

International Banking Statistics of India - December 31, 2001

Introduction

The current article, fourth in the series, presents the summary results of International Banking Statistics (IBS) of India as on December 31, 2001 (Q4 2001). At present, commercial and co-operative banks, which are authorized to deal in foreign exchange and accept non-resident deposits (Indian rupee and foreign currencies) have been covered under the IBS system. The bank-level data consolidated across the branches/offices of these banks are secured from the respective banks. The foreign branches of Indian banks also submit certain data mainly on international claims, which make up consolidated position of the Indian banks' international claims. The IBS data so received from banks are in line with the reporting system of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). A brief outline of the BIS reporting system of IBS, purpose of IBS, BIS reporting countries, reporting institutions/data coverage, recommendations of the RBI Working Group on IBS, reporting arrangements/ system of IBS pursued in India and the distinction/ relation between IBS of India and external debt of India have been provided in the first article** published in October 2001 issue of the Bulletin.

Coverage

2. Out of 98 reporting banks as on December 31, 2001 (Q4 2001), 58 are Indian banks with 27 public sector banks, 28 private banks and 3 cooperative banks; and 40 are foreign banks ('Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York' has been merged with 'The Chase Manhattan Bank' to form a new bank 'JP Morgan Chase Bank'). Although, the coverage is not full and response from the bank branches in Q4 2001 has not improved compared to Q3 2001, the bank branches have furnished further details for country, currency and maturity of items of international assets and international liabilities. However, public sector banks and a few private sector banks have started collecting relative data from their large number of non-computerised branches in rural and semi-urban areas. As mentioned in the previous articles, some of these branches maintain non-resident Rupee deposits, like, Non-resident Non-repatriable (NRNR) deposits, Non-resident External Rupee (NRE) deposits, Non-resident Special Rupee (NRSR) deposits and Non-resident Ordinary (NRO) Rupee deposits. The results based on Locational Banking Statistics (LBS) and Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS) for the quarter ended December 31, 2001 are presented in the following paragraphs.

International Banking Statistics of India: Results for the Quarter Ended December 31, 2001

3. The IBS data submitted by the banks for the quarter Q4 2001 relate to the computerised branches and also some of the non-computerised branches of the banks. The limitations of the data are set out in Annex. Summary tables have been presented in the text, with detailed statements provided at the end. Tables 1 to 8 in the text and Statements I to VI are based on LBS statements; and Tables 9 to 11 in the text and Statements VII and VIII are based on CBS statements for the quarter ended December 31, 2001. Certain tables and statements have also been presented with comparative position of Q4 2001 over Q3 2001. As per the requirements, the banks report, among others, the actual currency of various items of international assets and

liabilities and the amount outstanding in terms of Indian Rupees. Following paragraphs highlight the results of the survey.

Locational Banking Statistics

4. The locational banking statistics provide unconsolidated positions of international assets and international liabilities of all banking offices located within India. These offices report exclusively on their own (unconsolidated) business, which includes international transactions with any of their own branches/subsidiaries/joint ventures located either inside or outside India. The outstanding international assets of the reporting bank branches amounted to Rs.97,229 crore (i.e., US\$ 20,180) as on December 31, 2001 as against Rs.95,870 crore (i.e. US\$ 20,031 million) reported as on September 30, 2001 (Table-1). The outstanding international liabilities amounted to Rs.1,66,869 crore (i.e., US\$ 34,634) as on December 31, 2001, as against Rs.1,64,280 crore (US\$ 34,325 million) as on September 30, 2001. International liabilities in respect of items included in statistics on external debt for the banking sector formed about 72 per cent (US\$ 24,902 million out of the total of US\$ 34,634 million) of the total international liabilities (Table-2) as on December 31, 2001, which remained unchanged in terms of percentage compared to the position as on September 30, 2001. The component and type-wise detailed data of Table-1 are presented in Statements I and II.

**Table-1: International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks in India
(Branches of Indian and Foreign Banks in India)**

Items	Outstanding Amount # as on			
	September 30, 2001		December 31, 2001	
	Rs. Crore+	US \$ million	Rs. Crore+	US \$ million
International Assets				
Foreign Currency(FC) Assets (includes FC loans to residents and non-residents, Outstanding Export Bills, FC lending to banks in India, FC deposits with banks in India, Overseas FC Assets, Remittable profits of foreign branches of Indian banks, etc.)	93,445	19,525	94,527	19,620
Assets in Indian Rupees with Non-residents (includes Rupee loans to non-residents out of non-resident deposits)	2,425	507	2,702	561
Total International Assets	95,870	20,031	97,229	20,180
International Liabilities				
Liabilities to residents and non-residents denominated in foreign currencies	97,722	20,418	99,442	20,640
Liabilities to non-residents denominated in Indian Rupees	66,558	13,907	67,427	13,995
Total International Liabilities (including resident foreign currency liabilities, non-repatriable deposits, equities, ADRs/GDRs, etc., and external commercial borrowings of banks.)	1,64,280	34,325	1,66,869	34,634

Notes :

Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

+ 1 crore= 10 million. The RBI reference rate for Rupee-US Dollar exchange as on September 30, 2001 and December 31, 2001 were Rs 47.86 per US Dollar and Rs. 48.18 per US Dollar respectively.

: Data pertain to only reporting branches. In view of the incompleteness of data coverage, these data are not comparable with those relating to data from all branches under a different data reporting system.

TABLE- 2 : International Liabilities of Banks in India

(US \$ million)

Categories / Items	Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
I. Items included under External Debt Statistics +	24,646	24,902
1. Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank [FCNR(B)] Schemes	8,197	8,347
2. Non-Resident External (NRE) Rupee A/Cs	6,302	6,463
3. Foreign Currency Borrowings (includes Inter-bank borrowings and external commercial borrowings of banks) other than through ADRs, GDRs, Bonds, etc.	1,031	1,042
4. Resurgent India Bonds (RIB) and India Millennium Deposits(IMD)	9,116	9,051
II. Items not included under External Debt Statistics due to non availability of data	125	173
1. Embassy A/Cs	26	26
2. ESCROW A/Cs	24	18
3. Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) A/Cs	12	17
4. QA22 Accounts	63	112
III. Non-repatriable Deposits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	6,195	6,250
1. Non-Resident Non-Repatriable (NRNR) Deposits +	5,651	5,600
2. Non-Resident Special Rupee (NRSR) Deposits	186	211
3. Non-Resident Ordinary(NRO) Rupee Deposits	358	439
IV. Non-Debt Credits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	1,386	1,436
1. American Depository Receipts(ADRs)# and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)	396	386
2. Equities of banks held by NRIs	64	114
3. Capital of foreign banks/branches in India and certain other items in transition	926	935
V. FC Liabilities to Residents(not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects) +	1,370	1,410
1. Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs	875	888
2. Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) Deposits	223	230
3. Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Deposits and other Foreign Currency Deposits of Residents	272	292
VI. Other Items of International Liabilities (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	605	464
1. Balances in VOSTRO A/Cs of non-resident banks and exchange houses (including term deposits)	605	464
VII. Total international liabilities (including External Commercial Borrowings of banks) (I+II+III+IV+V+VI)	34,325	34,634

Notes:

1. All figures are inclusive of accrued interest.

2. The RBI Reference Rate for Rupee-Dollar exchange as on 30th September 2001 and 31st December 2001 were Rs. 47.86 per US Dollar and Rs. 48.18 per US Dollar respectively.

3. RIBs of Rs. 17,945 Crore and IMDs of Rs. 25,662 crore were mobilized by State Bank of India in August 1998 and November 2000 respectively.

4. QA22 Accounts are opened by foreign nationals / firms, companies or other organisations whose registered or head offices are situated outside India.

+ : Data as reported under IBS do not cover all branches and are not comparable with data reported by all bank branches under a different set of data.

: Includes ADRs of HDFC bank issued in July 2001.

5. The reporting bank branches provided details of international liabilities by types of accounts, namely, FCNR(B), NR(E)RA, NR(NR)D, EEFC, RFC and such other deposits. Table-

2 presents details of type of accounts in so far as liabilities are concerned. In absolute terms, the banks in India have international liabilities on account of FCNR(B), NR(E)RA, foreign currency borrowings and Resurgent India Bonds and India Millennium Deposits at US\$ 24,902 million as on December 31, 2001 as against US\$ 24,646 million as on September 30, 2001. Non-repatriable deposits (NRNR, NRSR and NRO) amounted to US\$ 6,250 million as on December 31, 2001, while the amount reported by the bank branches as on September 30, 2001 was US\$ 6,195 million. Non-debt credits comprising of ADRs, GDRs, Equities of banks held by NRIs and Capital of foreign banks in India amounted to US\$ 1,436 as against US\$ 1,386 as on September 30, 2001. Resident foreign currency liabilities of banks amounted to US\$ 1,410 million as on December 31, 2001 as against US\$ 1,370 million as on September 30, 2001. The rest of the liabilities was relatively insignificant.

6. The data on international assets of banks reveal that "International Loans and Deposits" accounted for 96.0 per cent (Rs.93,334 crore out of the total international assets of Rs.97,229 crore) as on December 31, 2001 as against 95.6 per cent (Rs.91,675 crore) as on September 30, 2001. The other two components, namely, "Holding of Securities" and "Other Assets" accounted for only 1.0 per cent (1.1 per cent as on September 30, 2001) and 3.0 per cent (3.3 per cent as on September 30, 2001), respectively (Table-3). Under "Other Assets", the concerned Indian banks have reported assets placed with their branches operating abroad (capital supplied by the head offices of Indian banks to and remittable profits from their offices abroad).

Table - 3: Major Components of International Assets of Banks.

(Rs. crore)

<i>International Assets- Major Components</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding as on</i>	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
1. Loans and Deposits	91,675	93,334
	(95.6)	(96.0)
Of which,		
(i) Balances in NOSTRO A/Cs+	56,190	56,688
	(58.6)	(58.3)
(ii) Foreign Currency Loans to Residents	16,047	17,123
	(16.7)	(17.6)
2. Holdings of Debt Securities	1,042	983
	(1.1)	(1.0)
3. Other Assets	3,153	2,912
	(3.3)	(3.0)
Total International Assets	95,870	97,229
	(100.0)	(100.0)

Note Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

+ Accounts of banks (Indian and foreign banks in India) with the banks outside India.

The type-wise details of international assets, based on data of reporting bank branches, as on December 31, 2001 and comparative figures as on September 30, 2001 are presented in Statement-I. It may be observed that among the various types of international assets of banks, the share of "Balances in NOSTRO accounts including balances in term deposits with banks (abroad)" as on December 31, 2001 was the highest at 58.3 per cent (58.6 per cent as on September 30, 2001), followed by "Foreign Currency Loans to Residents" at 17.6 per cent (16.7 per cent as on September 30, 2001) and "Outstanding Export Bills drawn on Nonresidents by Residents" at 14.5 per cent (14.6 per cent as on September 30, 2001).

7. The data on international liabilities of banks show that the share of “International Deposits and Loans” was the highest at 69.7 per cent of total international liabilities of banks as on December 31, 2001 as against 69.4 per cent as on September 30, 2001. The shares of other two components, namely, “Own issues of Securities” and “Other Liabilities” were 27.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent of total international liabilities, respectively (Table-4). The corresponding figures in last quarter were 27.9 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively.

The type-wise details of international liabilities are presented in *Statement-II*. Among all types of liabilities, the outstanding amounts on account of Resurgent India Bonds(RIBs) and India Millennium Deposits(IMDs) had the maximum share at 26.1 per cent, as against 26.6 per cent as on September 30, 2001. The share of FCNR (B) deposits was 24.1 per cent as on December 30, 2001 as compared with 23.9 per cent in the previous quarter and the NRE Rupee deposits accounted for 18.7 per cent, as against 18.4 per cent in the previous quarter.

Table - 4: Major Components of International Liabilities of Banks.

<i>International Liabilities- Major Components</i>	(Rs. crore)	
	<i>Amount Outstanding as on</i>	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
1. Deposits and Loans	1,14,020	1,16,346
	(69.4)	(69.7)
Of which,		
FCNR(B) Deposits	39,232	40,215
	(23.9)	(24.1)
NRE Deposits	30,162	31,139
	(18.4)	(18.7)
2. Own Issues of Securities	45,827	46,019
	(27.9)	(27.6)
Of which, Bonds (India Millennium Deposits and Resurgent India Bonds)	43,628	43,606
	(26.6)	(26.1)
3. Other Liabilities	4,433	4,504
	(2.7)	(2.7)
Total International Liabilities	1,64,280	1,66,869
	(100.0)	(100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.

8. The currency composition of international assets and international liabilities shows that the percentage share of the US Dollar, among all the currencies, was the maximum at 81.1 per cent (81.4 per cent as on September 30, 2001) of the total international assets of banks in India. The US Dollar also formed the maximum of the international liabilities of banks in India, accounting for 50.9 per cent (50.5 per cent as on September 30, 2001) of total international liabilities of banks in India. In regard to sectors, the share of banks in international assets as on December 31, 2001 increased to 67.7 per cent from 66.5 per cent as on September 30, 2001. As regards the international liabilities, the share of banks as on December 31, 2001 was 18.2 per cent, as against 18.6 per cent as on September 30, 2001. On the other hand, the share of non-banking sector, as on December 31, 2001, was 32.3 per cent (33.5 per cent as on September 30, 2001) of total international assets and 81.8 per cent (81.4 per cent as on September 30, 2001) of total international liabilities (Table-5).

The details of currency-wise position of international assets and international liabilities as on December 31, 2001, based on data of reporting bank branches, are presented in *Statement -III*.

Table-5: International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks (Based on LBS Statements) – Currency and Sectoral Break-Up.

(i) *Currency Composition* (Rs. crore)

Currency Name	<u>International Assets</u>		<u>International Liabilities</u>	
	Amount Outstanding as on		Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Total	95,870	97,229	1,64,280	1,66,869
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Of which,				
US Dollar	78,060	78,839	82,926	84,909
	(81.4)	(81.1)	(50.5)	(50.9)
Pound Sterling	7,727	7,504	11,011	11,148
	(8.1)	(7.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)
Indian Rupee	2,425	2,702	66,558	67,427
	(2.5)	(2.8)	(40.5)	(40.4)

(ii) *Sectoral Break-up* (Rs. crore)

Sector Name	<u>International Assets</u>		<u>International Liabilities</u>	
	Amount Outstanding as on		Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Bank	63,725	65,832	30,636	30,341
	(66.5)	(67.7)	(18.6)	(18.2)
Non-bank	32,145	31,397	1,33,644	1,36,528
	(33.5)	(32.3)	(81.4)	(81.8)
Total	95,870	97,229	1,64,280	1,66,869
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group(column).

9. In terms of percentage share of international assets of the concerned banks according to country of residence (i.e., the country of residence of the entity, namely, bank and non-bank, with whom banks have financial claims), the USA accounted for the largest share at 35.9 per cent, followed by India at 17.7 per cent, the UK at 16.3 per cent and Singapore at 7.2 per cent (Table-6) as on December 31, 2001. The corresponding shares of these countries as on September 30, 2001 were 36.6 per cent, 17.0 per cent, 14.6 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively.

The detailed data on international assets of banks in India as on December 31, 2001, according to countries of residence are presented in *Statement - IV*. Other prominent countries based on residence principle in respect of international assets of banks were Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the UAE.

Table - 6: International Assets of Banks in India According to Country of Residence (Based on LBS Statements)

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Total International Assets	95,870	97,229
	(100.0)	(100.0)
Of which,		
United States of America	35,080	34,886
	(36.6)	(35.9)
India	16,250	17,228
	(17.0)	(17.7)
United Kingdom	14,029	15,889
	(14.6)	(16.3)
Singapore	7,125	7,019
	(7.4)	(7.2)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets

10. With regard to international liabilities of the responding bank branches of concerned banks according to country of residence (i.e., the country of residence of the entity, namely, bank and non-bank, towards whom banks are liable to meet the claims) as on December 31, 2001, the USA was at the top with a share of 17.3 per cent (17.2 per cent as on September 30, 2001) of total international liabilities (Table-7), followed by the UAE at 14.0 per cent (14.5 per cent as on September 30, 2001), the UK at 11.4 per cent (11.6 per cent as on September 30, 2001), India at 7.9 per cent (8.5 per cent as on September 30, 2001) and Saudi Arabia at 3.9 per cent (4.0 per cent as on September 30, 2001).

The detailed data on international liabilities of banks according to country of residence as on December 31, 2001 are presented in *Statement-V*. Other prominent countries included were Australia, Bahrain, Canada, France, Germany, Guinea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand.

Table-7: International Liabilities of Banks in India According to Country of Residence (Based on LBS Statements)

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Total International Liabilities	1,64,280	1,66,869
	(100.0)	(100.0)
Of which,		
United States of America	28,212	28,815
	(17.2)	(17.3)
United Arab Emirates	23,833	23,414
	(14.5)	(14.0)
United Kingdom	19,093	19,006
	(11.6)	(11.4)
India	13,998	13,107
	(8.5)	(7.9)
Saudi Arabia	6,502	6,523
	(4.0)	(3.9)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.

11. In terms of percentage share, the Indian banks accounted for the maximum international

assets at 83.5 per cent as on December 31, 2001 showing a decrease of 1.2 per cent from the previous quarter, followed by the banks incorporated in Hong Kong, the USA, Australia and the UK, each having a very small share. As regards international liabilities, the relative position of countries of incorporation of banks is almost similar to that of international assets (Table-8).

The detailed data on the position of international assets and international liabilities as on December 31, 2001, according to country of incorporation of banks, are presented in *Statement - VI*.

Table-8: International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks According to Country of Incorporation (Based on LBS Statements)

Country of Incorporation of banks	(Rs. crore)			
	International Assets		International Liabilities	
	Outstanding Amount as on		Outstanding Amount as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Total	95,870	97,229	1,64,280	1,66,869
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Of which,				
India	81,186	81,173	1,39,192	1,40,467
	(84.7)	(83.5)	(84.7)	(84.2)
United States of America	4,178	3,902	6,974	7,250
	(4.4)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(4.3)
Hong Kong	2,492	3,951	5,212	5,614
	(2.6)	(4.1)	(3.2)	(3.4)
Australia	1,422	1,459	3,554	3,578
	(1.5)	(1.5)	(2.2)	(2.1)
United Kingdom	1,311	1,298	1,906	1,967
	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).

Consolidated Banking Statistics

12. As per the latest guidelines of the BIS, “the consolidated banking statistics are designed to provide comprehensive and consistent quarterly data on banks’ financial claims on other countries” (*i.e.*, excluding claims on reporting country). In the consolidated banking statistics (CBS) under the IBS framework, banks are classified under three categories, *viz.*, “Domestic Banks” having head offices in India, “Inside area Foreign Banks” having head offices in another BIS-Reporting country and “Outside Area Foreign Banks” having head office outside BIS – reporting countries. In the case of domestic banks, world-wide consolidated claims are arrived at by including claims of their branches operating abroad. In the data of the reporting country (*i.e.*, India), the claims of Inside Area Foreign Banks only in their respective home countries in local currency (*i.e.*, currency of respective home country) are considered. For these banks world-wide consolidation of data of other BIS reporting countries is done at the BIS level. The claims of Outside Area Foreign Banks on all countries including home country in respect of operations of the branches in the reporting country (*i.e.* India, in this case) are considered and the data for these banks remains unconsolidated even at the BIS level due to non-availability of desired data from non-BIS reporting countries. In the new reporting formats of CBS from the Q4 2001, the BIS desired separate data on 7 countries/financial centres, namely, India[@], Hong Kong, Luxembourg,

Norway, Singapore, Taiwan and Turkey. These 7 countries/financial centres are recently furnishing the CBS data to the BIS. Accordingly, foreign banks in India with head offices in Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Norway, Singapore, Taiwan and Turkey are to be treated as 'Inside Area Foreign Banks' instead of 'Outside Area Foreign Banks' for compilation of CBS data of India. As a result, the CBS data of India for Q4, 2001 are not strictly comparable with the data of previous quarters. The CBS gives debtor country and sector-wise classification of international claims of banks on countries other than India. As mentioned earlier, the international claims of foreign branches of Indian banks form part of the CBS statements of international banking statistics. Out of 95 foreign branches of Indian banks, most of the branches have reported data in respect of the quarter Q4, 2001. Based on the data of reporting branches of banks in India and reporting foreign branches of Indian banks, the CBS statements representing consolidated claims of banks on **countries other than India** have been generated. Accordingly, Tables 9, 10 and 11 and Statements VII and VIII prepared out of the CBS statements represent claims of banks on countries other than India. The percentage shares for September 30, 2001 quoted in paragraph nos. 13, 14 and 15 have been calculated based on revised total (*i.e.*, excluding claims on India) and hence revised shares will not tally with the figures reported in the previous Article published in April issue of the Bulletin. Following paragraphs highlight the important features in the CBS statements.

13. The international assets (*i.e.*, financial claims) of banks, as per CBS statements, classified according to country of ultimate risk (debtor country) reveal that reporting banks' claims on USA accounted for the largest share at 37.8 per cent of total international claims as on December 31, 2001, compared with 37.5 per cent as on September 30, 2001 (Table- 9). This is followed by the UK at 12.7 per cent (10.2 per cent as on September 30, 2001), Italy at 4.6 per cent (5.5 per cent as on September 30, 2001), Singapore at 4.5 per cent (3.8 per cent as on September 30, 2001) and Germany at 4.5 per cent (5.4 per cent as on September 30, 2001).

Table-9 : Consolidated International Claims of Banks on Countries other than India (Based on CBS Statement)

Country	Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	84,492 (100.0)	92,240 (100.0)
Of which,		
United States of America	31,704 (37.5)	34,896 (37.8)
United Kingdom	8,599 (10.2)	11,758 (12.7)
Italy	4,623 (5.5)	4,264 (4.6)
Singapore	3,239 (3.8)	4,125 (4.5)
Germany	4,567 (5.4)	4,114 (4.5)

Note:

1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total international claims.
2. The percentage figures for September 30, 2001 are calculated based on revised total (*i.e.*, excluding claims on India).

The details of international claims of banks (as per CBS statement) according to residual maturity and country of ultimate risk (*i.e.*, debtor country) as on December 31, 2001 are provided in *Statement -VII*.

14. The classification of international claims of banks (as per CBS statement) on other countries according to sector is presented in Table-10. In the total international claims as on December 31, 2001 the shares of “Banks”, “Non-Bank Public Sector” and “Non-Bank Private Sector” were 69.2 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 29.7 per cent, respectively. The corresponding shares, as on September 30, 2001, were 67.0 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 31.6 per cent, respectively.

Table -10 : Sector-Wise Consolidated International Claims of Banks on Countries other than India(Based on CBS Statement)

Sector	(Rs. crore)	
	Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Bank	56,602 (67.0)	63,823 (69.2)
Non-Bank Public Sector	1,223 (1.4)	1,056 (1.1)
Non-Bank Private Sector	26,667 (31.6)	27,361 (29.7)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	84,492 (100.0)	92,240 (100.0)

Notes:

1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international claims.
2. The percentage figures for September 30, 2001 are calculated based on revised total (*i.e.*, excluding claims on India).

The classification of international claims of banks (as per CBS statement) according to country of ultimate risk (*i.e.*, debtor country) and sector as on December 31, 2001 is provided in *Statement -VIII*.

15. The classification of claims according to residual maturity is presented in Table -11. As on December 31, 2001, the residual maturity of “Up to and including 6 months” accounted for 74.3 per cent, an increase of 12.1 percentage points compared to the position as on September 30, 2001, followed by the share of “Over 2 years” at 9.0 per cent (9.7 per cent as on September 30, 2001) and “Unallocated” at 8.6 per cent (20.9 per cent as on September 30, 2001). The sharp decline in the percentage share of the residual-maturity class “Unallocated” in Q4 2001 is due to the fact that the majority of reporting banks have provided residual-maturity details of their international claims.

Table-11: Maturity-Wise Break-up of Consolidated International Claims of Banks on Countries other than India (Based on CBS Statement)

Residual Maturity	(Rs. crore)	
	Amount Outstanding as on	
	September 30, 2001	December 31, 2001
Up to and including 6 months	52,572	68,529

	(62.2)	(74.3)
Over 6 months and up to and including one year	3,830	5,071
	(4.5)	(5.5)
Over one year and up to and including 2 years	2,213	2,396
	(2.6)	(2.6)
Over 2 years	8,213	8,330
	(9.7)	(9.0)
Unallocated	17,664	7,913
	(20.9)	(8.6)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	84,492	92,240
	(100.0)	(100.0)

Notes:

1. Residual Maturity "Unallocated" comprises maturity not applicable (eg. for equities) and maturity information not available from reporting bank branches.
2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.
3. The percentage figures for September 30, 2001 are calculated based on revised total (i.e., excluding claims on India)

Annex

IBS of India as on December 31, 2001 : Limitations of data reported by banks

Data reported by the 98 banks for the quarter ended December 31, 2001 have the following limitations.

- a) Data have not been received from all concerned bank branches of 98 banks due to lack of infrastructure (non-computerised branches accepting NR Deposits) and other constraints for the period ended December 31, 2001.
- b) In certain cases, country, currency, maturity and sector details have not been reported by banks. Accordingly, suitable footnotes have been incorporated in the respective statements.
- c) The information on "country of ultimate risk" is, at present, not captured by most of the banks and the banks in many cases have used the country of residence as the "country of ultimate risk". However, banks have been instructed to capture such information in their information system on a continual basis.
- d) Not all the 95 foreign branches of 9 Indian banks have submitted data through their head offices for the purpose of compilation of consolidated banking statistics (CBS).
- e) The international liabilities, as per definition in the BIS guidelines, have been collected and compiled. However, all liabilities of banks towards non-residents furnished in LBS are not strictly comparable with the external debt accounted for by the banking sector in India. For example, non-resident non-repatriable deposits accepted by the banks, non-debt credit items, such as, American Depository Receipts(ADRs), Global Depository Receipts(GDRs), capital of foreign banks in India, etc., do not form part of external debt but these are included in LBS on the basis of the definition of external liabilities of banks.

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**** The first, second and third articles on “International Banking Statistics of India” as on March 31, 2001 June 30, 2001 and September 30, 2001 were published respectively in October 2001, February 2002 and April 2002 issues of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.**

@ The BIS has incorporated CBS and LBS data of India for the first time in their publications released (www.bis.org) on May 8, 2002 and May 27, 2002, respectively, for the results of the fourth quarter of 2001.