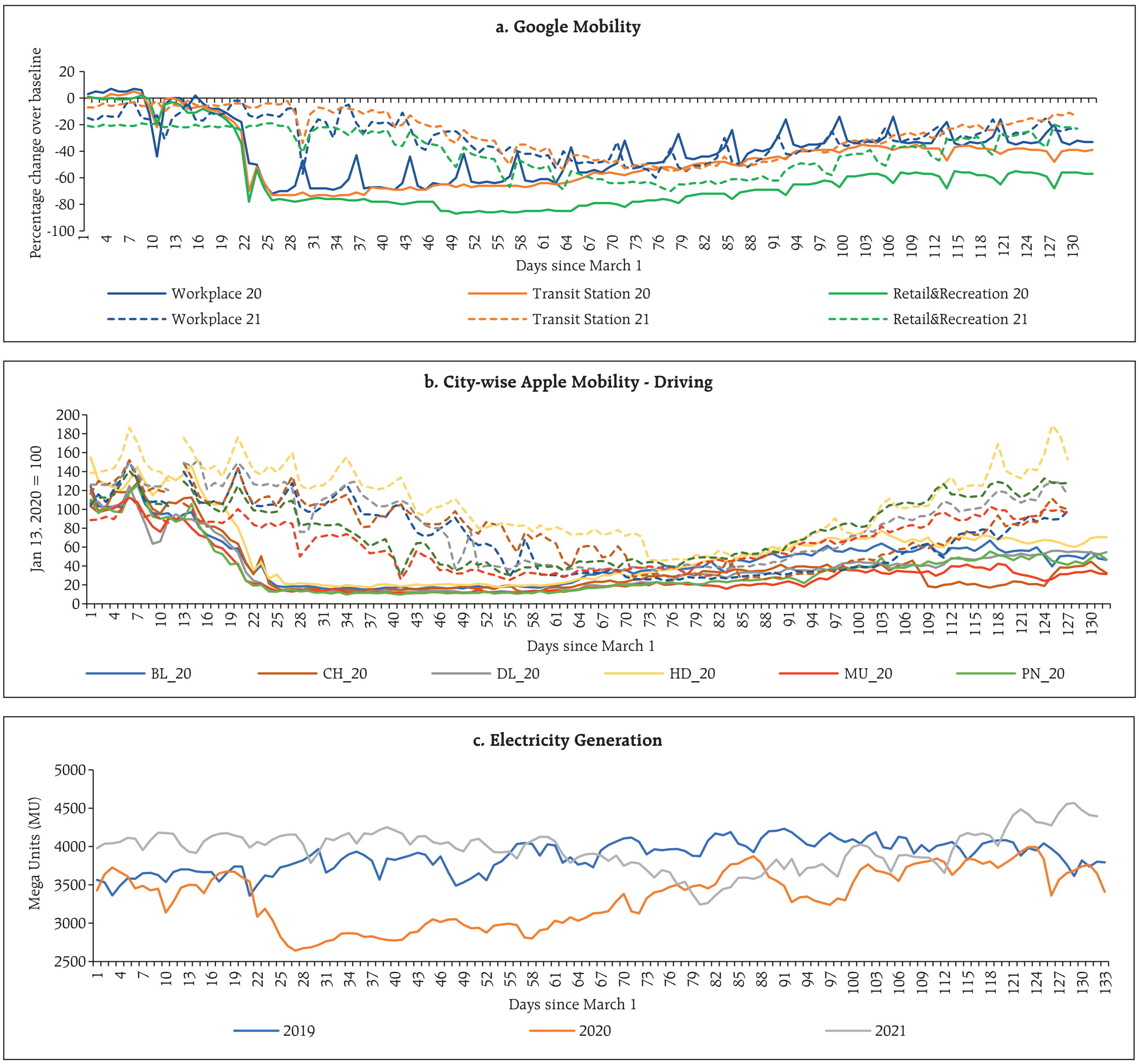
the reserve requirement ratio for most financial institutions by 0.5 percentage points effective July 15, 2021. This is expected to release 1 trillion yuan of liquidity to support the real economy.

III. Domestic Developments

The tapering of the second wave, coupled with an aggressive vaccination push, has brightened near-term prospects for the Indian economy. The total number of active cases has plunged below 4.3 lakhs and the 7-day moving average of inoculations is above 37 lakhs (13 July 2021).

With many states lifting restrictions in recent weeks, the Google and Apple mobility indicators are set to surpass their levels recorded at this time last year (Chart 11a and 11b). Electricity generation readings, too, have recovered to levels comparable to the pre-pandemic year, *i.e.*, 2019 (Chart 11c).

Chart 11: Impact of Second Wave of COVID-19 on Economic Activity



Sources: Google; CMIE; CEIC; and POSOCO.

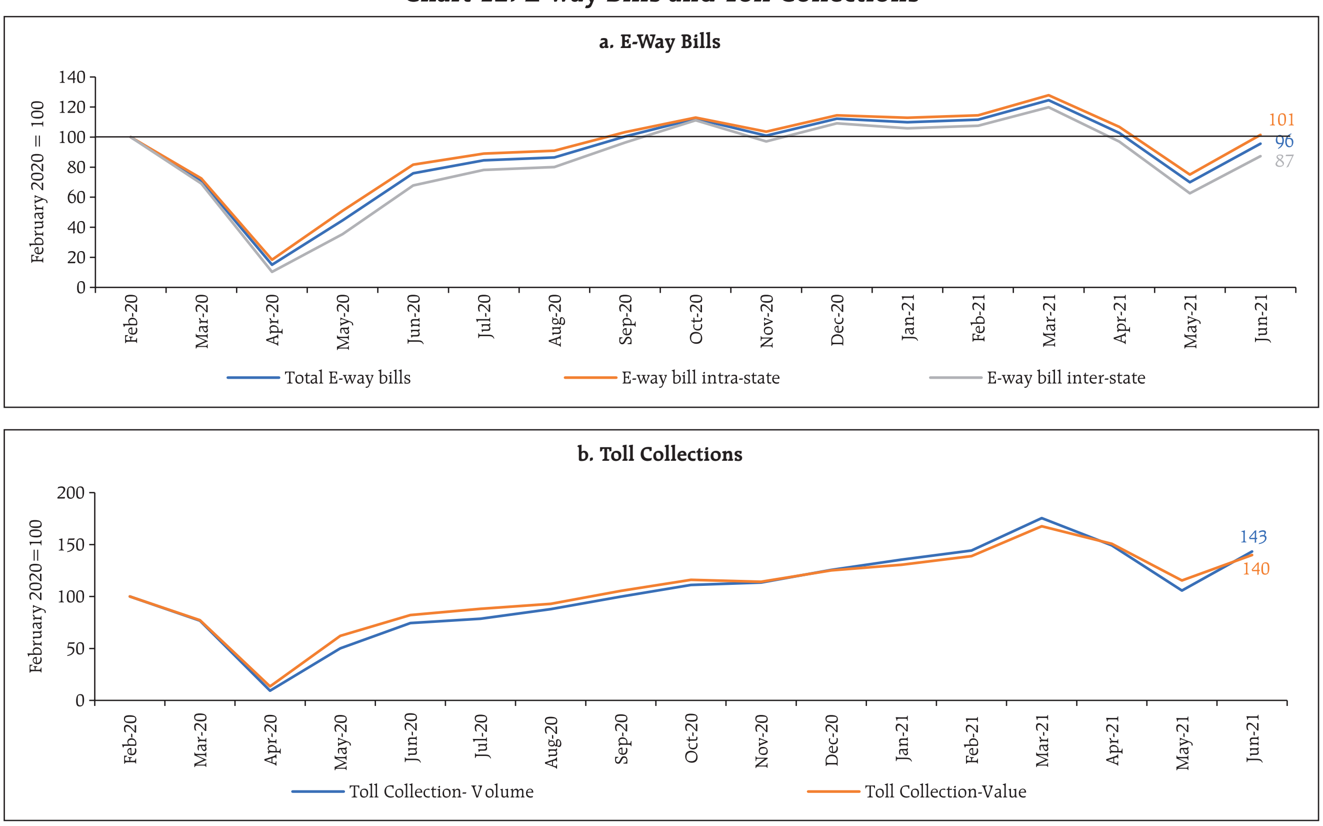
Aggregate Demand

Aggregate demand conditions are recovering, spurred by unlock measures and the pace of vaccination. Average daily E-way bill collections improved substantially from June 20, 2021, reflecting the underlying improvement in economic activity. Intra-state E-way bills fared better than inter-state E-way bills, normalising to beyond pre-pandemic levels (Chart 12a). Toll collections, too, posted a sharp increase sequentially in June by 35.5 per cent in volume terms and 21.2 per cent in value terms. Normalised to February 2020 levels, collections recovered appreciably from levels last seen in October 2020 (Chart 12b).

Fuel consumption recorded an increase in June 2021, although it remained below the pre-pandemic baseline of February 2020. While petrol and diesel consumption both recorded sequential improvements, aviation turbine fuel (ATF) slipped marginally, with the aviation sector still grappling with the impact of the second wave (Chart 13a)

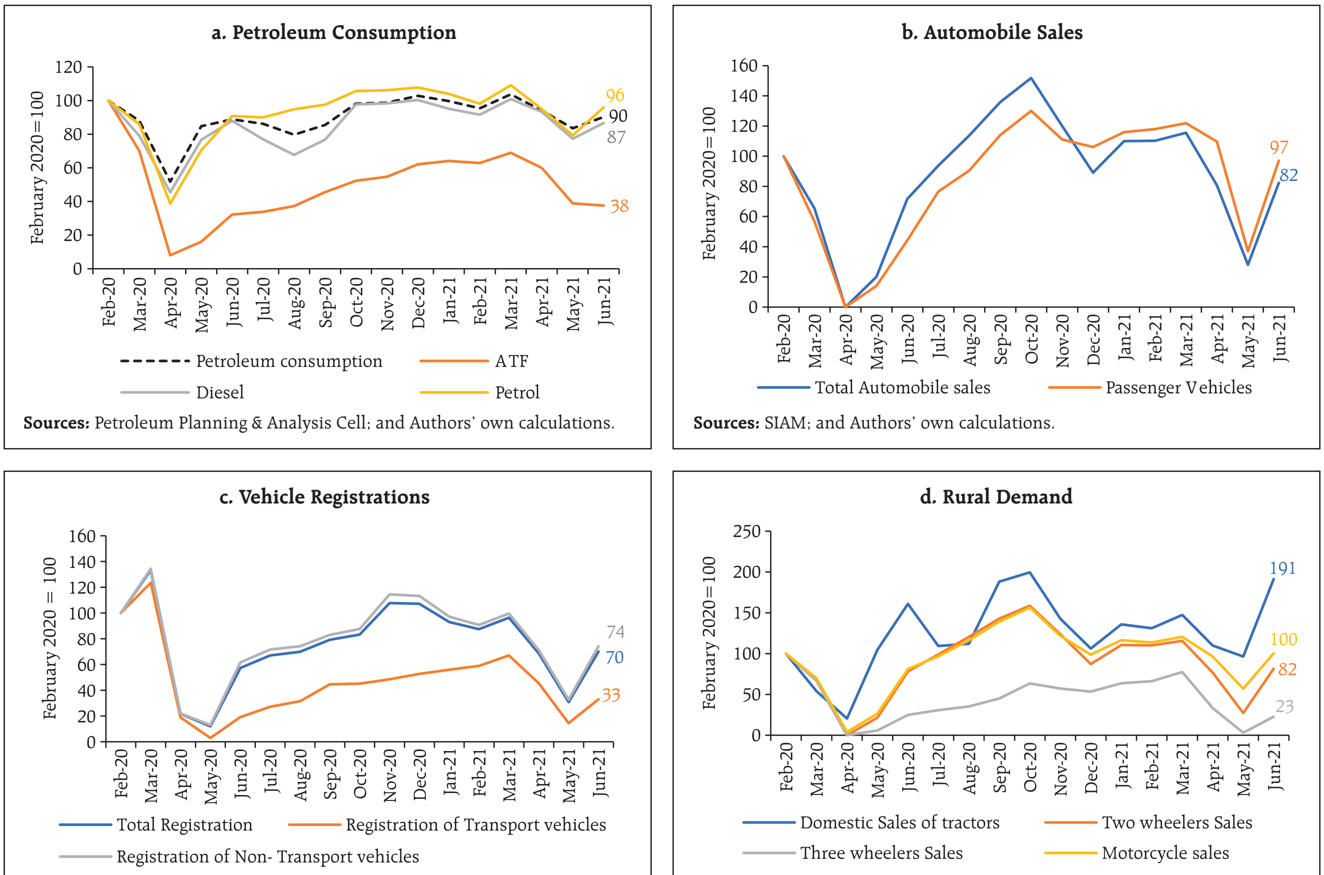
Automobile sales posted a strong turn around, reaching 82 per cent of sales recorded in pre-pandemic February 2020, with passenger vehicles near normalising (Chart 13b). With over 80 per cent of retail outlets now operational, retail sales registered a m-o-m spurt by 127.0 per cent in June. Transport vehicles hit a growth of 127.6 per cent, while non - transport vehicles grew by 126.9 per cent, sequentially, as per the *Vahan* registrations dashboard (Chart 13c). The impact of the second wave on rural demand abated, with motorcycle and two wheeler sales recording recovery in June 2021, even as three wheelers continued in red (Chart 13d). In the rural space, the tractor segment bounced back strongly during June, enabled by easing of restrictions and better monsoon prospects.

Chart 12: E-way Bills and Toll Collections



Sources: Google; CMIE; CEIC; and POSOCO.

Chart 13: Transport Sector Indicators



Sources: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell; and Authors' own calculations.

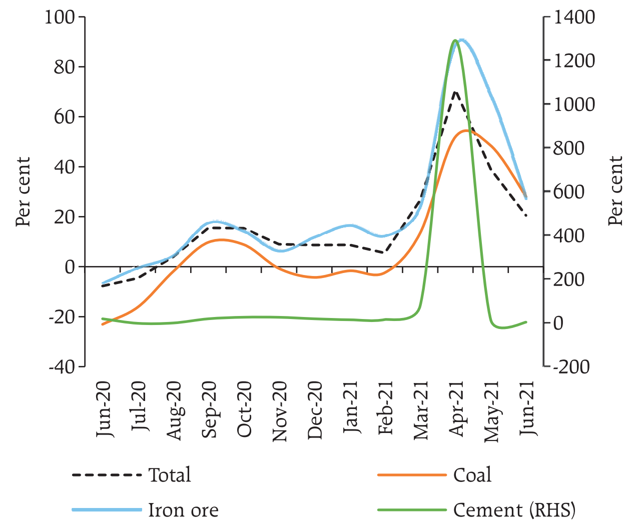
Sources: SIAM; and Authors' own calculations.

Sources: Vahan Dashboard; and Authors' own calculations.

Sources: SIAM; TMA; and Authors' own calculations.

Indian Railways freight loading continued to be impressive, marking an increase of 20.5 per cent in June (112.8 million tonnes) over its level a year ago (93.6 million tonnes). Of the major commodities, coal and iron ore freight moderated sequentially, while that of cement increased - an indication of construction activity picking up (Chart 14).

Chart 14: Railway Freight Revenue (Y-o-Y Growth)

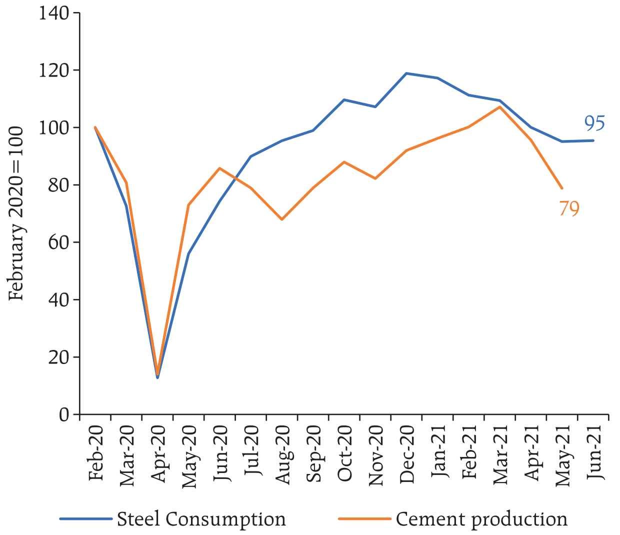


Source: Rail Drishti.

The fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector staged a smart recovery, expanding by almost 40 per cent sequentially in June 2021 with all segments hitting double digit growth[5]. The construction sector registered positive growth y-o-y in May-June 2021 but due to a low base effect. Normalised to February 2020

[5] Economic Times, July 5, 2021.

Chart 15 : Construction Sector Indicators



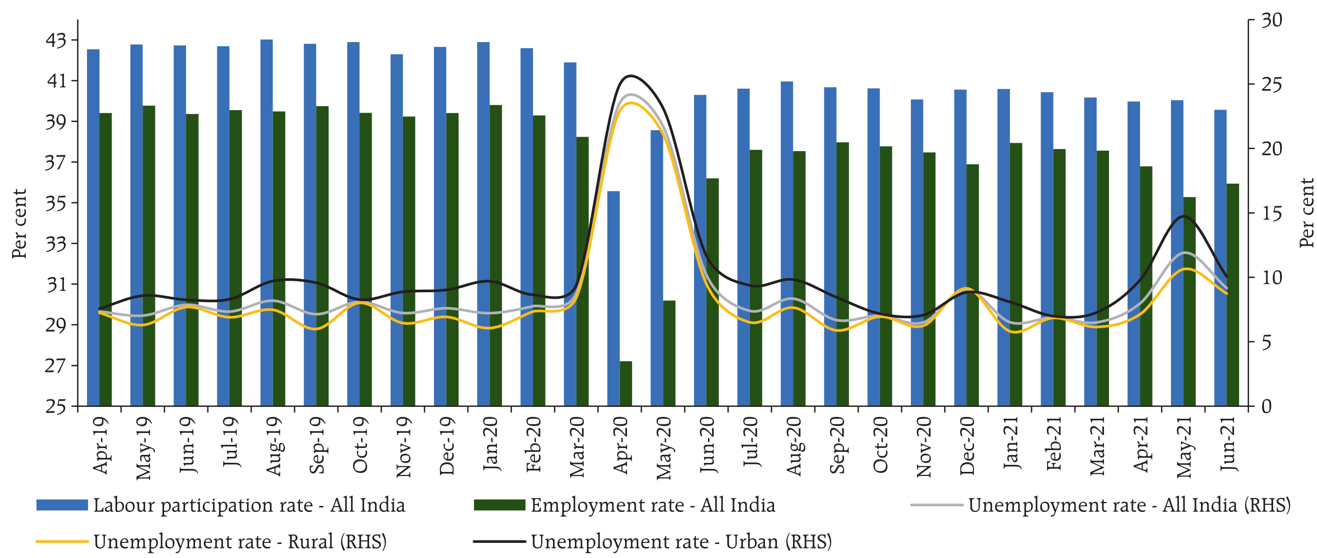
Sources: Joint Plant Committee; and Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

levels, steel consumption and cement production treaded below the baseline (Chart 15). Housing sales have turned the corner, growing by 83 per cent in April-June 2021 over a year ago[6] mainly on account of pent-up demand, stamp duty cuts and lower interest rates.

As per the household survey of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the employment situation has been improving since the second week of June 2021. The unemployment rate improved to 9.17 per cent in June from a 12-month high of 11.9 per cent in May (Chart 16). In the rural space, the demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was lower by 21.5 per cent in June 2021 over last year[7]. *Kharif* sowing and gradual lifting of covid restrictions provided workers with alternative employment opportunities.

Coming to fiscal policy, the union government announced yet another fiscal stimulus package on June 28, 2021 amounting to ₹6.3 lakh crore, in addition to measures worth ₹17.2 lakh crore announced through 2020-21. The latest set of measures are dominated by liquidity schemes, including enhancement of the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) by ₹1.5 lakh crore; a loan guarantee scheme for COVID affected sectors under which loans amounting to ₹1.1

Chart 16: Employment, Unemployment and Labour Participation Rates



Sources: CMIE.

6 JLL Report.

7 Business Standard, 2 July 2021

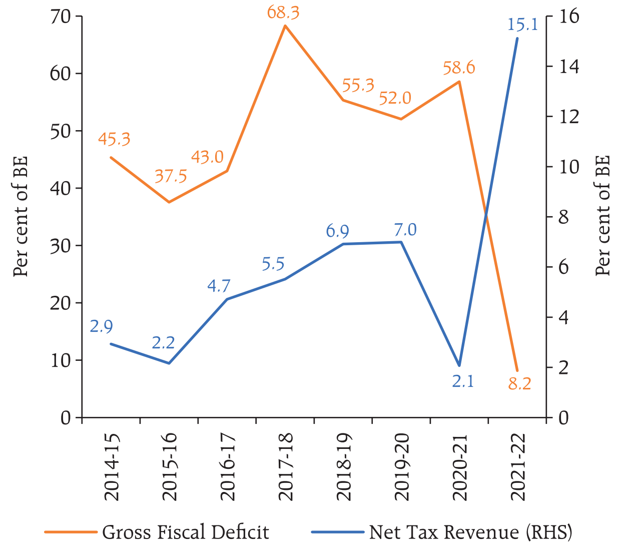
Table 2: Summary of Fiscal Package Announced in June, 2021

Economic Relief for the Pandemic	Strengthening Public Health	Impetus for Growth and Employment
Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme	Additional outlay for strengthening public health infrastructure	Extension of tenure of PLI scheme for large scale electronics manufacturing
Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID affected sectors		Boost to Export Insurance Cover through ECGC
Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro Finance Institutions		Boost for Project Exports through National Export Insurance Account (NEIA)
Free one month tourist visa to 5 lakh tourists		Additional outlay for expansion of *BharatNet* to cover all Gram Panchayats and inhabited villages.
Extension of *Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana* (ANBRY)		Reform-Based Result-Linked Power Distribution Scheme
Free foodgrains during May-November		New streamlined process for PPP Projects and Asset Monetization
Additional outlay for fertiliser subsidy		Revival of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC)
		Release of climate resilient special traits varieties

lakh crore will be disbursed to eligible businesses in specified sectors on guarantee provided by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC); and a credit guarantee scheme for micro finance institutions under which loans up to ₹1.25 lakh will be provided to 25 lakh small borrowers through micro finance institutions (MFIs) on guarantees provided by the NCGTC (Table 2).

Monthly accounts of the union government indicate a marked improvement in the fiscal position during April-May 2021. Despite the slowdown in economic activity due to the second wave, tax revenues remained buoyant, attributable to increased compliance. This was complemented by a higher than budgeted surplus transfer by the Reserve Bank in May. On the expenditure front, revenue expenditure has been kept under check; the growth of 38.4 per cent in capital outlay over a year ago supports the prospects of the recovery. The gross fiscal deficit of the central government recorded during April-May was only 8.2 per cent of budget estimates (BE), a stark departure from trend (Chart 17).

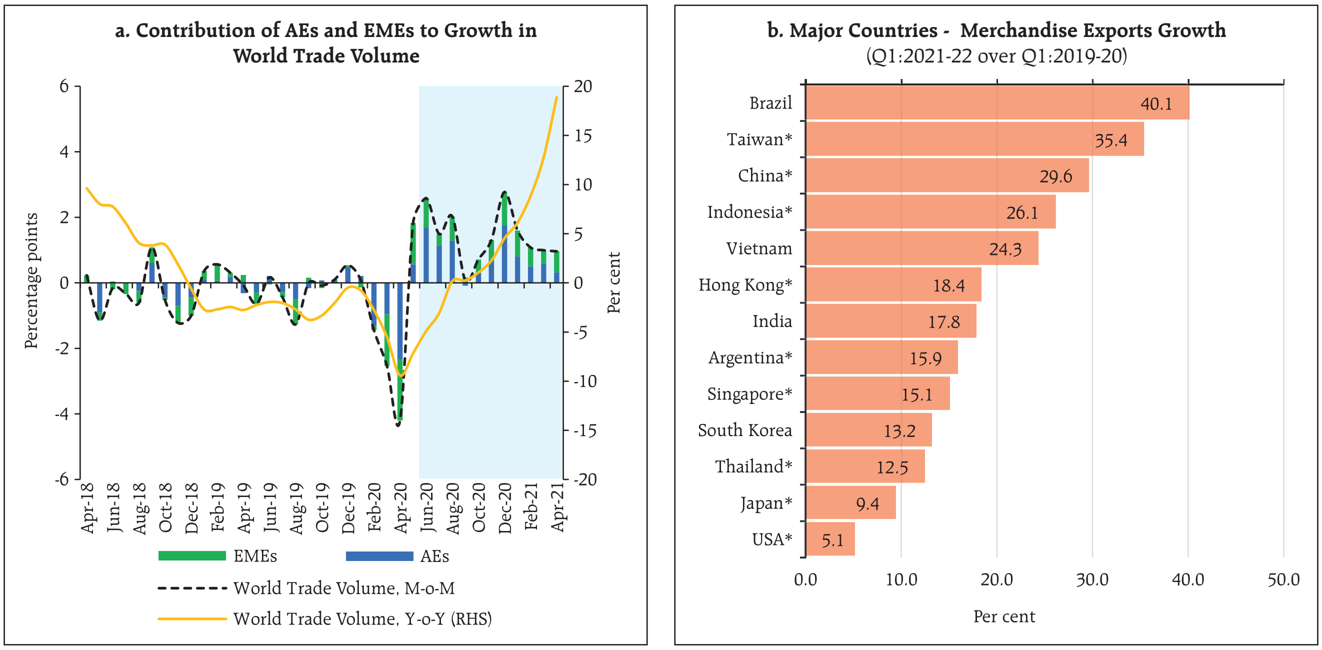
Chart 17: Financial Position of the Central Government during April-May



With world merchandise trade regaining strength, India posted robust export growth (Chart 18 a and b).

Preliminary data released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry shows that India's merchandise exports surpassed the US$ 30 billion mark for the fourth consecutive month in June 2021 (Chart 19a). Moreover, non-oil export growth has been in positive territory for the 10th consecutive month now. This expansion was broad-based, with 25 out of 30 major commodity groups picking up over

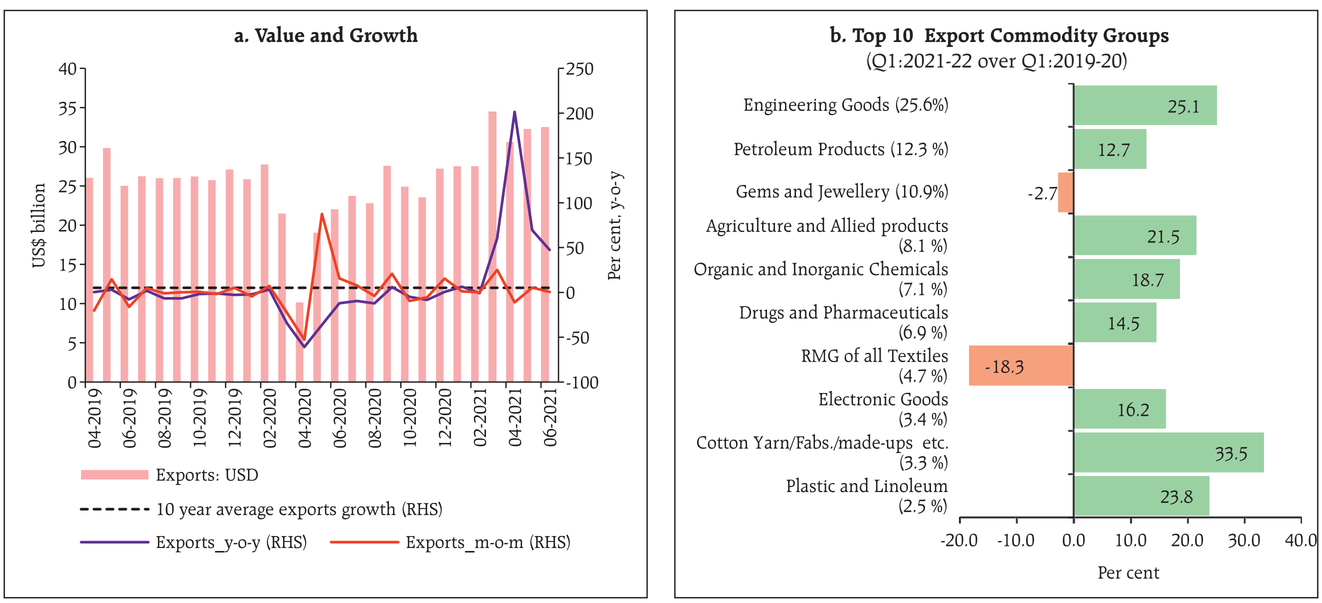
Chart 18: World Trade Rebound in Q1:2021-22



*: Apr-May 2021 over Apr-May 2019.
Sources: CPB Netherlands; CEIC; and Authors' calculations.

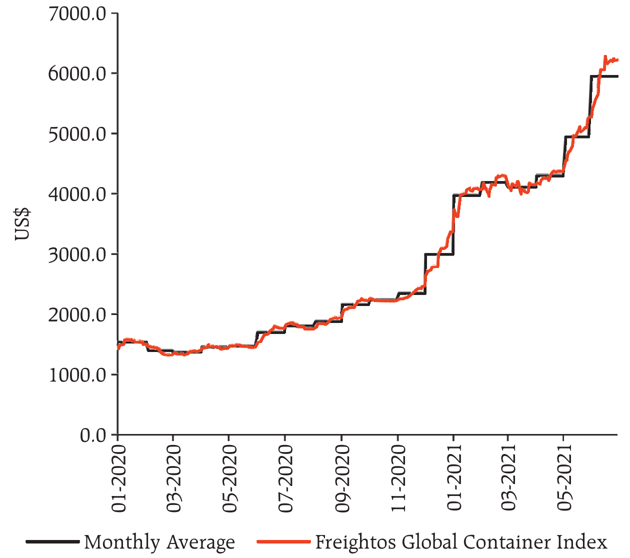
pre-pandemic levels, including engineering goods, petroleum products, organic and inorganic chemicals, agriculture and allied products, cotton yarn and plastics (Chart 19b).

Chart 19: India's Merchandise Exports – June 2021



Note: (i) Top 10 export commodity groups account for around 85 of total exports. (ii) Figures in brackets represent their average share in total exports for last 3 years. (iii) Agriculture and allied products include Cereal preparations, Oil meals, Other cereals, Rice, Spices, Fruits and vegetables, Coffee, Tobacco, Meat, dairy and poultry products, Tea, Oil seeds and Cashew
Sources: PIB; DGCI&S; and Authors' Calculations.

Chart 20: Global Freight Rates



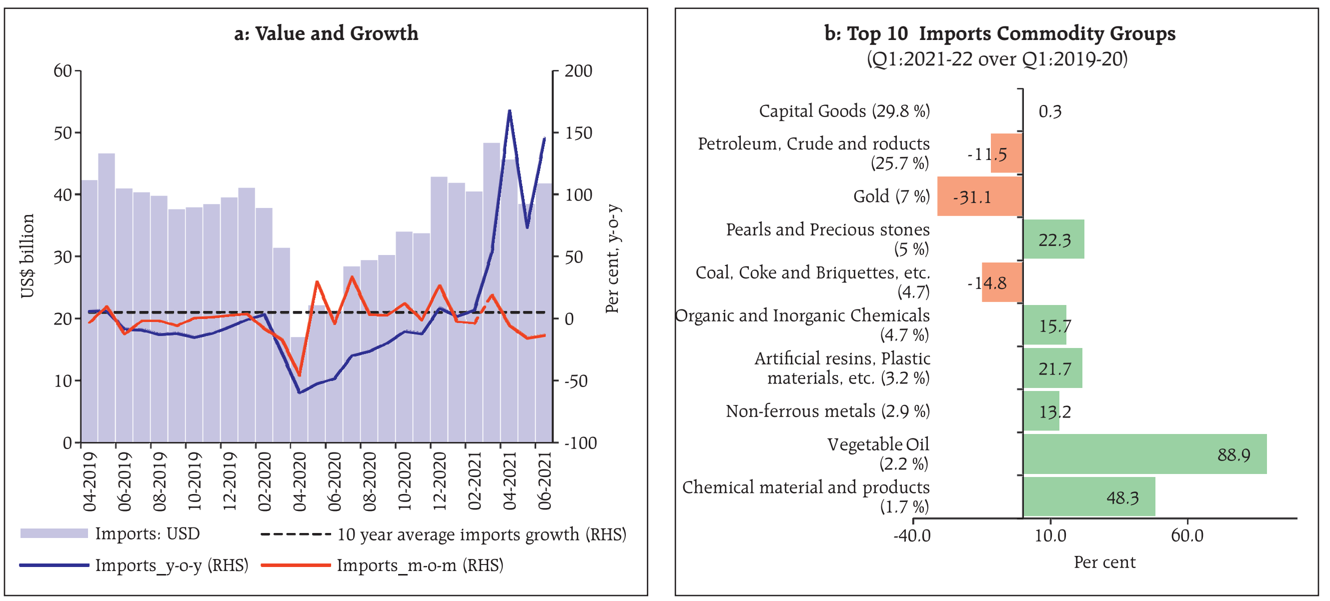
Source: Reuters.

The continued upsurge in freight rates, especially of container freight, has become a major cause of global concern (Chart 20). Rates on major routes like China-Europe, which also serves India's trade with Europe, have crossed US$ 10,000/TEU[8], more than five times the usual rates.

India's merchandise imports posted a growth of nearly 100 per cent y-o-y in June exceeding pre-pandemic level (Chart 21a and b). Non-oil non-gold imports have stayed above the US$25 billion mark for the seventh month in a row, boding well for the revival of domestic activity. Import growth has been broad-based with 28 sectors out of 30 major sectors expanding over a year ago.

Capital goods imports – one-third of India's total imports - surpassed pre-COVID levels during Q1:2021-22. Interestingly, IIP-manufacturing shows a positive correlation (0.51) with previous month's capital goods imports, implying that a pickup in IIP manufacturing may be due (Chart 22).

Chart 21: India's Merchandise Imports-June 2021

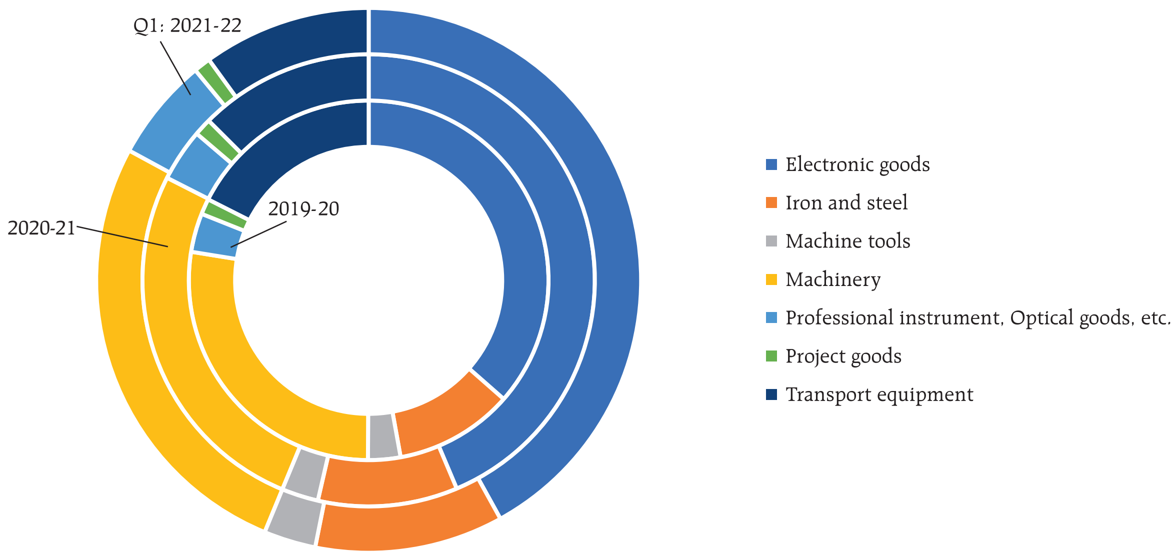


Note: (i) Top 10 Imports commodity groups account for around 86 per cent of total imports, (ii) Figures in brackets represent their average share in total imports for last 3 years, and (iii) Capital goods imports include Electronic goods, Iron and steel, Machine tools, Machinery, Professional instruments *etc.*, Project goods and Transport equipment.

Sources: PIB; DGCI&S; and Authors' Calculations.

8 A TEU or Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit is a unit of measurement used to determine cargo capacity for container ships and terminals.

Chart 22: Analysis of Capital Goods Imports



Source: DGCIS.

India's trade account recorded a deficit in June 2021 as against a marginal surplus in June 2020, but it was still below pre-pandemic levels.

Aggregate Supply

Sowing for the *kharif* season covered 499.9 lakh hectares (around 46 per cent of the total acreage) by July 09, 2021. The progress of sowing has, however, been relatively muted, *i.e.*, 10.4 per cent lower than a year ago on account of inroads of the second wave into rural areas, hot weather leading to power slack and break in the monsoon's progress. As of July 12, the cumulative rainfall in this season was 7 per cent below the long period average (LPA) as against 13 per cent above a year ago (Table 3). This is also reflected in fertiliser sales which remained subdued till May (Chart 23 a and b).

Table 3: Subdivision-wise Rainfall Distribution (cumulative from June 1 to July 12, 2021)

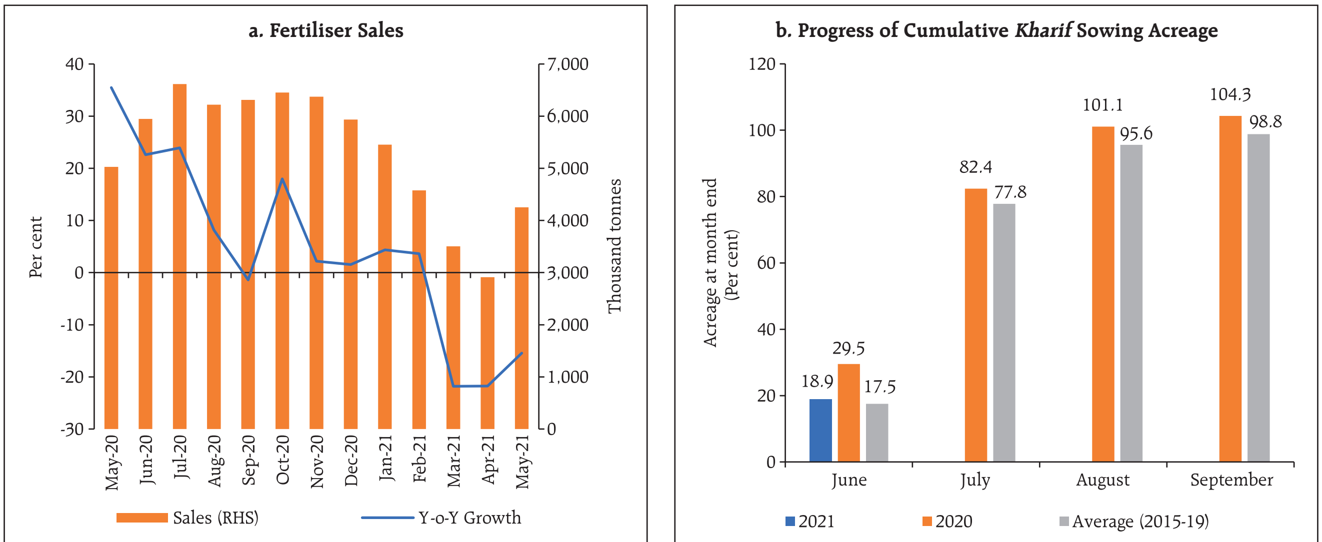
Sub-Divisions	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Departure from normal (per cent)
East and North East	481.2	521.5	-8
North West	117.4	144.1	-19
Central	266.0	286.6	-7
South Peninsula	255.7	239.5	7
All India	252.6	270.9	-7

Source: India Meteorological Department.

The major *kharif* crops like rice and sugarcane are less dependent on rains, with 60 per cent and 95 per cent of the total area under these crops, respectively, irrigated. On the other hand, crops like pulses, coarse cereals and oilseeds are largely rain-fed (Chart 24). Storage in water reservoirs is comfortable at 31 per cent of the capacity as against the decadal average of 25 per cent. With record procurement of cereals, the public stocks are 3.7 and 8.1 times the buffer norms for rice and wheat, respectively.

Tumbling under the weight of the second wave, the headline manufacturing PMI suffered contraction

Chart 23: Agriculture Sector Indicators

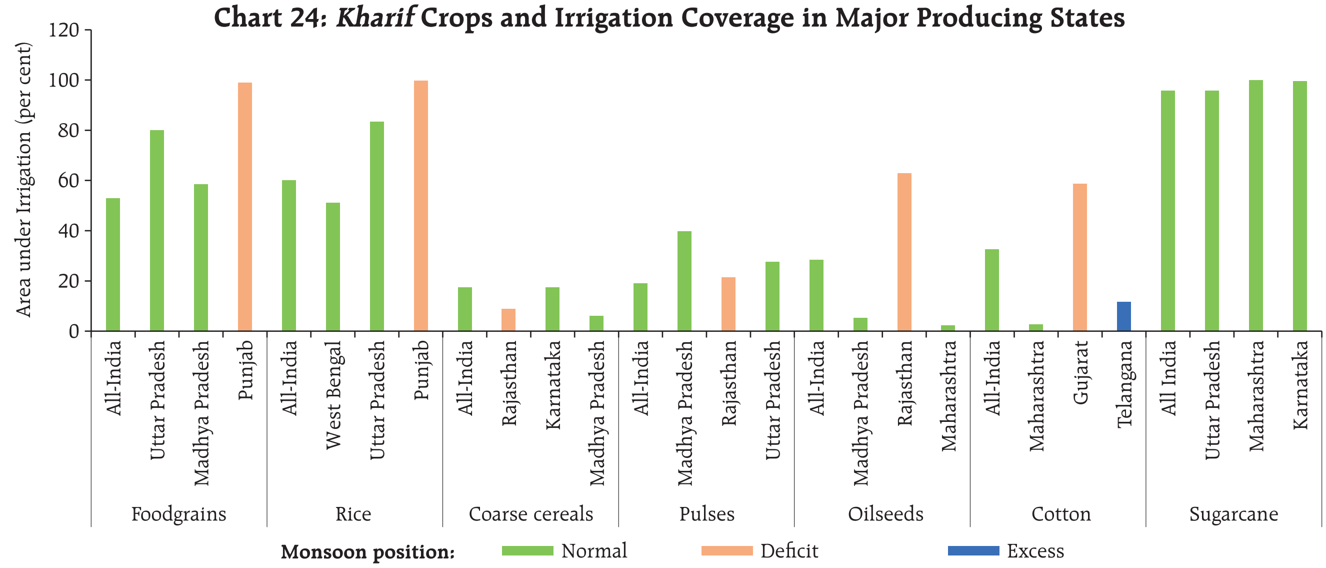


Source: Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

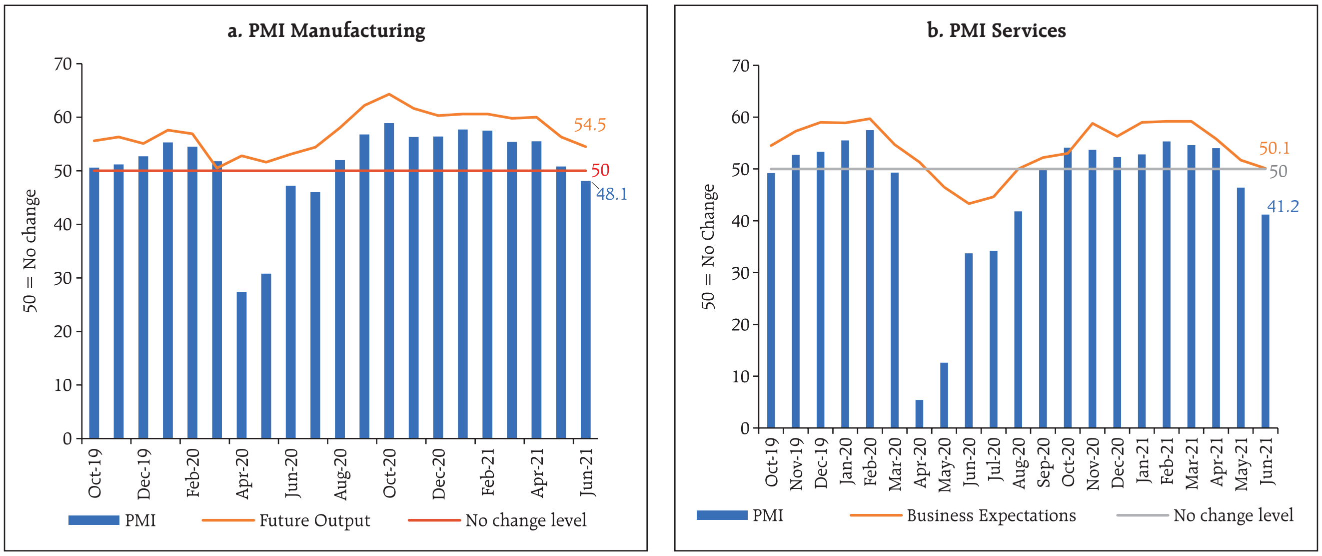
for the first time in the last 11 months, with a reading of 48.1 in June 2021 *vis-à-vis* 50.8 a month ago. Output and new orders lost the most, contributing to the overall decline in the index (Chart 25a). The services PMI contracted for the second consecutive month to 41.2 in June from 46.4 a month ago. Subdued demand and business closures amidst the second wave were cited as the primary reasons for contraction (Chart 25b).

Chart 24: *Kharif* Crops and Irrigation Coverage in Major Producing States



Note: At the state-level, departure of rainfall upto +/- 19% of LPA is treated as normal.
Source: India Meteorological Department and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Chart 25: Purchasing Managers' Index



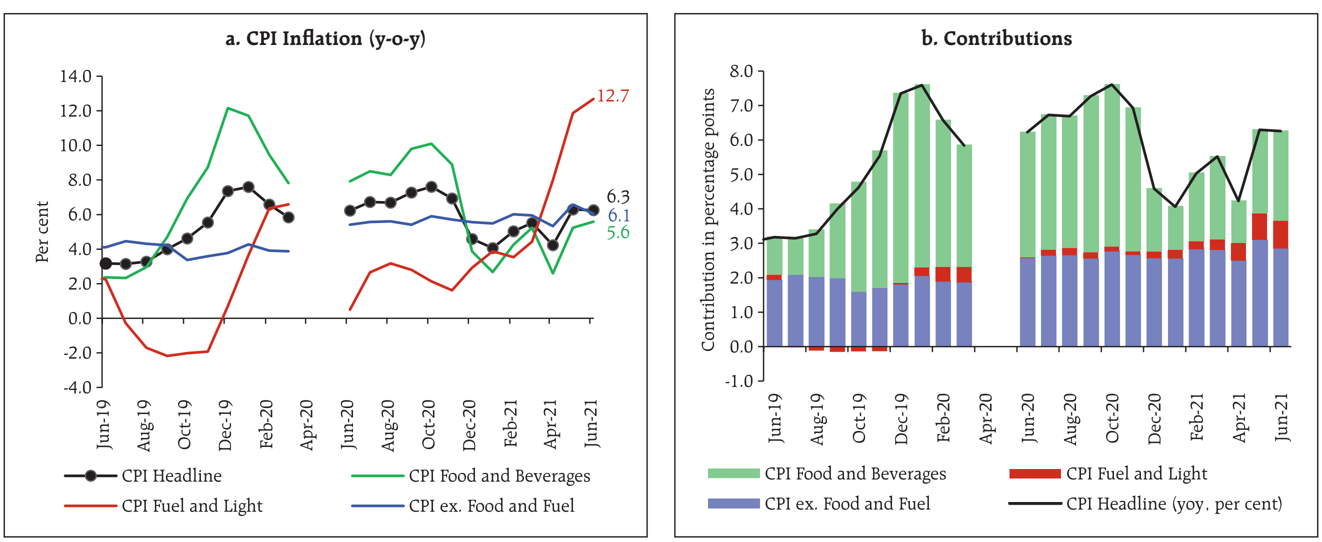
Source: IHS Markit.

Inflation

The NSO's July 12 data release showed that headline CPI inflation printed at 6.3 per cent in June 2021, unchanged sequentially after the surge of 2.1 percentage points in May (Chart 26a). A positive price momentum (month-on-month change in prices in the current month) of around 60 bps from food and fuel was completely offset by a favourable base effect (month-on-month change in prices a year ago) of 60 bps, keeping headline inflation unchanged.

Among CPI groups, CPI food and beverages inflation increased to 5.6 per cent in June from 5.2 per cent in May. An uptick in inflation in eggs, milk, oils and fats, pulses and prepared meals, a lower rate of deflation in vegetables prices and the movement of sugar prices out of deflation contributed to this pick-

Chart 26: CPI Inflation



Note: CPI inflation for April-May 2021 were computed based on imputed CPI indices for April-May 2020.
Sources: National Statistical Office (NSO); and RBI staff estimates.

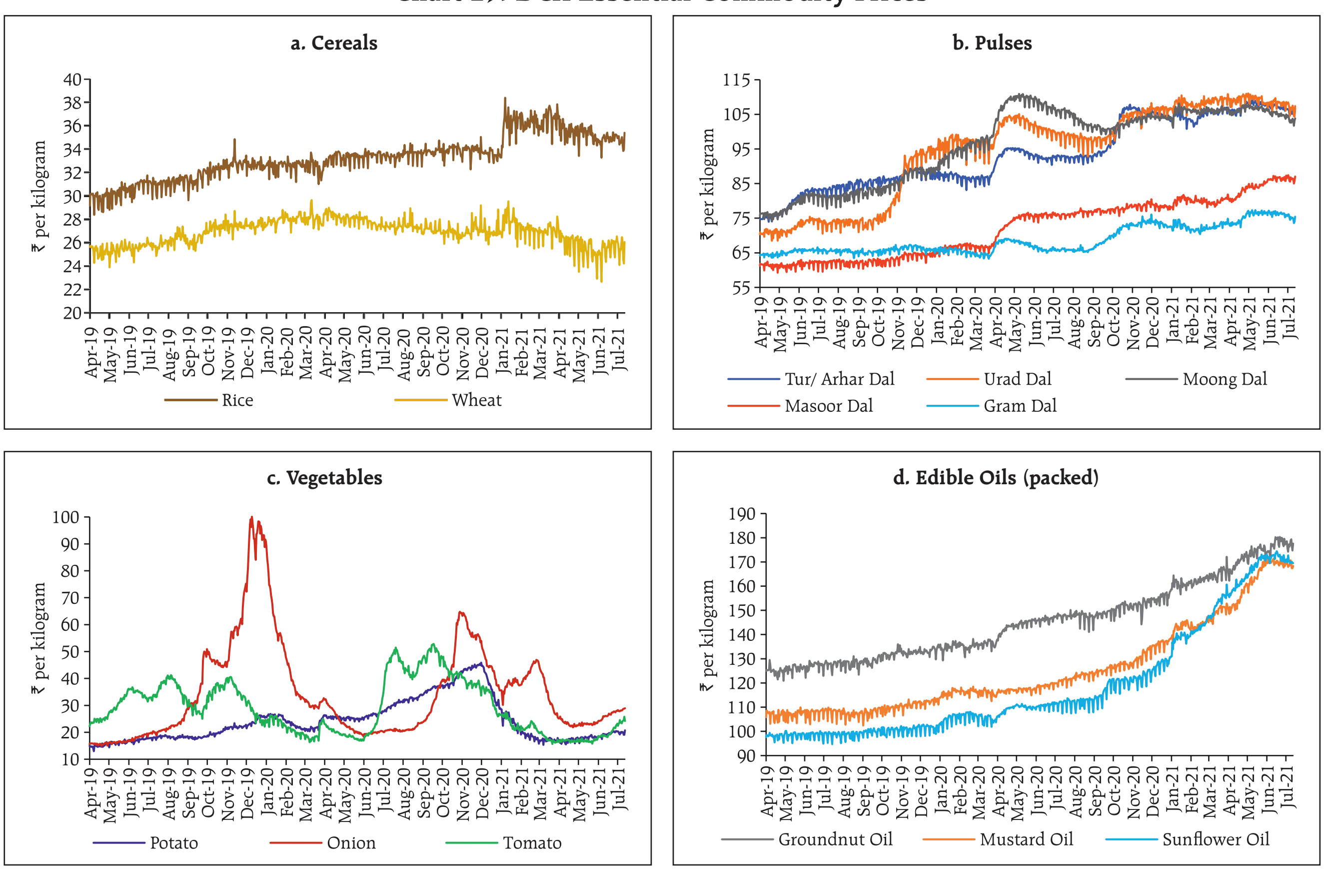
up. On the other hand, cereals prices moved further into deflation and inflation in meat and fish and spices softened substantially.

Fuel inflation surged to a record 12.7 per cent in June from 11.9 per cent in May, driven by LPG, kerosene, firewood and chips and dung-cake and impacting both urban and rural consumers. Fuel (weight of 6.84 per cent in the CPI) contributed around 13 per cent of headline inflation in June (Chart 26b).

CPI inflation excluding food and fuel or core inflation softened by around 50 bps to 6.1 per cent in June from 6.6 per cent in May, benefiting from a near zero month-on-month price momentum and favourable base effects. Among its sub-groups, pan, tobacco and intoxicants registered a sharp fall in inflation as the impact of the one-off tax increases a year ago waned off. Inflation in housing, health, transport and communication, recreation and amusement, and personal care and effects also softened. On the other hand, a substantial pick-up in inflation was observed in clothing and footwear, household goods and services, and education.

High frequency food price data from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) indicate that cereals prices remained steady in the first half of July. Prices of pulses declined further in July as have edible oils prices, *albeit* at still elevated levels, for the first time since early 2020. Among the key vegetables, prices of potatoes, onions and tomatoes are seeing the usual seasonal pick-up in prices; however, on a y-o-y basis, prices of potatoes and tomatoes are substantially lower (Chart 27).

Chart 27: DCA Essential Commodity Prices



Sources: Department of Consumer Affairs, GoI; and RBI staff estimates.

Table 4: Petroleum Product Prices

Item	Unit	Domestic Prices			Month-over-month (per cent)	
		Jul-20	Jun-21	Jul-21 ^	Jun-21	Jul-21
Petrol	₹/litre	83.34	98.35	101.79	4.2	3.5
Diesel	₹/litre	78.77	91.00	93.25	5.0	2.5
Kerosene (subsidised)	₹/litre	21.70	32.13	33.34	0.0	3.8
LPG (non-subsidised)	₹/cylinder	604.75	819.63	845.13	0.0	3.1

^: For the period July 1 -12, 2021.

Note: Other than kerosene, prices represent the average Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) prices in four major metros (Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai). For kerosene, prices denote the average of the subsidised prices in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

Sources: IOCL; Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC); and RBI staff estimates.

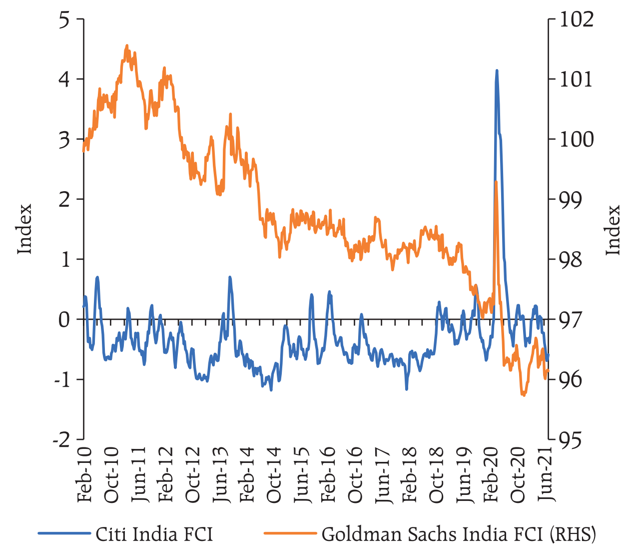
Pump prices of petrol in all major metros have exceeded ₹100 per litre in the first half of July, with an average price (pump prices in the four major metros) of ₹102.92 per litre as on July 12, 2021. Diesel pump prices were also high at ₹93.52 per litre. After remaining steady for the last two to three months, kerosene and LPG prices have also registered increases in July so far (Table 4).

Input costs, as reflected in the PMIs, registered increases in June across manufacturing and services, but the rate of increase in costs moderated. Selling prices for manufacturing and services also registered increases in June though the extent of pass-through of input costs was muted.

IV. Financial Conditions

Amidst pandemic-stressed times, the Reserve Bank has been striving to soothe financial market sentiment by steering both systemic and sector-specific liquidity and financial conditions in a manner consistent with its monetary policy stance. In its June 4, 2021 bi-monthly meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) kept the policy rate unchanged at 4 per cent and persevered with the stance of remaining accommodative as long as necessary to revive and

Chart 28: Financial Conditions Index



Source: Bloomberg.

sustain growth on a durable basis. In pursuance of this stance, the Reserve Bank announced a special liquidity facility for the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to meet the funding requirements of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), an on-tap liquidity window for contact-intensive sectors, and enhanced exposure thresholds (from ₹25 crore to ₹50 crore) under the MSME resolution scheme. Accordingly, financial conditions eased in June relative to preceding months (Chart 28).

Various indicators of monetary, liquidity and credit conditions also confirm the easing of financial conditions (Table 5).

Surplus liquidity conditions prevailed in the system, with daily net absorption under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) averaging ₹4.86 lakh crore through June 2021 and ₹5.90 lakh crore during July (up to July 12) up from ₹4.69 lakh crore a month ago (Chart 29). On June 17, the Reserve Bank injected system-level liquidity through the third tranche of purchases under the Government Securities Acquisition Programme (G-SAP) 1.0 amounting to ₹40,000 crore. The Reserve Bank also conducted

Table 5: Financial Conditions

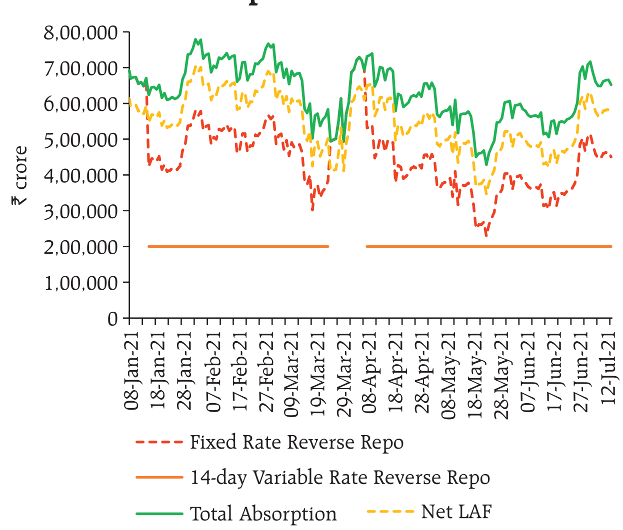
		Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Policy Rate	Repo Rate (%)	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Liquidity Conditions	Net LAF absorption(-) / injection(+) (₹ lakh crore)#	-4.8	-5.3	-4.1	-4.0	-4.0	-3.7	-4.5	-5.6	-5.9	-6.0	-6.4	-5.4	-5.8	-4.7	-4.9
Money Market	Call Money Rate (%)#	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
	3 Month T-bill (%)#	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
	3 Month CP spread (bps)#	167	176	115	42	31	35	29	25	21	23	50	93	107	11	9
Debt Market	10-year G-sec (%)#	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0
	Term Premium (%)#	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
	AAA 5-year corporate bond spread (bps)#@	101	99	67	55	22	10	28	18	26	17	26	24	4	2	15
	AA 5-year corporate bond spread (bps)#@	167	170	139	131	101	83	101	94	102	92	103	104	88	88	98
Credit Conditions	Bank Credit Growth (Y-o-Y %)*	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8
	Median 1 Year MCLR (%)	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
Equity Markets	Sensex (M-o-M %)	14.4	-3.8	7.7	7.7	2.7	-1.5	4.1	11.4	8.2	-3.1	6.1	0.8	-1.5	6.5	1.0
	NSE VIX#	45.0	37.0	30.2	25.2	21.2	21.1	21.6	21.0	19.8	22.4	23.4	21.9	21.8	20.1	14.9
Forex Market	USD/INR (M-o-M %)	0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.9	1.6	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	-0.7	0.5	-1.3	2.0	-2.3

Note: # Average during the month. @ Average for PSUs, Financial Institutions, Banks; NBFCs; and Corporates. * Pertains to last reporting fortnight of the month.
Sources: RBI, Bloomberg, FIMMDA, RBI Staff Calculations.

the first auction of G-SAP 2.0 on July 8 and injected durable liquidity of ₹20,000 crore.

Amidst comfortable liquidity conditions, overnight rates – the weighted average call rate (WACR), the tri-party repo and the market repo rate - trailed below the reverse repo rate by 21 bps, 12 bps and 8 bps, respectively, on average through June-July 2021 (up to July 12). Outer on the term curve, 3-month certificates of deposit (CD) rates and 3-month commercial paper (NBFC) rates firmed up by 20 bps and 15 bps, respectively, during June-July 2021 (up to July 12) on inflation concerns. On the other hand, the 3-month T-bill rate remained largely stable (Chart 30).

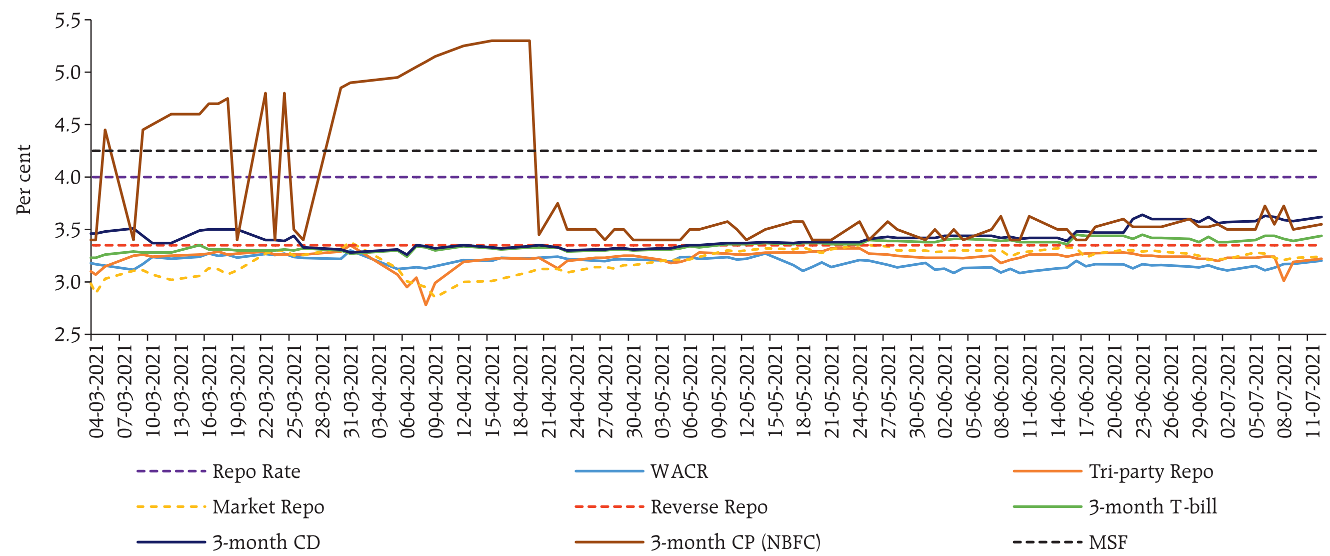
Chart 29: Surplus Liquidity - Absorption under LAF



Source: RBI.

Reserve money (RM) – a stylised depiction of the Reserve Bank's balance sheet to reflect its 'moneyness' – expanded by 16.6 per cent on a y-o-y basis as on July 9, 2021 (13.9 per cent a year ago), driven mainly by a pickup in bankers' deposits with the Reserve Bank with the normalisation of the cash reserve ratio (CRR) cut of March 2020 (Chart 31). Furthermore, growth in currency in circulation – the largest component of RM – eased to a 16-month low of 11.5 per cent (21.4 per cent a year ago), reflecting the easing of the 'dash for cash'. Money supply (M3) growth slowed to

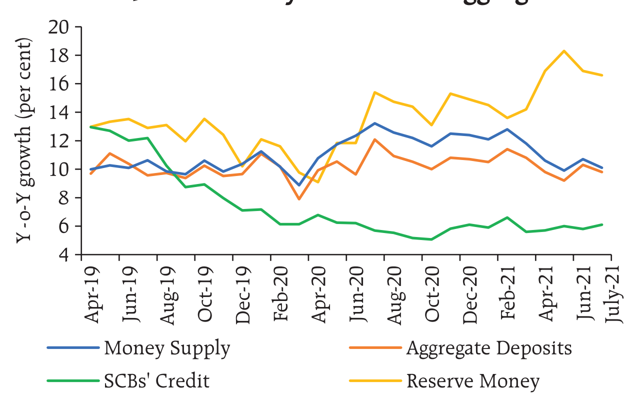
Chart 30: Policy Corridor and Money Market Rates



SourceS: RBI and Bloomberg.

10.1 per cent as on July 2, 2021 (12.4 per cent a year ago), below its decennial average (2012-21) of 10.9 per cent. While deposit growth remained healthy at 9.8 per cent, scheduled commercial banks' (SCBs') credit to the commercial sector recorded a growth of 6.1 per cent (6.3 per cent a year ago). Augmented by banks' investments in statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) and non-SLR securities, the flow of banks' funds to the economy expanded by 6.8 per cent (9.7 per cent a year ago).

Chart 31: Monetary and Credit Aggregates

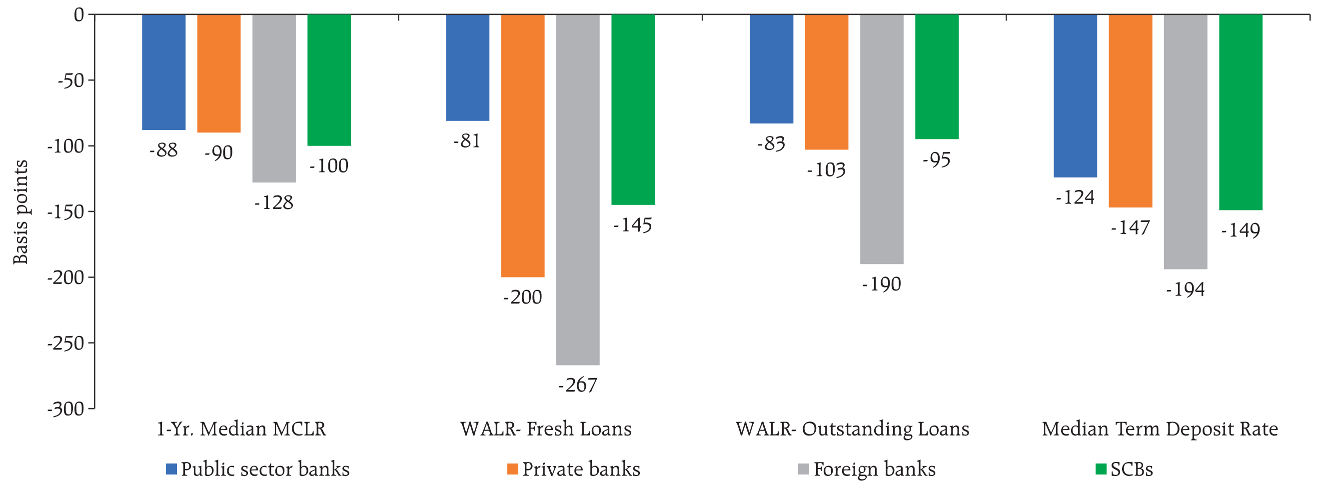


Note: 1. Data pertain to last reporting Friday of every month for money supply, aggregate deposits and bank credit; and last Friday of every month for reserve money.
2. For the month of July, however, reserve money data as on July 9, 2021; and money supply, aggregate deposits and SCBs' credit data as on July 2, 2021 are included.

Source: RBI.

The pass-through of policy rate changes to lending and deposit rates of SCBs has been improving since March 2020. The 1-year median marginal cost of funds-based lending rate (MCLR) softened cumulatively by 100 bps through March 2020 to June 2021, while the median term deposit rate on fresh deposits across all tenors moderated by 149 bps (Chart 32). The interest rate on deposits of maturity of up to one year declined by 174 bps (Chart 33). Asymmetry in monetary transmission to term deposit rates across bank groups is attributable to the composition of deposit portfolios, with foreign banks mainly garnering low cost and lower duration wholesale deposits. In contrast, public sector banks, which rely more on retail deposits, face competition from alternative instruments like small savings. The Government of India (GoI) reviewed interest rates on small saving schemes on June 30, 2021 and left them unchanged for Q2:2021-22 amidst a moderation in household financial savings.

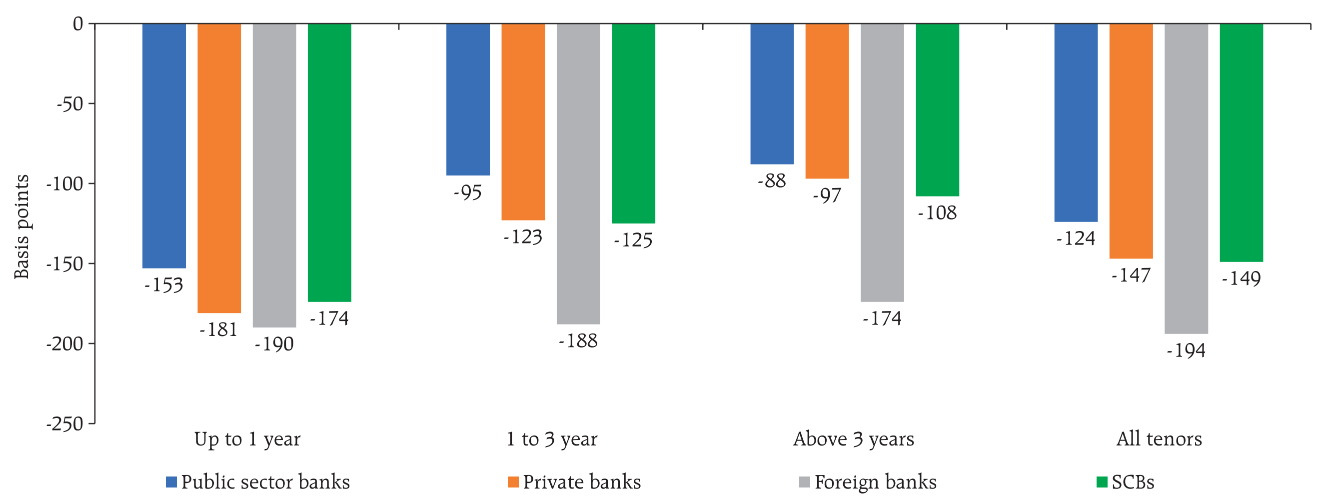
Chart 32: Transmission to Lending and Deposit Rates
(March 2020 to June 2021)



Note: Latest data on WALRs pertain to May 2021.
Sources: RBI; and RBI staff estimates.

A recent survey shows[9] that the cost of capital embodied in India's average cost of equity[10] – a threshold rate used to evaluate the efficiency of the use of funds – declined by 100 basis points (bps) since 2017 across sectors including real estate, healthcare (including pharmaceuticals and life sciences) and renewables. If asset reconstruction companies (ARCs) and start-ups are excluded, the cost of equity dropped by 150 bps.

Chart 33: Transmission to Term Deposit Rates: Maturity wise
(March 2020 to June 2021)



Sources: RBI; and RBI staff estimates.

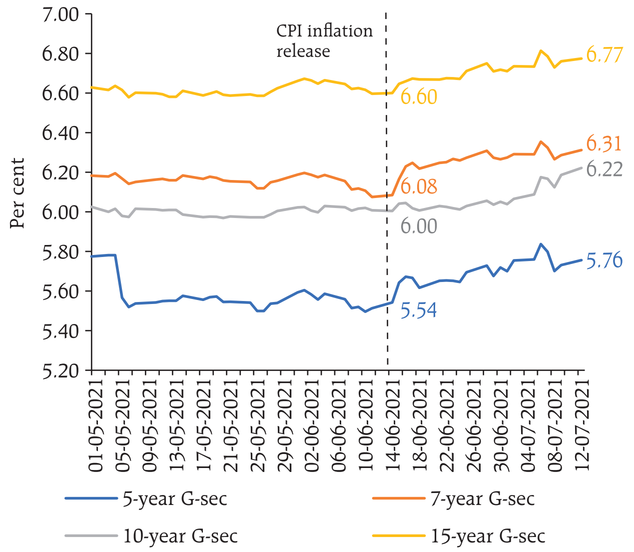
[9] The Cost of Capital Survey 2021- India Insights (June 2021) brought out by the National Stock Exchange and EY is based on the views of 197 respondents, mainly finance professionals from a mix of Indian and multinational as well as listed and unlisted companies.

[10] The cost of equity is the return a company theoretically pays to its equity investors, to compensate for the risk they undertake by investing their capital.

In the financial markets, government securities (g-sec) yields hardened from mid-June, with repricing of market expectations following the headline CPI inflation print for May 2021 breaching the upper tolerance band around the target. The 2 year and 5 year overnight index swap (OIS) rates, which measure interest rate expectations, surged by 21-20 basis points during June-July 2021 (upto July 12) (Chart 34). Concomitantly, the yields on government securities traded higher across the curve (Chart 35). The previous 10-year benchmark (5.85 GS 2030) hardened by 17 bps during July 2021 (upto July 12), taking cues from surging crude oil prices.

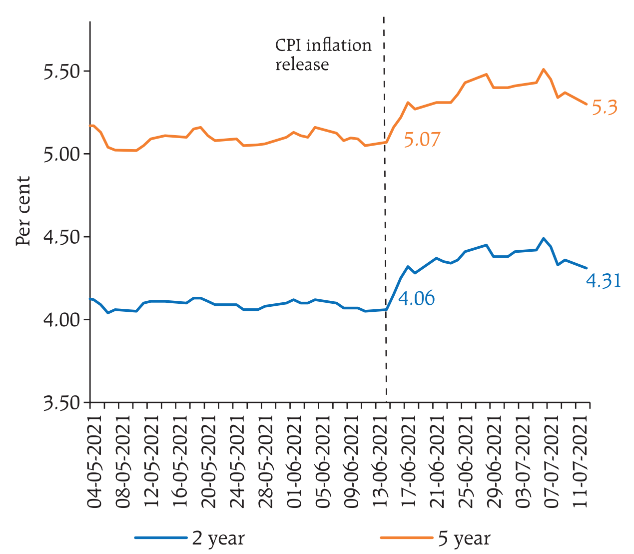
Trading volumes for the 10 year security in the secondary market segment remained subdued during June 2021 in anticipation of a new 10 year announcement (Chart 36). In the primary market, gross borrowings by the central government thus far (up to July 9) at ₹3.8 lakh crore amounted to 52 per cent of the scheduled borrowing of ₹7.24 lakh crore for H1:2021-22. With bids in primary issuances out of alignment with secondary market yield movements and the monetary policy stance, the two auctions conducted during the second fortnight of June 2021 witnessed devolvement on primary dealers – 25 per cent of the notified amount of the 5 year benchmark in the June 18 auction and 97 per cent of the notified amount of GS 2023 in the June 25 auction. Furthermore, the Reserve Bank did not accept any bids for the 10 year benchmark security in the June 25 auction. In the first auction in July, the auction

Chart 35: Movement in G-sec yields



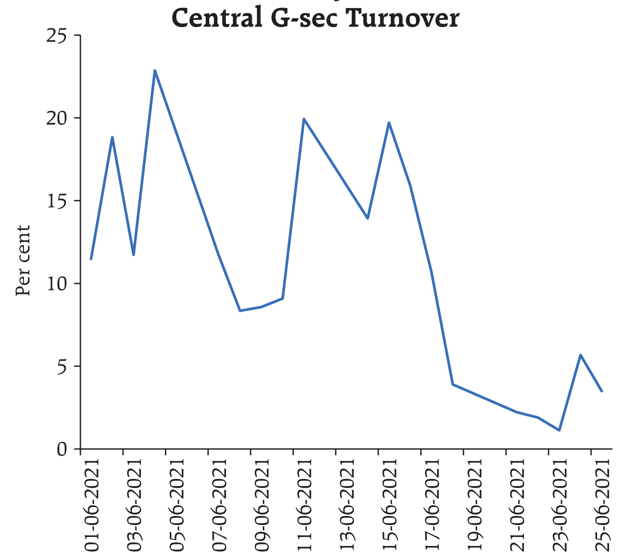
Source: Bloomberg.

Chart 34: Movement in OIS Rates



Source: Bloomberg.

Chart 36: Share of 10-year Benchmark in Central G-sec Turnover



Source: The Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL).

methodology of benchmark securities of tenors of 2 years, 3 years, 5 years, 10 years, 14 years and Floating Rate Bonds (FRBs) was changed from multiple price-based to uniform price-based auctions.

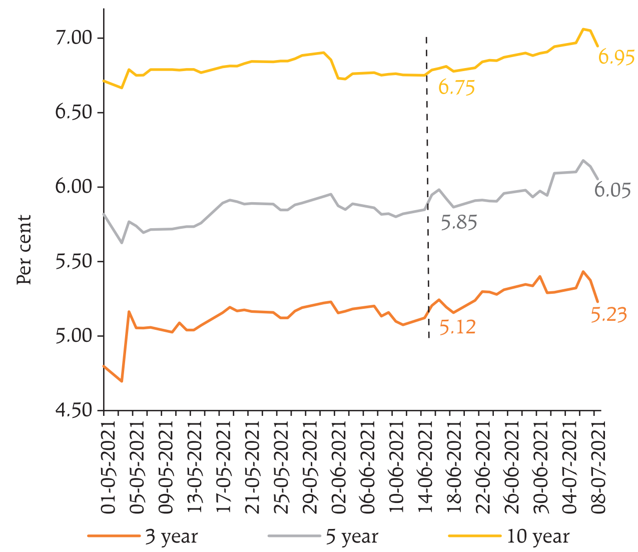
In his monetary policy statement in October 2020, Governor Shri Shaktikanta Das had stated that an orderly evolution of the yield curve is a public good and both market participants and the Reserve Bank have a shared responsibility in this regard. He had assured market participants that the Reserve Bank stands ready to conduct market operations as required through a variety of instruments to assuage these pressures. This guidance was reinforced in both primary and secondary market operations by auction cut-offs, devolvement, cancellations and exercise of green shoe options.

The primary auction conducted on July 9, 2021 saw a positive response from market participants to this forward guidance, especially in bids received for the new 10-year benchmark security (New GS 2031) for which the cut-off yield was set at 6.10 per cent. It is expected that this convergence between policy guidance and market expectations will set the tone for the orderly evolution of yields going forward.

Tracking the movements in G-sec yields, corporate bond yields for AAA rated borrowers firmed up across different tenors, with yields on bonds maturing in 3 years, 5 years and 10 years ruling higher by 11 bps, 21 bps and 20 bps up to July 8, respectively, since mid-June, 2021 (Chart 37).

During June, equity markets in India were buoyed by the sustained dip in COVID-19 cases, pick-up in vaccination and prospects of a gradual unlocking of the economy amidst positive global cues (Chart 38). The benchmark BSE Sensex scaled fresh highs multiple times, crossing the 53,000 mark

Chart 37: AAA-rated Corporate Bond Yields



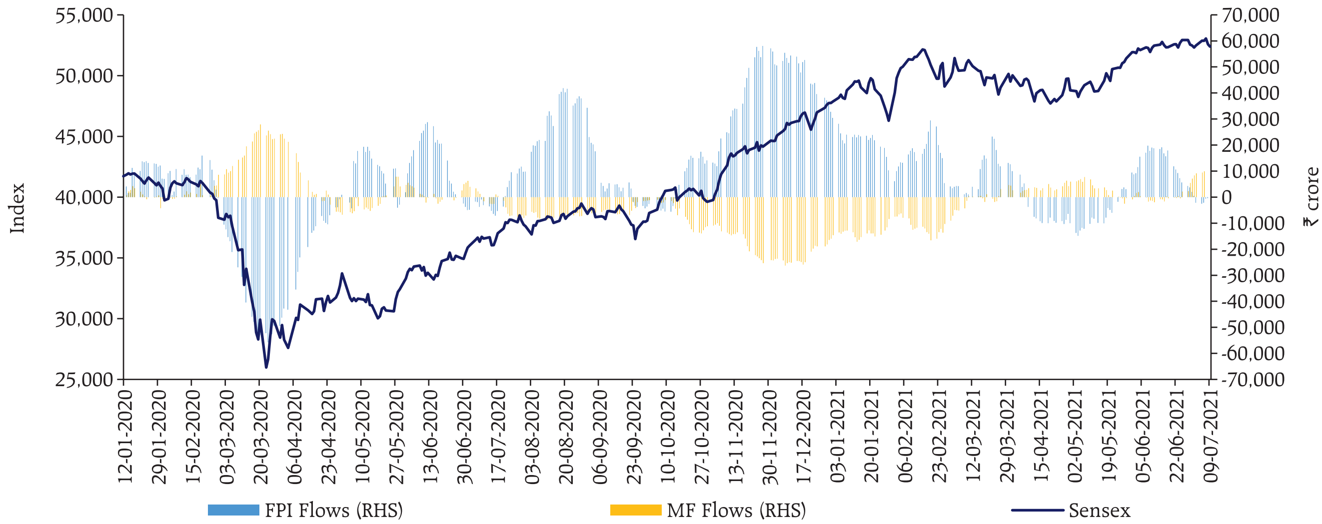
Source: Bloomberg.

for the first time in intra-day trade on June 22, 2021. Markets corrected in the ensuing days, with some profit booking as the Fed put forth its timeline for interest rate hikes and revised upwards its inflation forecasts. In the month of July 2021, however, slack in some high frequency indicators and weak global cues may have contributed in profit-booking, with the Sensex closing at 52,373 on July 12, 2021.

During April-June 2021, flows into equity-oriented schemes were higher by 32.2 per cent y-o-y amidst improving risk appetite and renewed interest *vis-à-vis* a decline of 31.3 per cent a year ago (Chart 39a). Premium collections by insurance companies during April-June 2021 were higher by 9.9 per cent y-o-y, driven by a surge in the non-life insurance segment (Chart 39b).

India's current account recorded a surplus of 0.9 per cent of GDP in 2020-21, as against a deficit of 0.9 per cent a year ago. A sharp contraction in the trade deficit was the major driver, even as net services receipts, especially software, remained resilient.

Chart 38: BSE Sensex and Institutional Flows



Note: FPI and MF investments are represented on 15 days rolling sum basis.
Source: Bloomberg.

Inbound remittances also improved steadily from Q2:2020-21, aided by better income conditions in sender countries and the rise in crude oil prices.

India's net international investment position improved by US$ 22.7 billion during the year (*i.e.*, fall in non-residents' claims on India). A robust accretion to foreign exchange reserves in 2020-21 has improved its coverage of short-term debt (on residual maturity basis) to 226.9 per cent at end-March 2021 from 201.8 per cent a year ago (Table 5).

Chart 39a: Resource Mobilisation through Equity/Growth Oriented Mutual Fund Schemes

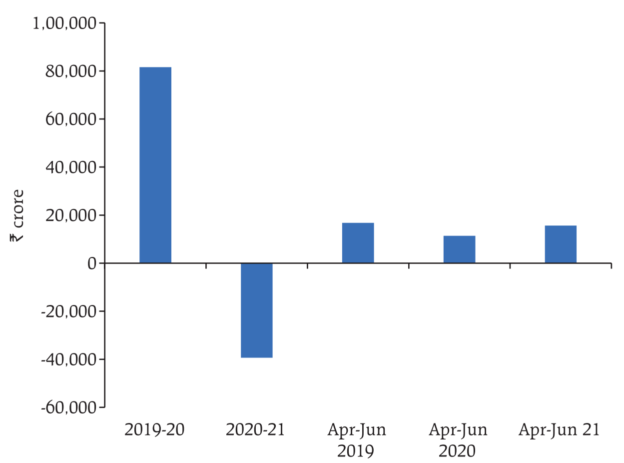
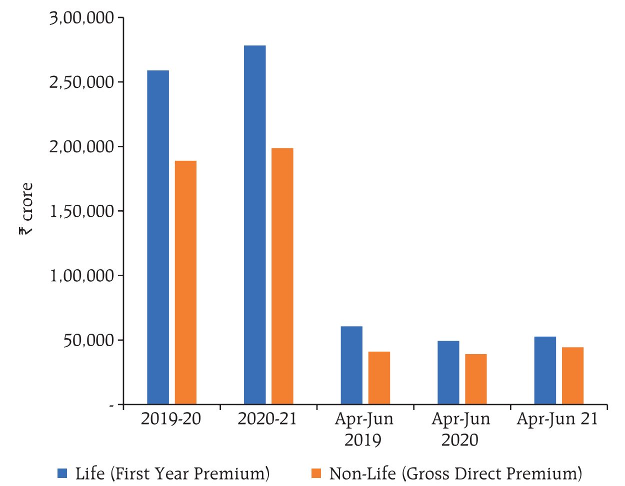


Chart 39b: Premium Collection by Insurance Companies



Sources: Association of Mutual Funds across India (AMFI); and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).

Table 5: Key External Vulnerability Indicators (End-March)

(Per cent, unless indicated otherwise)

Indicator	2020	2021
1. External Debt (US$ billion)	558.4	570.0
2. External Debt to GDP Ratio	20.6	21.1
3. Short-term Debt (RM) to Total Debt Ratio	42.4	44.6
4. Reserves to short-term Debt (RM) Ratio	201.8	226.9
5. Reserves to Total Debt Ratio	85.6	101.2
5. Reserves Cover of Imports (in months)	12.0	17.4
6. Net IIP (US$ billion)#	-375.4	-352.7
7. Net IIP to GDP Ratio#	-13.9	-13.1

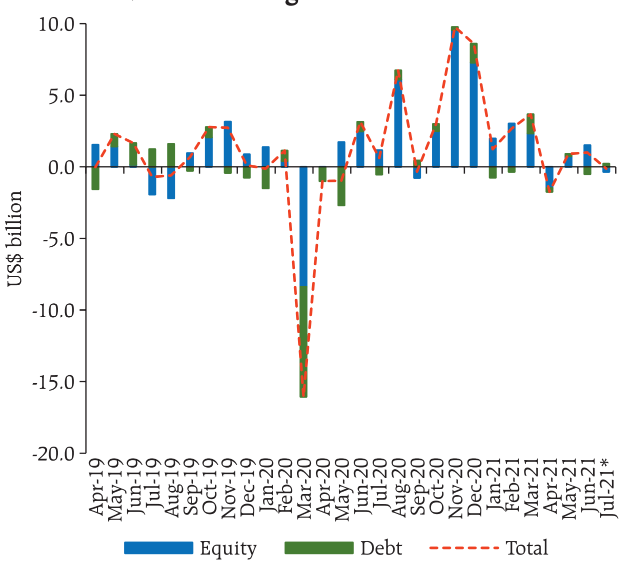
RM: Residual Maturity.
IIP: International Investment Position.
#: Negative sign indicates non-residents' net claims on India.
Source: RBI.

With the improving domestic outlook and gradual easing of COVID-related restrictions, net FPI investment was to the tune of US$ 1.0 billion in June 2021 (Chart 40).

Foreign exchange reserves reached an all-time high of US$ 610 billion on July 2, 2021, equivalent to 18.4 months of 2020-21 imports (Chart 41).

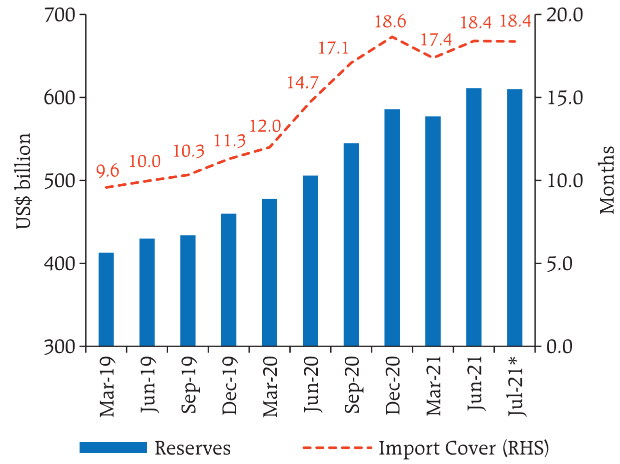
These developments were reflected in the foreign exchange market. The Indian rupee (INR) depreciated against the US dollar in June on the back of strengthening of US dollar, rising crude oil prices and FPI sell-offs. The INR depreciated by 0.4 per cent *vis-à-vis* US dollar from its level a month ago. The surge in domestic headline inflation and concomitant widening of inflation differentials between India and its major trading partners induced an appreciation in the 40-currency real effective exchange rate (REER) of the INR in May 2021, which moderated due to depreciation of INR in nominal terms in June 2021 (Charts 42a & b).

Chart 40: Net Foreign Portfolio Investment



*: Up to 12th.
Source: National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).

Chart 41: Foreign Exchange Reserves and Import Cover

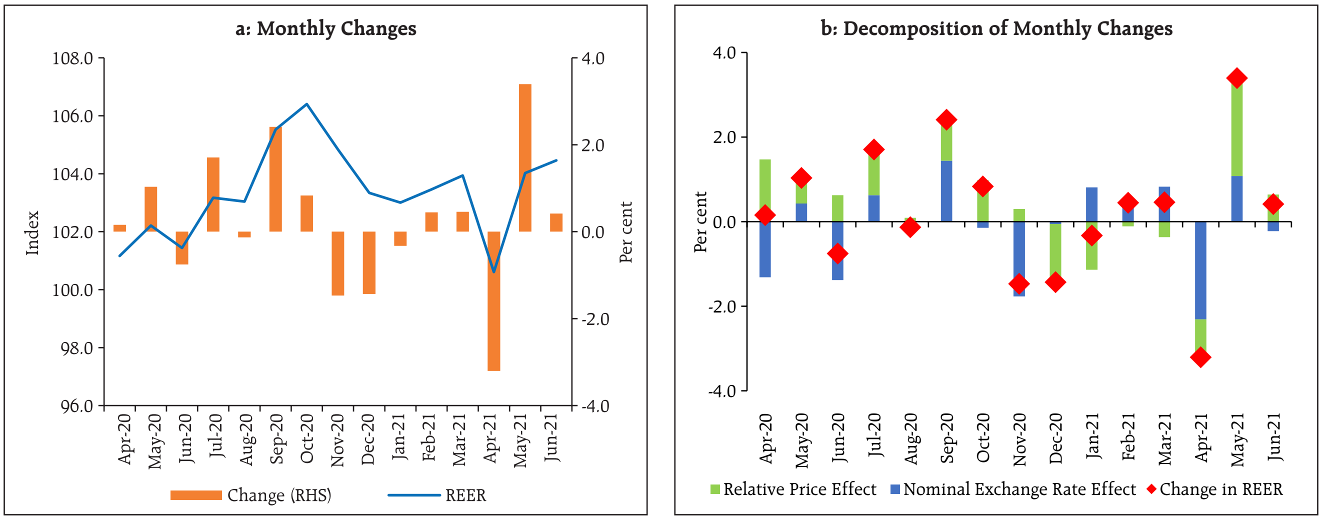


*: As on July 2.
Note: Figures on import cover for June and July 2021 are based on balance of payments data released for 2020-21.
Source: RBI.

Payment System

The digital payment ecosystem has displayed resilience through the second wave, sustaining a healthy expansion (Table 6). Daily average transactions across major payment modes, *viz.*, the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), and National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) have rebounded after a brief moderation in the month gone by, in tandem with

Chart 42: Monthly Movements in 40-Currency Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)
(Base: 2015-16 = 100)



Note: Figures for June 2021 are provisional.
Source: RBI.

the resumption of consumer and business activities. The UPI hit an all-time high of 2.8 billion transactions worth ₹5.47 trillion in June, reflecting the growing adaptability of digital payments channels to pandemic conditions.

Conclusion

A deadly heat wave sweeps across the northern hemisphere, with temperature at all-time highs in even the most temperate countries. Deaths by the hundreds are being recorded in Canada, the US, Central Europe and even arctic Russia. In India, where the monsoon had stalled till the second week of July, the heat is blistering – it was 31 degrees Celsius in Ladakh's Nubra valley on July 1, 2021! Elsewhere, the temperature was pushing above 40 degrees in Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan[11]. All this is a grim reminder of the crisis that brews unseen – the climate. Consequently, as this article has been flagging since its March 2021 edition, climate change risks are redefining the mandate of central banks, especially in the conduct of monetary policy. In this context, the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), which the Reserve Bank joined in April 2021, has set

Table 6: Growth Rates in Select Payment Systems

Payment System	Transaction Volume Growth (Y-o-Y, per cent)				Transaction Value Growth (Y-o-Y, per cent)			
	May-2020	May-2021	Jun-2020	Jun-2021	May-2020	May-2021	Jun-2020	Jun-2021
RTGS	-27.9	37.0	1.2	28.8	-43.2	18.8	-27.9	17.9
NEFT	-11.4	33.0	14.2	28.6	-30.4	22.8	9.0	10.0
UPI	68.3	104.9	77.2	110.0	43.3	124.0	78.6	109.1
IMPS	-9.1	67.9	16.1	52.8	-6.1	57.2	19.6	37.3
NACH	-1.2	45.8	28.2	0.8	14.2	1.8	44.7	-4.1
NETC	100.5	111.1	207.8	92.7	85.3	86.0	153.6	70.4
BBPS	68.4	137.1	83.2	157.7	57.2	187.8	88.8	167.2

Source: RBI.

11 Daytime temperatures were above 40 degrees Celsius for the fourth consecutive day on July 2, 2021 in these states.

Table 7: Options for Adjusting Operational Frameworks to Climate-related Risks

Credit Operations	
1. Adjust pricing to reflect counterparties' climate-related lending	Make the interest rate for central bank lending facilities conditional on the extent to which a counterparty's lending is contributing to climate change mitigation
2. Adjust pricing to reflect the composition of pledged collateral	Charge a lower (or higher) interest rate to counterparties that pledge a higher(or lower) proportion of low-carbon assets as collateral/ set up a credit facility accessible only against low-carbon assets
3. Adjust counterparties' eligibility	Make access to lending facilities conditional on a counterparty's disclosure of climate-related information or on its green investments.
Collateral	
4. Adjust haircuts	Adjust haircuts to better account for climate-related risks
5. Negative screening	Exclude otherwise eligible collateral assets, based on their issuer-level climate-related risk profile for debt securities
6. Positive screening	Accept sustainable collateral so as to incentivise banks to lend or capital markets to fund projects and assets that support environmentally friendly activities
7. Align collateral pools with a climate-related objective	Require counterparties to pledge collateral such that it complies with a climate-related metric at an aggregate pool level.
Asset Purchases	
8. Tilt purchases	Skew asset purchases according to climate-related risks and/or criteria applied at the issuer or asset level.

Note: Adapted from NGFS (2021)
Source: NGFS (2021)

out some good principles for voluntary adoption in order to refashion the operational design of monetary policy to incorporate climate change risks[12] (Table 7). The objective is to shield central bank balance sheets against increasing financial risks arising from climate change. On July 11, 2021 the Financial Stability Board called for 'globally consistent, comparable and reliable disclosures as well as a high quality and relevant data' to support central banks' actions[13]. It is important, however, to recognise that central banks also face sharp trade-offs when dealing with climate-related risks. On the one hand, central banks have to operate within their specific legal frameworks, and as publicly accountable institutions, they have to provide rigorous evidence in support of all actions they take. On the other hand, central bank balance sheets might already be exposed to climate-related risks and they may be forced to respond to them from behind the curve.

In the wake of the pandemic, extreme uncertainty has clouded the global outlook. In response, monetary policy authorities have sought to impart some certainty by committing to a stance of ultra-accommodation into the future. Inflation has rocked this boat; markets are buzzing with static about the hand of the authorities being forced into reversing their stance sooner than they have committed to in order to prevent the economy from overheating. Bond yields spiked as the end of reflation trade seemed to be in sight. At stake for markets is the orderly evolution of financial prices. At stake for central banks is the weak economy which would not be able to withstand liquidity and rate tightening in its current state of health, and the fragile recovery that is being painstakingly scripted could be at risk. So, they have put their inflation credibility on the line, challenging the market's view by renewing their commitment to stay accommodative or to undertake a very gradual, multi-year adjustment. The key, as in the rest of life, is to strike the right balance.

[12] NGFS (2021). "Adopting central bank operations to a hotter world. Reviewing some options".

[13] Quarles, Randal. Chair, Financial Stability Board. "Disclosures and Data: Building Strong Foundations for Addressing Climate-Related Financial Risks", *The Venice International Conference on Climate Change, Venice, Italy.* July 11, 2021.

Table 8: Recent Rate Hikes by Central Banks

Sr. No.	Name of the Central Bank	Total quantum and number of hikes in 2021	Rate Hike Month(s)	Excerpts from Policy Statement (latest)
1	Banco Central do Brasil	225 bps/ Three	March, May, June	This adjustment is necessary to mitigate the dissemination of the temporary shocks to inflation
2	Bank of Russia	125 bps/ Three	March, April, June	The contribution of persistent factors to inflation is increasing due to faster growth of demand compared to output expansion capacity. Indicators reflecting the most sustainable price movements also rose
3	Banco de México	25 bps / One	June	The shocks that have affected inflation are expected to be of a transitory nature
4	Czech National Bank	25 bps / One	June	Higher-than-expected growth in domestic fundamental market wages at the start of the year and a higher outlook for administered prices next year are acting in the inflationary direction
5	Magyar Nemzeti Bank (Hungary)	30 bps / One	June	In order to ensure price stability, to prevent the lasting effects of inflation risks and to anchor inflation expectations, it is warranted to launch a cycle of interest rate hikes
6	Central Bank of Iceland	25bps / One	May	Inflation has been higher and more persistent than previously forecast. Inflationary pressures appear to be widespread, as underlying inflation is broadly similar to headline inflation. Due to a number of factors, including the depreciation of the króna in 2020 and steep rises in wages and house prices.
7	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	200 bps / One	March	The policy rate will continue to be determined at a level above inflation to maintain a strong disinflationary effect until strong indicators point to a permanent fall in inflation and the medium-term 5 per cent target is reached.

Source: Websites of various central banks.

Subsequently, there has been a convergence of market inflation expectations in advanced economies with the central banks' view that the inflation hump is transitory. In emerging market economies, however, capital flows have reversed, and currencies have weakened as some central banks have undertaken policy interest rate increases even when they regard inflation pressures as transitory (Table 8).

Let us argue the counter factual: what if the central banks were to acquiesce to shrill cries from markets to respond pre-emptively to inflation pressures against the judgment that they are transitory? This has actually happened: the Fed's June 'pivot' dating the future rate increases in response to the rising mercury of inflation has taken the shine off reflationary trade, which was betting on higher inflation as growth normalises with the ramping up of vaccination. Safe haven demand for longer dated paper has taken yields down substantially from recent highs. Shorter term yields have reacted even more to monetary policy, flattening the yield curve and denting confidence in the reflation trade. Carry traders like a yield curve that is steep, capturing expectations of future policy rate increases, but it is sobering to remember that 'steepener' bets from shorters that profit when longer dated bond prices fall faster than those of shorter dated ones have been wrong footed, leading to sharp losses. It takes less bad news today to create the same volatility!

In India, a similar dialectic is at play, except that the cycle of divergent expectations is yet to peak. Inflation ruled above the tolerance band during June-November 2020 and has again moved above the upper tolerance threshold in May and June 2021. The sense is that inflation will persist at these elevated levels for some months before easing in the third quarter of 2021-22 when the *kharif* harvest arrives in markets.

The economy is struggling to regain the momentum of recovery that had started in the second half of 2020-21 but was interrupted by the second wave. The pick-up in inflation is driven largely by adverse supply shocks due to disruptions caused by the pandemic, including increases in margins and taxes. There are also specific demand-supply mismatches as in the case of protein-rich food items, edible oils and pulses, which are being addressed by specific supply-side measures. But more needs to be done. Elevated international commodity prices, especially of crude, are also imparting cost-push pressures. These factors should ease over the year as supply side measures take effect. Furthermore, a solid increase in aggregate demand is yet to take shape. Even with a 9.5 per cent GDP growth in 2021-22, there will be substantial slack in the economy and demand pressures may take some more time to become evident.

*Monetary Policy Transmission in India: Recent Developments**

This article assesses recent developments in monetary policy transmission with a special focus on transmission to banks' deposit and lending interest rates since the introduction of the external benchmark linked lending rate (EBLR) regime in October 2019. Data collected from banks suggest the share of outstanding loans linked to external benchmarks increased from as low as 2.4 per cent during September 2019 to 28.5 per cent during March 2021, contributing to significant improvement in transmission on the back of persisting surplus liquidity conditions.

Introduction

Monetary policy transmission is a process through which changes in the central bank's policy rate are transmitted to the real economy in pursuit of its ultimate objectives of price stability and growth (Acharya, 2017). Being the monopoly supplier of currency and reserves, when a central bank changes the rate at which these reserves are borrowed or lent by the commercial banks, that influence other market interest rates. A smooth transmission of monetary impulses to the long-term interest rate is essential to influence the aggregate demand (consumption and investment) and pursue the ultimate goals of monetary policy, though interest rate is not the only channel through which monetary policy works.

In a country like India where the banking system constitutes a predominant segment of the financial system and plays a leading role in financial intermediation, efficient transmission to banks' deposit and lending interest rates assumes significance. Taking cognizance of the key role of banks in the financial system in India, the Reserve Bank has endeavoured to address the impediments to improve transmission to banks' lending rates, with the most recent one being the introduction of the external benchmarking regime for floating rate loans in select sectors.[1]

This article assesses monetary transmission to various segments of the financial system in response to the cumulative decline of 250 basis points (bps) in the policy rate during the current easing cycle (February 2019 – June 2021). It outlines the monetary policy transmission to money market rates and bond market yields in Section II. Section III assesses the transmission to deposit and lending rates of scheduled commercial banks (excluding regional rural banks and small finance banks). Section IV delineates factors that contributed to the improvement in transmission to lending and deposit interest rates. Section V outlines the impediments to monetary transmission and the last section concludes with key takeaways.

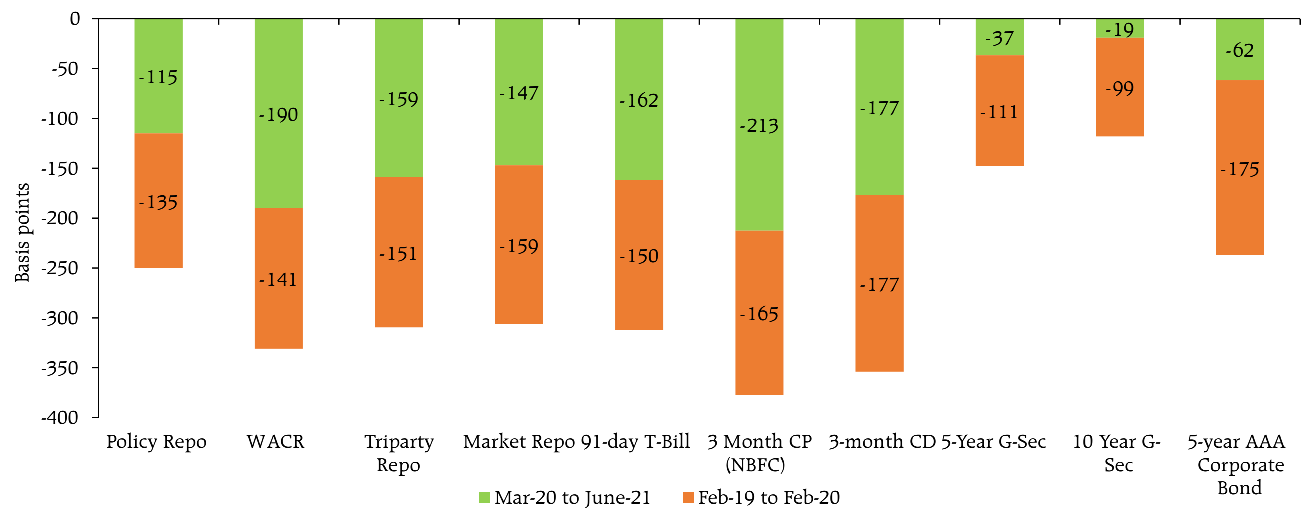
II. Transmission to the Money and Bond Market

The response of money and corporate bond markets to monetary policy changes has been highly elastic during the current easing cycle that began on February 7, 2019 and more so since March 2020, *i.e.* in the aftermath of COVID 19. The outbreak of COVID-19 triggered bouts of volatility in financial markets, but a slew of policy measures announced by the Reserve Bank ensured easy financing conditions and restored orderly functioning of markets. Across the overnight money market segment comprising call money, triparty repo and market repo, the

* This article has been prepared by Avnish Kumar and Priyanka Sachdeva under the guidance of Arghya Kusum Mitra of Monetary Policy Department, Reserve Bank of India. The authors are thankful to Rajiv Ranjan and Muneesh Kapur for their guidance and encouragement. Data support provided by Nilesh P. Dalal and Rushikesh S. Dingare is acknowledged. The views expressed in the article are those of the authors and do not represent the views of the Reserve Bank of India.

[1] Effective October 1, 2019, the Reserve Bank mandated that scheduled commercial banks (excluding regional rural banks) should link all new floating rate personal loans and floating rate loans to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) to an external benchmark, *viz.*, the policy repo rate or 3-month T-bill rate or 6-month T-bill rate or any other benchmark market interest rate published by Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd. (FBIL). Effective April 1, 2020, loans to medium enterprises have also been linked to an external benchmark.

Chart 1: Transmission to the Money and Bond Markets



Sources: RBI; and Bloomberg.

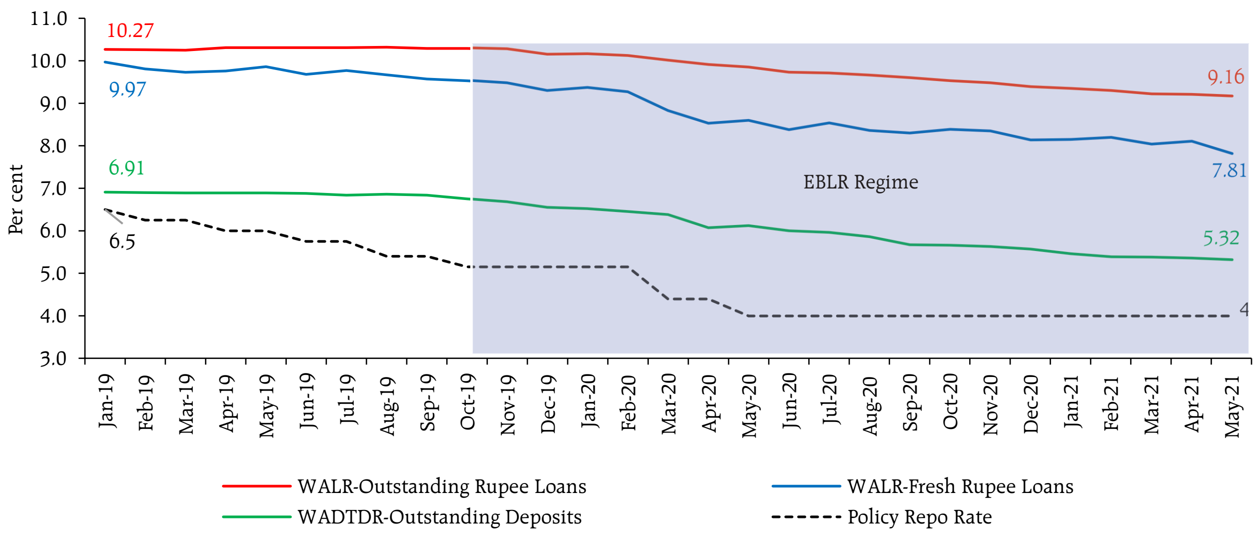
transmission was almost instantaneous. Interest rates in the secondary market on short-term money market instruments such as 3-month certificates of deposit (CDs), 3-month commercial papers (CPs) and 91-day Treasury bills (T-Bills) too softened significantly compared to the policy rate easing, with the speed of the response increasing further since March 2020 (Chart 1). Deployment of conventional and unconventional monetary policy tools to augment liquidity, in fact, pushed short-term rates towards the bottom of liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) corridor.

In the corporate bond market segment, yield on AAA rated 5-year bond has softened cumulatively by 237 bps (up to June 30), in response to the policy repo rate cut of 250 bps effected through the easing cycle since February 2019. The corporate bond market experienced severe stress during March-April 2020 as yields surged after the outbreak of COVID-19. Surplus liquidity conditions engendered by targeted long-term repo operations (TLTROs), open market operations (OMOs) and "operation twist" auctions by the Reserve Bank, however, helped to push yields to decadal lows. These monetary operations also helped to revive investors' interest as evident from the record primary market issuances during 2020-21 and the increased secondary market turnover. Unlike the corporate bond market, the transmission to the government securities market, particularly at the long end, has been less than complete reflecting the impact of higher supply of papers resulting from higher fiscal deficit. Since the G-sec yield curve serves as a key benchmark for term financing in the capital market, and also to ensure consistency of G-sec yield movements with the stated stance and forward guidance of monetary policy, the Reserve Bank augmented its liquidity measures and deployed secondary market G-sec acquisition programmes or G-SAPs during 2021-22 to anchor orderly evolution of the yield curve.

III. Transmission to Deposit and Lending Rates of Banks

The transmission of policy repo rate changes to deposit and lending rates of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) has improved since the introduction

Chart 2: Lending and Deposit Interest Rates of SCBs: Current Easing Cycle



Source: RBI.

of external benchmark-based pricing of loans (Chart 2). The transmission showed further improvement since March 2020 on account of sizeable policy rate cuts, and persisting surplus liquidity conditions resulting from various system level as well as targeted measures introduced by the Reserve Bank - cut in the cash reserve ratio (CRR) requirements, long-term repo operations (LTROs), TLTROs, refinancing window for All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs), sector/segment specific liquidity measures (Mutual Funds, Small Finance Banks, Micro Finance Institutions/Non-Bank Financial Companies), special open market operations and regular OMOs.

Transmission at aggregate bank level

In response to the cumulative reduction of policy repo rate by 250 basis points (bps), the 1-year median marginal cost of funds-based lending rate (MCLR) of SCBs declined by 155 bps during February 2019 to June 2021. Transmission to lending rates has improved considerably in the current easing phase (up to May 2021) and more so since October 2019 when there has been a complete pass-through of repo rate cuts to the weighted average lending rate (WALR) on fresh rupee loans. Further, the improvement in transmission to outstanding loans is also pronounced during the same period (Table 1). Since the rate cut cycle started

Table 1: Transmission from the Repo Rate to Banks' Deposit and Lending Rates

Period	Repo Rate (bps)	Term Deposit rates (bps)		Lending rates (bps)		
		Median TDR - Fresh Deposits	WADTDR- Outstanding Deposits	1 - Yr. Median MCLR	WALR - Outstanding Rupee Loans	WALR - Fresh Rupee Loans
Feb 2019 - Sep 2019	-110	-9	-7	-30	2	-40
Oct 2019 – Jun 2021* ***(EBLR Regime)***	-140	-178	-152	-125	-113	-176
Mar 2020 - Jun 2021*	-115	-149	-113	-100	-95	-145
Feb 2019 – Jun 2021*	-250	-211	-159	-155	-111	-216

*: Latest data on WALRs and WADTDR pertain to May 2021.
WALR: Weighted Average Lending Rate; WADTDR: Weighted Average Domestic Term Deposit Rate.
TDR: Term Deposit Rate; MCLR: Marginal Cost of Funds-based Lending Rate.
Sources: RBI; and Authors' calculations.

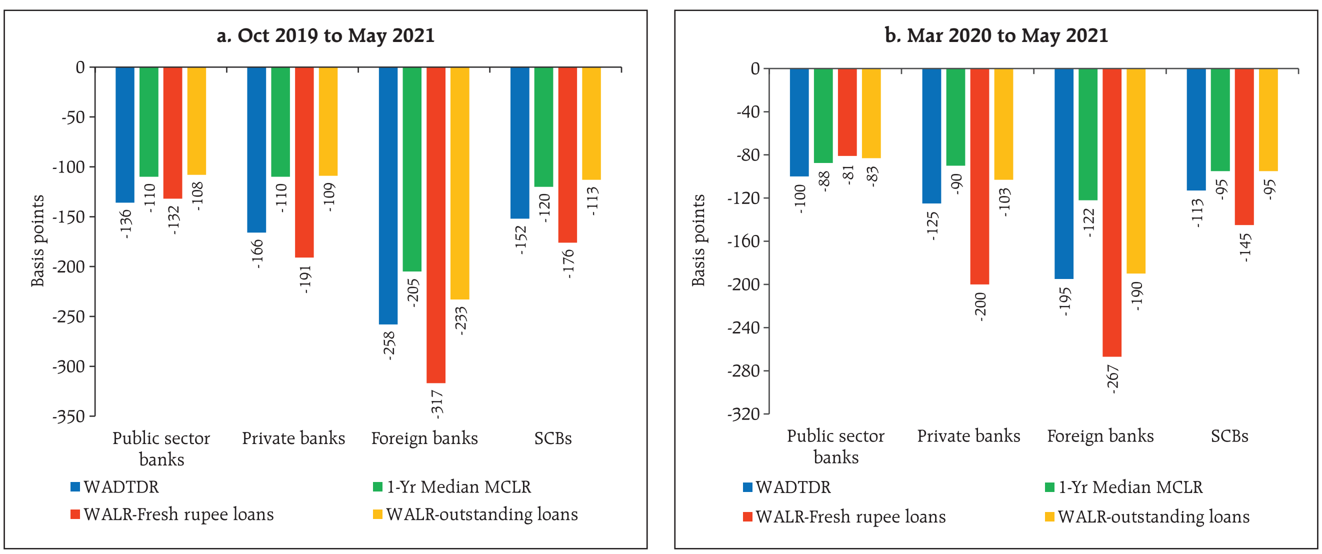
in February 2019, more and more loans linked to MCLR, primarily in the 1-year bucket are getting reset since February 2020 contributing to the improvement in transmission to WALR on outstanding loans. In addition, the increase in the share of external benchmark linked loans in the total outstanding loans has also played an important role (details are discussed in Section IV).

The adoption of external benchmark-based pricing of loans strengthened market impulses for quicker adjustments in deposit rates. The weighted average domestic term deposit rate (WADTDR) on outstanding rupee deposits has declined by 152 bps since October 2019 as compared to the decline of mere 7 bps during February-September 2019. Between October 2019 and June 2021, the moderation in median term deposit rate, which reflects the prevailing card rates on new deposits, has been of the order of 178 bps. Additionally, the reduction in deposit rates was also perceptible for saving deposits, which form nearly 33.6 per cent of the total deposits[2] of SCBs. The saving deposit rates of five major banks dropped to a range of 2.70-3.00 per cent in June 2021 from 3.25-3.50 per cent that prevailed prior to the introduction of the external benchmark system (end September 2019).

Transmission across bank groups

Across bank groups, the transmission to deposit and lending interest rates has been uneven, reflecting idiosyncratic factors. The pass-through to deposit and lending rates is substantial for foreign banks during the external benchmark lending rate (EBLR) regime (Chart 3). This is due to the increased sensitivity of their deposit portfolios which is primarily made up of low cost and lower duration wholesale deposits.[3] On the other hand, the public sector banks (PSBs) depend more on retail term deposits and face competition from alternative saving instruments like small savings, which constrains them from lowering

Chart 3: Transmission to Lending and Deposit Rates – Bank Group wise



Sources: RBI; and Authors' calculations.

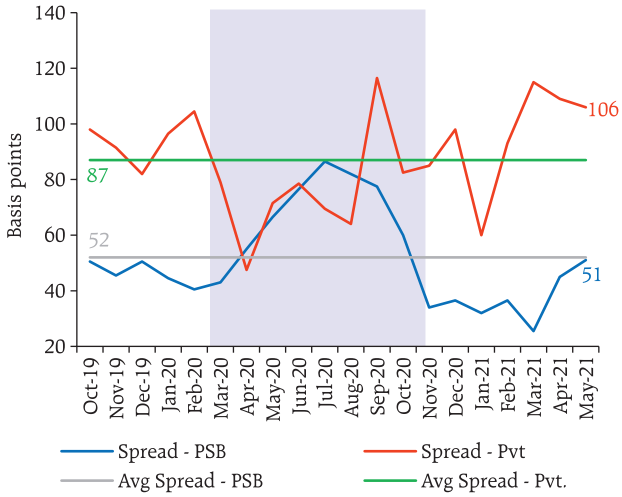
2 The share of CASA deposits in aggregate deposits for SCBs stood at 42.4 per cent – of which 33.6 per cent is savings deposit and 8.8 per cent is current account deposits - as at end June 2021.

3 More than 80 per cent of fresh deposits of 10 major foreign banks raised in May 2021 - constituting 80 per cent of outstanding deposits of foreign banks - are wholesale deposits of which approximately 95 per cent deposits are of lower duration (*i.e.*, up to 180 days). The median term deposit rate (maturity up to 1 year) of foreign banks declined from 5.20 per cent in October 2019 to 2.74 per cent in May 2021.

deposit rates in sync with the policy repo rate.[4] During the EBLR regime, private sector banks have exhibited increased pass-through to lending and deposit rates compared to public sector banks. This uneven transmission across bank groups is partly explained by the fact that the share of outstanding loans linked to external benchmark is more for private banks as compared to PSBs.

There has been an increase in spread (i.e., WALR on fresh rupee loans over 1-year MCLR) charged by PSBs during March to July 2020, declining thereafter, to an average level with the gradual return of normalcy in financial markets (Chart 4). Nonetheless, the WALR of PSBs (7.83 per cent) remained lower than that of private sector banks (8.27 per cent) during May 2021, due to lower MCLR and lower spread charged by PSBs.

Chart 4: Median Spread: WALR (Fresh rupee loans) over 1-Year MCLR

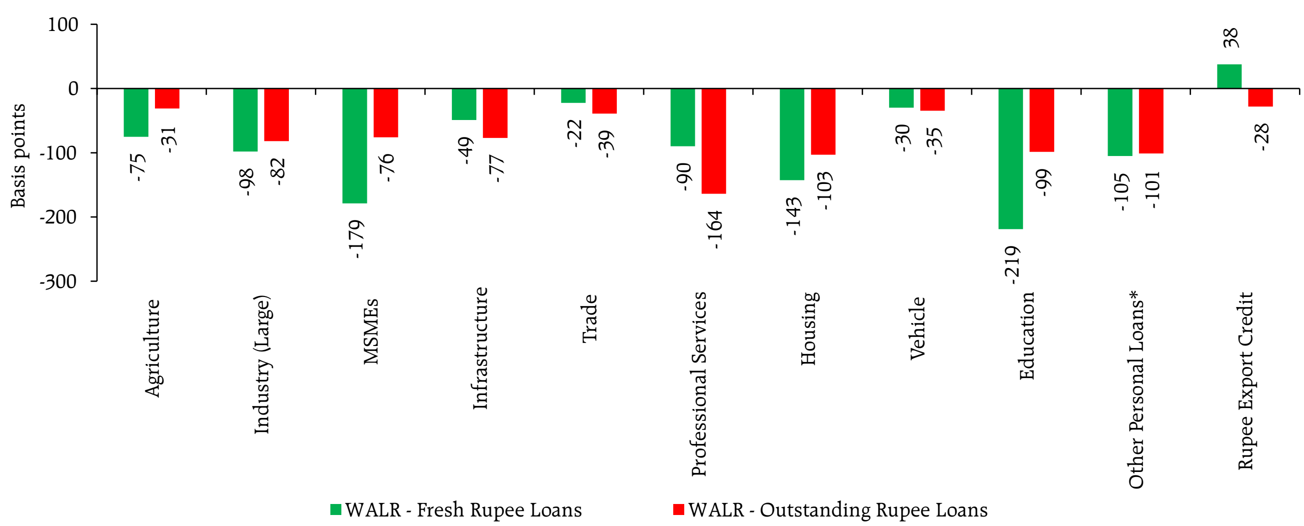


PSB: Public sector banks; Pvt: Private banks.
Sources: RBI; and Authors' calculations.

Transmission across sectors

There is asymmetry in pass-through to lending rates across sectors due to their varied credit demand and risk profiles. The WALRs on fresh rupee loans to all sectors except rupee export credit declined in the period from April 2020 to May 2021. The decline was sharpest in case of education loans followed by MSME loans, housing loans and other personal loans. In case of outstanding rupee loans, lending rates declined across all sectors during the same period (Chart 5).

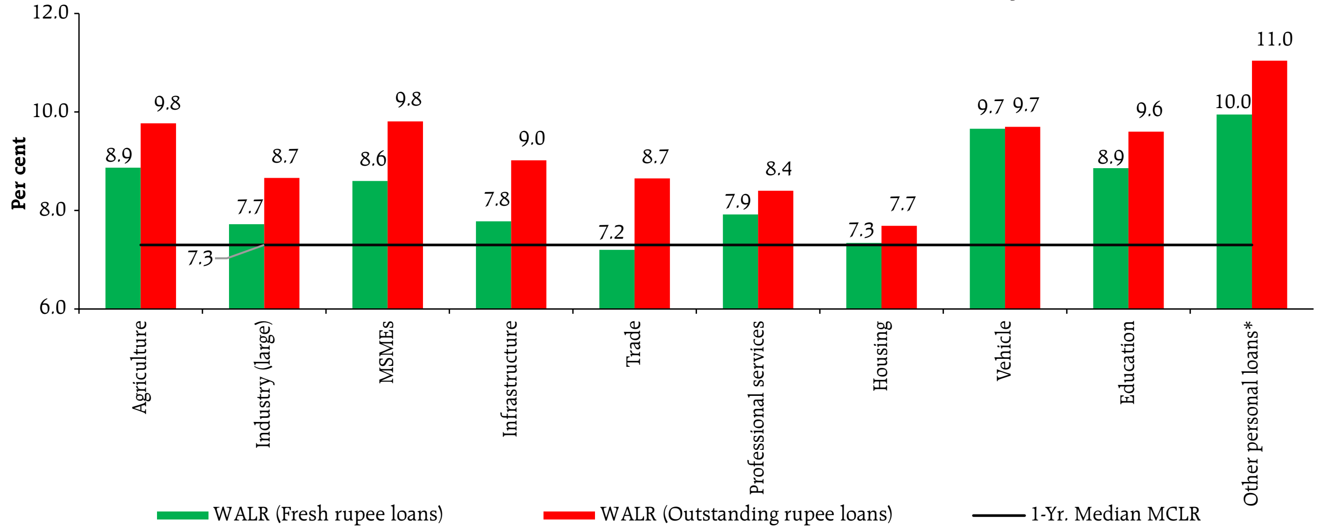
Chart 5: Transmission to WALR of Domestic Banks: Sector-wise (April 2020 - May 2021)



*: 'Other personal loans' include personal loans other than housing, vehicle and education and credit card loans.
Sources: RBI; and Authors' calculations.

[4] The interest rates on small saving schemes are administered and set by the Government of India. These administered interest rates are linked to market yields on G-secs with a lag and are fixed on a quarterly basis at a spread ranging from 0-100 bps over and above G-sec yields of comparable maturities. The interest rates on small saving instruments continue to be higher than requisite formula-based rates for Q2:2021-22.

Chart 6: Sector-wise WALR Relative to 1-Year Median MCLR (May 2021)



*: 'Other personal loans' include personal loans other than housing, vehicle and education and credit card loans.
Sources: RBI; and Authors' calculations.

Spreads of WALRs on outstanding rupee loans and fresh rupee loans over 1-year MCLR were uneven across sectors reflecting their varied credit risk profiles and business strategies followed by banks (Chart 6). The spread was among the lowest in respect of housing loans, reflecting lower defaults and the availability of collaterals. Personal loans (other than housing and vehicle loans) are mostly unsecured and involve higher credit risk; hence, the spread charged was the highest for other personal loans.

IV. What has Aided Transmission?

The transmission of policy repo rate changes to deposit and lending rates of banks has witnessed significant improvement during the ongoing easing cycle, particularly after the introduction of external benchmark regime. Further, a combination of surplus liquidity conditions amidst weak credit demand has enabled banks to lower their deposit rates and hence the lending rates.

Introduction of external benchmark system

In pursuance of the recommendations of an Internal Study Group (Chairman: Dr. Janak Raj), the Reserve Bank mandated all scheduled commercial banks (excluding regional rural banks) to link all new floating rate personal or retail loans and floating rate loans to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) to the policy repo rate or 3-month T-bill rate or 6-month T-bill rate or any other benchmark market interest rate published by the Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd. (FBIL), effective October 1, 2019. It was extended to medium enterprises, effective April 1, 2020. The inherent framework for pricing of loans under an external benchmark system is such that the transmission should work better *vis-à-vis* an internal benchmark system (Box I).

External benchmarks are transparent as they are available in the public domain and hence easily accessible to the borrowers. Most banks have chosen the Reserve Bank's repo rate as the benchmark rate. This brings uniformity across banks and facilitates product comparison. The information collected from banks suggests that most banks, *i.e.*, 38 of the 58 banks that have external benchmark linked loans (out of a total of 71 banks that responded to our survey) have adopted the Reserve Bank's policy repo rate as the external benchmark for floating rate loans to the

Box I: Internal vs External Benchmark System for pricing of loans

The salient distinguishing features of the external benchmark linked rate (EBLR) regime *vis-à-vis* the internal benchmark (base rate or MCLR) regime in India are detailed below.

- Any change in the benchmark rate is mandated to be passed on to the lending rates for new borrowers on a 1-1 basis (if spread remains unchanged) under EBLR regime.
- For outstanding floating rate loans linked to an external benchmark, banks are mandated to pass on the changes in the benchmark rate to the existing borrowers within 3 months while the majority of loans are linked to 1-year MCLR (internal benchmark) and are reset annually.
- The EBLR framework prohibits banks from adjusting their spreads for existing borrowers for three years in the absence of a significant credit event.
- Under internal benchmark (MCLR) system, transmission to lending rates is indirect (since lending rates are determined on a cost-plus basis) and is contingent upon changes in deposit interest rates (RBI, 2017). However, under the external benchmark system, transmission to lending rates is not contingent upon change in deposit interest rates. As and when the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) changes the policy repo rate, and with most banks using the policy repo rate as the external benchmark, lending interest rates will change - even for existing customers - on a 1-1 basis and that too, at the most within a quarter.
- The framework of EBLR regime, therefore, improves transmission to lending and deposit rates as benchmarks are exogenous to each bank and adjust automatically to the policy rate change (with the spread assumed to remain inflexible to the policy rate change).

retail and MSME sectors in May 2021. These include 28 banks in the public and private sectors. Five banks have adopted sector-specific benchmarks (Table 2).

Data collected from banks suggest an increasing share of outstanding loans linked to external benchmarks - more so for foreign banks followed by the private sector banks. The share of outstanding loans linked to external benchmark in total floating rate loans has increased from as low as 2.4 per cent during September 2019 to 28.5 per cent by the end of FY: 2020-21 (Table 3). Notably, the outstanding loans (linked to both fixed and floating interest rates) in personal and MSME segments accounted for 35 per cent of the outstanding loans as at end-March 2021. As discussed earlier, quarterly periodicity in re-setting interest rates for outstanding loans linked to external benchmark as against annual for MCLR linked loans has contributed to the improvement in pass-through to lending rates on outstanding loans.

In case of sectors where floating rate loans are mandated to be linked to an external benchmark, MSME and personal loans witnessed significant

Table 2: External Benchmarks of Scheduled Commercial Banks - May 2021

	Policy Repo Rate	CD	OIS	MIBOR	3 Month T Bill	Sector Specific Benchmark* (other than Repo)	Total
Public sector banks (11)	11						11
Private banks (21)#	17	1				2	20
Foreign Banks (39)#	10		1	3	10	3	27
SCBs (71) #	**38**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**10**	**5**	**58**

*: Sector specific benchmarks include MIBOR, OIS, 10-Yr Govt. Securities, CD Rates.
#: 1 private bank and 12 foreign banks reported NIL.
Note: Figures in parentheses refer to the number of banks that responded to the survey.
Source: Information collected from banks.

Table 3: Share of Outstanding Floating Rate Rupee Loans of SCBs (in per cent): Interest Rate Regimes

Bank Group	Base Rate			MCLR			External Benchmark		
	Sep-19	Mar-20	Mar-21	Sep-19	Mar-20	Mar-21	Sep-19	Mar-20	Mar-21
Public Sector Banks (11)	15.0	12.3	7.9	82.7	80.9	69.1	0.4	4.9	20.3
Private Sector Banks (22)	8.3	6.8	3.9	86.7	74.9	52.6	4.6	17.3	42.7
Foreign Banks (42)	6.8	5.2	2.7	67.3	56.7	30.7	25.7	37.9	66.6
SCBs (75)	12.7	10.5	6.5	83.6	78.5	62.9	2.4	9.4	28.5

Note: (i) Data is collected from 75 SCBs.
(ii) Figures in table do not add up to hundred because residual loans are linked to BPLR.
Source: Information collected from banks.

increase in share of outstanding loans linked to external benchmark. The share of MSME loans and housing loans linked to external benchmark in total outstanding floating rate rupee loans in respective sectors stands higher at 58.5 per cent and 49.1 per cent, respectively, as at end-March 2021. Other sectors too recorded increases in their respective shares of floating rate outstanding loans linked to external benchmarks over the same period (Table 4).

Monetary transmission to all new loans sanctioned in respect of select sectors where new floating rate loans have been linked to the external benchmark registered substantial improvement. The WALRs of domestic banks in respect of fresh rupee loans on housing, vehicle and other personal loans declined significantly during October 2019-May 2021. The decline was sharpest in the case of MSME loans (212 bps) followed by other personal loans (164 bps) (Chart 7). During the same period, the decline observed in WALR on fresh rupee loans for all sectors combined stood at 176 bps.

As lending rates undergo frequent adjustments in accordance with the benchmark rate under EBLR regime, banks are incentivised to adjust their term as well as saving deposit rates to cushion their net interest margins. The median saving deposit rate for domestic banks which remained sticky at 3.5 per cent since October 2017, declined to 3 per cent in June 2020. Since the reduction in interest rates on saving deposits is pervasive as compared to term deposits which is applicable only to fresh term deposits, the former has instantaneous bearing in reducing the overall cost of funds for banks, and resultantly, the MCLR and lending rates on fresh rupee loans provided

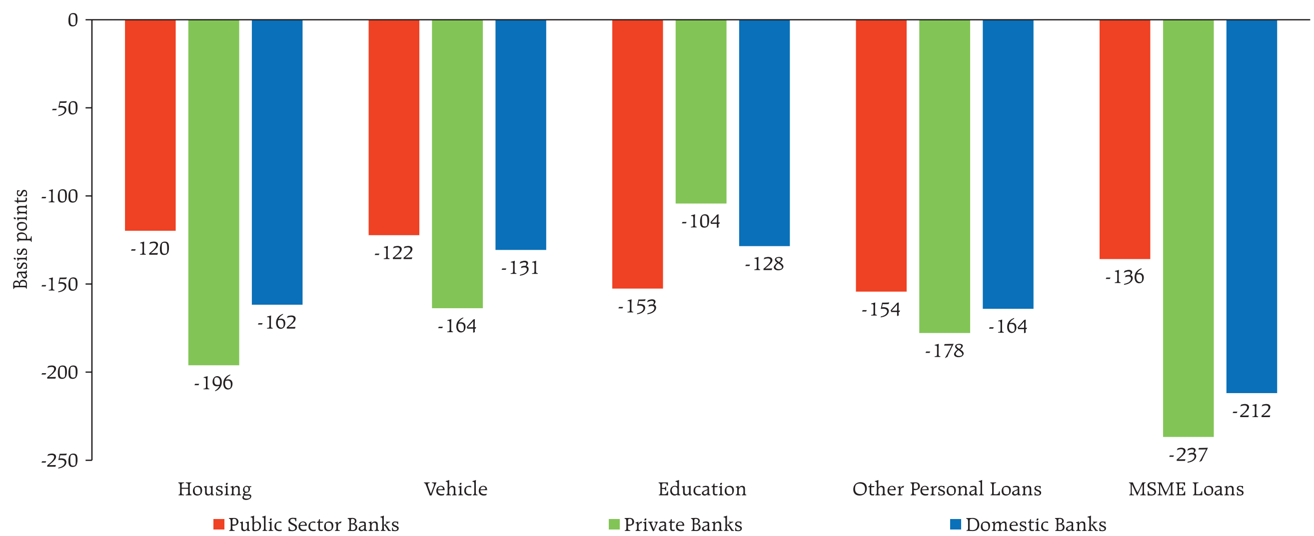
Table 4: Share of Outstanding Floating Rate Rupee Loans under Interest Rate Regimes: Sector wise

(Per cent)

Sectors	Sep-19			Mar-20			Mar-21		
	Base rate	MCLR	External benchmark	Base rate	MCLR	External benchmark	Base rate	MCLR	External benchmark
MSMEs	11.4	85.6	1.9	9.5	72.2	17.3	5.5	35.0	58.5
Personal Loans	15.4	81.9	1.6	12.5	73.7	13.1	6.2	57.0	35.3
Housing	17.6	79.2	2.2	14.6	68.3	16.2	7.3	41.9	49.1
Vehicle	13.9	85.0	1.0	10.1	76.2	13.5	4.3	57.3	38.2
Education	51.3	42.8	0.4	47.2	43.3	4.8	32.0	40.7	23.7
Other Personal Loans	6.6	92.8	0.2	4.7	88.4	6.7	2.1	78.0	19.3

Note: (i) The data is collected from 75 SCBs.
(ii) Figures in table do not add up to hundred because residual loans are linked to BPLR.
Sources: Information collected from banks.

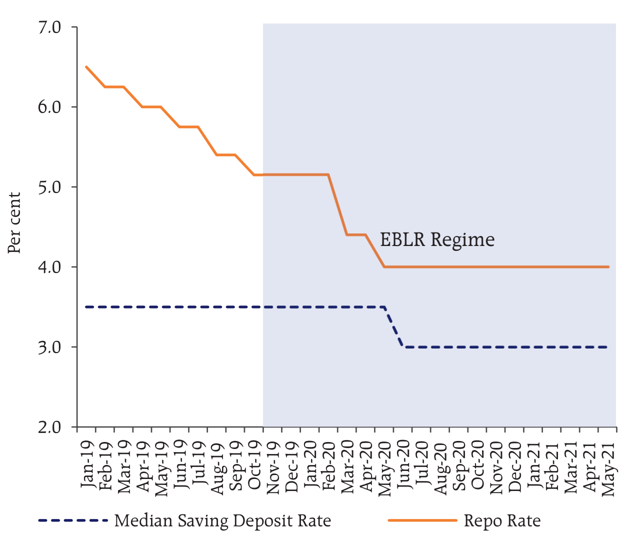
Chart 7: Variation in WALR on Personal Loans and Loans to MSMEs (October 2019-May 2021)



Source: RBI; and Authors' calculations.

banks do not make offsetting adjustments in spreads (Chart 8). Consequently, the impact of introduction of external benchmark-based pricing of loans on monetary transmission percolates to sectors that are not linked to external benchmark loan pricing.

Chart 8: Median Saving Deposit Rates and Repo Rate - Domestic Banks



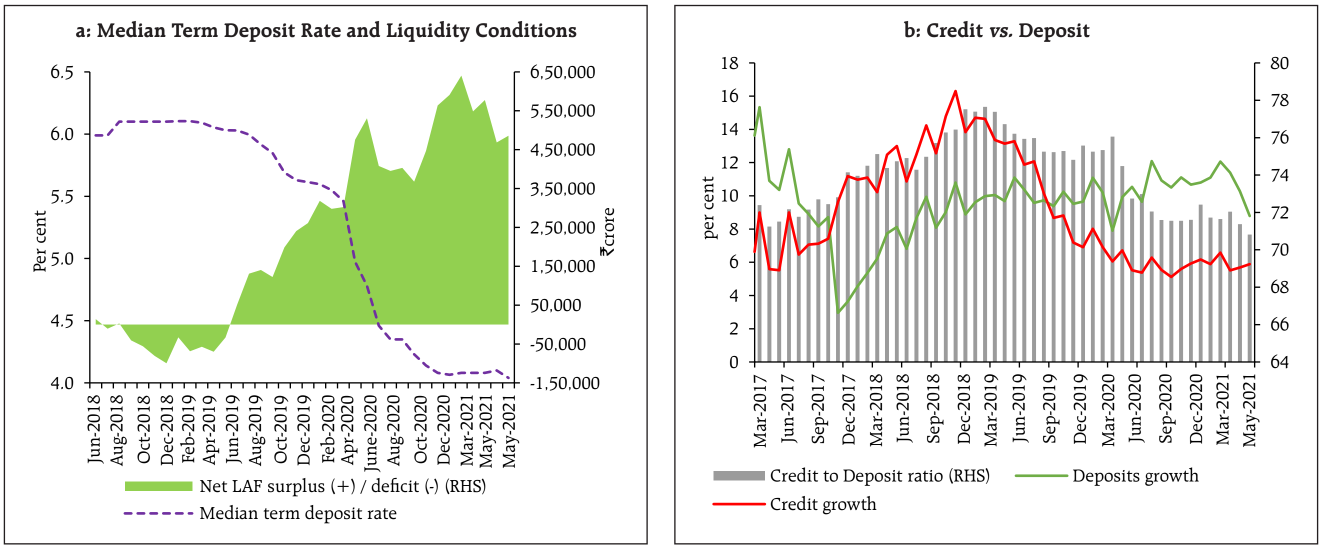
Sources: : RBI; and Cogencis.

Surplus liquidity conditions amidst muted credit demand

To support economic activity in the aftermath of COVID-19 and alleviate stress in financial markets, the Reserve Bank introduced liquidity augmenting measures such as TLTROs and reduction in CRR.[5] Further, the Reserve bank also put in place secondary market G-sec acquisition programme (G-SAP) during 2021 to enable a stable and orderly evolution of the yield curve amidst comfortable liquidity conditions. These operations along with the Reserve Bank's forex operations resulted in surplus liquidity conditions in the banking system with average daily liquidity absorption on a net basis increasing from ₹3.0 lakh crore in March 2020 to ₹4.9 lakh crore during June 2021. Liquidity has also been aided by robust deposit growth outpacing credit growth persistently (Chart 9a). Credit growth for banks decelerated sharply averaging 5.9 per cent during March 2020 - May 2021 reflecting weak demand and uncertainty in the wake of pandemic before improving thereafter. Further,

[5] The CRR was gradually restored in two phases in a non-disruptive manner to 3.5 per cent effective from March 27, 2021 and 4.0 per cent effective from May 22, 2021.

Chart 9: Deposit rates, Liquidity conditions and Credit growth



Sources: RBI; and Authors' calculations.

deposits maintained robust growth at 10.5 per cent during the same period. This wedge is also evident in the credit to deposit ratio which had declined to 70.8 per cent in May 2021 from 76.0 per cent during end March 2020 (Chart 9b). During this period, banks garnered deposits amounting to ₹18.4 lakh crore of which less than half *i.e.* ₹7.0 lakh crore (38 per cent) was lent. A combination of abundant liquidity and weak credit demand amidst strong deposit growth prompted banks to lower their deposit rates across all tenors – often below the reverse repo rate for maturities up to three months.[6] The lowering of deposit rates had resulted in the decline in cost of funds for SCBs, prompting banks to reduce their MCLRs, and in turn their WALRs. The decline in lending rate would have accelerated the credit growth in economy (Box II). However, subdued credit demand in low growth environment has prevented the credit offtake. Moreover, the muted demand for credit by corporates drags on credit offtake. The credit to large industry and services sector broadly represent loans to the corporate sector. The credit growth to large industry decelerated to (-)0.8 per cent in March 2021 from 0.6 per cent in March 2020; and that to the services sector decelerated to 1.4 per cent in March 2021 from 7.4 per cent in March 2020.[7] During this period, corporates – majorly high rated borrowers – have used bond market issuances to raise funds, which was mainly used for deleveraging.[8] In 2020-21, the corporates issued bonds to the tune of Rs. 7.72 lakh crore as compared to Rs. 6.75 lakh crore in 2019-20, taking advantage of the declining corporate bond yields and lower spreads across issuer categories and rating spectrum.[9] Going forward, sharp economic recovery, along with a pick-up in private investment and capex demand may lead to a buoyant credit growth in the present lower lending rate environment.

Decline in the cost of funds for SCBs

The cost of funds and the cost of deposits for SCBs have been declining since 2015-16 and are now more closely aligned to repo rate reflecting improving sensitivity of banks' balance sheet to policy rate

[6] The median term deposit rate (maturities up to three months) of SCBs stood at 3.25 per cent in May 2021.

[7] RBI (2021), 'Sectoral Deployment of Bank Credit – March 2021', Press Release dated April 30.

[8] RBI (2021), 'State of the Economy', Monthly Bulletin, April.

[9] SEBI (2020 & 2021), SEBI Bulletin, April.

Box II: Inter-relationship between Credit growth and Lending rates of banks

In order to explore the nature of relationship among lending interest rates of commercial banks and credit growth, a structural VAR using a set of five endogenous variables are considered – Index of Industrial Production (IIP) growth rate; consumer price index (CPI) inflation; credit growth rate; repo rate; and weighted average lending rate (WALR) on fresh rupee loans sanctioned by banks. The period of study is from January 2014 to February 2020. The SVAR model having five endogenous variables is represented by the following equation:

$$r_{it} = b_{0i} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{5} a_{it}^{1} r_{it-1} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{5} a_{it}^{2} r_{it-2} + \dots\dots\dots + \sum_{i,j=1}^{5} a_{it}^{k} r_{it-k} + e_{it} \quad \dots.(1)$$

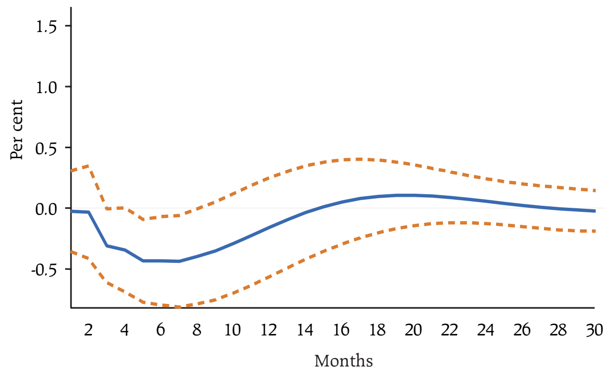
where, r' = (IIP growth; inflation, repo, WALR, credit growth,)', k is the order of lag length.

Based on the set of conditions, we chose VAR framework with variables in level form. We chose the lag length of 2 based on Akaike Information Criteria. The regression diagnostics were found to be satisfactory, *i.e.* (a) there was no residual auto correlation and (b) all Eigen values were inside the unit circle.

Results

The impulse response function indicates that increase in lending rates of SCBs leads to decrease in credit growth. The change in lending rate impacts credit growth with a lag of four months and reaches its peak in seven months. The impact of change in lending rate on credit growth persists for nine months.

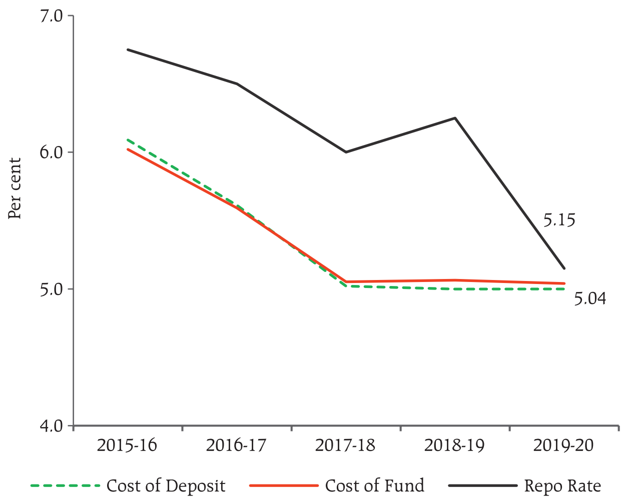
Chart 1: Response of Credit Growth to Positive Shock on Lending Rate



Note: Dotted lines are analytical standard error band.

changes (Chart 10). This reduction in the cost of funds for commercial banks augurs well for transmission to lending rates even in respect of sectors where loans continue to be linked to MCLR.

Chart 10: Cost of Deposit/Funds and Policy Repo Rate*



*: Latest data on policy repo rate is as on March 26, 2020.
Source: RBI.

V. Impediments to Transmission

The Reserve Bank has made several attempts to improve the effectiveness of monetary transmission by refining the process of interest rates setting by banks. The recent development in respect of transmission to deposit and lending rates has shown improvement. However, there are several factors which continue to impede monetary transmission to deposit and lending rates of banks.

Mismatch of banks' assets and liabilities: Term deposits have relatively long maturity profile and are contracted at fixed rates (Mitra and Chattopadhyay, 2020). When policy rate changes, the interest rate on term deposits are re-priced at the margin – *i.e.*, only in respect of deposits that mature and get renewed. However, loans – though skewed towards the longer

Table 5: Shares of Fixed and Floating Rate Loans – Bank Group-wise

(in per cent)

Bank Group	Fixed rate rupee loans			Floating rate rupee loans			Others		
	Sep-19	Mar-20	Mar-21	Sep-19	Mar-20	Mar-21	Sep-19	Mar-20	Mar-21
Public Sector Banks (11)	13.4	13.3	13.1	84.4	85.0	85.0	2.2	1.7	2.0
Private Sector Banks (22)	37.6	38.9	36.8	61.3	60.1	61.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Foreign Banks (42)	49.2	50.0	48.2	44.9	45.2	50.4	5.9	4.8	1.4
SCBs (75)	24.1	24.2	23.4	74.0	74.2	74.9	1.9	1.6	1.7

Note: (i)Figures in parentheses refer to the number of banks. (ii) Others include staff loans, DRI advances, internal PLR.
Source: Information collected from banks; and Authors' calculations.

term – are contracted mostly at floating interest rates (Table 5), resulting in the duration mismatch of banks' assets and liabilities.

Internal benchmark for pricing of loans: Legacy of internal benchmark linked loans (BPLR, base rate and MCLR) - which together comprised 71.5 per cent of outstanding floating rate rupee loans as at end-March 2021 - impeded transmission. 8.6 per cent of floating rate rupee loans were still linked to the BPLR and base rate even though the Reserve Bank had moved to MCLR based regime over five years ago. The share of loans linked to MCLR stood at 62.9 per cent as of March 2021. The opacity in interest rate setting processes under internal benchmark regime hinders transmission to lending rates, although as noted earlier the EBLR regime is indirectly also leading to moderate improvement in transmission to MCLR based loan portfolio.

Competitive pressure from small saving schemes: Higher interest rates offered by competing saving instruments such as small saving schemes and debt mutual fund schemes have impeded transmission especially during the easing cycle. The interest rates on small saving schemes, administered by the central government, in principle are set with a lag on a quarterly basis since April 2016 and are linked to the secondary market yields on G-secs of comparable maturities. The interest rates on the various small savings instruments, after being lowered sharply during Q1:2020-21 in alignment with the formula-based rates, were left unchanged during the remaining quarters of 2020-21 and Q1, Q2 of 2021-22. The interest rates on various instruments were 46-179 bps higher than the formula based rates for Q2:2021-22, with implications for monetary transmission.

Asset quality of SCBs: Deterioration in the health of the banking sector and the expected loan losses in credit portfolios induced large variability in spreads in pricing of assets, severely impacting monetary transmission (John *et. al* 2016).

Heterogenous pricing methodology of NBFCs: Another factor contributing to weak transmission in the credit market is that NBFCs do not follow a uniform methodology in the pricing of loans. While some NBFCs use their own prime lending rates as interest rate benchmark, others use base rates or MCLRs of banks as external benchmarks; a few do not even have an interest rate benchmark for their loan pricing.

VI. Conclusion

Monetary transmission in the current easing cycle so far has been full across the money market segments and corporate bond market mainly on account of liquidity augmenting measures, including unconventional measures, taken by the Reserve Bank. The transmission in the G-Sec market, however, was hindered by elevated fiscal deficit resulting in high market borrowings in the wake of COVID-19. In the credit segment of financial markets, transmission to lending and deposit rates showed significant improvement since the introduction of external benchmark system in October 2019. The transmission improved further since March 2020 owing to persistent liquidity surplus amidst weak credit demand.

Over the years, the Reserve Bank's efforts in improving transmission to deposit and lending rates of banks have started to bear some fruits particularly with the introduction of the external benchmark system. The share of outstanding loans linked to external benchmark has increased from as low as 2.4 per cent during September 2019 to 28.5 per cent during March 2021. The external benchmark system has incentivised banks to adjust their term as well as saving deposit rates as lending rates undergo frequent adjustments in line with the benchmark rates, to protect their net interest margins thus broadening the scope of transmission across sectors that are not even linked to external benchmark. Nonetheless, several impediments to transmission to lending rates persist, which call for resolution on a fast clip.

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Drivers of Indian Pharmaceutical Exports*

This article examines the determinants of India's pharmaceutical exports in the context of the post-COVID scenario. Empirical results using panel data estimation of 42 pharmaceutical firms over the period 2007 to 2019 suggests that import intensity and research and development (R&D) expenditure are the two key determinants of export intensity. A strategy to diversify sources of imported inputs and incentivising R&D expenditure may be necessary to boost India's exports competitiveness further.

I. Introduction

India ranks third worldwide for pharmaceutical production by volume and fourteenth by value (IBEF, 2021). The Indian pharmaceutical sector contributes about 2 per cent to India's GDP and around 8 per cent to the country's total merchandise exports. The sector has exhibited resilience to many economic shocks, and this can be substantiated by India's more than 18 per cent growth in exports of pharmaceuticals during 2020-21, a pandemic hit year, when global output and trade contracted. Even during the global 2008 recession, the Asian pharmaceutical market was the least affected, with the Indian counterpart having negligible impact (Bhatt and Panigrahi 2014). The Ministry of Commerce had reported that Drugs and Pharmaceuticals is one of the only two commodity groups which registered a positive growth in April 2020 *vis-à-vis* April 2019. The trade surplus of India in June 2020 was also primarily driven by the robust performance of pharmaceutical exports.

The global pandemic being both a medical and an economic shock, entails wide-ranging implications compared with any other economic shock, particularly in the context of the recent rise in both the price and share of imports by this sector from China and a changing political landscape. During the 1918 Spanish flu episode, some of the peculiarities of the industry had come to the forefront. Many untested remedies helped generate short-term profit for some firms, and the scope for using a pandemic to their own financial advantage by patent medicine firms was soon noted. The gains irrespective of patent rights, however, often proved to be transient, as in the case of Aspirin during the Spanish flu, which was ceased from usage after incidents of aspirin poisoning surfaced (History.com Editors, 2020).

The current pandemic presents a major opportunity for the Indian drug industry to display its credentials in manufacturing and testing of vaccines and strengthen its reputation. Instances of this include the Serum Institute of India (SII), the world's largest producer of vaccine by volume. The SII successfully launched the indigenously developed intra-nasal vaccine, Nasovac for the prevention of H1N1 infections and also collaborated as a manufacturing partner for the Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. Although such opportunities of collaboration apparently seem to benefit the sector, it's substitutability with R&D efforts might potentially challenge the sustainability of the sector. Another pertinent issue relates to the nature of the global value chain, particularly the global dependence on China for pharmaceutical intermediary inputs. The Indian Drug regulatory authority had recently highlighted how 57 active pharmaceutical ingredients (API's) of antibiotics, vitamins and steroids could go out of stock if there's a prolonged shutdown in China[1].

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[1] According to Trade Promotion Council of India (TCPI), India imported around 85 per cent of its Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) requirements from China in 2019.

Against this background, the aim of article is to examine the idiosyncrasies of the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry's changing dynamics over the last two decades and the role of exogenous parameters that continue to affect the performance of the sector. More specifically, the export market is analysed to explore opportunities for enhancing India's pharmaceutical exports. The rest of the paper is organised into five sections. The second section presents a brief survey of the literature, and the third section presents some stylised facts. The fourth section discusses data sources and the methodology used for the empirical analysis, and the fifth section offers an analysis of the empirical findings. The concluding section provides some policy perspectives.

II. Survey of Literature

After the replacement of the process patent regime, the generic producers of the industry faced many challenges as it increased patent terms in compliance with the "The Agreement of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights" (TRIPS) agreement. India does not allow patents on minor modification of existing products, thus preventing their evergreening. Furthermore, the country requires compulsory licensing if the patent does not work in India or the resulting product has exorbitant prices (Dhar and Joseph, 2019).

Along with the favourable policies in accordance with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime, it is also argued that in order to widen the export market, the industry should adopt strategies to collaborate with multinationals not only in R&D manufacturing but also in marketing new patented products and improving the standards of production. The argument is borne out on the lines of specialisation of the Indian industry and is strengthened by the fact that a substantial percentage of the turnover of Indian companies is spent on improving the marketing networks (Lalitha, 2002).

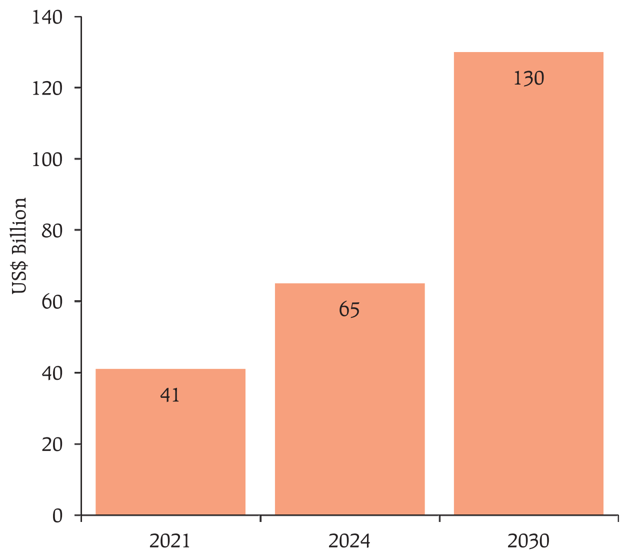
In terms of firm-specific advantages, the R&D efforts are considered as one of the prime factors, and in this context, R&D efforts involved in any modification in the process technology is more relevant than the introduction of new products. On the other front, generics which are relatively less intensive in R&D can complement the sales value along with patented drugs by Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) in the pharma export basket, and government incentives are argued for in this context. Achieving this complementarity requires provision of correct incentives and a reiteration of R&D expenditure (Aggarwal, 2004). Furthermore, although strategic government policies were the main factors responsible for transformation of the Indian industry from an importer of drugs to an innovation driven cost-effective producer and distributor of quality drugs, the limitations of low productivity and low R&D intensity continue (Pradhan, 2006).

After the pandemic, while falling disposable incomes due to an economic shock might adversely affect the industry, it can have a favourable impact on generics sales since lower incomes may induce patients to purchase more generic drugs (Mishuk, et al., 2018). However, it is necessary to understand the channels through which the external effects can be transmitted into the core of the very industry to reduce the severity of impact from any such shocks.

III. Stylised Facts

Indian pharmaceutical sector contributed around 2 per cent to India's GDP (Department of Pharmaceuticals, 2019). Apart from this, the allied fields of pharmaceuticals such as healthcare, medical technology and biotechnology, generate massive employment across the country. The pharmaceutical export market turnover was US$24.4 billion in 2020-21, witnessing an 18.1 per cent (y-o-y) growth. India's domestic pharmaceutical market is estimated at US $41 billion in 2021 and likely to grow to US$65 billion by 2024 and further expected to reach US$130 billion

Chart 1: Indian Pharmaceutical Market



Source: India Brand Equity Foundation.

by 2030[2] (Chart 1). Both the export and domestic markets thus stand equally important for this sector.

III.A. India as the Pharmacy of the World

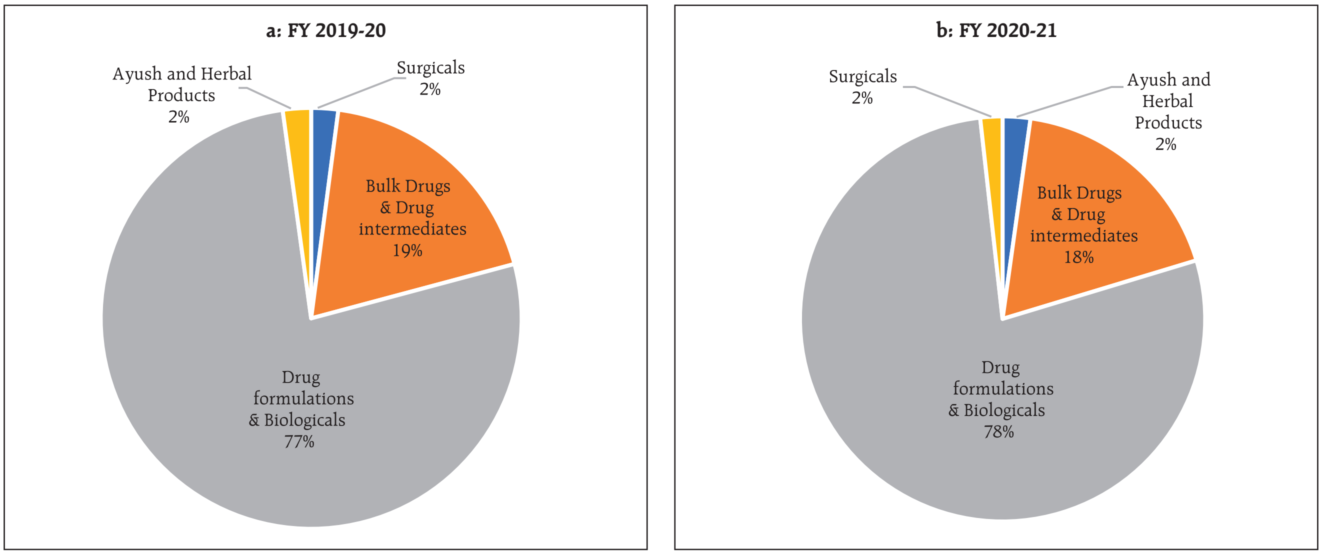
Pharmaceuticals exports from India stood at US$ 20.7 billion in FY20 and reached US$ 24.4 billion in FY21. The Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of the exports was around 9 per cent from 2008-09 to 2020-21 (Chart 2a and 2b). In spite of the high growth, India's current global market share by value at about 1.5 per cent is insignificant relative to the US, which has approximately 40 per cent of the global market share. However, in terms of volume, India stands at the third position, accounting for nearly 10 per cent of global production. This is an indication of the low prices of Indian pharmaceutical products. India's composition of pharma exports reveals that approximately 70 per cent is in the form of drug formulations and biological and about 20 per cent constitutes bulk drugs and drug intermediaries (Chart 3a and 3b). This not only facilitates production processes across the world, but also contributes to the supply of final products in the form of generics. In 2001 when prohibitive prices of patented HIV drugs had led the disease to assume endemic proportions, Cipla had brought down the cost of the drug to US$ 400, which was one twenty-fifth of what was being charged earlier. Several other Indian generic drug companies followed this, leading to an 18-fold increase in the number of people who could be treated for AIDS between 2003 and 2009. Generic versions of many such drugs have enabled a larger

Chart 2: Trends in Indian Exports

Source: Pharmexcil, Comtrade and Authors' own calculation.

2 IBEF, 2021

Chart 3: Composition of Indian Pharmaceutical Exports



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Authors' own calculation.

market share for the country and ensured that regions such as Africa with a high incidence of diseases and low incomes had access to low-cost medications.

III.B. High Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) Dependency

The focus on finished formulations in the last two decades had resulted in negligence of in-house manufacture of APIs. This led to an increased reliance on China in particular, with estimates of API imports reaching as high as 85 per cent[3]. According to the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Report, the major medications for which APIs originate from China include painkillers like paracetamol; anti-infectives like Amoxicillin, first-line antidiabetics like Metformin and anti-ulceratives like Ranitidine. The report points that these are no local manufacturers for various medications like Penicillin-G and its derivatives 6-Aminopenicillanic Acid, making our country dependent on import of key starting materials (KSMs) used in essential antibiotics. More than 75 per cent of India's KSMs import originate from China (Joshi, 2018). The upsurge in imports from China point towards China's large capacities (which are built up by the government and managed by private industry) and India's liberal approach in approving registrations for Chinese products[4] (Patel, 2018).

III.C. Characterisation of the sector's R&D Expenditure

Post TRIPS, India as a whole has seen an increase in the R&D expenditure, but it is still considerably below that of other developed economies. Calculation of return to research capital[5] for the top five Indian firms by profits in 2018 and that of top 5 firms of the global industry has yielded a higher value for the Indian firms, which might indicate that previous year's return on research is more in the case of India (Table 1). Since the initiation of drug discovery by

[3] *https://www.praxisga.com/insights/pharma-and-life-sciences/india-s-road-to-freedom-from-chinese-api-dependence*

[4] It takes 2-5 years for China to approve Indian products whereas for India it takes about 2-5 months to approve Chinese products (Patel, 2018) .

[5] Return on research capital is calculated by dividing current gross profits by the prior year's R&D expenditures.

Table 1: Return on Research Capital (RORC)

RORC of top 5 global firms by profit				RORC of top 5 Indian firms by profit			
Company Name	**Gross profits ($ billion)**	**R&D expenses ($ billion)**	**RORC**	**Company Name**	**Gross profits (Rs. Million)**	**R&D expenses (Rs. Million)**	**RORC**
Pfizer	42.399	7.683	5.518	Cipla Ltd.	129743.8	8642.2	15.012
Novartis	31.589	9.000	3.509	Aurobindo	124571.1	5895.1	21.131
Merk	28.785	10.208	2.819	Dr.Reddy's	108990.0	14707.0	7.410
Glaxosmithkline	25.787	5.609	4.597	Cadila	71098.0	6381.0	11.142
Roche	23.940	11.755	2.036	Alkem	57816.7	3142.5	18.398

Source: CMIE database, author's calculations.

major companies in the 1990s, out of 200 preclinical trials and clinical-stage development of compounds, only one has reached the market so far (Differding, 2017). India witnesses a high number of enrollments in Chemistry and Biology, but there is a persistent disparity between the number of fine chemists and biologists.

III.D. The US FDA approved manufacturing firms.

The US food and Drug Administration (USFDA) had started inspections of clinical development sites in India in 2005. As of 2020, India had more than 100 US FDA approved manufacturing sites, which surpasses any other country outside the US (PwC 2020). Consequently, several poor manufacturing practices of the industry came to the forefront, which initially affected many firms adversely but over time led to adoption of better measures which helped the sector to penetrate many markets and achieve global credibility. In this regard, indications of the global importance of the Indian sector also came to the forefront when due to supply chain disruptions causing drug shortages during the pandemic, India got clearance of four drug majors and several Indian companies were also included in FDA's first time generic drug approval list for 2020 (The Pharma Letter, 2020).

III.E. The importance of joint ventures in the Indian pharmaceutical industry

With the pharmaceutical business models witnessing a paradigm shift from a fully integrated company structure towards establishing networks, Indian companies are likely to play an increasingly important partnering role (PwC, 2020). While foreign firms are incentivised by India's cost advantage in the industry, domestic firms find it an opportunity to compensate for the industry's low levels of innovation. With TRIPS agreement in place and absence of investment to develop innovative products, such partnerships have led the MNCs in India to turn towards contract manufacturing and research services (CRAMS), marketing alliances, collaborative research and clinical trials and formation of licensing agreements with foreign firms to bring novel medications to the country at reasonable prices (Chokkakula and Kolapalli, 2018). Significant rises in the number of joint ventures, alliances and mergers and acquisition in the industry has helped the Indian companies to gain a foothold in the western regulated markets, diversify their portfolios and gain R&D capabilities and in all to increase the export competitiveness of the country (Mishra and Jaiswal, 2012).

IV. Data Source and Methodology

To examine the impact of various factors that can potentially influence the exports of the pharmaceutical industry; a balanced panel dataset of 42 Indian pharmaceutical firms is used for a period of 13 years from 2007 to 2019. The selection of the firms was conditioned by the availability of data but the firms under consideration account for a majority (nearly 68 percent) of sales revenue in 2019. The data of the firms is sourced from Prowess IQ of CMIE database. The panel estimation methodology follows the underlying equation:

$$EXP_{it} = \mathrm{f}\,(CAP_{it}, IMP_{it}, PROF_{it}, RD_{it})$$

Where X_{it} represents a variable X for the i^{th} firm in the t^{th} period in the equation.

The dependant variable (EXP) is the value of exports of firms divided by their respective total sales. This variable has often been interpreted as export competitiveness or export intensity of the firms. The variation in the dependant variable is explained by capital intensity (CAP), import intensity (IMP), profitability (PROF) and the research and development intensity (R&D). Here intensity of a variable is calculated by taking the ratio of the variable with respect to the sales of the firm in the corresponding time period. In the present paper, instead of using annual values, a three year moving average of the variables is considered to make the dataset more consistent over the period of time. This can account for the process of adjustment along with a reduction of the potential simultaneity bias in the envisaged relationship (Mishra and Jaiswal, 2012).

The above equation is estimated by using panel data techniques. Four models, namely the pooled regression model, fixed effect model, first differencing model and random-effects model are estimated. The pooled effect model assumes that the intercept and slope coefficients are the same for all 42 firms, thus implicitly assuming that there is no distinction among the firms. To prevent such camouflaging, further models are explored. In the random-effects model, the intercept of an individual is assumed to be a random drawing from a much larger population with a constant mean value and the individual intercept is expressed as a deviation from the mean (Gujarati, Porter and Gunasekhar, 2015). The first differencing method can also be used as a different procedure to estimate the coefficients. The possibility that idiosyncratic errors may be serially uncorrelated is too strong in our dataset, and thus alternatively, it can be assumed that the first difference of the idiosyncratic errors are serially uncorrelated. This challenges the efficiency of the fixed-effect model since it is asymptotically efficient under homoscedasticity and no serial autocorrelation. Under such circumstances, there arises a possibility that the first differencing estimator might be more efficient (Wooldridge, 2002). To compare between the first difference and fixed-effect models, we can note R^2 values of the two models (Nwakuya and Blue, 2019).

To determine the suitability of the models, three main tests are carried out. To choose between the pooled and the fixed effect model, a restricted F-test is carried out. On the other hand, a Lagrange multiplier test is carried out to choose between the pooled and the random-effects model (Breusch and Pagan, 1980). Finally, if both the fixed effects and random effects model are selected over the pooled model, the Hausman test is applied to choose the appropriate model (Hausman, 1978).

In the dataset, since the cross-sectional observations are more as compared to the time series components, the individual coefficients are calculated using robust standard errors to control for heteroscedasticity.

V. Results and Analysis

The four models have been estimated, and the results have been presented in Table 2.

In the pooled model, except for profitability, all the coefficients have turned out to be significant. This implies that if all firms are assumed to be homogenous in nature, a higher ratio of imports and research and development to sales would imply a uniformly higher export intensity for each of the firms. Simultaneously a higher capital to sales ratio would lower the export intensity. Among the four

Table 2: Estimation of the models

	Dependent Variable (EXP)			
Variables	**Pooled model**	**Fixed effect model**	**Random effects model**	**First Difference model**
CAP	-0.123*** (0.020)	-0.085*** (0.014)	-0.087*** (0.014)	-0.135*** (0.020)
IMP	0.412*** (0.044)	0.511*** (0.033)	0.503*** (0.033)	0.684*** (0.035)
PROF	0.019 (0.030)	0.113*** (0.033)	0.101*** (0.031)	0.104*** (0.036)
R&D	0.877*** (0.157)	0.135 (0.127)	0.190 (0.125)	0.345** (0.160)
R^2	0.23	0.37	0.35	0.49

Note: Figures in parentheses are standard errors; ***: significant at 1 per cent; **: significant at 5 per cent.

variables, the high coefficient of R&D implies that under this homogenous firm setup, the industry can increase its export intensity if the R&D expenditures as a whole is increased by some major pharmaceutical companies with positive externality effects across the sector, or simply by voluntary collaboration among firms. After the tests were conducted, both the fixed effect and random effect models turned out to be more suitable than the pooled model, implying that the assumption of homogeneity among firms did not hold. Between the fixed effect and the random effect model, the test results asserted the fixed effect model to be more suitable. While comparing the fixed-effect model and first difference model, it is noted that the adjusted R^2 value increased substantially from 0.32 to 0.48 as we moved from the fixed effect to the first differencing model and therefore one could choose the first differencing model on this basis.

In both models, *i.e.* the fixed effect and the first differencing, the coefficient of CAP turned out to be negative, thus suggesting that the higher capital intensive a firm is, the lower may be its export intensity. This effect was also observed when the Indian manufacturing sector as a whole was studied (Mishra and Jaiswal, 2012). In case of the pharmaceutical industry, it had been noted that working capital management skills seem intrinsically superior compared to skills in utilising physical assets (Majumdar, 1994) and an association of higher exports with lower working capital intensity might reflect the same. Profitability, PROF has a significant positive effect on exports, supporting our earlier observation that higher profitability is associated with firms having more exports.

The import intensity (IMP) turned out to be positive and significant, with its coefficient higher than R&D in both models. Larger imports of raw materials seem to improve export performance. This can be explained by the price and quality competitiveness of pharmaceutical exports (Bhaduri and Ray, 2004). The affinity to import higher-quality imports for export purposes may be driven by the need to comply with the stringencies of various regulatory agencies like USFDA to penetrate sensitive markets. In terms of price competitiveness, it can be noted that cheaper imports of intermediaries from China help the industry to maintain lower prices in the export market. The high dependency of the sector for imports has been noted in,Section 3.B., which is empirically confirmed by the regression result.

The coefficient of R&D is positive and significant at 5 per cent in the first differencing model, whereas it is insignificant in the fixed-effect model. Its magnitude is noted to be far lower than the coefficient of IMP. This seems counter-intuitive for an industry which has been recognised to be highly research and development intensive. Following the results, it seems that most of the variations in export intensity is explained by imports. This implies that the industry has become more dependent on imports rather than research and development. In Section 3.E, we had seen that after the TRIPS agreement, when the process patent regime was replaced, the sector has been evidently relying on joint ventures with foreign firms and universities for their research and development capabilities. This might undermine the importance of research and development in the Indian industry and can explain the composition of India's large export of generics. This proposition is fuelled by the fact that in the wake of the pandemic, the world collaboration with Indian firms primarily stand on the basis of manufacturing and not on R&D as in the case of the SII which is the manufacturing partner for the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine for COVID-19 and Indian Immunologicals which has collaborated with Griffith University. The analysis strengthens the argument that the Indian pharmaceutical industry is driven more by a value addition model rather than an innovation-driven setup.

VI. Conclusion

The pandemic has perhaps been the greatest stress test for the pharmaceutical industry in the current century. As the third-largest producer of pharmaceutical products in the world, India has received global attention with expectations to meet global demand for vaccines at a low cost. The high import dependency and surprisingly low R&D intensity of exports in the Indian pharmaceutical sector call for timely diversification of source countries for importing raw materials so as to mitigate potential supply-side bottlenecks. Apart from securing own supply chain, the country can also use the pandemic to elevate the sector's position in the global supply chain by standing as a reliable exporter of pharmaceuticals. Furthermore, the sector globally being highly research-intensive, a long-term approach towards shifting the focus to R&D, without depending much on joint ventures and higher incentives for R&D in Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme should be explored.

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CURRENT STATISTICS

Contents

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

No. 1: Select Economic Indicators

Item	2020-21	2019-20 Q3	2019-20 Q4	2020-21 Q3	2020-21 Q4
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Real Sector (% Change)					
1.1 GVA at Basic Prices	-6.2	3.4	3.7	1.0	3.7
1.1.1 Agriculture	3.6	3.4	6.8	4.5	3.1
1.1.2 Industry	-6.4	-3.0	-3.2	1.6	5.5
1.1.3 Services	-8.4	5.8	5.6	-0.2	3.2
1.1a Final Consumption Expenditure	-7.3	6.8	3.3	-2.6	6.4
1.1b Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-10.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	10.9

	2020-21	2020 Apr.	2020 May	2021 Apr.	2021 May
	1	2	3	4	5
1.2 Index of Industrial Production	-8.4	-57.3	-33.4	#	-
2 Money and Banking (% Change)					
2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks					
2.1.1 Deposits	11.4	9.9	10.5	11.2	9.5
2.1.2 Credit	5.6	6.8	5.5	6.2	5.1
2.1.2.1 Non-food Credit	5.5	6.7	5.5	6.0	5.1
2.1.3 Investment in Govt. Securities	19.3	14.9	16.7	14.1	11.7
2.2 Money Stock Measures					
2.2.1 Reserve Money (M0)	18.8	9.1	11.8	18.7	18.3
2.2.2 Broad Money (M3)	12.2	10.8	11.7	11.1	10.3
3 Ratios (%)					
3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.00
3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
3.3 Cash-Deposit Ratio	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.8
3.4 Credit-Deposit Ratio	72.4	74.9	73.3	71.5	70.4
3.5 Incremental Credit-Deposit Ratio	37.4	-62.6	-38.7	-24.4	-139.1
3.6 Investment-Deposit Ratio	29.5	28.9	29.3	29.7	29.9
3.7 Incremental Investment-Deposit Ratio	46.8	147.5	91.4	44.6	65.2
4 Interest Rates (%)					
4.1 Policy Repo Rate	4.00	4.40	4.00	4.00	4.00
4.2 Reverse Repo Rate	3.35	3.75	3.35	3.35	3.35
4.3 Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate	4.25	4.65	4.25	4.25	4.25
4.4 Bank Rate	4.25	4.65	4.25	4.25	4.25
4.5 Base Rate	7.40/8.80	8.15/9.40	8.15/9.40	7.40/8.80	7.40/8.80
4.6 MCLR (Overnight)	6.55/7.05	7.10/7.75	6.95/7.50	6.55/7.05	6.55/7.05
4.7 Term Deposit Rate >1 Year	4.90/5.50	5.70/6.00	5.10/5.90	4.90/5.50	4.90/5.50
4.8 Savings Deposit Rate	2.70/3.00	2.75/3.50	2.75/3.50	2.70/3.00	2.70/3.00
4.9 Call Money Rate (Weighted Average)	3.25	4.09	3.62	3.21	3.18
4.10 91-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	3.32	3.64	3.19	3.32	3.40
4.11 182-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	3.47	3.66	3.40	3.45	3.60
4.12 364-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	3.83	3.70	3.41	3.72	3.73
4.13 10-Year G-Sec Par Yield (FBIL)	6.34	6.55	5.79	6.26	6.28
5 Reference Rate and Forward Premia					
5.1 INR-US$ Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	72.40	76.42	75.64	74.02	72.48
5.2 INR-Euro Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	85.31	82.21	83.91	89.69	88.23
5.3 Forward Premia of US$ 1-month (%)	6.80	3.93	3.49	6.00	5.46
3-month (%)	5.64	3.85	3.60	5.38	5.63
6-month (%)	5.47	3.93	3.73	5.17	5.49
6 Inflation (%)					
6.1 All India Consumer Price Index	6.18	7.2	6.3	4.2	6.3
6.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	5.03	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3
6.3 Wholesale Price Index	1.29	-1.6	-3.4	10.5	12.9
6.3.1 Primary Articles	1.71	-1.1	-2.1	10.2	9.6
6.3.2 Fuel and Power	-7.99	-12.6	-23.1	20.9	37.6
6.3.3 Manufactured Products	2.75	0.2	-0.3	9.0	10.8
7 Foreign Trade (% Change)					
7.1 Imports	-17.09	-59.7	-52.4	167.6	73.6
7.2 Exports	-7.20	-61.0	-36.2	201.4	69.4

Note : 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. FBIL has started dissemination of reference rates w.e.f. July 10, 2018.

: The index for month of April 2021 is not strictly comparable with April 2020

Reserve Bank of India

No. 2: RBI - Liabilities and Assets *

(₹ Crore)

Item	As on the Last Friday/ Friday						
	2020-21	2020	2021				
		Jun.	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Issue Department							
1.1 Liabilities							
1.1.1 Notes in Circulation	2831727	2634067	2936065	2949472	2963957	2961524	2952976
1.1.2 Notes held in Banking Department	11	15	15	12	10	13	18
1.1/1.2 Total Liabilities (Total Notes Issued) or Assets	**2831738**	**2634082**	**2936080**	**2949484**	**2963967**	**2961536**	**2952995**
1.2 Assets							
1.2.1 Gold	106555	112397	115898	115259	116694	111198	112026
1.2.2 Foreign Securities	2724437	2520899	2819499	2833549	2846603	2849678	2840318
1.2.3 Rupee Coin	746	786	683	676	670	661	651
1.2.4 Government of India Rupee Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Banking Department							
2.1 Liabilities							
2.1.1 Deposits	1504697	1195948	1618155	1676355	1675584	1749314	1797775
2.1.1.1 Central Government	100	100	101	101	100	100	100
2.1.1.2 Market Stabilisation Scheme							
2.1.1.3 State Governments	42	43	42	42	42	42	42
2.1.1.4 Scheduled Commercial Banks	542693	430194	645726	665049	615891	669032	622356
2.1.1.5 Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	6529	5597	7191	7241	7144	7117	6671
2.1.1.6 Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	3204	2500	3717	3712	3567	3588	3527
2.1.1.7 Other Banks	31820	25610	36088	35788	37047	35705	36285
2.1.1.8 Others	895440	718167	924064	953232	988594	998038	1071108
2.1.1.9 Financial Institution Outside India	24868	13737	1225	11191	23199	35691	57685
2.1.2 Other Liabilities	1343670	1506675	1300816	1327074	1350944	1348246	1365760
2.1/2.2 Total Liabilities or Assets	**2848367**	**2702623**	**2918971**	**3003429**	**3026528**	**3097560**	**3163534**
2.2 Assets							
2.2.1 Notes and Coins	11	15	15	12	11	13	18
2.2.2 Balances held Abroad	1204135	1044240	1218300	1289285	1297456	1329011	1389880
2.2.3 Loans and Advances							
2.2.3.1 Central Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.2 State Governments	1674	3416	6473	11235	10380	11799	6526
2.2.3.3 Scheduled Commercial Banks	90275	290512	90093	90017	90044	90886	90829
2.2.3.4 Scheduled State Co-op.Banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.5 Industrial Dev. Bank of India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.6 NABARD	26422	22051	1679	1684	1684	1684	11684
2.2.3.7 EXIM Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.8 Others	6678	7239	–	–	–	3916	4115
2.2.3.9 Financial Institution Outside India	24858	6948	1225	11191	19542	26216	26321
2.2.4 Bills Purchased and Discounted							
2.2.4.1 Internal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.4.2 Government Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.5 Investments	1331671	1171426	1438893	1438352	1443197	1476943	1473318
2.2.6 Other Assets	162643	156776	162293	161653	164216	157092	160843
2.2.6.1 Gold	146572	141212	160164	159281	161636	154378	157317

* Data are provisional

No. 3: Liquidity Operations by RBI

(₹ Crore)

Date	Liquidity Adjustment Facility				MSF	Standing Liquidity Facilities	Market Stabilisation Scheme	OMO (Outright)		Long Term Repo Operations &	Targeted Long Term Repo Operations #	Special Long-Term Repo Operations for Small Finance Banks	Special Reverse Repo £	Net Injection (+)/ Absorption (-) (1+3+5+6+9+10+ 11+12-2-4-7-8-13)
	Repo	Reverse Repo	Variable Rate Repo	Variable Rate Reverse Repo				Sale	Purchase					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
May 1, 2021	-	36174	-	-	639	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-35535
May 2, 2021	-	1061	-	-	55	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1006
May 3, 2021	-	440115	-	-	10	-3500	-	-	515	-	-	-	-	-443090
May 4, 2021	-	457681	-	-	143	-6000	-	-	3015	-	-	-	-	-460523
May 5, 2021	-	440936	-	-	33	-5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-445903
May 6, 2021	-	369084	-	-	0	-2628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-371712
May 7, 2021	-	362190	-	200020	0	–	-	10000	10000	-	-	-	-	-562210
May 8, 2021	-	13516	-	-	33	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13483
May 9, 2021	-	3769	-	-	25	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3744
May 10, 2021	-	380234	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-380234
May 11, 2021	-	390733	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-390733
May 12, 2021	-	339428	-	-	58	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-339370
May 13, 2021	-	70320	-	-	9544	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-60776
May 14, 2021	-	316849	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-316849
May 15, 2021	-	52140	-	-	255	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-51885
May 16, 2021	-	1920	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1894
May 17, 2021	-	370828	-	-	41	15	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-370372
May 18, 2021	-	377502	-	-	108	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-377394
May 19, 2021	-	364693	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-364693
May 20, 2021	-	318707	-	-	175	-3927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-322459
May 21, 2021	-	250181	-	200016	494	–	-	–	35000	-	-	-	5	-414708
May 22, 2021	-	9956	-	-	3037	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6919
May 23, 2021	-	1213	-	-	22	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1191
May 24, 2021	-	268354	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-268354
May 25, 2021	-	228648	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-228648
May 26, 2021	-	32800	-	-	1199	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-31601
May 27, 2021	-	279695	-	-	22	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-279673
May 28, 2021	-	295821	-	-	101	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-295720
May 29, 2021	-	50789	-	-	5	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-50784
May 30, 2021	-	891	-	-	80	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-811
May 31, 2021	-	359149	-	-	0	–	-	-	795	-	-	-	-	-358354

Notes: #Includes Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTRO), Targeted Long Term Repo Operations 2.0 (TLTRO 2.0) and On Tap Targeted Long Term Repo Operations. Negative (-) sign indicates repayments done by Banks.
& Negative (-) sign indicates repayments done by Banks.
£ As per the Press Release: 2021-2022/177 dated May 07, 2021, as an additional incentive Banks are eligible to park their surplus liquidity up to the size of the COVID loan book under a special 14-day reverse repo window to be conducted on each reporting Friday at a rate which is 25 bps lower than the repo rate.

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

i) Operations in onshore / offshore OTC segment

Item	2020-21	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US $ Million) (1.1–1.2)	68315	4363	4212	5842
1.1 Purchase (+)	162479	4663	8182	7142
1.2 Sale (–)	94164	300	3970	1300
2 ₹ equivalent at contract rate (₹ Crores)	510516	32724	31779	43956
3 Cumulative (over end-March) (US $ Million)	68315	3221	4212	10054
(₹ Crores)	510516	24135	31779	75735
4 Outstanding Net Forward Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	72751	-1958	64944	59852

ii) Operations in currency futures segment

Item	2020-21	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US $ Million) (1.1–1.2)	0	0	0	0
1.1 Purchase (+)	12118	0	690	0
1.2 Sale (–)	12118	0	690	0
2 Outstanding Net Currency Futures Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	690	0	0	550

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

Item	As on May 31, 2021		
	Long (+)	Short (-)	Net (1-2)
	1	2	3
1. Upto 1 month	7209	0	7209
2. More than 1 month and upto 3 months	15712	0	15712
3. More than 3 months and upto 1 year	46951	10020	36931
4. More than 1 year	0	0	0
Total (1+2+3+4)	**69872**	**10020**	**59852**

No. 5: RBI's Standing Facilities

(₹ Crore)

Item		As on the Last Reporting Friday						
	2020-21	2020	2021					
		Jun. 19	Jan. 29	Feb. 26	Mar. 26	Apr. 23	May 21	Jun. 18
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 MSF	182	310	0	58	182	149	494	59
2 Export Credit Refinance for Scheduled Banks								
2.1 Limit	–	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
2.2 Outstanding	–	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
3 Liquidity Facility for PDs								
3.1 Limit	4900	4900	4900	4900	4900	4900	4900	4900
3.2 Outstanding	–	326	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Others								
4.1 Limit	75000	50000	75000	75000	75000	75000	60000	76000
4.2 Outstanding	32387	26894	32205	32842	32387	27122	1662	5578
5 Total Outstanding (1+2.2+3.2+4.2)	32569	27530	32205	32900	32569	27271	2156	5637

Note :1.Special refinance facility to Others, i.e. to the EXIM Bank, is reopened since May 22, 2020
2.Refinance facility to Others, i.e. to the NABARD/SIDBI/NHB U/S 17(4H) of RBI ACT,1934, since, April 17, 2020.

Money and Banking

No. 6: Money Stock Measures

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2020-21	2020	2021		
		May 22	Apr. 23	May 7	May 21
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Currency with the Public (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 – 1.4)	2751828	2512787	2802799	2838179	2861330
1.1 Notes in Circulation	2826851	2584761	2880247	2913024	2937217
1.2 Circulation of Rupee Coin	26170	25616	26170	26230	26230
1.3 Circulation of Small Coins	743	743	743	743	743
1.4 Cash on Hand with Banks	101935	98334	104361	101818	102860
2 Deposit Money of the Public	2042487	1606278	1907363	1903301	1878804
2.1 Demand Deposits with Banks	1995136	1564750	1861855	1854405	1830353
2.2 ‘Other’ Deposits with Reserve Bank	47351	41528	45509	48896	48451
3 M_1 (1 + 2)	**4794315**	**4119065**	**4710162**	**4741479**	**4740133**
4 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	150963	150963	150963	150963	150963
5 M_2 (3 + 4)	**4945278**	**4270028**	**4861125**	**4892442**	**4891096**
6 Time Deposits with Banks	14050278	13111844	14206463	14296075	14269975
7 M_3 (3 + 6)	**18844594**	**17230908**	**18916625**	**19037555**	**19010109**
8 Total Post Office Deposits	433441	433441	433441	433441	433441
9 M_4 (7 + 8)	**19278035**	**17664349**	**19350066**	**19470996**	**19443550**

No. 7: Sources of Money Stock (M_3)

(₹ Crore)

Sources	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2020-21	2020	2021		
		May 22	Apr. 23	May 7	May 21
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Net Bank Credit to Government	**5850374**	**5551592**	**5912125**	**6011654**	**5863335**
1.1 RBI's net credit to Government (1.1.1–1.1.2)	1099686	1266000	1144052	1153401	1025199
1.1.1 Claims on Government	1337300	1266144	1381547	1409294	1441680
1.1.1.1 Central Government	1333917	1259392	1379184	1401674	1439024
1.1.1.2 State Governments	3383	6752	2363	7619	2656
1.1.2 Government deposits with RBI	237615	144	237496	255892	416481
1.1.2.1 Central Government	237572	101	237453	255850	416439
1.1.2.2 State Governments	42	43	42	43	42
1.2 Other Banks' Credit to Government	4750689	4285592	4768073	4858253	4838137
2 Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	**11668469**	**10874441**	**11580437**	**11586837**	**11542558**
2.1 RBI's credit to commercial sector	8709	5680	8672	5977	1435
2.2 Other banks' credit to commercial sector	11659760	10868761	11571765	11580860	11541123
2.2.1 Bank credit by commercial banks	10949512	10222753	10860396	10869987	10831221
2.2.2 Bank credit by co-operative banks	694758	635415	695664	695239	694473
2.2.3 Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	15490	10592	15706	15633	15429
3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (3.1 + 3.2)	**4578846**	**3910796**	**4740835**	**4692733**	**4678189**
3.1 RBI's net foreign exchange assets (3.1.1–3.1.2)	4199400	3700162	4361389	4313286	4298743
3.1.1 Gross foreign assets	4199637	3700397	4361626	4313523	4298979
3.1.2 Foreign liabilities	237	235	237	237	237
3.2 Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	379446	210634	379446	379446	379446
4 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	**26913**	**26359**	**26913**	**26973**	**26973**
5 Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities	**3280008**	**3132280**	**3343684**	**3280642**	**3100946**
5.1 Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	1356660	1459643	1514082	1440542	1332483
5.2 Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	1923349	1672637	1829602	1840101	1768463
M_3 (1+2+3+4–5)	**18844594**	**17230908**	**18916625**	**19037555**	**19010109**

No. 8: Monetary Survey

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2020-21	2020	2021		
		May 22	Apr. 23	May 7	May 21
	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary Aggregates					
NM_1 (1.1 + 1.2.1+1.3)	4794315	4119065	4710162	4741479	4740133
NM_2 (NM_1+ 1.2.2.1)	11048293	9938873	11033816	11106483	11094221
NM_3 (NM_2 + 1.2.2.2 + 1.4 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	18936067	17342762	18999196	19124820	19105025
1 Components					
1.1 Currency with the Public	2751828	2512787	2802799	2838179	2861330
1.2 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	15892863	14497659	15914418	15998857	15950548
1.2.1 Demand Deposits	1995136	1564750	1861855	1854405	1830353
1.2.2 Time Deposits of Residents	13897727	12932909	14052563	14144452	14120195
1.2.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	6253977	5819809	6323653	6365003	6354088
1.2.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	78702	156220	86436	88135	91409
1.2.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	7643750	7113100	7728910	7779449	7766107
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	47351	41528	45509	48896	48451
1.4 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	244025	290789	236470	238889	244696
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	18509289	17435836	18483878	18574445	18372515
2.1.1 Net Bank Credit to the Government	5850374	5551592	5912125	6011654	5863335
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	1099686	1266000	1144052	1153401	1025199
2.1.1.2 Credit to the Government by the Banking System	4750689	4285592	4768073	4858253	4838137
2.1.2 Bank Credit to the Commercial Sector	12658915	11884244	12571753	12562791	12509180
2.1.2.1 RBI Credit to the Commercial Sector	34134	24680	30097	7641	3113
2.1.2.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector by the Banking System	12624780	11859564	12541656	12555150	12506066
2.1.2.2.1 Other Investments (Non-SLR Securities)	951313	979542	956266	959093	949168
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	26913	26359	26913	26973	26973
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	4438202	3721230	4690547	4613940	4620976
2.3.1 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	4199400	3700162	4361389	4313286	4298743
2.3.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of the Banking System	238802	21068	329158	300653	322233
2.4 Capital Account	2775245	2788706	2937753	2905156	2911846
2.5 Other items (net)	1263091	1051957	1264388	1185382	1003593

No. 9: Liquidity Aggregates

(₹ Crore)

Aggregates	2020-21	2020	2021		
		May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5
1 NM_3	**18936067**	**17342762**	**18936067**	**18999196**	**19105025**
2 Postal Deposits	433441	433441	433441	433441	433441
3 L_1 (1 + 2)	**19369508**	**17776203**	**19369508**	**19432637**	**19538466**
4 Liabilities of Financial Institutions	33179	53017	33179	28937	28932
4.1 Term Money Borrowings	2645	10801	2645	3563	3563
4.2 Certificates of Deposit	25550	38899	25550	20275	20275
4.3 Term Deposits	4984	3317	4984	5099	5094
5 L_2 (3 + 4)	**19402687**	**17829221**	**19402687**	**19461573**	**19567397**
6 Public Deposits with Non-Banking Financial Companies	31905	..	31905	..	..
7 L_3 (5 + 6)	**19434592**	..	**19434592**	..	..

Note : 1. Figures in the columns might not add up to the total due to rounding off of numbers.

No. 10: Reserve Bank of India Survey

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2020-21	2020	2021		
		May 22	Apr. 23	May 7	May 21
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Currency in Circulation	2853763	2611120	2907160	2939997	2964190
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	698867	468214	595372	599249	649717
1.2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks	651748	433987	552893	557032	603344
1.3 'Other' Deposits with the RBI	47351	41528	45509	48896	48451
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	3599981	3120862	3548040	3588142	3662358
2 Sources					
2.1 RBI's Domestic Credit	730328	853984	673821	688424	669125
2.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	1099686	1266000	1144052	1153401	1025199
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)	1096345	1259291	1141731	1145825	1022585
2.1.1.1.1 Loans and Advances to the Central Government	–	86080	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.2 Investments in Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.3 Investments in dated Government Securities	1333174	1172496	1378479	1400982	1438339
2.1.1.1.3.1 Central Government Securities	1333174	1172496	1378479	1400982	1438339
2.1.1.1.4 Rupee Coins	743	816	705	692	685
2.1.1.1.5 Deposits of the Central Government	237572	101	237453	255850	416439
2.1.1.2 Net RBI credit to State Governments	3340	6709	2321	7577	2614
2.1.2 RBI's Claims on Banks	-403492	-436696	-500328	-472618	-359187
2.1.2.1 Loans and Advances to Scheduled Commercial Banks	-378066	-417696	-478902	-470954	-357508
2.1.3 RBI's Credit to Commercial Sector	34134	24680	30097	7641	3113
2.1.3.1 Loans and Advances to Primary Dealers	1	1372	1	1	1
2.1.3.2 Loans and Advances to NABARD	25426	19000	21426	1664	1679
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	26913	26359	26913	26973	26973
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	4199400	3700162	4361389	4313286	4298743
2.3.1 Gold	247723	248955	269822	268166	275640
2.3.2 Foreign Currency Assets	3951694	3451224	4091584	4045138	4023120
2.4 Capital Account	1173033	1219103	1307634	1228750	1233571
2.5 Other Items (net)	183626	240540	206448	211791	98912

No. 11: Reserve Bank - Components and Sources

(₹ Crore)

Item	2020-21	Outstanding as on March 31/ last Fridays of the month/ Fridays					
		2020	2021				
		May 29	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28
	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)	3599981	3131649	3585500	3588142	3626334	3662358	3705431
1 Components							
1.1 Currency in Circulation	2853763	2616540	2914857	2939997	2957854	2964190	2963060
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with RBI	698867	468973	621624	599249	619849	649717	692723
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	47351	46136	49019	48896	48631	48451	49649
2 Sources							
2.1 Net Reserve Bank Credit to Government	1099686	1179922	1187599	1153401	1149575	1025199	1069925
2.2 Reserve Bank Credit to Banks	-378066	-329604	-512012	-470954	-425613	-357508	-404069
2.3 Reserve Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	8709	7316	8686	5977	5977	1435	1963
2.4 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of RBI	4199400	3708976	4335869	4313286	4304582	4298743	4313624
2.5 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	26913	26387	26973	26973	26973	26973	26995
2.6 Net Non- Monetary Liabilities of RBI	1356660	1461348	1461615	1440542	1435160	1332483	1303006

No. 12: Commercial Bank Survey

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on last reporting Fridays of the month/ reporting Fridays of the month				
	2020-21	2020	2021		
		May 22	Apr. 23	May 7	May 21
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	14960977	13650980	14980407	15065243	15017382
1.1.1 Demand Deposits	1861209	1444907	1727332	1719769	1695059
1.1.2 Time Deposits of Residents	13099768	12206073	13253075	13345474	13322323
1.1.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	5894896	5492733	5963884	6005463	5995045
1.1.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	78702	156220	86436	88135	91409
1.1.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	7204873	6713340	7289191	7340011	7327278
1.2 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	244025	290789	236470	238889	244696
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	16368358	15259228	16300562	16407293	16323001
2.1.1 Credit to the Government	4461632	4052677	4477794	4570477	4534285
2.1.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector	11906727	11206552	11822767	11836816	11788715
2.1.2.1 Bank Credit	10949512	10222753	10860396	10869987	10831221
2.1.2.1.1 Non-food Credit	10888258	10143337	10802061	10784893	10740559
2.1.2.2 Net Credit to Primary Dealers	13970	11524	13887	15460	16039
2.1.2.3 Investments in Other Approved Securities	894	1694	1180	1238	1250
2.1.2.4 Other Investments (in non-SLR Securities)	942351	970580	947304	950131	940205
2.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of Commercial Banks (2.2.1–2.2.2–2.2.3)	238802	21068	329158	300653	322233
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Assets	454866	295272	534987	506528	531282
2.2.2 Non-resident Foreign Currency Repatriable Fixed Deposits	152552	178935	153900	151623	149780
2.2.3 Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings	63512	95269	51930	54252	59269
2.3 Net Bank Reserves (2.3.1+2.3.2–2.3.3)	1010202	939673	1124923	1118726	1052544
2.3.1 Balances with the RBI	542693	433987	552893	557032	603344
2.3.2 Cash in Hand	90748	87990	93128	90739	91692
2.3.3 Loans and Advances from the RBI	-376761	-417696	-478902	-470954	-357508
2.4 Capital Account	1578041	1545433	1605948	1652235	1654104
2.5 Other items (net) (2.1+2.2+2.3–2.4–1.1–1.2)	834319	732768	931817	870306	781596
2.5.1 Other Demand and Time Liabilities (net of 2.2.3)	593102	423646	505242	523652	511502
2.5.2 Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (other than to PDs)	70853	53090	66934	57821	56308

No. 13: Scheduled Commercial Banks' Investments

(₹ Crore)

Item	As on March 26, 2021	2020	2021		
		May. 22	Apr. 23	May. 7	May. 21
	1	2	3	4	5
1 SLR Securities	4462526	4054371	4478813	4571715	4535535
2 Commercial Paper	82584	120516	78327	80777	78342
3 Shares issued by					
3.1 PSUs	9840	11791	9753	9602	9587
3.2 Private Corporate Sector	64035	70782	65026	65462	65561
3.3 Others	5210	5257	5145	5139	5136
4 Bonds/Debentures issued by					
4.1 PSUs	121008	133229	121112	120513	118763
4.2 Private Corporate Sector	308904	289350	313812	307369	305422
4.3 Others	149325	155155	155531	155008	152802
5 Instruments issued by					
5.1 Mutual funds	31142	61861	33633	40190	40446
5.2 Financial institutions	167130	122807	165317	166070	164148

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/ Last Friday							
	All Scheduled Banks				All Scheduled Commercial Banks			
	2020-21	2020	2021		2020-21	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Reporting Banks	209	210	209	209	133	134	133	133
1 Liabilities to the Banking System	**259530**	**335419**	**267690**	**245239**	**254589**	**329918**	**262752**	**240303**
1.1 Demand and Time Deposits from Banks	200585	260155	186221	182069	195866	254851	181561	177613
1.2 Borrowings from Banks	40886	59310	61927	44695	40880	59270	61920	44471
1.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	18059	15954	19541	18474	17843	15796	19270	18219
2 Liabilities to Others	**16457782**	**15183762**	**16521821**	**16528379**	**16014145**	**14748737**	**16076926**	**16088817**
2.1 Aggregate Deposits	15540152	14360865	15687888	15682963	15113512	13942646	15260104	15260900
2.1.1 Demand	1899343	1543308	1797670	1802790	1861193	1506683	1758653	1763194
2.1.2 Time	13640809	12817557	13890219	13880173	13252320	12435963	13501450	13497706
2.2 Borrowings	248271	295629	243047	248351	244025	291432	238212	242718
2.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	669359	527268	590886	597065	656607	514660	578611	585199
3 Borrowings from Reserve Bank	**90275**	**291023**	**89934**	**90093**	**90275**	**291023**	**89934**	**90093**
3.1 Against Usance Bills /Promissory Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Others	90275	291023	89934	90093	90275	291023	89934	90093
4 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	650745	538381	690109	757614	633440	522867	672600	738455
4.1 Cash in Hand	92793	90088	95303	94777	90748	87645	93256	92729
4.2 Balances with Reserve Bank	557951	448293	594806	662837	542693	435222	579344	645726
5 Assets with the Banking System	**265729**	**338771**	**273253**	**247722**	**197541**	**265058**	**211287**	**191078**
5.1 Balances with Other Banks	179430	206775	198638	171667	143294	168900	163203	138317
5.1.1 In Current Account	16796	17397	38440	18290	14226	15019	36075	16107
5.1.2 In Other Accounts	162634	189379	160198	153376	129068	153881	127128	122209
5.2 Money at Call and Short Notice	36716	46440	29323	27369	10654	18907	8100	8874
5.3 Advances to Banks	19908	26106	17378	18074	16764	24775	14912	16034
5.4 Other Assets	29675	59450	27914	30612	26829	52476	25072	27853
6 Investment	**4598924**	**4205866**	**4664020**	**4695620**	**4462526**	**4083247**	**4528292**	**4559038**
6.1 Government Securities	4591896	4197381	4656702	4688512	4461632	4081619	4527038	4557687
6.2 Other Approved Securities	7029	8485	7317	7108	894	1628	1253	1352
7 Bank Credit	**11297014**	**10555736**	**11261321**	**11080495**	**10949509**	**10225673**	**10913725**	**10744432**
7a Food Credit	91653	113172	115321	125083	61254	82765	79502	89265
7.1 Loans, Cash-credits and Overdrafts	11081668	10366873	11053058	10877795	10736491	10038841	10707739	10543968
7.2 Inland Bills-Purchased	30896	22268	29877	29128	30531	22005	29860	29100
7.3 Inland Bills-Discounted	128831	128038	125919	121058	127883	126919	124517	119655
7.4 Foreign Bills-Purchased	20762	14638	19416	17906	20394	14435	19133	17644
7.5 Foreign Bills-Discounted	34857	23919	33051	34607	34210	23474	32476	34065

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

(₹ Crore)

Sector	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar.26, 2021	2020	2021		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		May.22	Apr.23	May.21	2021-22	2021
	1	2	3	4	%	%
I. Gross Bank Credit (II+III)	**10949509**	**10222753**	**10860425**	**10833589**	**–1.1**	**6.0**
II. Food Credit	**61254**	**79416**	**58335**	**90663**	**48.0**	**14.2**
III. Non-food Credit	**10888255**	**10143337**	**10802090**	**10742926**	**-1.3**	**5.9**
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	**1299914**	**1165207**	**1291299**	**1284756**	**-1.2**	**10.3**
2. Industry (Micro and Small, Medium and Large)	**2918028**	**2861608**	**2895875**	**2883797**	**-1.2**	**0.8**
2.1 Micro and Small[1]	383854	352949	372063	370718	-3.4	5.0
2.2 Medium	136054	99847	143052	145549	7.0	45.8
2.3 Large	2398121	2408812	2380760	2367530	-1.3	-1.7
3. Services	**2630566**	**2524078**	**2592346**	**2571093**	**-2.3**	**1.9**
3.1 Transport Operators	145195	142290	143969	142300	-2.0	0.0
3.2 Computer Software	21043	19702	20957	20155	-4.2	2.3
3.3 Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants	49590	45778	50395	49513	-0.2	8.2
3.4 Shipping	7172	5248	5409	5244	-26.9	-0.1
3.5 Aviation	25624	24973	26309	26144	2.0	4.7
3.6 Professional Services	119488	118293	114327	113092	-5.4	-4.4
3.7 Trade	617627	546500	609247	614482	-0.5	12.4
3.7.1 Wholesale Trade	319197	265199	316896	315911	-1.0	19.1
3.7.2 Retail Trade	298430	281301	292350	298570	0.0	6.1
3.8 Commercial Real Estate	235547	227847	234890	233695	-0.8	2.6
3.9 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)[2] *of which,*	945061	879966	923756	899502	-4.8	2.2
3.9.1 Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	187324	165677	183748	168213	-10.2	1.5
3.9.2 Public Financial Institutions (PFIs)	78441	28491	75200	74262	-5.3	160.6
3.10 Other Services [3]	464219	513482	463088	466967	0.6	-9.1
4. Personal Loans	**2813713**	**2478860**	**2810419**	**2787265**	**-0.9**	**12.4**
4.1 Consumer Durables	7307	8702	7273	7049	-3.5	-19.0
4.2 Housing	1459066	1328100	1461491	1462029	0.2	10.1
4.3 Advances against Fixed Deposits	71544	63594	70693	66510	-7.0	4.6
4.4 Advances to Individuals against share & bonds	4570	4503	4474	4401	-3.7	-2.3
4.5 Credit Card Outstanding	116537	92887	113566	104475	-10.4	12.5
4.6 Education	63805	65205	62909	62965	-1.3	-3.4
4.7 Vehicle Loans	241657	214548	242443	240170	-0.6	11.9
4.8 Loan against gold jewellery	60726	46415	62238	62101	2.3	33.8
4.9 Other Personal Loans	788503	654906	785334	777567	-1.4	18.7
5. Priority Sector *(Memo)*						
5.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities[4]	1264151	1138301	1266715	1258377	-0.5	10.5
5.2 Micro & Small Enterprises[5]	1107236	1065953	1060534	1027910	-7.2	-3.6
5.3 Medium Enterprises [6]	206122	111491	189012	183639	-10.9	64.7
5.4 Housing	469863	462901	473957	472326	0.5	2.0
5.5 Education Loans	48201	52106	47510	47526	-1.4	-8.8
5.6 Renewable Energy	1171	688	1157	1144	-2.3	66.2
5.7 Social Infrastructure	2352	827	2327	2424	3.1	193.1
5.8 Export Credit [7]	19028	17406	19058	15649	-17.8	-10.1
5.9 Others	18818	12989	20638	22417	19.1	72.6
5.10 Weaker Sections including net PSLC- SF/MF	813263	768501	809618	813511	0.0	5.9

Note 1: Data are provisional. Gross bank credit and non-food credit data are based on Section - 42 return, which covers all scheduled commercial banks (SCBs), while sectoral non-food credit data are based on sector-wise and industry-wise bank credit (SIBC) return, which covers select banks accounting for about 90 per cent of total non-food credit extended by all SCBs.

Note 2: With effect from January 2021, sectoral credit data are based on revised format due to which values and growth rates of some of the existing components published earlier have undergone some changes

1 Micro & Small includes credit to micro & small industries in the manufacturing sector.

2 NBFCs include HFCs, PFIs, Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), NBFCs engaged in gold loan and others.

3 Other Services include Mutual Fund (MFs), Banking and Finance other than NBFCs and MFs and other services which are not indicated elsewhere under services.

4 Agriculture and Allied Activities also include priority sector lending certificates (PSLCs).

5 Micro and Small Enterprises include credit to micro and small enterprises in manufacturing and services sector and also include PSLCs.

6 Medium Enterprises include credit to medium enterprises in the manufacturing and services sector.

7 Export credit under the priority sector relates to foreign banks only.

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

(₹ Crore)

Industry	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 26, 2021	2020	2021		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		May. 22	Apr.23	May.21	2021-22	2021
	1	2	3	4	%	%
1 Industries (1.1 to 1.19)	**2918028**	**2861608**	**2895875**	**2883797**	**–1.2**	**0.8**
1.1 Mining & Quarrying (incl. Coal)	**46094**	**42093**	**44408**	**44637**	**–3.2**	**6.0**
1.2 Food Processing	**165669**	**149383**	**166085**	**165331**	**–0.2**	**10.7**
1.2.1 Sugar	25552	26556	25233	24346	–4.7	–8.3
1.2.2 Edible Oils & Vanaspati	20547	17980	20206	19812	–3.6	10.2
1.2.3 Tea	5512	4406	5451	5467	–0.8	24.1
1.2.4 Others	114058	100440	115195	115705	1.4	15.2
1.3 Beverage & Tobacco	**15663**	**16111**	**15567**	**15496**	**–1.1**	**–3.8**
1.4 Textiles	**201250**	**189250**	**204700**	**204709**	**1.7**	**8.2**
1.4.1 Cotton Textiles	91567	86023	90769	90244	–1.4	4.9
1.4.2 Jute Textiles	2713	1958	2806	2639	–2.7	34.8
1.4.3 Man-Made Textiles	30674	26349	31252	31667	3.2	20.2
1.4.4 Other Textiles	76295	74920	79873	80158	5.1	7.0
1.5 Leather & Leather Products	**11299**	**10609**	**11420**	**11479**	**1.6**	**8.2**
1.6 Wood & Wood Products	**13296**	**12432**	**13382**	**13523**	**1.7**	**8.8**
1.7 Paper & Paper Products	**35540**	**31570**	**35542**	**36005**	**1.3**	**14.0**
1.8 Petroleum, Coal Products & Nuclear Fuels	**72323**	**73835**	**66085**	**70454**	**–2.6**	**–4.6**
1.9 Chemicals & Chemical Products	**186911**	**182315**	**188929**	**181091**	**–3.1**	**–0.7**
1.9.1 Fertiliser	32212	34782	33244	31400	–2.5	–9.7
1.9.2 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	51138	51800	51905	50339	–1.6	–2.8
1.9.3 Petro Chemicals	45767	40832	46104	42607	–6.9	4.3
1.9.4 Others	57794	54902	57676	56745	–1.8	3.4
1.10 Rubber, Plastic & their Products	**53494**	**48645**	**54312**	**54521**	**1.9**	**12.1**
1.11 Glass & Glassware	**9124**	**8164**	**8741**	**9028**	**–1.1**	**10.6**
1.12 Cement & Cement Products	**52196**	**58235**	**50275**	**50569**	**–3.1**	**–13.2**
1.13 Basic Metal & Metal Product	**328663**	**354465**	**311702**	**307723**	**–6.4**	**–13.2**
1.13.1 Iron & Steel	232849	268755	216918	213800	–8.2	–20.4
1.13.2 Other Metal & Metal Product	95814	85710	94785	93923	–2.0	9.6
1.14 All Engineering	**147312**	**155202**	**147546**	**148011**	**0.5**	**–4.6**
1.14.1 Electronics	32433	30439	33066	33647	3.7	10.5
1.14.2 Others	114879	124763	114480	114364	–0.4	–8.3
1.15 Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	**83559**	**84499**	**83512**	**83094**	**–0.6**	**–1.7**
1.16 Gems & Jewellery	**62714**	**57447**	**59311**	**57992**	**–7.5**	**0.9**
1.17 Construction	**95511**	**100381**	**97414**	**98223**	**2.8**	**–2.2**
1.18 Infrastructure	**1091624**	**1055929**	**1091207**	**1084963**	**–0.6**	**2.7**
1.18.1 Power	566455	568131	566660	559500	–1.2	–1.5
1.18.2 Telecommunications	113080	138289	114553	113926	0.7	–17.6
1.18.3 Roads	236947	179182	239136	232489	–1.9	29.8
1.18.4 Airports	7327	4519	7392	9464	29.2	109.4
1.18.5 Ports	7363	11062	7293	8474	15.1	–23.4
1.18.6 Railways	11021	10916	11075	12322	11.8	12.9
1.18.7 Other Infrastructure	149432	143830	145098	148789	–0.4	3.4
1.19 Other Industries	**245786**	**231043**	**245736**	**246949**	**0.5**	**6.9**

Note : With effect from January 2021, sectoral credit data are based on revised format due to which values and growth rates of some of the existing components published earlier have undergone some changes.

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/Last Friday/ Reporting Friday								
	2020-21	2020	2021						
		Apr, 24	Feb, 12	Feb, 26	Mar, 12	Mar, 26	Apr, 09	Apr, 23	Apr, 30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Reporting Banks	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	30	31
1 Aggregate Deposits (2.1.1.2+2.2.1.2)	**125859.6**	**125546.0**	**123854.2**	**124513.6**	**124623.9**	**125859.6**	**127075.5**	**125866.2**	**125959.1**
2 Demand and Time Liabilities									
2.1 Demand Liabilities	**23736.9**	**24960.2**	**22090.4**	**21473.4**	**23476.0**	**23736.9**	**23837.8**	**22965.2**	**23839.0**
2.1.1 Deposits									
2.1.1.1 Inter-Bank	4896.9	5177.3	3845.8	3526.9	4149.0	4896.9	4685.8	4281.2	5197.4
2.1.1.2 Others	13,899.4	14089.8	12868.6	13379.6	13534.2	13899.4	14395.6	13845.8	13808.0
2.1.2 Borrowings from Banks	0.0	0.0	199.9	353.0	305.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
2.1.3 Other Demand Liabilities	4940.6	5693.1	5176.0	4214.0	5487.8	4940.6	4756.4	4838.2	4823.6
2.2 Time Liabilities	**179957.5**	**173993.1**	**172658.6**	**173903.3**	**173607.0**	**179957.5**	**182880.1**	**181469.1**	**178836.8**
2.2.1 Deposits									
2.2.1.1 Inter-Bank	65333.7	60943.0	59971.1	59862.2	60817.7	65333.7	67268.5	66572.3	64191.2
2.2.1.2 Others	111960.2	111456.3	110985.6	111134.0	111089.7	111960.2	112679.8	112020.4	112151.0
2.2.2 Borrowings from Banks	630.0	629.9	629.9	629.9	630.0	630.0	899.9	899.9	899.9
2.2.3 Other Time Liabilities	2033.7	963.9	1072.0	2277.1	1069.7	2033.7	2031.8	1976.4	1594.6
3 Borrowing from Reserve Bank	0.0	0.0	36.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Borrowings from a notified bank / Government	63559.8	50503.0	61288.4	60792.5	61034.1	63559.8	61519.5	58641.5	58682.0
4.1 Demand	15691.8	12779.0	14160.3	14579.3	14357.8	15691.8	14912.6	12625.5	11930.6
4.2 Time	47868.0	37724.0	47128.1	46213.1	46676.3	47868.0	46606.8	46016.0	46751.4
5 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	**8151.1**	**7133.1**	**6961.7**	**6871.4**	**6860.3**	**8151.1**	**7511.5**	**8340.2**	**8308.0**
5.1 Cash in Hand	570.3	772.0	620.0	572.5	576.7	570.3	599.4	579.1	584.9
5.2 Balance with Reserve Bank	7580.8	6361.0	6341.7	6298.9	6283.6	7580.8	6912.1	7761.2	7723.1
6 Balances with Other Banks in Current Account	**1148.1**	**1221.8**	**795.0**	**834.6**	**958.3**	**1148.1**	**831.3**	**827.4**	**898.8**
7 Investments in Government Securities	**64455.2**	**52294.4**	**60358.3**	**61913.1**	**61655.6**	**64455.2**	**67901.4**	**66257.2**	**65337.4**
8 Money at Call and Short Notice	**28835.7**	**27419.5**	**25868.3**	**26344.9**	**25950.4**	**28835.7**	**27900.9**	**24989.0**	**24508.8**
9 Bank Credit (10.1+11)	**114631.6**	**108057.6**	**113201.7**	**114409.0**	**113732.4**	**114631.6**	**117342.6**	**116773.9**	**117735.8**
10 Advances									
10.1 Loans, Cash-Credits and Overdrafts	**114612.1**	**108053.9**	**113182.1**	**114389.5**	**113712.9**	**114612.1**	**117326.7**	**116758.0**	**117719.9**
10.2 Due from Banks	89429.1	81907.8	90417.9	91887.8	86925.5	89429.1	88609.3	87632.4	86692.3
11 Bills Purchased and Discounted	19.5	3.7	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	15.9	15.9	15.9

Prices and Production

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

Group/Sub group	2020-21			Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	May. 20	Apr. 21	May 21(P)	May. 20	Apr. 21	May 21(P)	May. 20	Apr. 21	May 21(P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Food and beverages	**156.7**	**161.1**	**158.3**	**151.4***	**155.6**	**158.7**	**154.8***	**162.0**	**164.2**	**152.7***	**158.0**	**160.7**
1.1 Cereals and products	145.4	149.9	146.8	147.5	142.7	145.1	150.4	147.6	148.9	148.4	144.3	146.3
1.2 Meat and fish	185.2	192.4	187.7	181.5	195.5	198.3	188.1	202.5	204.4	183.8	198.0	200.4
1.3 Egg	160.3	164.8	162.0	146.4	163.4	168.6	150.0	166.4	172.8	147.8	164.6	170.2
1.4 Milk and products	154.1	154.4	154.2	154.9	155.0	155.8	155.4	156.0	156.6	155.1	155.4	156.1
1.5 Oils and fats	148.2	139.9	145.2	139.2	175.2	184.4	131.9	161.4	168.7	136.5	170.1	178.6
1.6 Fruits	146.9	153.4	149.9	146.2	160.6	162.6	153.0	168.8	172.7	149.4	164.4	167.3
1.7 Vegetables	174.2	196.2	181.7	145.1	135.1	138.3	161.8	161.6	166.5	150.8	144.1	147.9
1.8 Pulses and products	154.4	156.0	154.9	151.1	161.1	165.1	151.4	162.8	166.0	151.2	161.7	165.4
1.9 Sugar and confectionery	114.4	117.0	115.3	116.2	112.2	114.3	117.2	114.8	116.0	116.5	113.1	114.9
1.10 Spices	161.9	160.4	161.4	158.7	164.4	169.7	154.7	162.8	165.2	157.4	163.9	168.2
1.11 Non-alcoholic beverages	149.8	141.3	146.3	141.4	161.9	164.6	134.1	151.5	151.9	138.4	157.6	159.3
1.12 Prepared meals, snacks, sweets	163.2	165.5	164.3	161.9*	166.8	169.8	162.4*	171.4	171.0	162.1*	168.9	170.4
2 Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	**181.8**	**188.7**	**183.6**	**171.2***	**186.8**	**189.2**	**183.4**	**194.4**	**199.5**	**174.4***	**188.8**	**191.9**
3 Clothing and footwear	**155.6**	**149.7**	**153.3**	**153.2***	**159.9**	**164.6**	**150.8***	**153.4**	**154.0**	**152.3***	**157.3**	**160.4**
3.1 Clothing	156.4	152.0	154.7	154.0*	160.7	165.2	153.0*	155.9	156.3	153.6*	158.8	161.7
3.2 Footwear	151.1	137.2	145.3	148.2*	155.1	160.8	138.6*	139.3	140.5	144.2*	148.5	152.4
4 Housing	**--**	**157.2**	**157.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**155.6**	**161.4**	**161.6**	**155.6**	**161.4**	**161.6**
5 Fuel and light	**149.1**	**140.9**	**146.0**	**146.4**	**156.0**	**161.1**	**136.2**	**154.9**	**155.6**	**142.5**	**155.6**	**159.0**
6 Miscellaneous	**153.9**	**146.1**	**150.2**	**149.2***	**158.0**	**161.2**	**143.0***	**150.5**	**152.9**	**146.2***	**154.4**	**157.2**
6.1 Household goods and services	152.9	145.2	149.3	152.1*	155.5	159.1	145.9*	147.6	150.4	149.2*	151.8	155.0
6.2 Health	160.3	151.3	156.9	157.0	165.3	169.1	146.1	157.5	160.4	152.9	162.3	165.8
6.3 Transport and communication	144.9	135.0	139.7	136.3*	151.7	153.4	129.1*	142.1	144.9	132.5*	146.6	148.9
6.4 Recreation and amusement	154.0	144.3	148.5	151.8*	158.6	160.6	142.9*	149.1	152.6	146.8*	153.2	156.1
6.5 Education	162.5	156.2	158.9	161.8*	164.1	167.4	158.0*	157.6	157.8	159.6*	160.3	161.8
6.6 Personal care and effects	153.7	155.8	154.5	145.7*	154.6	159.4	150.5*	156.6	159.6	147.7*	155.4	159.5
General Index (All Groups)	**156.1**	**154.4**	**155.3**	**151.2***	**157.6**	**161.0**	**150.6***	**158.0**	**159.7**	**150.9***	**157.8**	**160.4**

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

*** :** Imputed indices published by the National Statistical Office

P: Provisional.

No. 19: Other Consumer Price Indices

Item	Base Year	Linking Factor	2020-21	2020	2021	
				May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	2016	2.88	--	–	120.1	120.6
2 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	1986-87	5.89	1034	1019	1041	1049
3 Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers	1986-87	–	1040	1025	1049	1057

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

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

Item	2020-21	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
1 Standard Gold (₹ per 10 grams)	48723	46343	46517	47860
2 Silver (₹ per kilogram)	59283	45097	67528	70833

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	2020-21	2020	2021		
			May	Mar.	Apr. (P)	May (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 ALL COMMODITIES	**100.000**	**123.4**	**117.5**	**129.9**	**131.7**	**132.7**
1.1 PRIMARY ARTICLES	**22.618**	**145.7**	**137.3**	**147.4**	**151.8**	**150.5**
1.1.1 FOOD ARTICLES	**15.256**	**160.7**	**153.1**	**156.4**	**162.1**	**159.7**
1.1.1.1 Food Grains (Cereals+Pulses)	3.462	159.3	162.1	158.1	160.6	162.3
1.1.1.2 Fruits & Vegetables	3.475	179.2	152.8	154.6	172.8	159.5
1.1.1.3 Milk	4.440	153.4	151.4	155.2	154.7	155.2
1.1.1.4 Eggs,Meat & Fish	2.402	151.2	147.3	155.0	162.1	163.1
1.1.1.5 Condiments & Spices	0.529	149.5	147.5	151.9	150.7	149.8
1.1.1.6 Other Food Articles	0.948	162.0	146.8	168.4	169.7	168.7
1.1.2 NON-FOOD ARTICLES	**4.119**	**130.5**	**122.5**	**139.7**	**143.2**	**145.0**
1.1.2.1 Fibres	0.839	119.8	118.0	133.2	133.2	135.1
1.1.2.2 Oil Seeds	1.115	161.7	153.6	185.0	195.7	208.8
1.1.2.3 Other non-food Articles	1.960	109.0	103.8	115.2	115.5	115.5
1.1.2.4 Floriculture	0.204	210.0	150.7	154.2	163.0	119.5
1.1.3 MINERALS	**0.833**	**164.9**	**150.9**	**188.1**	**184.3**	**184.3**
1.1.3.1 Metallic Minerals	0.648	159.8	144.4	187.9	183.8	183.8
1.1.3.2 Other Minerals	0.185	183.1	174.0	189.0	186.2	186.2
1.1.4 CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	**2.410**	**70.4**	**57.8**	**89.6**	**89.6**	**90.2**
1.2 FUEL & POWER	**13.152**	**94.0**	**80.3**	**109.2**	**108.6**	**110.5**
1.2.1 COAL	**2.138**	**126.6**	**126.4**	**126.9**	**127.3**	**127.3**
1.2.1.1 Coking Coal	0.647	141.8	141.6	141.9	141.9	141.9
1.2.1.2 Non-Coking Coal	1.401	119.3	119.0	119.8	119.8	119.8
1.2.1.3 Lignite	0.090	130.9	131.1	129.9	138.1	138.1
1.2.2 MINERAL OILS	**7.950**	**79.2**	**58.4**	**103.7**	**102.6**	**105.8**
1.2.3 ELECTRICITY	**3.064**	**109.6**	**105.0**	**111.1**	**111.1**	**111.1**
1.3 MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	**64.231**	**121.5**	**118.2**	**127.9**	**129.4**	**131.0**
1.3.1 MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	**9.122**	**141.4**	**136.1**	**149.8**	**153.5**	**156.8**
1.3.1.1 Processing and Preserving of meat	0.134	137.2	133.8	141.3	141.6	144.2
1.3.1.2 Processing and Preserving of fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs and products thereof	0.204	139.0	141.5	145.1	143.5	139.6
1.3.1.3 Processing and Preserving of fruit and Vegetables	0.138	120.2	118.6	121.7	121.5	121.6
1.3.1.4 Vegetable and Animal oils and Fats	2.643	143.5	125.7	172.5	181.1	190.7
1.3.1.5 Dairy products	1.165	146.9	147.8	148.0	149.5	148.2
1.3.1.6 Grain mill products	2.010	143.5	145.7	141.5	142.1	142.3
1.3.1.7 Starches and Starch products	0.110	115.9	125.0	120.1	120.7	123.5
1.3.1.8 Bakery products	0.215	138.1	137.0	139.3	140.2	141.4
1.3.1.9 Sugar, Molasses & honey	1.163	118.4	117.0	116.8	118.5	119.1
1.3.1.10 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar confectionery	0.175	128.0	128.3	128.0	126.4	128.4
1.3.1.11 Macaroni, Noodles, Couscous and Similar farinaceous products	0.026	132.3	133.8	135.6	131.5	130.5
1.3.1.12 Tea & Coffee products	0.371	166.5	152.4	163.8	170.9	178.8
1.3.1.13 Processed condiments & salt	0.163	147.0	146.9	149.0	153.1	150.3
1.3.1.14 Processed ready to eat food	0.024	132.2	130.2	136.6	136.5	136.0
1.3.1.15 Health supplements	0.225	142.9	147.0	138.2	141.7	143.9
1.3.1.16 Prepared animal feeds	0.356	170.5	165.7	179.5	186.3	192.1
1.3.2 MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	**0.909**	**124.5**	**125.4**	**125.0**	**125.5**	**126.1**
1.3.2.1 Wines & spirits	0.408	120.2	120.4	120.4	121.2	122.2
1.3.2.2 Malt liquors and Malt	0.225	126.5	127.7	127.8	128.9	128.0
1.3.2.3 Soft drinks; Production of mineral waters and Other bottled waters	0.275	129.4	131.1	129.6	129.0	130.2
1.3.3 MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	**0.514**	**157.2**	**160.6**	**157.8**	**160.3**	**159.3**
1.3.3.1 Tobacco products	0.514	157.2	160.6	157.8	160.3	159.3

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Contd.)

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2020-21	2020	2021		
			May	Mar.	Apr. (P)	May (P)
1.3.4 MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	**4.881**	**117.6**	**115.2**	**127.4**	**128.4**	**128.3**
1.3.4.1 Preparation and Spinning of textile fibres	2.582	106.6	102.5	120.0	120.8	120.3
1.3.4.2 Weaving & Finishing of textiles	1.509	131.7	130.9	138.5	140.0	139.7
1.3.4.3 Knitted and Crocheted fabrics	0.193	115.2	114.2	119.0	121.5	122.1
1.3.4.4 Made-up textile articles, Except apparel	0.299	132.3	132.4	133.6	134.2	134.0
1.3.4.5 Cordage, Rope, Twine and Netting	0.098	155.6	149.9	167.4	169.2	172.5
1.3.4.6 Other textiles	0.201	116.3	119.8	117.9	118.0	121.0
1.3.5 MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL	**0.814**	**138.6**	**138.4**	**140.0**	**139.7**	**140.0**
1.3.5.1 Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (woven), Except fur Apparel	0.593	138.1	138.5	139.2	138.3	139.7
1.3.5.2 Knitted and Crocheted apparel	0.221	139.8	138.0	142.4	143.5	140.9
1.3.6 MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND RELATED PRODUCTS	**0.535**	**117.9**	**118.3**	**117.6**	**118.3**	**118.8**
1.3.6.1 Tanning and Dressing of leather; Dressing and Dyeing of fur	0.142	101.1	104.3	96.6	97.7	98.9
1.3.6.2 Luggage, HandbAgs, Saddlery and Harness	0.075	138.6	137.9	140.2	140.2	140.2
1.3.6.3 Footwear	0.318	120.6	119.9	121.7	122.3	122.7
1.3.7 MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK	**0.772**	**134.6**	**133.1**	**137.7**	**138.2**	**137.4**
1.3.7.1 Saw milling and Planing of wood	0.124	120.7	120.2	123.5	123.0	121.7
1.3.7.2 Veneer sheets; Manufacture of plywood, Laminboard, Particle board and Other panels and Boards	0.493	136.6	136.7	139.2	140.3	139.9
1.3.7.3 Builder's carpentry and Joinery	0.036	185.8	176.9	191.3	191.3	191.3
1.3.7.4 Wooden containers	0.119	125.7	118.6	130.0	129.3	127.2
1.3.8 MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**1.113**	**121.7**	**120.8**	**130.7**	**133.5**	**133.7**
1.3.8.1 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	0.493	124.1	124.3	135.9	138.1	137.8
1.3.8.2 Corrugated paper and Paperboard and Containers of paper and Paperboard	0.314	122.2	116.8	131.0	134.1	135.5
1.3.8.3 Other articles of paper and Paperboard	0.306	117.4	119.3	121.8	125.5	125.4
1.3.9 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	**0.676**	**153.8**	**151.5**	**153.7**	**153.0**	**153.1**
1.3.9.1 Printing	0.676	153.8	151.5	153.7	153.0	153.1
1.3.10 MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	**6.465**	**118.2**	**115.5**	**125.6**	**127.0**	**127.8**
1.3.10.1 Basic chemicals	1.433	118.6	115.2	130.3	131.5	134.2
1.3.10.2 Fertilizers and Nitrogen compounds	1.485	123.6	123.7	124.7	125.3	127.4
1.3.10.3 Plastic and Synthetic rubber in primary form	1.001	116.7	106.4	136.2	138.9	135.7
1.3.10.4 Pesticides and Other agrochemical products	0.454	124.4	120.8	125.4	128.3	127.9
1.3.10.5 Paints, Varnishes and Similar coatings, Printing ink and Mastics	0.491	114.9	114.2	118.7	120.4	121.7
1.3.10.6 Soap and Detergents, Cleaning and Polishing preparations, Perfumes and Toilet preparations	0.612	120.6	119.4	122.8	123.3	124.0
1.3.10.7 Other chemical products	0.692	115.1	114.8	120.0	121.7	122.3
1.3.10.8 Man-made fibres	0.296	93.7	93.8	102.8	102.2	102.0
1.3.11 MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	**1.993**	**130.9**	**128.6**	**133.4**	**134.3**	**134.8**
1.3.11.1 Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal chemical and Botanical products	1.993	130.9	128.6	133.4	134.3	134.8
1.3.12 MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	**2.299**	**111.3**	**107.4**	**119.5**	**121.4**	**121.4**
1.3.12.1 Rubber Tyres and Tubes; Retreading and Rebuilding of Rubber Tyres	0.609	98.3	98.0	100.1	102.3	102.0
1.3.12.2 Other Rubber Products	0.272	93.3	93.3	97.4	98.2	97.8
1.3.12.3 Plastics products	1.418	120.3	114.1	132.1	134.0	134.3
1.3.13 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**3.202**	**117.6**	**118.2**	**120.2**	**120.8**	**120.5**
1.3.13.1 Glass and Glass products	0.295	127.2	124.1	130.4	132.1	135.1
1.3.13.2 Refractory products	0.223	109.5	107.3	113.5	113.8	113.5
1.3.13.3 Clay Building Materials	0.121	109.3	106.2	112.2	114.1	94.9
1.3.13.4 Other Porcelain and Ceramic Products	0.222	109.5	109.4	112.0	114.4	107.7
1.3.13.5 Cement, Lime and Plaster	1.645	120.9	123.8	123.6	123.9	125.1

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Contd.)

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2020-21	2020	2021		
			May	Mar.	Apr. (P)	May (P)
1.3.13.6 Articles of Concrete, Cement and Plaster	0.292	125.3	124.4	126.4	127.1	128.4
1.3.13.7 Cutting, Shaping and Finishing of Stone	0.234	121.1	118.8	123.5	123.0	122.5
1.3.13.8 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0.169	78.9	77.6	79.6	79.6	78.9
1.3.14 MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	**9.646**	**111.4**	**103.3**	**124.0**	**127.6**	**131.8**
1.3.14.1 Inputs into steel making	1.411	109.2	97.9	125.5	133.1	138.0
1.3.14.2 Metallic Iron	0.653	113.3	100.3	129.1	135.5	136.6
1.3.14.3 Mild Steel - Semi Finished Steel	1.274	99.8	94.1	110.3	112.4	116.7
1.3.14.4 Mild Steel -Long Products	1.081	112.0	105.6	124.6	127.1	129.2
1.3.14.5 Mild Steel - Flat products	1.144	117.2	107.0	133.5	143.6	154.1
1.3.14.6 Alloy steel other than Stainless Steel- Shapes	0.067	108.3	101.8	123.5	125.0	128.0
1.3.14.7 Stainless Steel - Semi Finished	0.924	108.7	98.8	125.7	125.1	126.8
1.3.14.8 Pipes & tubes	0.205	127.9	123.3	141.4	139.6	141.8
1.3.14.9 Non-ferrous metals incl. precious metals	1.693	112.3	103.7	123.8	125.2	130.8
1.3.14.10 Castings	0.925	109.1	106.4	112.8	112.9	115.2
1.3.14.11 Forgings of steel	0.271	145.7	145.9	148.3	150.1	148.8
1.3.15 MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**3.155**	**115.9**	**112.8**	**121.8**	**122.3**	**124.7**
1.3.15.1 Structural Metal Products	1.031	114.1	112.5	119.0	119.9	121.5
1.3.15.2 Tanks, Reservoirs and Containers of Metal	0.660	127.8	121.4	140.8	139.1	145.6
1.3.15.3 Steam generators, Except Central Heating Hot Water Boilers	0.145	98.9	99.0	96.8	96.8	96.8
1.3.15.4 Forging, Pressing, Stamping and Roll-Forming of Metal; Powder Metallurgy	0.383	96.7	95.7	99.5	102.0	101.6
1.3.15.5 Cutlery, Hand Tools and General Hardware	0.208	102.9	101.4	106.5	106.7	106.9
1.3.15.6 Other Fabricated Metal Products	0.728	125.0	120.3	129.7	130.6	132.9
1.3.16 MANUFACTURE OF COMPUTER, ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PRODUCTS	**2.009**	**109.8**	**110.0**	**111.0**	**111.9**	**112.1**
1.3.16.1 Electronic Components	0.402	99.1	98.6	101.2	102.6	102.9
1.3.16.2 Computers and Peripheral Equipment	0.336	134.8	135.0	134.5	134.5	134.8
1.3.16.3 Communication Equipment	0.310	114.9	115.0	116.4	116.3	116.6
1.3.16.4 Consumer Electronics	0.641	98.5	98.1	100.9	102.4	102.6
1.3.16.5 Measuring, Testing, Navigating and Control equipment	0.181	107.7	111.0	106.1	107.2	107.0
1.3.16.6 Watches and Clocks	0.076	141.8	141.1	141.7	141.8	141.9
1.3.16.7 Irradiation, Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic equipment	0.055	102.8	103.8	102.4	102.2	103.5
1.3.16.8 Optical instruments and Photographic equipment	0.008	102.7	112.1	95.9	95.9	95.8
1.3.17 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	**2.930**	**113.6**	**111.1**	**118.9**	**118.2**	**119.4**
1.3.17.1 Electric motors, Generators, Transformers and Electricity distribution and Control apparatus	1.298	113.2	110.2	119.1	116.4	118.5
1.3.17.2 Batteries and Accumulators	0.236	117.1	117.1	116.4	117.5	117.2
1.3.17.3 Fibre optic cables for data transmission or live transmission of images	0.133	98.1	101.1	100.5	102.2	102.3
1.3.17.4 Other electronic and Electric wires and Cables	0.428	115.9	108.1	129.4	130.1	132.8
1.3.17.5 Wiring devices, Electric lighting & display equipment	0.263	111.1	112.0	111.8	112.4	112.8
1.3.17.6 Domestic appliances	0.366	119.7	118.2	123.8	125.5	124.3
1.3.17.7 Other electrical equipment	0.206	109.5	109.2	110.9	110.2	109.9
1.3.18 MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4.789**	**114.0**	**112.9**	**116.1**	**116.6**	**117.0**
1.3.18.1 Engines and Turbines, Except aircraft, Vehicle and Two wheeler engines	0.638	106.3	104.0	110.7	112.3	113.7
1.3.18.2 Fluid power equipment	0.162	119.4	117.7	120.4	120.3	120.3
1.3.18.3 Other pumps, Compressors, Taps and Valves	0.552	111.6	109.8	113.6	114.4	114.4
1.3.18.4 Bearings, Gears, Gearing and Driving elements	0.340	111.8	112.6	112.7	114.0	114.0
1.3.18.5 Ovens, Furnaces and Furnace burners	0.008	80.2	81.0	70.9	72.1	72.3
1.3.18.6 Lifting and Handling equipment	0.285	113.4	111.2	115.6	116.4	116.4

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Concld.)

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2020-21	2020	2021		
			May	Mar.	Apr. (P)	May (P)
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	128.7	128.0	131.5	131.1	131.0
1.3.18.9 Agricultural and Forestry machinery	0.833	121.6	121.1	122.7	122.7	123.4
1.3.18.10 Metal-forming machinery and Machine tools	0.224	108.4	109.6	108.7	109.5	109.4
1.3.18.11 Machinery for mining, Quarrying and Construction	0.371	75.7	76.3	76.6	76.8	76.6
1.3.18.12 Machinery for food, Beverage and Tobacco processing	0.228	128.0	125.2	131.2	128.1	128.4
1.3.18.13 Machinery for textile, Apparel and Leather production	0.192	121.9	117.2	120.2	125.4	125.9
1.3.18.14 Other special-purpose machinery	0.468	128.7	127.5	132.6	132.9	133.5
1.3.18.15 Renewable electricity generating equipment	0.046	65.2	64.8	66.4	66.4	66.5
1.3.19 MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS	**4.969**	**117.8**	**116.4**	**120.1**	**120.1**	**120.5**
1.3.19.1 Motor vehicles	2.600	119.4	117.4	122.0	121.4	121.7
1.3.19.2 Parts and Accessories for motor vehicles	2.368	116.1	115.3	118.0	118.5	119.1
1.3.20 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**1.648**	**126.2**	**124.2**	**128.7**	**128.9**	**129.9**
1.3.20.1 Building of ships and Floating structures	0.117	158.8	158.8	158.9	158.8	158.9
1.3.20.2 Railway locomotives and Rolling stock	0.110	105.0	105.3	104.0	104.0	104.1
1.3.20.3 Motor cycles	1.302	124.7	122.2	127.5	127.7	129.0
1.3.20.4 Bicycles and Invalid carriages	0.117	130.3	128.6	134.8	135.2	135.3
1.3.20.5 Other transport equipment	0.002	128.5	127.6	132.6	132.7	133.5
1.3.21 MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE	**0.727**	**133.2**	**132.0**	**143.2**	**141.9**	**146.9**
1.3.21.1 Furniture	0.727	133.2	132.0	143.2	141.9	146.9
1.3.22 OTHER MANUFACTURING	**1.064**	**132.4**	**120.6**	**134.2**	**133.7**	**138.4**
1.3.22.1 Jewellery and Related articles	0.996	130.5	118.1	132.4	131.8	136.7
1.3.22.2 Musical instruments	0.001	173.7	177.2	192.3	192.3	200.4
1.3.22.3 Sports goods	0.012	132.0	131.4	134.2	135.9	135.9
1.3.22.4 Games and Toys	0.005	142.4	143.6	146.7	146.9	147.6
1.3.22.5 Medical and Dental instruments and Supplies	0.049	167.4	165.0	168.8	169.8	170.7
2 FOOD INDEX	**24.378**	**153.4**	**146.7**	**153.9**	**158.9**	**158.6**

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	2019-20	2020-21	April-April		April	
				2020-21	2021-22	2020	2021
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Index	100.00	129.0	118.1	54.0	126.6	54.0	126.6
1 Sectoral Classification							
1.1 Mining	14.37	109.6	101.0	78.8	108.0	78.8	108.0
1.2 Manufacturing	77.63	129.6	117.2	42.1	125.1	42.1	125.1
1.3 Electricity	7.99	158.4	157.6	125.6	174.0	125.6	174.0
2 Use-Based Classification							
2.1 Primary Goods	34.05	127.0	118.1	92.4	126.7	92.4	126.7
2.2 Capital Goods	8.22	93.3	75.8	7.0	82.4	7.0	82.4
2.3 Intermediate Goods	17.22	137.7	124.7	44.6	137.9	44.6	137.9
2.4 Infrastructure/ Construction Goods	12.34	136.6	124.7	20.3	134.8	20.3	134.8
2.5 Consumer Durables	12.84	119.0	100.9	5.5	112.4	5.5	112.4
2.6 Consumer Non-Durables	15.33	145.3	142.3	72.7	142.3	72.7	142.3

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

Government Accounts and Treasury Bills

No. 23: Union Government Accounts at a Glance

(₹ Crore)

Item	Financial Year	April - May			
	2021-22 (Budget Estimates)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2020-21 (Actuals)	Percentage to Budget Estimates	
				2021-22	2020-21
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Revenue Receipts	**1788424**	**349977**	**44667**	**19.6**	**2.2**
1.1 Tax Revenue (Net)	1545396	233565	33850	15.1	2.1
1.2 Non-Tax Revenue	243028	116412	10817	47.9	2.8
2 Non-Debt Capital Receipt	**188000**	**4810**	**831**	**2.6**	**0.4**
2.1 Recovery of Loans	13000	815	831	6.3	5.6
2.2 Other Receipts	175000	3995	0	2.3	0.0
3 Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) (1+2)	**1976424**	**354787**	**45498**	**18.0**	**2.0**
4 Revenue Expenditure	2929000	415000	456635	14.2	17.4
4.1 Interest Payments	809701	88573	78265	10.9	11.1
5 Capital Expenditure	554236	62961	55206	11.4	13.4
6 Total Expenditure (4+5)	**3483236**	**477961**	**511841**	**13.7**	**16.8**
7 Revenue Deficit (4-1)	**1140576**	**65023**	**411968**	**5.7**	**67.6**
8 Fiscal Deficit (6-3)	**1506812**	**123174**	**466343**	**8.2**	**58.6**
9 Gross Primary Deficit (8-4.1)	**697111**	**34601**	**388078**	**5.0**	**440.3**

Source: Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Union Budget 2021-22.

No. 24: Treasury Bills – Ownership Pattern

(₹ Crore)

Item	2020-21	2020	2021					
		May 29	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 91-day								
1.1 Banks	5676	41694	4435	4289	4600	6998	8232	8922
1.2 Primary Dealers	16740	13674	15659	16736	24728	29127	28086	32090
1.3 State Governments	13347	8397	23875	22875	27675	29675	32220	34870
1.4 Others	52802	93778	85715	95761	98162	103964	114276	121465
2 182-day								
2.1 Banks	67473	90674	86910	87003	99668	106329	111574	116696
2.2 Primary Dealers	30966	41997	32470	30415	39582	44784	48301	48862
2.3 State Governments	9436	14043	9843	9843	9843	9843	9839	9839
2.4 Others	31800	94556	53440	67050	57774	59953	64548	71404
3 364-day								
3.1 Banks	119024	82668	116805	121312	124288	127727	132490	136542
3.2 Primary Dealers	154197	57959	156321	159149	153691	157519	152922	152729
3.3 State Governments	18510	12650	18090	18090	18915	18915	18875	18725
3.4 Others	174501	124967	164571	151602	145427	129899	121458	109770
4 14-day Intermediate								
4.1 Banks								
4.2 Primary Dealers								
4.3 State Governments	220351	121818	175292	163969	120072	109648	156220	158373
4.4 Others	747	1531	298	205	1279	1393	1218	657
Total Treasury Bills (Excluding 14 day Intermediate T Bills) #	694471	677057	768134	784125	804353	824733	842820	861914

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

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Date of Auction	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Total Issue (6+7)	Cut-off Price	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)
		Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value				
			Competitive	Non-Competitive		Competitive	Non-Competitive			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
91-day Treasury Bills										
2021-22										
Apr. 28	15000	104	56595	4035	29	14996	4035	19030	99.18	3.3199
May 5	15000	72	35465	7013	41	14987	7013	22000	99.18	3.3346
May 12	15000	89	44905	3308	32	14992	3308	18300	99.17	3.3692
May 19	15000	102	46170	4402	43	14998	4402	19400	99.16	3.3786
May 25	15000	76	30699	4302	48	14998	4302	19300	99.16	3.3998
182-day Treasury Bills										
2021-22										
Apr. 28	15000	166	83278	5	13	14995	5	15000	98.31	3.4507
May 5	15000	126	38022	2	67	14998	2	15000	98.26	3.5499
May 12	15000	155	46679	8	63	14992	8	15000	98.25	3.5701
May 19	15000	147	43108	0	71	15000	0	15000	98.25	3.5800
May 25	15000	124	33543	0	64	15000	0	15000	98.24	3.5996
364-day Treasury Bills										
2021-22										
Apr. 28	6000	129	26257	0	27	6000	0	6000	96.42	3.7200
May 5	6000	110	26431	825	35	6000	825	6825	96.42	3.7199
May 12	6000	108	26887	2	23	5998	2	6000	96.42	3.7200
May 19	6000	100	25517	0	36	6000	0	6000	96.42	3.7267
May 25	6000	71	24355	0	16	6000	0	6000	96.42	3.7250

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
May	3, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.21
May	4, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.19
May	5, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.24
May	6, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.24
May	7, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.22
May	10, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.24
May	11, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.21
May	12, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.22
May	14, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.27
May	15, 2021	2.60-3.50	3.06
May	17, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.16
May	18, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.10
May	19, 2021	1.90-3.55	3.14
May	20, 2021	1.90-3.60	3.19
May	21, 2021	1.90-3.45	3.14
May	24, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.21
May	25, 2021	1.90-3.45	3.20
May	27, 2021	1.90-3.55	3.16
May	28, 2021	1.90-3.45	3.13
May	29, 2021	2.65-3.05	2.80
May	31, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.18
June	1, 2021	1.90-3.50	3.12
June	2, 2021	1.90-3.45	3.12
June	3, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.08
June	4, 2021	1.90-3.65	3.13
June	5, 2021	2.60-3.70	3.06
June	7, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.14
June	8, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.09
June	9, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.13
June	10, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.08
June	11, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.09
June	14, 2021	1.90-3.40	3.13
June	15, 2021	1.90-3.45	3.14

Note: Includes Notice Money.

No. 27: Certificates of Deposit

Item	2020	2021			
	May 22	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	May 7	May 21
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Crore)	160455.00	88675.73	85792.41	87177.58	90349.28
1.1 Issued during the fortnight (₹ Crore)	5705.35	8053.75	764.84	5276.72	5836.60
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	3.50-7.83	3.28-4.99	3.91-4.56	3.57-4.21	3.43-4.01

No. 28: Commercial Paper

Item	2020	2021			
	May 31	Apr. 15	Apr. 30	May 15	May 31
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Crore)	425817.00	382838.15	374846.75	404445.55	388707.25
1.1 Reported during the fortnight (₹ Crore)	52155.65	35737.15	53838.60	66560.60	61593.90
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	3.13-12.14	3.17-13.09	3.21-13.02	3.19-11.69	3.36-12.87

No. 29: Average Daily Turnover in Select Financial Markets

(₹ Crore)

Item	2020-21	2020	2021					
		May 29	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Call Money	17461	19390	18580	22573	23910	15668	17255	16285
2 Notice Money	2604	5974	813	735	811	5763	669	5913
3 Term Money	757	1444	1105	506	593	911	731	807
4 Triparty Repo	421118	379531	510435	610198	507959	514555	450852	526894
5 Market Repo	337341	375863	388758	420038	456514	451346	371296	458253
6 Repo in Corporate Bond	2990	5995	2883	7742	11546	16189	9574	12063
7 Forex (US $ million)	67793	57930	72943	73580	65011	61570	61322	88420
8 Govt. of India Dated Securities	62490	78604	57594	52896	57966	47334	45821	52981
9 State Govt. Securities	5080	4419	7780	7340	7405	7461	7189	4165
10 Treasury Bills								
10.1 91-Day	4970	4925	5687	2484	3373	7667	6547	8193
10.2 182-Day	4870	5500	10895	8363	4061	4014	2683	4315
10.3 364-Day	4010	5429	6099	2653	2837	3422	2994	2314
10.4 Cash Management Bills	1490	17605						
11 Total Govt. Securities (8+9+10)	82910	116483	88055	73736	75643	69899	65235	71968
11.1 RBI	–	335	3847	3143	4706	242	7037	1014

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

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Security & Type of Issue	2020-21		2020-21 (Apr.-May)		2021-22 (Apr.-May) *		May 2020		May 2021 *	
	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Equity Shares	**74**	**102062**	**3**	**14**	**12**	**3314**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**26**
1A Premium	73	97648	3	7	11	3227	–	–	2	24
1.1 Public	53	38004	3	14	8	3034	–	–	1	25
1.1.1 Premium	53	34848	3	7	8	2963	–	–	1	24
1.2 Rights	21	64059	–	–	4	281	–	–	1	1
1.2.1 Premium	20	62800	–	–	3	263	–	–	1	1
2 Preference Shares	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Bonds & Debentures	**16**	**5806**	**2**	**400**	**6**	**3450**	**1**	**297**	**–**	**–**
3.1 Convertible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Non-Convertible	16	5806	2	400	6	3450	1	297	–	–
3.2.1 Public	16	5806	2	400	6	3450	1	297	–	–
3.2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Total(1+2+3)	**90**	**107868**	**5**	**414**	**18**	**6764**	**1**	**297**	**2**	**26**
4.1 Public	69	43809	5	414	14	6484	1	297	1	25
4.2 Rights	21	64059	–	–	4	281	–	–	1	1

Note : 1.Since April 2020, monthly data on equity issues is compiled on the basis of their listing date.
2.Figures in the columns might not add up to the total due to rounding of numbers.

Source : Securities and Exchange Board of India.

* : Data is Provisional

External Sector

No. 31: Foreign Trade

Item	Unit	2020-21	2020	2021				
			May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Exports	₹ Crore	2151771	144166	201148	200288	250766	228072	236426
	US $ Million	290811	19054	27513	27528	34449	30625	32269
1.1 Oil	₹ Crore	189192	12325	15579	17763	24837	26976	39058
	US $ Million	25570	1629	2131	2441	3412	3622	5331
1.2 Non-oil	₹ Crore	1962579	131841	185569	182524	225929	201095	197368
	US $ Million	265240	17425	25382	25087	31037	27003	26938
2 Imports	₹ Crore	2909827	167978	306726	295007	352260	340505	282454
	US $ Million	393596	22202	41954	40547	48392	45722	38551
2.1 Oil	₹ Crore	611353	26381	68900	65710	74768	80969	69255
	US $ Million	82684	3487	9424	9031	10271	10872	9452
2.2 Non-oil	₹ Crore	2298474	141597	237826	229297	277492	259536	213198
	US $ Million	310912	18715	32530	31516	38121	34850	29099
3 Trade Balance	₹ Crore	-758057	-23812	-105578	-94719	-101494	-112433	-46027
	US $ Million	-102785	-3147	-14441	-13019	-13943	-15097	-6282
3.1 Oil	₹ Crore	-422162	-14056	-53321	-47946	-49931	-53992	-30197
	US $ Million	-57114	-1858	-7293	-6590	-6859	-7250	-4121
3.2 Non-oil	₹ Crore	-335895	-9756	-52257	-46773	-51563	-58441	-15830
	US $ Million	-45671	-1289	-7148	-6429	-7083	-7847	-2161

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

No. 32: Foreign Exchange Reserves

Item	Unit	2020	2021					
		Jun. 26	May 21	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Total Reserves	**₹ Crore**	**3834323**	**4318817**	**4333464**	**4417018**	**4442085**	**4464016**	**4519253**
	US $ Million	**506838**	**592894**	**598165**	**605008**	**608081**	**603933**	**608999**
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	₹ Crore	3537579	3995492	4010076	4094919	4116135	4150552	4201958
	US $ Million	467603	548519	553529	560890	563457	561540	566240
1.2 Gold	₹ Crore	253609	275640	276061	274540	278330	265576	269344
	US $ Million	33523	37841	38106	37604	38101	35931	36296
	Volume (Metric Tonnes)	659.54	696.25	696.25	696.25	697.18	698.11	702.78
1.3 SDRs	SDRs Million	1048	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049
	₹ Crore	10926	11020	10975	11050	11048	11078	11119
	US $ Million	1444	1513	1515	1513	1512	1499	1498
1.4 Reserve Tranche Position in IMF	₹ Crore	32209	36665	36352	36510	36572	36809	36832
	US $ Million	4267	5021	5016	5000	5011	4965	4965

* Difference,if any, is due to rounding off.

No. 33: NRI Deposits

(US$ Million)

Scheme	Outstanding				Flows	
	2020-21	2020	2021		2020-21	2021-22
		May	Apr.	May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 NRI Deposits	**141895**	**131137**	**142081**	**144260**	**1655**	**2400**
1.1 FCNR(B)	20473	22876	20027	19884	-1368	-589
1.2 NR(E)RA	102579	92228	103249	105210	2793	2656
1.3 NRO	18842	16033	18805	19167	230	333

No. 34: Foreign Investment Inflows

(US$ Million)

Item	2020-21	2020-21	2021-22	2020	2021	
		Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1 Net Foreign Direct Investment (1.1.1–1.1.2)	**43955**	**386**	**11989**	**200**	**2848**	**9140**
1.1.1 Direct Investment to India (1.1.1.1–1. 1.1.2)	**54927**	**2041**	**15203**	**755**	**4675**	**10529**
1.1.1.1 Gross Inflows/Gross Investments	**81973**	**8531**	**18337**	**4000**	**6227**	**12110**
1.1.1.1.1 Equity	61088	5236	15125	2352	4551	10574
1.1.1.1.1.1 Government (SIA/FIPB)	948	93	72	13	3	69
1.1.1.1.1.2 RBI	51597	4253	8521	2084	4204	4318
1.1.1.1.1.3 Acquisition of shares	7091	667	6309	143	233	6076
1.1.1.1.1.4 Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	1452	223	223	112	112	112
1.1.1.1.2 Reinvested earnings	16935	2605	2605	1303	1303	1303
1.1.1.1.3 Other capital	3950	690	606	345	372	234
1.1.1.2 Repatriation/Disinvestment	**27046**	**6490**	**3134**	**3245**	**1552**	**1582**
1.1.1.2.1 Equity	26983	6483	3077	3242	1536	1540
1.1.1.2.2 Other capital	63	7	57	3	16	41
1.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment by India (1.1.2.1+1.1.2.2+1.1.2.3–1.1.2.4)	**10972**	**1655**	**3214**	**555**	**1826**	**1388**
1.1.2.1 Equity capital	5583	706	1736	193	607	1129
1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	3013	502	502	251	251	251
1.1.2.3 Other Capital	6688	543	1269	159	1143	126
1.1.2.4 Repatriation/Disinvestment	4313	96	293	48	175	117
1.2 Net Portfolio Investment (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3–1.2.4)	**36137**	**-2533**	**-1532**	**-561**	**-1978**	**447**
1.2.1 GDRs/ADRs	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.2 FIIs	38725	-2229	-836	-409	-1741	904
1.2.3 Offshore funds and others	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.4 Portfolio investment by India	2589	304	695	152	238	458
1 Foreign Investment Inflows	**80092**	**-2146**	**10457**	**-361**	**870**	**9587**

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

(US$ Million)

Item	2020-21	2020	2021		
		May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Outward Remittances under the LRS	**12684.40**	**617.62**	**1547.80**	**1188.18**	**1250.24**
1.1 Deposit	680.37	43.18	151.49	75.78	68.20
1.2 Purchase of immovable property	62.75	3.06	11.07	9.19	7.85
1.3 Investment in equity/debt	471.80	25.47	89.54	51.78	52.19
1.4 Gift	1586.24	75.42	224.75	161.56	149.38
1.5 Donations	12.59	0.39	0.65	0.72	1.95
1.6 Travel	3239.67	157.76	335.95	284.76	294.02
1.7 Maintenance of close relatives	2680.10	150.75	330.04	240.74	237.27
1.8 Medical Treatment	29.75	1.31	2.98	2.16	2.57
1.9 Studies Abroad	3836.12	155.84	390.55	353.49	429.73
1.10 Others	85.03	4.45	10.77	8.00	7.07

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

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2020	2021	
			June	May	June
	1	2	3	4	5
40-Currency Basket (Base: 2015-16=100)					
1 Trade-weighted					
1.1 NEER	98.00	93.92	93.10	93.82	93.61
1.2 REER	103.20	103.46	101.44	104.02	104.46
2 Export-weighted					
2.1 NEER	97.38	93.59	92.71	93.40	93.20
2.2 REER	102.88	102.96	100.69	103.34	103.73
6-Currency Basket (Trade-weighted)					
1 Base: 2015-16 = 100					
1.1 NEER	94.92	88.47	88.92	87.22	87.03
1.2 REER	103.60	101.78	100.40	101.78	101.49
2 Base: 2018-19 = 100					
2.1 NEER	100.78	93.93	94.40	92.60	92.40
2.2 REER	103.30	101.49	100.11	101.49	101.20

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

(Amount in US$ Million)

Item	2020-21	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
1 Automatic Route				
1.1 Number	1063	79	111	60
1.2 Amount	26799	991	2723	738
2 Approval Route				
2.1 Number	13	1	-	-
2.2 Amount	8456	500	-	-
3 Total (1+2)				
3.1 Number	1076	80	111	60
3.2 Amount	35255	1491	2723	738
4 Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	6.03	4.16	6.25	6.41
5 Interest Rate (per cent)				
5.1 Weighted Average Margin over 6-month LIBOR or reference rate for Floating Rate Loans	1.93	1.61	2.10	1.86
5.2 Interest rate range for Fixed Rate Loans	0.00-13.00	0.00-10.50	0.00-9.90	0.00-8.80

No. 38: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(US $ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2020			Jan-Mar 2021(P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**334313**	**315519**	**18794**	**336072**	**332683**	**3389**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**157116**	**156558**	**558**	**173382**	**181543**	**-8161**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**76527**	**111569**	**-35042**	**91281**	**133025**	**-41745**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**80590**	**44990**	**35600**	**82101**	**48518**	**33583**
1.2.1 Services	53060	31033	22027	56004	32520	23485
1.2.1.1 Travel	6860	4208	2652	2308	3141	-834
1.2.1.2 Transportation	5016	5761	-745	6080	5633	446
1.2.1.3 Insurance	623	426	198	647	566	82
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	182	284	-102	159	241	-82
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	40378	20354	20024	46811	22938	23873
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	23285	2159	21125	26802	3327	23475
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	11474	11928	-454	13324	12847	478
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	1024	1256	-232	1258	1402	-145
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	631	350	281	696	399	297
1.2.2 Transfers	20579	2179	18400	20927	2085	18842
1.2.2.1 Official	26	299	-273	18	285	-267
1.2.2.2 Private	20553	1880	18673	20909	1801	19108
1.2.3 Income	6950	11778	-4827	5170	13913	-8743
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	5523	11079	-5557	3517	13192	-9675
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	1428	698	729	1653	721	932
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**176311**	**158960**	**17350**	**162690**	**150429**	**12261**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	**99638**	**101420**	**-1782**	**108195**	**98236**	**9959**
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	20871	8908	11963	15393	12714	2679
2.1.1.1 In India	19255	4070	15185	13679	7928	5750
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	13923	4062	9861	8553	7894	659
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	3772		3772	4519		4519
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	1560	8	1552	607	34	573
2.1.1.2 Abroad	1616	4838	-3222	1714	4786	-3072
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	1616	2107	-491	1714	1197	517
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	788	-788	0	753	-753
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	1943	-1943	0	2835	-2835
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	78767	92511	-13745	92802	85522	7280
2.1.2.1 In India	76983	91726	-14743	92500	84310	8190
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	76983	91726	-14743	92500	84310	8190
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	60171	66381	-6209	81440	73679	7761
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	16812	25345	-8534	11059	10631	428
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0		0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	1783	785	998	303	1212	-909
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**27444**	**17526**	**9918**	**26446**	**18725**	**7721**
2.2.1 External Assistance	2000	1420	580	5380	1387	3993
2.2.1.1 By India	2	28	-26	10	21	-11
2.2.1.2 To India	1998	1392	606	5370	1366	4004
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	16368	6030	10338	11834	5759	6075
2.2.2.1 By India	1983	1053	930	683	745	-63
2.2.2.2 To India	14385	4977	9408	11152	5014	6138
2.2.3 Short Term to India	9077	10076	-1000	9232	11578	-2346
2.2.3.1 Buyers' credit & Suppliers' Credit >180 days	9077	9725	-649	8067	11578	-3511
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	0	351	-351	1165	0	1165
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**22109**	**26716**	**-4606**	**16733**	**21158**	**-4425**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	21996	26716	-4719	16518	21158	-4640
2.3.1.1 Assets	4813	10222	-5409	4141	7973	-3832
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	17183	16493	690	12377	13185	-808
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	16844	14079	2765	11350	11889	-539
2.3.2 Others	113	0	113	215	0	215
2.4 Rupee Debt Service		7	-7		7	-7
2.5 Other Capital	27119	13292	13827	11315	12302	-987
3 Errors & Omissions	**886**		**886**		**711**	**-711**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	0	**18794**	**-18794**	0	**3389**	**-3389**
4.1 I.M.F.				0	0	0
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	0	18794	-18794	0	3389	-3389

Note : P : Preliminary

No. 39: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(₹ Crore)

Item	Jan-Mar 2020			Jan-Mar 2021(P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**2419902**	**2283860**	**136042**	**2449502**	**2424800**	**24702**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**1137275**	**1133238**	**4037**	**1263718**	**1323202**	**-59484**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**553933**	**807581**	**-253649**	**665312**	**969572**	**-304260**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**583342**	**325657**	**257686**	**598406**	**353629**	**244776**
1.2.1 Services	384069	224629	159441	408194	237025	171170
1.2.1.1 Travel	49657	30461	19197	16819	22896	-6077
1.2.1.2 Transportation	36311	41701	-5390	44312	41058	3254
1.2.1.3 Insurance	4512	3081	1430	4719	4125	594
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	1316	2057	-741	1158	1759	-601
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	292273	147329	144944	341186	167187	173999
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	168546	15631	152914	195350	24250	171099
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	83051	86341	-3290	97117	93634	3484
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	7410	9092	-1682	9166	10220	-1054
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	4567	2532	2035	5073	2905	2168
1.2.2 Transfers	148962	15774	133188	152529	15199	137330
1.2.2.1 Official	189	2167	-1978	129	2074	-1945
1.2.2.2 Private	148773	13607	135166	152400	13125	139275
1.2.3 Income	50311	85253	-34942	37682	101406	-63724
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	39977	80198	-40221	25637	96153	-70517
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	10333	5055	5278	12045	5252	6793
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**1276212**	**1150622**	**125590**	**1185784**	**1096418**	**89366**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	**721222**	**734119**	**-12897**	**788594**	**716008**	**72586**
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	151075	64481	86594	112193	92670	19523
2.1.1.1 In India	139378	29459	109919	99699	57788	41911
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	100781	29401	71380	62338	57537	4801
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	27305	0	27305	32935	0	32935
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	11292	58	11234	4427	251	4176
2.1.1.2 Abroad	11697	35022	-23324	12493	34882	-22389
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	11697	15253	-3556	12493	8726	3767
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	5702	-5702	0	5490	-5490
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	14067	-14067	0	20666	-20666
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	570147	669638	-99491	676402	623338	53063
2.1.2.1 In India	557238	663952	-106714	674196	614505	59691
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	557238	663952	-106714	674196	614505	59691
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	435547	480491	-44945	593588	537019	56569
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	121691	183461	-61770	80608	77487	3122
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	12909	5686	7223	2206	8833	-6628
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**198653**	**126862**	**71791**	**192758**	**136479**	**56279**
2.2.1 External Assistance	14475	10277	4198	39212	10111	29101
2.2.1.1 By India	14	201	-187	71	153	-82
2.2.1.2 To India	14461	10076	4385	39141	9958	29183
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	118476	43648	74828	86255	41978	44276
2.2.2.1 By India	14351	7622	6729	4975	5433	-459
2.2.2.2 To India	104125	36026	68099	81280	36545	44735
2.2.3 Short Term to India	65702	72938	-7236	67291	84390	-17099
2.2.3.1 Buyers' credit & Suppliers' Credit >180 days	65702	70397	-4695	58799	84390	-25591
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	0	2541	-2541	8492	0	8492
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**160037**	**193379**	**-33343**	**121962**	**154215**	**-32253**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	159220	193379	-34160	120397	154215	-33818
2.3.1.1 Assets	34842	73992	-39151	30186	58112	-27927
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	124378	119387	4991	90211	96103	-5892
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	121926	101911	20016	82726	86651	-3925
2.3.2 Others	817	0	817	1565	0	1565
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	0	50	-50	0	50	-50
2.5 Other Capital	196301	96212	100089	82471	89666	-7196
3 Errors & Omissions	**6415**	0	**6415**	0	**5180**	**-5180**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	0	**136042**	**-136042**	0	**24702**	**-24702**
4.1 I.M.F.	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	0	136042	-136042	0	24702	-24702

Note : P: Preliminary

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

(US $ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2020			Jan-Mar 2021(P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**157116**	**156531**	**584**	**173382**	**181517**	**-8135**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**129586**	**142601**	**-13015**	**147285**	**165545**	**-18260**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**76527**	**111569**	**-35042**	**91281**	**133025**	**-41745**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	75738	106394	-30656	89691	115206	-25515
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	789	0	789	1590	0	1590
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	0	5175	-5175		17819	-17819
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**53060**	**31033**	**22027**	**56004**	**32520**	**23485**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	66	8	58	102	6	96
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	41	309	-269	54	211	-157
1.A.b.3 Transport	5016	5761	-745	6080	5633	446
1.A.b.4 Travel	6860	4208	2652	2308	3141	-834
1.A.b.5 Construction	931	708	223	752	713	39
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	623	426	198	647	566	82
1.A.b.7 Financial services	1024	1256	-232	1258	1402	-145
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	182	1641	-1459	238	2107	-1868
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	23967	2638	21329	27574	3909	23665
1.A.b.10 Other business services	11474	11928	-454	13324	12847	478
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	588	819	-231	727	878	-150
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	182	284	-102	159	241	-82
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	2105	1046	1059	2781	865	1916
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**6950**	**11778**	**-4827**	**5170**	**13913**	**-8743**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	1428	698	729	1653	721	932
1.B.2 Investment income	4487	10921	-6434	2621	12952	-10331
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	2163	4654	-2491	1363	7837	-6474
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	88	2346	-2259	28	1633	-1605
1.B.2.3 Other investment	457	3910	-3452	122	3481	-3359
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	1778	10	1768	1109	1	1107
1.B.3 Other primary income	1036	159	878	896	240	656
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**20579**	**2152**	**18427**	**20927**	**2058**	**18868**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	20553	1880	18673	20909	1801	19108
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	20102	1358	18745	20224	1303	18920
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	451	522	-71	686	497	188
1.C.2 General government	26	272	-247	17	258	-240
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**142**	**161**	**-19**	**191**	**230**	**-38**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	9	40	-31	87	38	49
2.2 Capital transfers	133	121	12	104	191	-88
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**176169**	**177620**	**-1451**	**162499**	**153615**	**8884**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**20871**	**8908**	**11963**	**15393**	**12714**	**2679**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	19255	4070	15185	13679	7928	5750
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	17695	4062	13633	13071	7894	5177
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	13923	4062	9861	8553	7894	659
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	3772	0	3772	4519		4519
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	1560	8	1552	607	34	573
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1560	8	1552	607	34	573
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	1616	4838	-3222	1714	4786	-3072
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	1616	2895	-1279	1714	1950	-236
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	1616	2107	-491	1714	1197	517
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	0	788	-788		753	-753
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	1943	-1943	0	2835	-2835
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0	1943	-1943		2835	-2835
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**78767**	**92511**	**-13745**	**92802**	**85522**	**7280**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	76983	91726	-14743	92500	84310	8190
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	60171	66381	-6209	81440	73679	7761
3.2.2 Debt securities	16812	25345	-8534	11059	10631	428
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	1783	785	998	303	1212	-909
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**11473**	**9287**	**2186**	**2662**	**4929**	**-2267**
3.4 Other investment	**65058**	**48119**	**16939**	**51642**	**47061**	**4581**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	16957	14079	2878	11565	11889	-324
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	113	0	113	215	0	215
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	16844	14079	2765	11350	11889	-539
3.4.2.3 General government	0	0	0			0
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	0	0	0			0
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	23520	20086	3433	22382	16416	5966
3.4.3.A Loans to India	21535	19006	2529	21690	15650	6040
3.4.3.B Loans by India	1985	1081	904	692	766	-74
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	37	45	-8	27	43	-16
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	9077	10076	-1000	9232	11578	-2346
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	15468	3832	11635	8435	7134	1301
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	0	0	0			0
3.5 Reserve assets	0	**18794**	**-18794**	0	**3389**	**-3389**
3.5.1 Monetary gold	0	0	0			0
3.5.2 Special drawing rights n.a.	0	0	0			0
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF n.a.	0	0	0			0
3.5.4 Other reserve assets (Foreign Currency Assets)	0	18794	-18794	0	3389	-3389
4 Total assets/liabilities	**176169**	**177620**	**-1451**	**162499**	**153615**	**8884**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	92776	83455	9321	99217	89707	9510
4.2 Debt instruments	67925	71539	-3613	54846	53384	1462
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	15468	22627	-7159	8435	10524	-2088
5 Net errors and omissions	**886**	0	**886**		**711**	**-711**

Note : P : Preliminary

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	Jan-Mar 2020			Jan-Mar 2021(P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**1137271**	**1133041**	**4230**	**1263714**	**1323006**	**-59291**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**938002**	**1032210**	**-94208**	**1073506**	**1206597**	**-133090**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**553933**	**807581**	**-253649**	**665312**	**969572**	**-304260**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	548221	770126	-221905	653724	839694	-185970
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	5712	0	5712	11588	0	11588
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	0	37456	-37456	0	129878	-129878
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**384069**	**224629**	**159441**	**408194**	**237025**	**171170**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	475	57	418	741	44	697
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	295	2240	-1944	393	1536	-1143
1.A.b.3 Transport	36311	41701	-5390	44312	41058	3254
1.A.b.4 Travel	49657	30461	19197	16819	22896	-6077
1.A.b.5 Construction	6740	5124	1616	5482	5199	283
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	4512	3081	1430	4719	4125	594
1.A.b.7 Financial services	7410	9092	-1682	9166	10220	-1054
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	1319	11876	-10557	1737	15356	-13619
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	173487	19096	154390	200979	28494	172485
1.A.b.10 Other business services	83051	86341	-3290	97117	93634	3484
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	4259	5927	-1669	5300	6397	-1096
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	1316	2057	-741	1158	1759	-601
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	15237	7575	7662	20269	6308	13962
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**50311**	**85253**	**-34942**	**37682**	**101406**	**-63724**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	10333	5055	5278	12045	5252	6793
1.B.2 Investment income	32476	79049	-46573	19106	94405	-75299
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	15659	33689	-18030	9937	57123	-47186
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	634	16984	-16351	203	11901	-11699
1.B.2.3 Other investment	3311	28299	-24989	886	25372	-24486
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	12873	76	12797	8080	10	8071
1.B.3 Other primary income	7502	1149	6352	6530	1748	4782
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**148958**	**15577**	**133381**	**152526**	**15003**	**137523**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	148773	13607	135166	152400	13125	139275
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	145508	9826	135681	147403	9500	137903
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	3265	3781	-516	4997	3625	1372
1.C.2 General government	185	1970	-1785	126	1878	-1752
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**1027**	**1167**	**-140**	**1393**	**1673**	**-280**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	67	293	-226	636	278	358
2.2 Capital transfers	960	874	85	757	1395	-638
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**1275189**	**1285693**	**-10505**	**1184395**	**1119643**	**64752**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**151075**	**64481**	**86594**	**112193**	**92670**	**19523**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	139378	29459	109919	99699	57788	41911
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	128086	29401	98685	95272	57537	37735
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	100781	29401	71380	62338	57537	4801
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	27305	0	27305	32935	0	32935
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	11292	58	11234	4427	251	4176
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	11292	58	11234	4427	251	4176
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	11697	35022	-23324	12493	34882	-22389
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	11697	20955	-9257	12493	14216	-1723
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	11697	15253	-3556	12493	8726	3767
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	0	5702	-5702	0	5490	-5490
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	14067	-14067	0	20666	-20666
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0	14067	-14067	0	20666	-20666
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**570147**	**669638**	**-99491**	**676402**	**623338**	**53063**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	557238	663952	-106714	674196	614505	59691
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	435547	480491	-44945	593588	537019	56569
3.2.2 Debt securities	121691	183461	-61770	80608	77487	3122
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	12909	5686	7223	2206	8833	-6628
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**83046**	**67224**	**15822**	**19402**	**35925**	**-16523**
3.4 Other investment	**470921**	**348309**	**122612**	**376398**	**343008**	**33391**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	122743	101911	20832	84291	86651	-2360
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	817	0	817	1565	0	1565
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	121926	101911	20016	82726	86651	-3925
3.4.2.3 General government						0
3.4.2.4 Other sectors						0
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	170245	145393	24852	163138	119653	43484
3.4.3.A Loans to India	155879	137570	18309	158092	114067	44025
3.4.3.B Loans by India	14365	7823	6542	5045	5586	-540
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	270	328	-58	198	313	-116
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	65702	72938	-7236	67291	84390	-17099
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	111962	27740	84222	61481	52000	9481
3.4.7 Special drawing rights				0	0	0
3.5 Reserve assets	**0**	**136042**	**-136042**	**0**	**24702**	**-24702**
3.5.1 Monetary gold						0
3.5.2 Special drawing rights n.a.						0
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF n.a.						0
3.5.4 Other reserve assets (Foreign Currency Assets)	0	136042	-136042	0	24702	-24702
4 Total assets/liabilities	**1275189**	**1285693**	**-10505**	**1184395**	**1119643**	**64752**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	671555	604085	67470	723159	653844	69315
4.2 Debt instruments	491672	517827	-26155	399754	389097	10657
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	111962	163782	-51820	61481	76702	-15221
5 Net errors and omissions	**6415**	**0**	**6415**	**0**	**5180**	**-5180**

Note : P: Preliminary

No. 42: International Investment Position

(US$ Million)

Item	As on Financial Year /Quarter End							
	2020-21		2020				2021	
			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	193929	482208	182957	418234	190857	480190	193929	482208
1.1 Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	122726	456947	118442	395426	122489	454603	122726	456947
1.2 Other Capital	71203	25261	64515	22809	68368	25587	71203	25261
2 Portfolio Investment	6436	281842	3847	246700	5527	274032	6436	281842
2.1 Equity	840	177278	602	134778	1732	170630	840	177278
2.2 Debt	5596	104563	3246	111922	3795	103402	5596	104563
3 Other Investment	80897	446867	52412	427500	69382	438780	80897	446867
3.1 Trade Credit	5644	100342	1460	104271	3196	102598	5644	100342
3.2 Loan	13335	190382	6731	179834	10610	183983	13335	190382
3.3 Currency and Deposits	42436	142069	26011	130761	37343	140683	42436	142069
3.4 Other Assets/Liabilities	19482	14074	18210	12634	18234	11516	19482	14074
4 Reserves	576984		477807		585771		576984	
5 Total Assets/ Liabilities	858246	1210917	717023	1092434	851536	1193002	858246	1210917
6 IIP (Assets - Liabilities)		-352671		-375411		-341466		-352671

Payment and Settlement Systems

No.43: Payment System Indicators

PART I - Payment System Indicators - Payment & Settlement System Statistics

System	Volume (Lakh)				Value (₹ Crore)			
	FY 2020-21	2020	2021		FY 2020-21	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Settlement Systems								
Financial Market Infrastructures (FMIs)								
1 CCIL Operated Systems (1.1 to 1.3)	27.97	1.71	2.36	2.08	161943141	10829793	15138384	14652880
1.1 Govt. Securities Clearing (1.1.1 to 1.1.3)	11.55	0.94	0.83	0.89	110634315	7785920	9963717	9966087
1.1.1 Outright	6.28	0.56	0.41	0.47	10032187	1010178	739674	710624
1.1.2 Repo	2.84	0.21	0.21	0.23	43751173	3130998	3829853	4280973
1.1.3 Tri-party Repo	2.43	0.18	0.20	0.19	56850956	3644744	5394189	4974490
1.2 Forex Clearing	16.04	0.75	1.49	1.14	48903961	2934498	4913256	4424858
1.3 Rupee Derivatives @	0.38	0.01	0.05	0.05	2404865	109375	261411	261935
B. Payment Systems								
I Financial Market Infrastructures (FMIs)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 Credit Transfers - RTGS (1.1 to 1.2)	1591.92	90.04	151.52	123.34	105599849	7041869	8802868	8366599
1.1 Customer Transactions	1573.47	88.68	150.19	122.28	91008367	6225396	7555042	7211162
1.2 Interbank Transactions	18.45	1.36	1.33	1.07	14591482	816473	1247825	1155437
II Retail								
2 Credit Transfers - Retail (2.1 to 2.6)	317851.82	18091.79	34506.22	33866.22	33522150	2018010	2946342	2707637
2.1 AePS (Fund Transfers) @	11.32	0.87	0.94	0.96	623	41	61	59
2.2 APBS $	14372.99	1154.21	972.73	1343.10	112747	14245	5383	16261
2.3 IMPS	32783.47	1666.80	3229.68	2798.61	2941500	169402	299542	266289
2.4 NACH Cr $	16449.51	995.55	1029.55	1866.34	1232714	134182	101457	116463
2.5 NEFT	30927.89	1929.39	2862.71	2565.39	25130910	1481750	2046235	1819459
2.6 UPI @	223306.64	12344.97	26410.61	25291.82	4103658	218392	493664	489106
2.6.1 of which USSD @	10.45	0.75	0.96	1.01	172	14	15	16
3 Debit Transfers and Direct Debits (3.1 to 3.3)	10440.40	672.90	1001.32	936.41	872399	50962	82983	70589
3.1 BHIM Aadhaar Pay @	160.84	13.40	13.88	17.29	2580	159	377	422
3.2 NACH Dr $	9629.61	640.09	894.08	857.30	868906	50767	82467	70069
3.3 NETC (linked to bank account) @	649.96	19.41	93.36	61.82	913	36	139	98
4 Card Payments (4.1 to 4.2)	57841.30	3687.68	4833.00	3982.53	1293080	70209	115572	98818
4.1 Credit Cards (4.1.1 to 4.1.2)	17641.06	1028.86	1575.32	1346.59	630414	32225	59049	54729
4.1.1 PoS based $	8688.81	432.30	782.31	512.81	280769	13470	26314	18597
4.1.2 Others $	8952.25	596.56	793.00	833.79	349645	18755	32735	36132
4.2 Debit Cards (4.2.1 to 4.2.1)	40200.24	2658.82	3257.68	2635.94	662667	37984	56523	44088
4.2.1 PoS based $	20805.24	1121.15	1822.82	1197.18	378044	18814	35861	23019
4.2.2 Others $	19395.00	1537.67	1434.86	1438.76	284623	19170	20662	21070
5 Prepaid Payment Instruments (5.1 to 5.2)	49392.29	3031.90	4762.03	3848.74	197696	12808	22148	21509
5.1 Wallets	39987.01	2532.20	3963.08	3180.18	152065	11080	14421	14626
5.2 Cards (5.2.1 to 5.2.2)	9405.28	499.70	798.95	668.56	45631	1729	7727	6883
5.2.1 PoS based $	437.33	40.82	36.85	32.74	11639	551	1642	1303
5.2.2 Others $	8967.94	458.89	762.11	635.82	33992	1177	6085	5580
6 Paper-based Instruments (6.1 to 6.2)	6703.70	306.77	557.79	366.69	5627189	260227	553322	341794
6.1 CTS (NPCI Managed)	6702.53	306.50	557.79	366.69	5625941	260012	553322	341794
6.2 Others	1.17	0.27	0.00	0.00	1249	215	–	–
Total - Retail Payments (2+3+4+5+6)	442229.48	25791.05	45660.36	43000.59	41512514	2412217	3720367	3240347
Total Payments (1+2+3+4+5+6)	443821.40	25881.09	45811.88	43123.94	147112363	9454086	12523235	11606947
Total Digital Payments (1+2+3+4+5)	437117.70	25574.32	45254.09	42757.25	141485173	9193859	11969913	11265153

PART II - Payment Modes and Channels

System	Volume (Lakh)				Value (₹ Crore)			
	FY 2020-21	2020	2021		FY 2020-21	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Other Payment Channels								
1 Mobile Payments (mobile app based) (1.1 to 1.2)	252364.97	14622.03	32494.77	29734.31	9089832	485513	1006256	898224
1.1 Intra-bank $	25130.99	1264.97	2563.99	2528.93	1865484	94592	191178	174307
1.2 Inter-bank $	227233.98	13357.06	29930.78	27205.39	7224348	390921	815078	723917
2 Internet Payments (Netbanking / Internet Browser Based) @ (2.1 to 2.2)	32483.42	2001.55	2682.48	2336.06	41534334	2478348	3180133	2953188
2.1 Intra-bank @	6886.15	480.62	567.04	492.39	20601554	1248994	1352169	1290828
2.2 Inter-bank @	25597.27	1520.93	2115.44	1843.67	20932780	1229353	1827964	1662360
B. ATMs								
3 Cash Withdrawal at ATMs $ (3.1 to 3.3)	60905.81	4079.52	5256.36	4169.98	2889826	195921	255527	202854
3.1 Using Credit Cards $	51.41	2.76	5.09	3.65	2560	141	258	187
3.2 Using Debit Cards $	60602.23	4061.82	5226.23	4142.63	2878025	195283	254397	201978
3.3 Using Pre-paid Cards $	252.17	14.94	25.03	23.69	9240	496	871	690
4 Cash Withdrawal at PoS $ (4.1 to 4.2)	394.60	36.25	22.06	20.81	1532	116	133	122
4.1 Using Debit Cards $	353.33	36.06	18.85	18.08	1483	116	111	102
4.2 Using Pre-paid Cards $	41.27	0.19	3.20	2.73	49	1	22	19
5 Cash Withrawal at Micro ATMs @	9460.43	1000.69	725.35	824.36	225420	17929	21701	24138
5.1 AePS @	9460.43	1000.69	725.35	824.36	225420	17929	21701	24138

PART III - Payment Infrastructures (Lakh)

System	As on March 2021	2020	2021	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
Payment System Infrastructures				
1 Number of Cards (1.1 to 1.2)	9602.51	8925.29	9630.55	9647.02
1.1 Credit Cards	620.49	571.80	622.60	623.93
1.2 Debit Cards	8982.02	8353.49	9007.95	9023.09
2 Number of PPIs @ (2.1 to 2.2)	21951.37	18689.42	22216.97	22609.29
2.1 Wallets @	20052.10	17302.28	20249.78	20542.99
2.2 Cards @	1900.51	1387.15	1967.19	2066.30
3 Number of ATMs (3.1 to 3.2)	2.39	2.34	2.40	2.40
3.1 Bank owned ATMs $	2.14	2.10	2.14	2.15
3.2 White Label ATMs $	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.26
4 Number of Micro ATMs @	4.04	2.84	4.14	4.25
5 Number of PoS Terminals	47.20	43.22	45.25	45.10
6 Bharat QR @	35.70	20.59	40.28	48.63
7 UPI QR *	925.22	–	978.19	981.82

@: New inclusion w.e.f. November 2019
$: Inclusion separately initiated from November 2019 - would have been part of other items hitherto.
*: New inclusion w.e.f. September 2020; Includes only static UPI QR Code

Note : 1. Data is provisional.
2. ECS (Debit and Credit) has been merged with NACH with effect from January 31, 2020.
3. The data from November 2019 onwards for card payments (Debit/Credit cards) and Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) may not be comparable with earlier months/ periods, as more granular data is being published along with revision in data definitions.
4. Only domestic financial transactions are considered. The new format captures e-commerce transactions; transactions using FASTags, digital bill payments and card-to-card transfer through ATMs, etc.. Also, failed transactions, chargebacks, reversals, expired cards/ wallets, are excluded.

Occasional Series

No. 44: Small Savings

(₹ Crore)

Scheme		2019-20	2019	2020		
			May	Mar.	Apr.	May
		1	2	3	4	5
1 Small Savings	**Receipts**	**159573**	**11968**	**32210**	**8369**	**10247**
	Outstanding	**1078535**	**939947**	**1078535**	**1086884**	**1097090**
1.1 Total Deposits	**Receipts**	**116389**	**10029**	**18444**	**6987**	**8815**
	Outstanding	**734807**	**637094**	**734807**	**741794**	**750609**
1.1.1 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	Receipts	25893	844	9882	3864	3295
	Outstanding	166140	144779	166140	170004	173299
1.1.2 MGNREG	Receipts					
	Outstanding					
1.1.3 National Saving Scheme, 1987	Receipts	36	-37	204	-2	-6
	Outstanding	3143	3035	3143	3141	3135
1.1.4 National Saving Scheme, 1992	Receipts	-1	-4	32	-1	-1
	Outstanding	9	1	9	8	7
1.1.5 Monthly Income Scheme	Receipts	16510	1056	2109	258	462
	Outstanding	209168	194426	209168	209426	209888
1.1.6 Senior Citizen Scheme 2004	Receipts	20334	1435	2314	510	947
	Outstanding	76042	58283	76042	76552	77499
1.1.7 Post Office Time Deposits	Receipts	41795	3086	4972	953	1928
	Outstanding	166087	129768	166087	167040	168968
1.1.7.1 1 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	92618	74527	92618	92997	93949
1.1.7.2 2 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	7097	6084	7097	7093	7078
1.1.7.3 3 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	7536	6944	7536	7532	7518
1.1.7.4 5 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	58836	42213	58836	59418	60423
1.1.8 Post Office Recurring Deposits	Receipts	11821	3649	-1069	1405	2190
	Outstanding	114222	106806	114222	115627	117817
1.1.9 Post Office Cumulative Time Deposits	Receipts	1	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25
1.1.10 Other Deposits	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	21	21	21	21	21
1.2 Saving Certificates	**Receipts**	**30170**	**1738**	**4609**	**1245**	**1249**
	Outstanding	**252190**	**224231**	**252190**	**253415**	**254623**
1.2.1 National Savings Certificate VIII issue	Receipts	19495	1230	2860	547	544
	Outstanding	117987	100584	117987	118534	119078
1.2.2 Indira Vikas Patras	Receipts	-101	-131	450	0	0
	Outstanding	162	24	162	162	162
1.2.3 Kisan Vikas Patras	Receipts	-18168	-1881	-2814	222	-309
	Outstanding	1135	15467	1135	1357	1048
1.2.4 Kisan Vikas Patras - 2014	Receipts	28972	2520	4095	476	1014
	Outstanding	122602	98288	122602	123078	124092
1.2.5 National Saving Certificate VI issue	Receipts	-4		25	0	0
	Outstanding	-155	-2	-155	-155	-155
1.2.6 National Saving Certificate VII issue	Receipts	-24		-7	0	0
	Outstanding	-106	-82	-106	-106	-106
1.2.7 Other Certificates	Outstanding	10565	9952	10565	10545	10504
1.3 Public Provident Fund	**Receipts**	**13014**	**201**	**9157**	**137**	**183**
	Outstanding	**91538**	**78622**	**91538**	**91675**	**91858**

Source: Accountant General, Post and Telegraphs.

Note : Data on receipts from April 2017 are net receipts, *i.e.*, gross receipt minus gross payment.

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

(Per cent)

Central Government Dated Securities					
Category	2020				2021
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(A) Total (in ₹. Crore)	**6486585**	**6704983**	**7137069**	**7357111**	**7635902**
1 Commercial Banks	40.41	38.98	38.55	37.81	37.77
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.25	0.27
3 Insurance Companies	25.09	26.24	25.33	25.64	25.30
4 Mutual Funds	1.43	2.02	2.42	2.62	2.94
5 Co-operative Banks	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.83	1.82
6 Financial Institutions	0.53	1.19	1.42	1.00	1.00
7 Corporates	0.81	0.78	0.94	1.05	1.06
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	2.44	1.79	2.05	2.10	1.87
9 Provident Funds	4.72	4.96	4.77	4.61	4.44
10 RBI	15.13	14.70	15.00	15.71	16.20
11. Others	7.17	7.11	7.32	7.37	7.33
11.1 State Governments	2.05	1.99	1.86	1.76	1.69

State Governments Securities					
Category	2020				2021
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(B) Total (in ₹. Crore)	**3265990**	**3393099**	**3564979**	**3721573**	**3879982**
1 Commercial Banks	34.99	33.54	34.60	34.19	33.69
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.76	0.74	0.54	0.36	0.48
3 Insurance Companies	31.63	30.85	30.26	30.25	30.04
4 Mutual Funds	1.14	1.74	1.96	1.92	1.82
5 Co-operative Banks	4.12	4.38	4.19	4.11	4.05
6 Financial Institutions	0.11	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.86
7 Corporates	0.30	0.31	0.39	0.45	0.49
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
9 Provident Funds	22.22	21.70	21.31	21.20	22.00
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.77
11. Others	4.71	4.78	4.80	4.82	4.77
11.1 State Governments	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18

Treasury Bills					
Category	2020				2021
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(C) Total (in ₹. Crore)	**538409**	**881362**	**982286**	**839729**	**690646**
1 Commercial Banks	61.06	46.11	53.50	54.75	55.54
2 Non-Bank PDs	2.26	1.48	2.16	1.65	2.82
3 Insurance Companies	7.45	4.64	4.06	4.50	5.61
4 Mutual Funds	13.24	23.45	19.90	18.98	17.80
5 Co-operative Banks	2.55	1.95	1.63	1.61	2.43
6 Financial Institutions	0.58	1.67	1.34	1.11	1.24
7 Corporates	1.89	1.43	1.63	2.01	3.16
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Provident Funds	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.22
10 RBI	0.00	11.27	4.80	0.68	0.49
11. Others	10.95	7.95	10.99	14.63	10.70
11.1 State Governments	6.22	4.35	7.76	13.27	5.98

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE	2020-21 BE
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Total Disbursements	**3760611**	**4265969**	**4515946**	**5040747**	**5875914**	**6470254**
1.1 Developmental	2201287	2537905	2635110	2882758	3486519	3818358
1.1.1 Revenue	1668250	1878417	2029044	2224367	2708218	2920507
1.1.2 Capital	412069	501213	519356	596774	694262	794599
1.1.3 Loans	120968	158275	86710	61617	84038	103252
1.2 Non-Developmental	1510810	1672646	1812455	2078276	2295105	2556504
1.2.1 Revenue	1379727	1555239	1741432	1965907	2171963	2421566
1.2.1.1 Interest Payments	648091	724448	814757	894520	969344	1091617
1.2.2 Capital	127306	115775	69370	111029	121159	132961
1.2.3 Loans	3777	1632	1654	1340	1984	1977
1.3 Others	48514	55417	68381	79713	94290	95393
2 Total Receipts	**3778049**	**4288432**	**4528422**	**5023352**	**5779396**	**6524526**
2.1 Revenue Receipts	2748374	3132201	3376416	3797731	4338225	4828088
2.1.1 Tax Receipts	2297101	2622145	2978134	3278947	3547958	3951657
2.1.1.1 Taxes on commodities and services	1440952	1652377	1853859	2030050	2157126	2436871
2.1.1.2 Taxes on Income and Property	852271	965622	1121189	1246083	1386652	1510287
2.1.1.3 Taxes of Union Territories (Without Legislature)	3878	4146	3086	2814	4180	4500
2.1.2 Non-Tax Receipts	451272	510056	398282	518783	790267	876430
2.1.2.1 Interest Receipts	35779	33220	34224	36273	33272	30911
2.2 Non-debt Capital Receipts	59827	69063	142433	140287	129507	232172
2.2.1 Recovery of Loans & Advances	16561	20942	42213	44667	62499	18302
2.2.2 Disinvestment proceeds	43266	48122	100219	95621	67008	213870
3 Gross Fiscal Deficit [1 - (2.1 + 2.2)]	**952410**	**1064704**	**997097**	**1102729**	**1408183**	**1409995**
3A Sources of Financing: Institution-wise						
3A.1 Domestic Financing	939662	1046708	989167	1097210	1403250	1405373
3A.1.1 Net Bank Credit to Government	231090	617123	144792	387091	518093	-----
3A.1.1.1 Net RBI Credit to Government	60472	195816	-144847	325987	190241	-----
3A.1.2 Non-Bank Credit to Government	708572	429585	844375	710119	885156	-----
3A.2 External Financing	12748	17997	7931	5519	4933	4622
3B Sources of Financing: Instrument-wise						
3B.1 Domestic Financing	939662	1046708	989167	1097210	1403250	1405373
3B.1.1 Market Borrowings (net)	673298	689821	794856	795845	962386	1105573
3B.1.2 Small Savings (net)	80015	35038	71222	88961	213430	213430
3B.1.3 State Provident Funds (net)	35261	45688	42351	51004	42900	42529
3B.1.4 Reserve Funds	-3322	-6436	18423	-18298	-241	2978
3B.1.5 Deposits and Advances	13470	17792	25138	66289	32949	35987
3B.1.6 Cash Balances	-17438	-22463	-12476	17395	96518	-54272
3B.1.7 Others	158378	287268	49653	96014	55309	59147
3B.2 External Financing	12748	17997	7931	5519	4933	4622
4 Total Disbursements as per cent of GDP	*27.3*	*27.7*	*26.4*	*26.6*	*28.9*	*28.8*
5 Total Receipts as per cent of GDP	*27.4*	*27.9*	*26.5*	*26.5*	*28.4*	*29.0*
6 Revenue Receipts as per cent of GDP	*20.0*	*20.3*	*19.7*	*20.0*	*21.3*	*21.5*
7 Tax Receipts as per cent of GDP	*16.7*	*17.0*	*17.4*	*17.3*	*17.4*	*17.6*
8 Gross Fiscal Deficit as per cent of GDP	*6.9*	*6.9*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.9*	*6.3*

…: 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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	During May-2021					
		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	676	28	2211	26	1847	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	149	4	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	211	1	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	-	-	1287	30	632	22
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	149	15	489	14	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	141	26	23	1
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	95	14	-	-
19	Nagaland	92	27	118	12	-	-
20	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamilnadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Telangana	653	31	1257	28	255	10
26	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The State of J&K has ceased to exist constitutionally from October 31, 2019 and the liabilities of the State continue to remain as liabilities of the new UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
Source: Reserve Bank of India.

No. 48: Investments by State Governments

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	As on end of May 2021			
		Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)	Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)	Government Securities	Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs)
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	8726	860	--	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1733	3	--	-
3	Assam	4004	57	--	-
4	Bihar	5878	--	--	-
5	Chhattisgarh	4933	--	1	4608
6	Goa	627	316	--	-
7	Gujarat	5128	505	--	-
8	Haryana	810	1279	--	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	--	--	--	-
11	Jharkhand	289	--	--	-
12	Karnataka	6064	--	--	15000
13	Kerala	2251	--	--	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	--	966	--	-
15	Maharashtra	44294	661	--	6000
16	Manipur	162	106	--	-
17	Meghalaya	761	44	9	-
18	Mizoram	369	48	--	-
19	Nagaland	1725	35	--	-
20	Odisha	11766	1535	89	17005
21	Puducherry	323	--	--	807
22	Punjab	1410	--	8	-
23	Rajasthan	--	--	129	2000
24	Tamilnadu	6989	--	40	17414
25	Telangana	5966	1299	--	-
26	Tripura	392	9	--	600
27	Uttar Pradesh	976	--	180	-
28	Uttarakhand	3434	134	--	-
29	West Bengal	9355	609	214	-
	Total	**128366**	**8465**	**669**	**63433**

Note: The State of J&K has ceased to exist constitutionally from October 31, 2019 and the liabilities of the State continue to remain as liabilities of the new UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

No. 49: Market Borrowings of State Governments

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	State	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22						Total amount raised, so far in 2021-22	
						March		April		May			
		Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	42415	33444	50896	41915	-	-1137	2000	1300	6000	5417	8000	6717
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1366	1287	767	767	286	286	400	400	-	-	400	400
3	Assam	12906	10996	15030	14230	2130	1330	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	25601	22601	27285	24685	1292	692	-	-	2000	2000	2000	2000
5	Chhattisgarh	11680	10980	13000	10500	2000	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	2600	2000	3354	3054	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	38900	28600	44780	33280	12000	10458	-	-	-	-1000	-	-1000
8	Haryana	24677	20677	30000	25550	2000	1350	-	-1800	5000	4000	5000	2200
9	Himachal Pradesh	6580	4460	6000	3755	-	-965	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	7869	6760	9328	6020	818	239	500	500	400	400	900	900
11	Jharkhand	7500	5656	9400	8900	3000	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	48500	42500	69000	61900	9000	9000	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	18073	12617	28566	23066	7000	6000	-	-	1500	1500	1500	1500
14	Madhya Pradesh	22371	16550	45573	38773	10573	6773	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	48498	32998	69000	50022	3000	567	-	-	13500	13500	13500	13500
16	Manipur	1757	1254	1302	1044	120	12	200	200	-	-	200	200
17	Meghalaya	1344	1070	1777	1587	256	256	200	200	-	-100	200	100
18	Mizoram	900	745	944	677	30	-97	-	-150	150	150	150	-
19	Nagaland	1000	423	1721	1366	-	-155	350	350	-	-	350	350
20	Odisha	7500	6500	3000	500	-	-500	-	-500	-	-	-	-500
21	Puducherry	970	470	1390	790	340	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	27355	18470	32995	23467	7772	7772	-	-1600	-	-800	-	-2400
23	Rajasthan	39092	24686	57359	44273	5948	1798	4000	4000	4000	3500	8000	7500
24	Sikkim	809	481	1292	1292	61	61	-	-	500	500	500	500
25	Tamil Nadu	62425	49826	87977	76796	8477	8477	-	-	12000	11000	12000	11000
26	Telangana	37109	30697	43784	37365	2250	1437	1500	1000	3500	3083	5000	4083
27	Tripura	2928	2578	1916	1631	61	-124	-	-	-	-100	-	-100
28	Uttar Pradesh	69703	52744	75500	59185	16000	13972	-	-	-	-2500	-	-2500
29	Uttarakhand	5100	4500	6200	5208	2000	2000	-	-500	-	-	-	-500
30	West Bengal	56992	40882	59680	50180	10680	10680	-	-3173	2000	-	2000	-3173
	Grand Total	634521	487454	798816	651777	107594	85872	9150	227	50550	40550	59700	40777

- : Nil.

Note: The State of J&K has ceased to exist constitutionally from October 31, 2019 and the liabilities of the State continue to remain as liabilities of the new UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Explanatory Notes to the Current Statistics

Table No. 1

1.2& 6: Annual data are average of months.
3.5 & 3.7: Relate to ratios of increments over financial year so far.
4.1 to 4.4, 4.8,4.9 &5: Relate to the last friday 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.
4.10 to 4.12: Relate to the last auction day of the month/financial year.
4.13: Relate to last day of the month/ financial year
7.1&7.2: Relate to Foreign trade in US Dollar.

Table No. 2

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

Table No. 4

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

Table No. 5

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

Table No. 6

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

Table Nos. 7 & 11

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

Table No. 8

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

Table No. 9

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

Table No. 13

Data against column Nos. (1), (2) & (3) are Final (including RRBs) and for column Nos. (4) & (5) data are Provisional (excluding RRBs).

Table No. 14

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

Table No. 17

2.1.1: Exclude reserve fund maintained by co-operative societies with State Co-operative Banks

2.1.2: Exclude borrowings from RBI, SBI, IDBI, NABARD, notified banks and State Governments.

4: Include borrowings from IDBI and NABARD.

Table No. 24

Primary Dealers (PDs) include banks undertaking PD business.

Table No. 30

Exclude private placement and offer for sale.

1: Exclude bonus shares.

2: Include cumulative convertible preference shares and equi-preference shares.

Table No. 32

Exclude investment in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by IIFC (UK), SDRs transferred by Government of India to RBI and foreign currency received under SAARC SWAP arrangement. Foreign currency assets in US dollar take into account appreciation/depreciation of non-US currencies (such as Euro, Sterling, Yen and Australian Dollar) held in reserves. Foreign exchange holdings are converted into rupees at rupee-US dollar RBI holding rates.

Table No. 34

1.1.1.1.2 & 1.1.1.1.1.4: Estimates.

1.1.1.2: Estimates for latest months.

'Other capital' pertains to debt transactions between parent and subsidiaries/branches of FDI enterprises.

Data may not tally with the BoP data due to lag in reporting.

Table No. 35

1.10: Include items such as subscription to journals, maintenance of investment abroad, student loan repayments and credit card payments.

Table No. 36

Increase in indices indicates appreciation of rupee and vice versa. For 6-Currency index, base year 2018-19 is a moving one, which gets updated every year. REER figures are based on Consumer Price Index (combined). The details on methodology used for compilation of NEER/REER indices are available in December 2005, April 2014 and January 2021 issues of the RBI 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

Part I-A. Settlement systems

1.1.3: Tri- party Repo under the securities segment has been operationalised from November 05, 2018.

Part I-B. Payments systems

4.1.2: 'Others' includes e-commerce transactions and digital bill payments through ATMs, etc.

4.2.2: 'Others' includes e-commerce transactions, card to card transfers and digital bill payments through ATMs, etc.

5: Available from December 2010.

5.1: includes purchase of goods and services and fund transfer through wallets.

5.2.2: includes usage of PPI Cards for online transactions and other transactions.

6.1: Pertain to three grids – Mumbai, New Delhi and Chennai.

6.2: 'Others' comprises of Non-MICR transactions which pertains to clearing houses managed by 21 banks.

Part II-A. Other payment channels

1: Mobile Payments –
- o Include transactions done through mobile apps of banks and UPI apps.
- o 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.

2: Internet Payments – includes only e-commerce transactions through 'netbanking' and any financial transaction using internet banking website of the bank.

Part II-B. ATMs

3.3 and 4.2: only relates to transactions using bank issued PPIs.

Part III. Payment systems infrastructure

3: Includes ATMs deployed by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and White Label ATM Operators (WLAOs). WLAs are included from April 2014 onwards.

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 is based on 2011-12 base. GDP data from 2019-20 pertains to the Provisional Estimates of National Income released by National Statistics Office on 29th May 2020. GDP for 2020-21 is from Union Budget 2020-21.

Data pertains to all States and Union Territories.

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: Borrowings through dated securities.

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

This data may vary from previous publications due to adjustments across components with availability of new data.

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

3B.1.7: Include 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)**

Time series data of 'Current Statistics' is available at https://dbie.rbi.org.in.

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

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Name of Publication	Price	
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