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Mid-year External Sector Review*

Global headwinds placed India's balance of payments under pressure in H1:2018-19. While the impact of sharp rise in oil prices was discernible in widening of the current account deficit (CAD), policy tightening by the US Federal Reserve and strengthening of the US dollar led to massive FPI outflows. As the CAD exceeded net financial flows, there was a drawdown of reserves. Estimates suggest that CAD in H1:2018-19 was higher than the sustainable level. The Indian rupee, too, came under pressure and depreciated in both nominal and real effective terms.

Introduction

The first half of 2018-19 (*i.e.*, April-September or H1) was marked by significant shifts in the global economic environment. Impulses of global growth peaked and appears to be weakening across several geographies. Even as external demand shed some of the robust momentum achieved a year ago, intensifying trade wars took their toll and with the maturing of the cyclical upturn that had commenced in mid-2016, the global trade slumped to 13 month low in August 2018. Meanwhile, staccato spikes in international crude prices in January and May solidified into a surge that took them to a 47 month high by early October. For net energy importers like India, this translated into sizable increases in oil import bills with adverse implications for their current account balances. India's domestic coal shortages in the power sector were met through imports. Furthermore, a number of import items were subject to higher tariffs either to reduce dependence on imports or boost domestic industry. Global financial conditions tightened for emerging market economies (EMEs) across the board as a combination of interest increases and the ongoing balance sheet normalisation by the US Fed, geo-political tensions and EME-specific 'left tail' events spread risk aversion, resulting in massive portfolio outflows from their capital markets. In these turbulent global conditions, the Indian capital market was no exception and faced sizable FPI outflows in H1:2018-19 despite the increase in the investment limit and easing of norms relating to minimum residual maturity requirements and security-wise limits in the debt market.

This article seeks to mirror these global and domestic developments in an analytical exposition of balance of payments (BoP) outcomes in H1:2018-19. It attempts to focus on specific factors that shaped health of India's external sector during the period in the Indian economy's interface with a challenging global environment and the key forces that can impinge on external sector stability going forward.

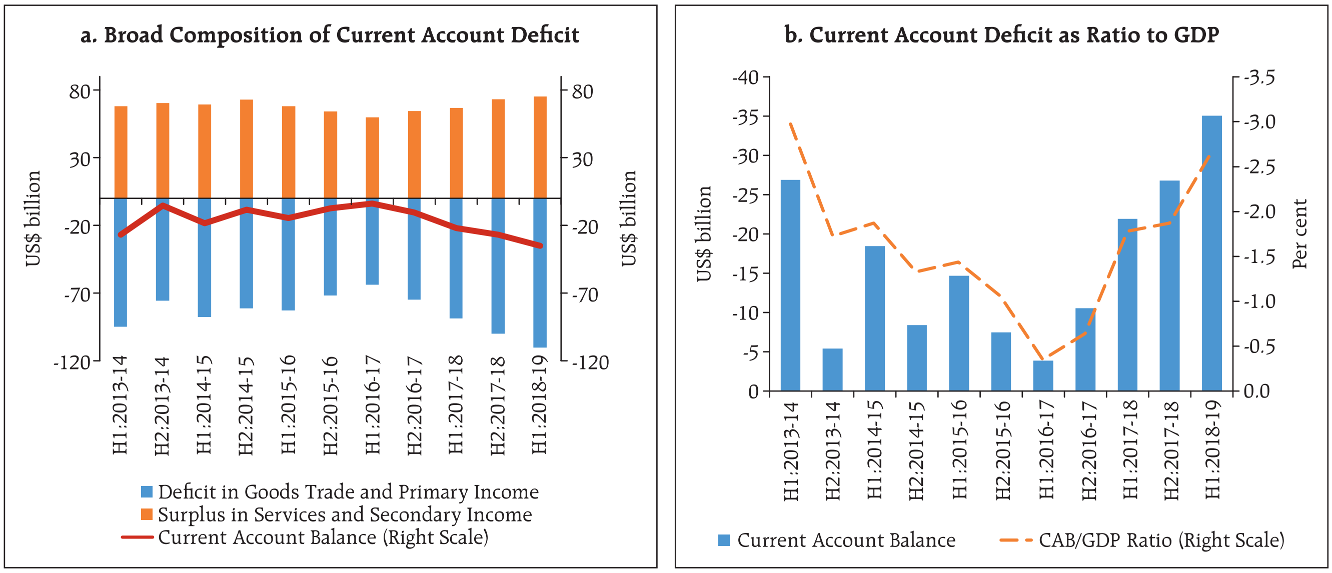
The rest of the article is divided into four sections. Section II provides a detailed analysis of various components of the current account. Section III discusses external financing patterns through major functional categories of the capital and financial accounts. Section IV discusses BoP analytics from the perspective of the sustainability of external debt and the net international investment position. Section V discusses movements in effective exchange rates of the rupee and Section VI concludes by highlighting the potential balance of risks around the evolution of India's BoP.

II. Current Account

The current account covers all transactions that directly satisfy economic needs and are distinguished as goods and services trade, receipt or payment of income from investments (primary income), and unilateral transfers (secondary income). By the national accounting identity, current account is definitionally equal to the net inflow of resources into the economy from abroad and the mirror image of the gap between gross domestic saving and investment. Historically, India has run a current account deficit (CAD), largely driven by merchandise (goods) trade deficit and partly offset by net exports of services and net receipts in the secondary income (transfers) account. In H1:2018-19, India's CAD at US$ 35.1 billion surged to a four year

* Rajeev Jain, Dhirendra Gajbhiye, Soumasree Tewari and Anand Shankar, Division of International Finance, Department of Economic and Policy Research, Reserve Bank of India. The views expressed in this article are those of the authors only.

Chart 1: India's Current Account Deficit



Source: RBI.

high of 2.7 per cent of GDP (2.4 per cent in Q1 and 2.9 per cent in Q2 of 2018-19) from 1.8 per cent a year ago. As this section points out, this reflected a burgeoning trade deficit and higher net outgoes of primary income. Buoyant net export of services and remittances partly offset the impact (Chart 1a and 1b).

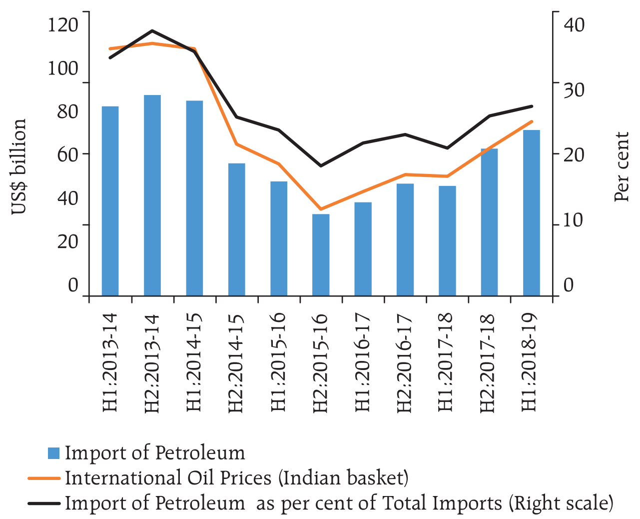
II.1 Transactions in Goods

Cross-border transactions in goods and services are outcomes of production activities (IMF, 2010). With India being a net importer of goods from the rest of the world, the merchandise trade balance has been a major factor in determining the viability of India's BoP over the years. It is in this context that the sharp widening of the trade deficit in H1:2018-19 under the brunt of surge in international crude oil prices emerges as a distinguishing feature against the backdrop of recent BoP developments, with implications for the CAD and its financing.

On the exports side, India's shipments picked up – both sequentially and on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis – in H1:2018-19 notwithstanding the slowdown in global trade. Information compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) indicates that the improvement was led by non-oil sectors, *viz.*, engineering goods, chemicals and drugs and pharmaceuticals. Exports of petroleum products expanded too, supported by higher international crude oil prices. Shipments from these four sectors together contributed 84 per cent of total export growth. Among the major destinations, the United States (US), the United Arab Emirates (UAE), China, Hong Kong and Singapore absorbed 37.4 per cent of India's exports in H1:2018-19.

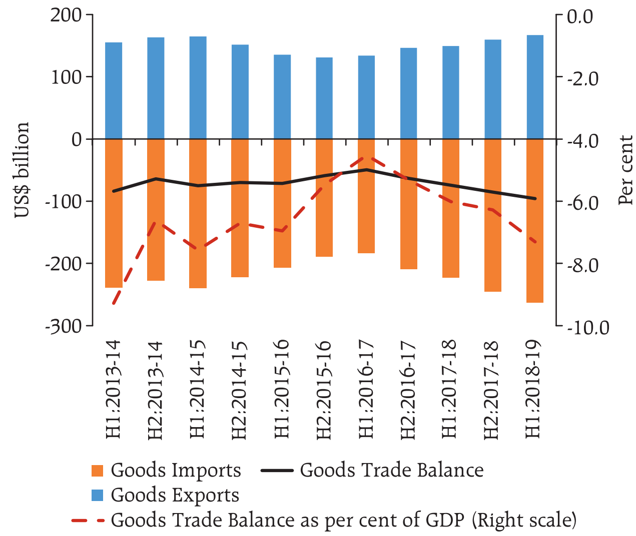
Import growth was robust attesting to the underlying strength of domestic demand and was mainly driven by petroleum (crude and products), coal, electronic goods, machinery and chemicals. Higher imports of petroleum and coal essentially reflected elevated international prices. India's goods trade deficit turns out to be highly correlated with trends in international crude oil prices (Chart 2). In terms of comparative statics, a one US$ increase in the international price of crude oil per barrel expands the merchandise trade deficit by US$ 1.25 billion. This calculation is contingent upon the level of the prices of crude. Fuller implication of crude prices for the BoP on a whole would need to take into account the underlying sensitivities of services, remittances and some components of capital flows to oil price changes. In H1:2018-19, there was a y-o-y rise of 46 per cent in

Chart 2: International Crude Oil Prices and Import of Petroleum (Crude and Products)



Source: RBI.

Chart 3: Exports and Imports of Goods



Source: RBI.

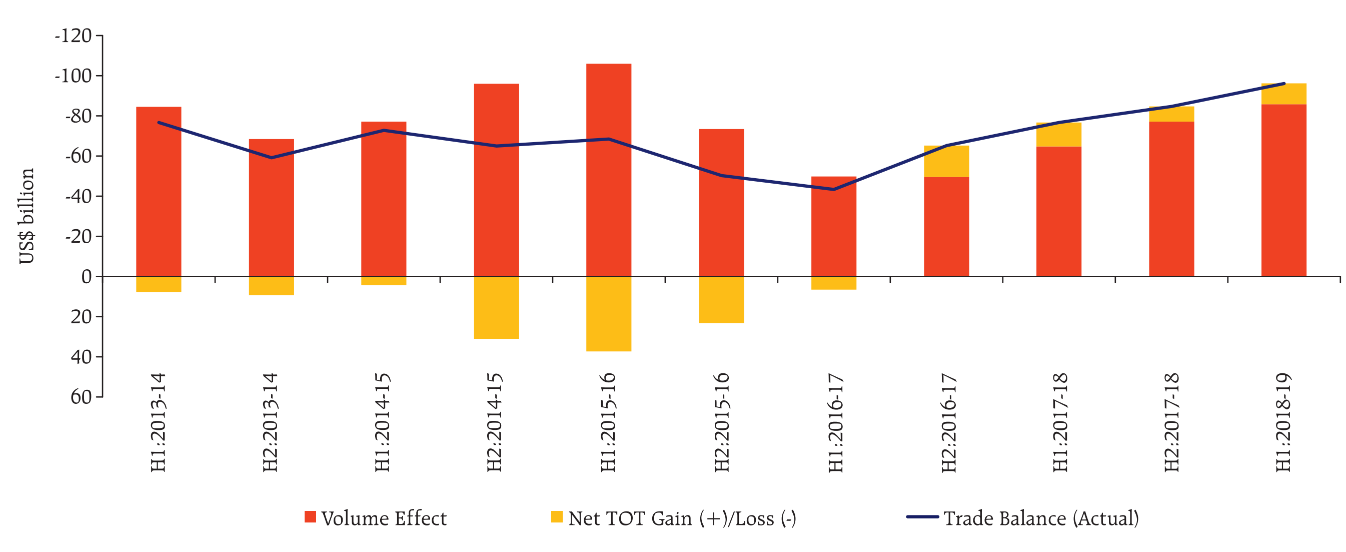
international crude oil prices. Consequentially, net oil imports constituted three-fourth of the expansion of trade deficit of US$ 21.4 billion on a y-o-y basis. Among other imports, there was a sharp rise in coal imports due to increase in both volume and international prices. Notwithstanding higher domestic production, demand-supply gap persisted in coal sector and import volume of coal rose to meet supply shortages for the power sector. Despite increase in tariff on various electronic items in recent years, electronic goods imports recorded double-digit growth and accounted for one-third of the merchandise trade deficit in H1:2018-19. A sharp increase of 25 per cent in imports of machinery was in line with pick-up in domestic investment activity.

Gold imports – the fourth largest item in the import basket – remained subdued by the softening of international bullion prices, despite an increase of 9 per cent in volume. Among items which were subject to higher tariffs during the period, imports of edible vegetable oil recorded a fall of 16.3 per cent. Of the major sources of India's imports, the largest contributions to growth emanated from the USA, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Iraq, Hong Kong and Iran. With import growth (17.4 per cent) exceeding export growth (11.8 per cent), the merchandise trade deficit widened to 7.3 per cent of GDP from 6.0 per cent a year ago (Chart 3).

Elevated international commodity prices, particularly of crude oil and coal, imparted an adverse terms of trade (TOT) shock to India's trade account in H1:2018-19. Net TOT are estimated to have been eroded by 1.8 per cent during the period or 0.8 per cent of GDP. In the absence of this shock, the trade deficit would have been narrower by US$ 10 billion in H1:2018-19 (Chart 4).[1] It is estimated that 90 per cent of the trade deficit was driven by changes in gross TOT (*i.e.*, import volume growing faster than export volume) and remaining by losses in net TOT. Notwithstanding these adverse shocks and escalating global trade tensions, India was able to preserve its market share in world exports at 1.7 per cent in H1:2018-19. A decline in the revealed comparative advantage (RCA) for a few products/sectors points, however, towards diminishing comparative advantage even as India has been able to maintain its advantageous position in its top 5 export sectors. Similarly, a decomposition

[1] Based on monthly data on merchandise trade released by DGCI&S and net TOT estimates based on international prices of key commodities during H1:2018-19.

Chart 4: Estimated Terms of Trade Gain/Loss and Goods Trade Balance



Source: Authors' own estimates.

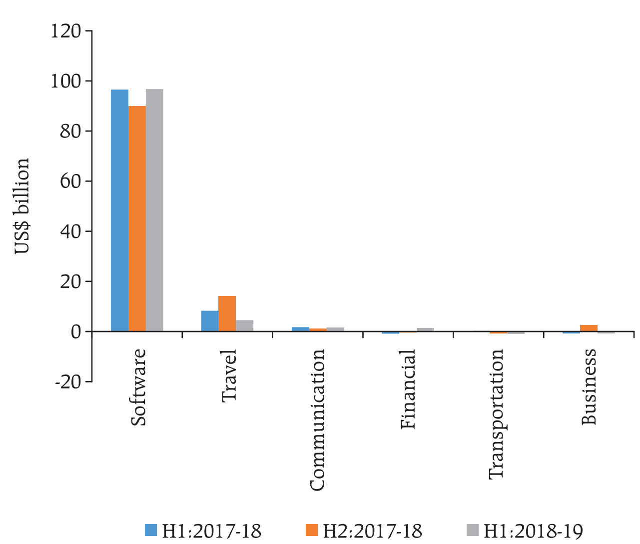
of changes in India's export market shares reveals that while push factors were important in driving the change, it was also impacted by change in product and geographical mix (RBI, 2018).

II.2 Trade Account: Services

An enduring stability in net earnings from services trade has shored up India's current account by partly offsetting the goods trade deficit over the years. According to the World Trade Statistical Review 2018 of the WTO, India was the 8th largest exporter of services in the world in 2017, though export performance has remained relatively skewed towards software exports, reflecting cost competitiveness of Indian companies in providing IT services (Chart 5). Despite a challenging global business environment facing Indian IT companies, software services exports rose by 7.4 per cent in H1:2018-19 buoyed by US spending on technology, revival in banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI) segment and renewal of deals. Broad-based demand across key industry verticals like BFSI, retail and manufacturing & technology and gradual diversification into advanced technological segments of cloud computing and analytics supplemented the recovery process for major companies. In 2017, India contributed 10.4 per cent in global exports of telecommunications, computer and information services (WTO, 2018). Moreover, the rupee depreciation also supplemented higher net margins for these companies during this period.

Turning to outgoes on the services account, payments for imports of travel services grew sharply relative to exports causing net export earnings generated by this sector to fall by 42.0 per cent in H1:2018-19. Incidentally, sluggish growth in foreign

Chart 5: Major Services Exports (Net)



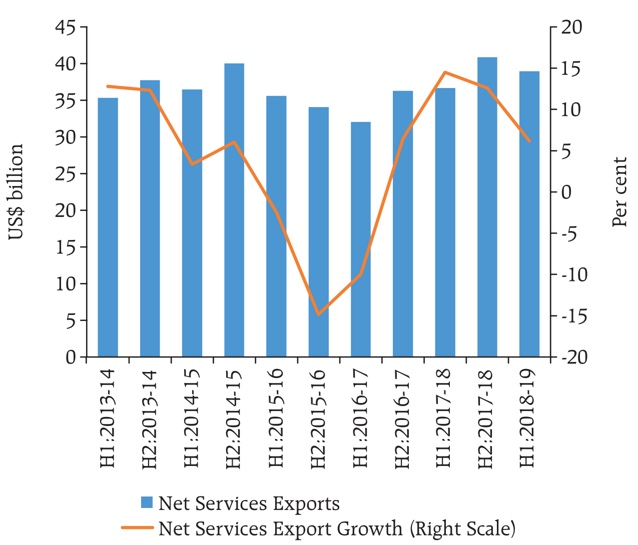
Source: RBI.

tourist arrivals impacted export earnings from travel services. On the payments side, both outbound tourists and per capita expenditure have increased in recent years, and a large proportion of travel expenses was for the purpose of higher education in key destinations such as the US, the UK, Australia and Canada. Likewise, growth in imports of transportation services, primarily on account of higher freight payments, exceeded export growth, making this sector a net importer from being a net exporter in H1:2017-18. Within business services, net export earnings from R&D, professional and management consultancy improved, though the deficit in technical and trade related business services persisted in H1:2018-19. Reflecting these developments, net services exports rose modestly by 6.2 per cent in H1:2018-19 over its level a year ago (Chart 6).

II.3 Primary Income

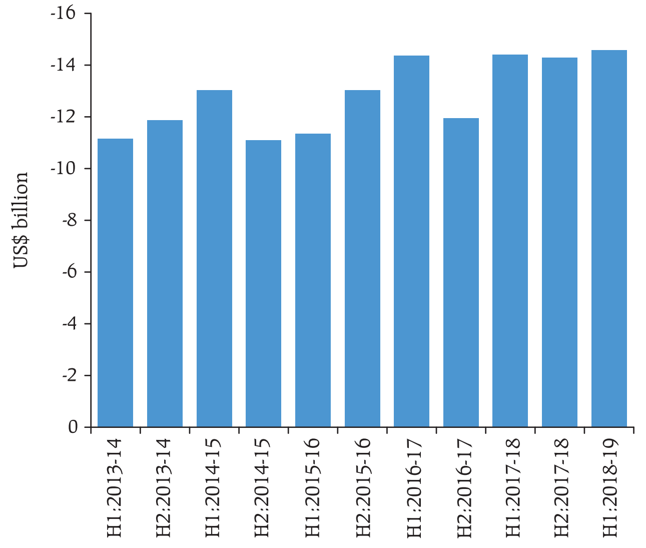
The primary income account records amounts payable and receivable in return for providing temporary use to another entity of labour, financial resources or non-produced nonfinancial assets (IMF, 2009). Balance of primary income is added to GDP to arrive at gross national income of the economy which measures the aggregate value of the gross balances of primary incomes for all sectors (SNA, 2008). In the case of India, there has been a persistent net outgo from the primary income account, which increased to an all-time high of US$14.6 billion in H1:2018-19 owing to payments of dividend and interest as well as reinvestment earnings (Chart 7). While payments on account of reinvested earnings contributed about one-third of the total income payments, debt servicing of external commercial borrowings (ECBs) and non-resident deposits and dividend payments on stocks of foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign portfolio investment (FPI) accounted for the rest (Chart 8). Higher outgo from primary income account is in line with healthy earnings reported by corporate sector in H1:2018-19. As a large chunk of ECBs is raised on a floating rate basis, a sharp rise in LIBOR may have elevated the interest cost paid on ECBs during the period.

Chart 6: Trend in Services Exports



Source: RBI.

Chart 7: Trend in Primary Income (Net)

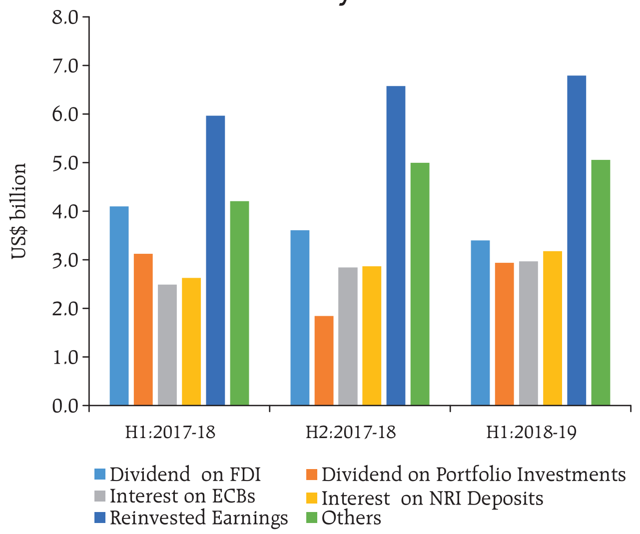


Source: RBI.

II.4 Secondary Income

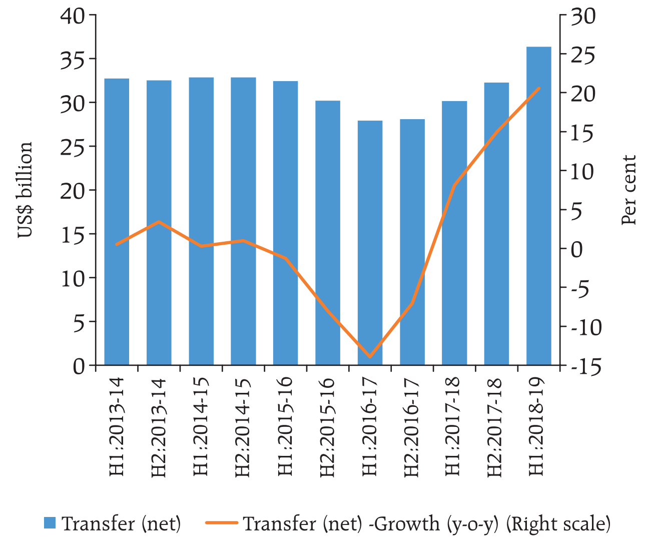
The secondary income account shows current transfers between residents and non-residents, reflecting the process of income distribution between economies and hence their gross national disposable incomes. In the case of India, secondary income is received mainly in the form of personal

Chart 8: Composition of Invesmtent Income Payments



Source: RBI.

Chart 10: Trend in Transfers to India

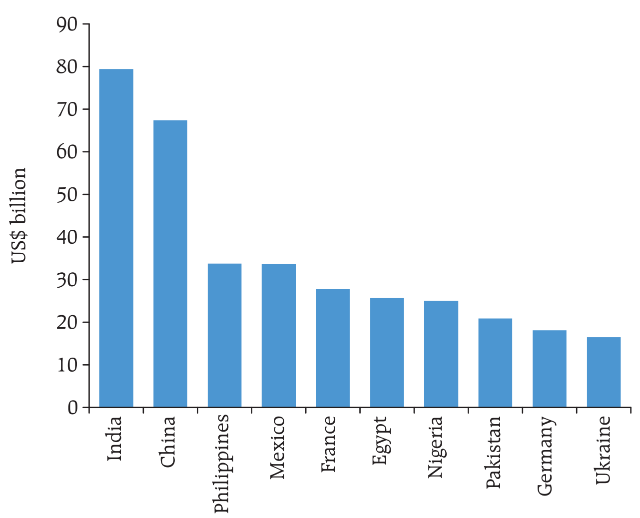


Source: RBI.

transfers (remittances) from overseas Indians. According to the World Bank (2018), India was the top remittance-receiving country in 2018, followed by China, the Philippines, Mexico, France and Egypt (Chart 9).

During H1:2018-19, secondary income witnessed a robust growth of around 20 per cent (US$ 36.4 billion) (Chart 10). About 82 per cent of the total remittances received by India are received from seven countries, *viz.*, the UAE, the US, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, the UK and Oman (Jain *et al.*, 2018). In particular, two-third of Indian migrants are in the Gulf countries and, therefore, activity levels in these countries – mainly determined by international crude oil prices – play a critical role in defining the level of remittances (RBI, 2016). A sharp rise in crude oil prices and depreciation of the Indian Rupee (INR) seem to have augured well for remittance flows to India in H1:2018-19. Similarly, the average cost of sending remittances to India has also fallen in recent years, though it remains higher than the sustainable development goal (SDG) target of 3 per cent by 2030.

Chart 9: Projections of Remittances for Top Recipient Countries in 2018



Source: World Bank.

The widening of merchandise trade deficit and sharp rise in net primary income outgo led to a sharp rise in the CAD in H1:2018-19, though arrested partially by the rise in net services exports and transfer receipts from overseas Indians, marginally crossing the sustainable mark for the first time since H1:2013-14.

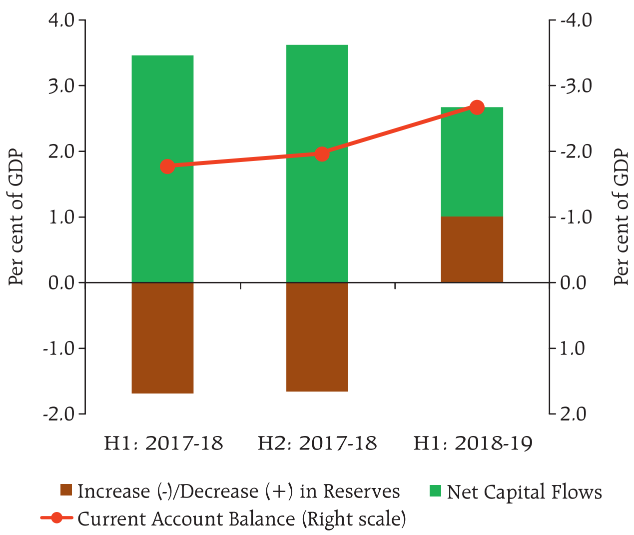
III. Financial Flows

A deficit in the current account is financed with a corresponding surplus in the 'capital' and 'financial' accounts of the balance of payments, involving transfers of both non-financial and financial assets between residents and non-residents. In H1:2018-19, net capital and financial flows could finance only 62.0 per cent of CAD due to reversal in FPI and a slowdown in net FDI flows relative to their level a year ago. Accordingly, the CAD was partly financed by drawing down of foreign exchange reserves during the period (Chart 11 and 12).

The capital account, which captures the net acquisition of non-produced non-financial assets[2] and other capital receipts recorded a marginal outflow of US$ 3.9 million on a net basis in H1:2018-19 as compared with an outflow of US$ 19.6 million in the corresponding period of 2017-18.

The financial account in the BoP records changes involving financial assets and liabilities that take place between residents and non-residents. Flows recorded under major functional categories underwent significant compositional shifts during the period under review.

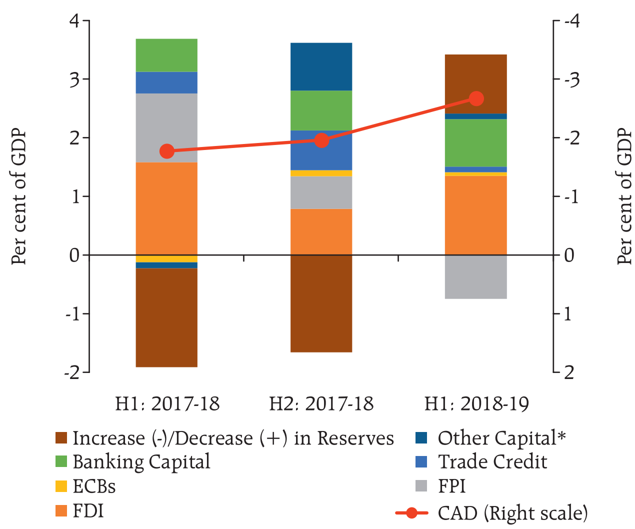
Chart 11: Financing of Current Account Balance



Source: RBI.

[2] Non-produced, nonfinancial assets are assets that have not been produced within the production boundary, and that may be used in the production of goods and services (e.g., natural resources; contracts, leases, and licenses; and marketing assets and goodwill).

Chart 12: Composition of Net Capital Flows



*'Other capital' also includes 'errors and omissions'.
Source: RBI.

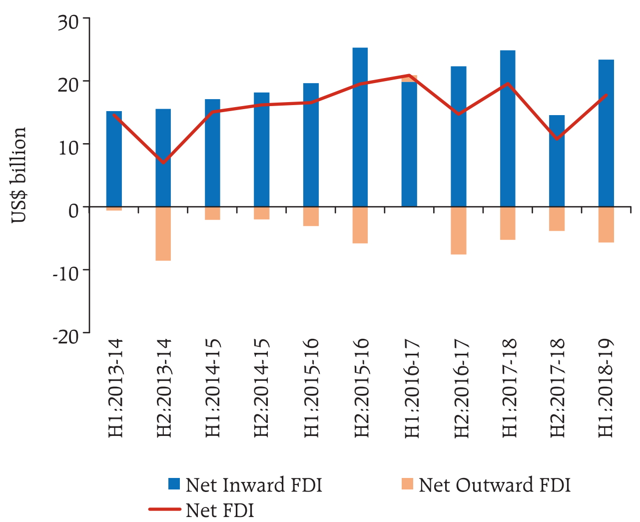
III.1 Foreign Direct Investment

Direct investment is a category of cross border flows associated with a resident in one economy having control over the management of a company that is resident in another economy. Relative to portfolio investment, FDI is considered to be a stable source of external financing in EMEs. Over the last three decades, the investment climate in India has improved considerably. In the last two years alone, India's rank has improved by 53 positions in the World Bank's annual "ease of doing business index". India currently ranks 77th in the list of 190 countries.[3] Improvement in terms of various parameters of ease of doing business, (*e.g.*, starting a business, dealing with construction permits, access to electricity, paying taxes and trading across borders) augurs well for stakeholders with a lasting interest in the Indian economy. Based on approvals of greenfield investment projects in 2017 across countries, a recent report by fDi Intelligence (2018) places India at the second place after the US.

Net FDI declined to US$ 17.7 billion in H1:2018-19 from US$ 19.6 billion in H1:2017-18. The fall was contributed by both moderation in net inward

[3] As of May 1, 2018.

Chart 13: Net Foreign Direct Investment

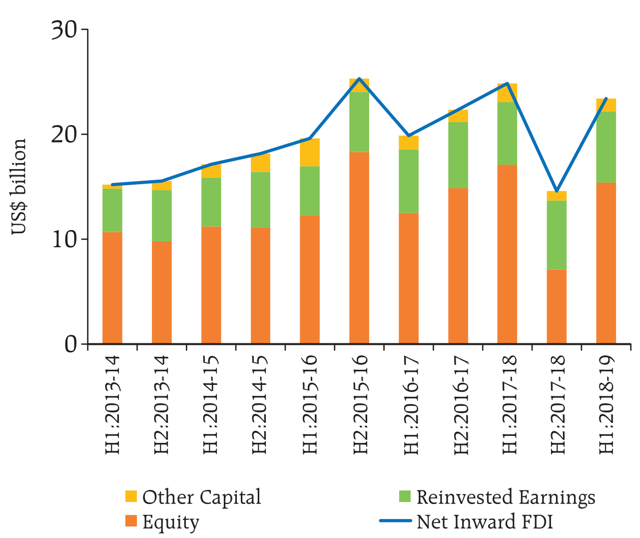


Source: RBI.

FDI and rise in net outward FDI (Chart 13). Net flows of FDI in the form of equity recorded a fall of 10 per cent on a y-o-y basis (Chart 14). During this period, FDI in communication services halved from its level a year ago, which was partly offset by an increase in flows into manufacturing and financial services.

A comparison shows that India fared better than the global trend in FDI which has been adversely impacted by changes in global economic and policy environment (Box I).

Chart 14: Composition of Net Inward FDI



Source: RBI.

Country-wise pattern shows that about half of FDI flows since April 2000 has been routed through Mauritius and Singapore which enjoyed special status under the double tax avoidance agreement (DTAA) signed with India in 1982 and 1994, respectively. The DTAA provided for a capital gains tax exemption to resident entities of these countries on transfer of Indian securities. In 2016, these agreements were amended with the purpose of source-based taxation of capital gains on shares, preventing round tripping of funds, curbing revenue loss and preventing double non-taxation.[4]

Country-wise, Singapore and Mauritius remained top source countries in H1:2018-19. Importantly, FDI equity flows routed through Mauritius declined sharply reflecting the impact of the amended DTAA. Notwithstanding the revised DTAA between India and Singapore in December 2016, the latter remained a top FDI investor in India (Table 1).

Table 1: Country-wise FDI Equity Flows to India (RBI and Government Route)

Country	H1:2018-19		H1:2017-18	
	Amount (US$ billion)	Share (%)	Amount (US$ billion)	Share (%)
Singapore	8.0	40.0	4.5	20.3
Mauritius	3.0	15.2	9.8	44.4
Japan	1.8	8.9	0.7	3.1
Netherlands	1.5	7.7	1.9	8.6
US	0.8	4.2	1.3	5.8
UK	0.8	4.1	0.3	1.2
South Korea	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.4
Hong Kong	0.5	2.7	0.4	2.0
Germany	0.5	2.5	0.9	4.1
Canada	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.8
Others	2.0	9.8	2.0	9.3
Total	**20.1**		**22.0**	

Source: RBI.

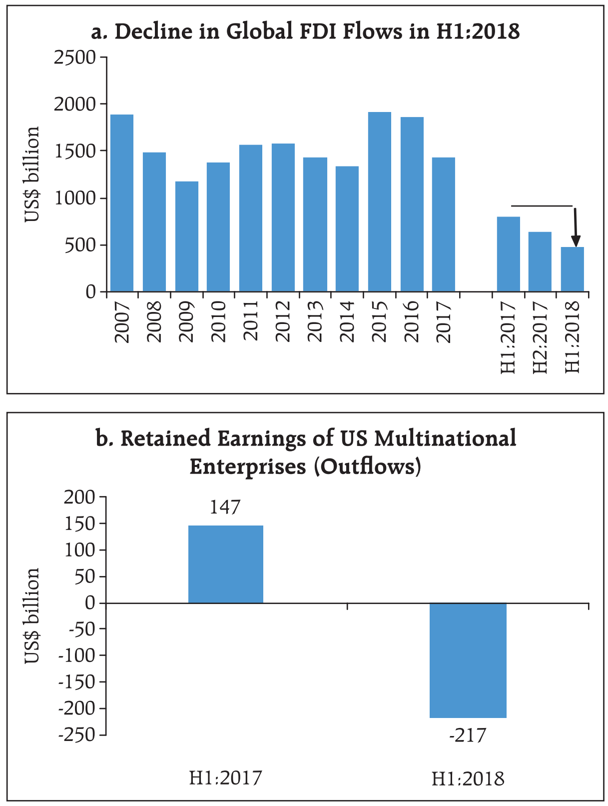
4 With this protocol, India gets taxation rights on capital gains arising from alienation of shares acquired on or after April 01, 2017 in a company resident in India with effect from financial year 2017-18, while simultaneously protection to investments in shares acquired before April 01, 2017 has also been provided. Further, in respect of such capital gains arising during the transition period from April 01, 2017 to March 31, 2019, the tax rate is 50 per cent of the domestic tax rate of India, subject to the fulfillment of the conditions in the Limitation of Benefits Article. Taxation in India at full domestic tax rate will take place from financial year 2019-20 onwards (Government of India, May 10, 2016).

Box I: Slowdown in Global Foreign Direct Investment

At global level, FDI flows have lost steam since 2016. The fall in FDI is more pronounced in advanced economies than EMEs. While there has been a general fall in rate of return on investment, moderation in global FDI is also driven by stagnation in growth in global value chains (GVCs). In fact, the growth in GVC participation which is highly correlated with the FDI flows has decreased in both advanced and EMEs.

As per United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates, the global FDI flows fell by 41 per cent in H1:2018, notwithstanding an accelerated pace of world output (Chart a). This fall is attributed, *inter alia*, to large repatriations of retained earnings by US-based parent companies from their affiliates abroad (Chart b). This reversal is evident in the aftermath of the enactment of the US tax reform package at the end of 2017 which gave multinationals a one-time special rate of 15.5 per cent instead of 35 per cent rate on the repatriation of profits earned abroad and also cut the federal corporate income tax rate from 35 per cent to 21 per cent (Financial Times, 2018). Other impeding factors that contributed to the fall in global FDI flows are growing uncertainty about the trade relations between major economies, softening of commodity prices in recent years and more stringent investment screenings in major economies.

Chart 1: Global FDI Flows



Source: UNCTAD.

References

Financial Times, US tax cut said to have little impact on investment, October 29, 2018.

UNCTAD (2018), World Investment Trends Monitor, October 2018.

India's outward FDI has also expanded in line with the simplification of the policy and procedures for outbound investments from India since 2004. In H1:2018-19, rise in net outward FDI was due to a sharp increase in overseas equity investment by Indian entities. Of the total outward FDI, half was directed towards the US, Singapore and Netherlands (Table 2). Indian entities largely invested in sectors, *viz.*, financial, insurance, banking, manufacturing, agriculture, mining and wholesale trading – accounting for 90 per cent of the total outward FDI.

Table 2: Country-wise Outward FDI

Country	H1:2018-19		H1:2017-18	
	Amount (US$ billion)	Share (%)	Amount (US$ billion)	Share (%)
US	1.4	25.1	0.8	13.8
Singapore	0.8	14.4	1.8	32.5
Netherlands	0.5	9.5	0.4	7.6
UAE	0.5	9.0	0.2	2.9
Cayman Island	0.4	7.6	0.0	0.0
UK	0.3	6.2	0.5	8.3
Switzerland	0.3	5.0	0.2	2.9
Russia	0.3	4.6	0.3	4.5
Mauritius	0.2	3.0	0.7	12.3
Sri Lanka	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5
Germany	0.04	0.8	0.02	0.4
Others	0.001	0.014	0.001	0.014
Total	**5.5**		**5.6**	

Note: Data includes equity, loans and guarantees invoked.
Source: RBI.

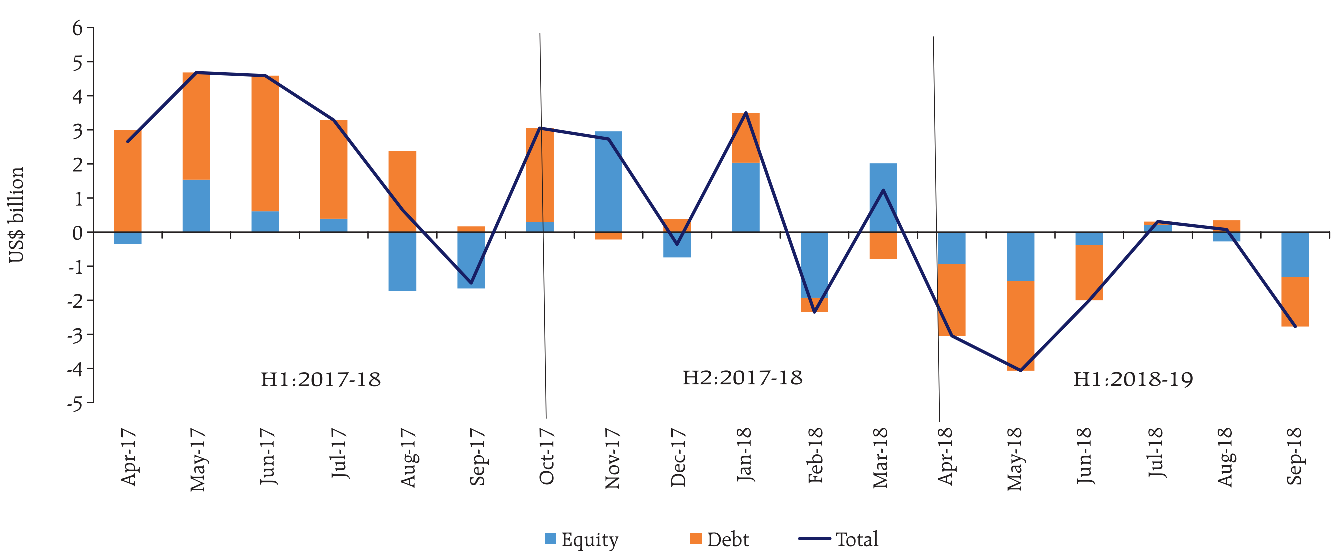
III.2 Foreign Portfolio Investment

In the BoP, portfolio investment is defined as cross border transactions and positions involving debt or equity securities, other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets. As portfolio flows are perceived to be sensitive to global financial conditions and shocks to the domestic economy, they are considered to be more volatile than other forms of capital flows (Pagliari and Hannan, 2017). This was evident in 2018 across EMEs.

Net foreign portfolio investment (FPI) flows to India which were buoyant in 2017-18 reversed in H1:2018-19. The outflow occurred despite easing of various FPI norms announced during the period under review, such as (i) increase in the limit for FPI investment in Central Government securities (G-secs) by 0.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent of outstanding stock of securities in 2018-19, (ii) easing of minimum residual maturity requirement norm for FPIs investing in debt securities of central (including treasury bills) and state governments and (iii) increase in the cap on aggregate FPI investments in any G-Sec from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the outstanding stock of that security. Rising concerns about volatile international oil prices, escalation in global trade tensions, the tightening of US monetary policy, US dollar strengthening and geo-political concerns led to a global portfolio rebalancing away from EMEs, including India. Amid other domestic policy changes, *viz.*, tightening of norms relating to the issuance of participatory notes by FPIs in 2017-18 and re-introduction of the long-term capital gains tax on equity in 2018-19 might also have dented sentiments of portfolio investors as these changes eventually make the returns less attractive.

FPIs were net sellers in both debt and equity segments of domestic capital markets, though they turned net purchasers transiently during July-August 2018. In H1:2018-19, on net basis, FPIs pulled out US$ 11.5 billion as against a net purchase of US$ 14.4 billion a year ago (Chart 15). Sector-wise, the highest FPI outflow was from sovereign sector (*i.e.*, G-Secs) with a contribution of 45.4 per cent, followed by banking sector (11.8 per cent), other financial services (15.2 per cent), automobile and auto components sector (14.1 per cent) and metals and mining sector (6.1 per cent). As at end-September 2018, FPI limits for government debt and corporate bonds market were utilised to the extent of 62.1 per cent (*i.e.*, 71.6 per cent in central government securities and 6.4 per cent in State Development Loans (SDLs)) and 75.5 per cent, respectively. A large chunk of

Chart 15: Net Sale/Purchase by Foreign Portfolio Investors



Source: RBI.

FPI stock was held by portfolio investors operating in the US, Mauritius, Luxembourg, Singapore and the UK.

III.3 Other Investment

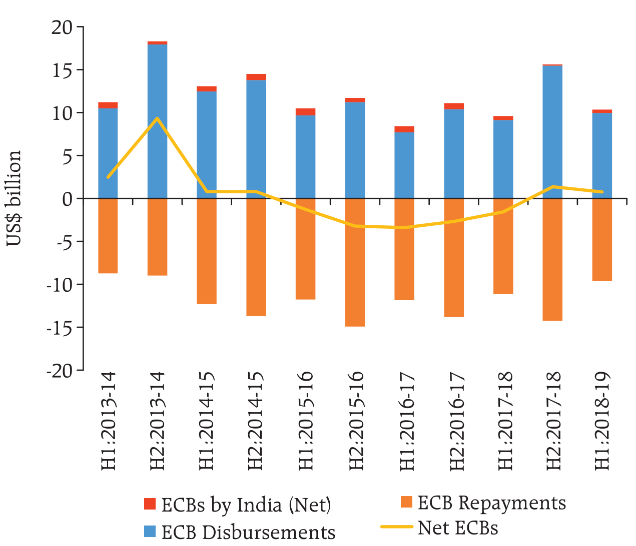
Other Investment in the BoP mainly comprises flows relating to ECBs, trade credit and changes in assets and liabilities of the banking sector.

External Commercial Borrowings

ECBs are commercial loans raised by eligible resident entities from recognised non-resident entities. These loans are subject to guidelines on parameters such as minimum maturity, permitted/non-permitted end uses and maximum all-in-cost ceiling. In H1:2018-19, various measures were undertaken to liberalise ECBs which include (i) rationalisation of all-in-cost under all tracks and Rupee denominated bonds, (ii) increased in the ECB Liability to Equity Ratio for borrowings from foreign direct equity holder under the automatic route, (iii) expansion of eligible borrowers' list and (iv) rationalisation of end-use norms.

Net ECBs (excluding inter-corporate loans by affiliated enterprises) were negative during 2015-16 to H1:2017-18 as principal repayments exceeded fresh borrowings. They turned positive, however, since H2:2017-18 and net inflows of US$ 0.8 billion characterised H1:2018-19 (Chart 16). The sectoral distribution of ECB agreements in H1:2018-19 shows that ECBs were mainly raised by entities in financial services, telecommunication services, petroleum and auto accessories sectors. Furthermore, ECBs were raised mainly for the purpose of refinancing of earlier loans, import of capital goods, on-lending and rupee expenditure on local capital goods. The pattern of approvals suggests that 83 per cent of ECBs[5] during the period were on a floating interest rate basis. Within ECBs, however, flows of rupee denominated bonds – permitted since September 2015 – were almost negligible in H1:2018-19 relative to their level a year ago.

Chart 16: External Commercial Borrowings



Source: RBI.

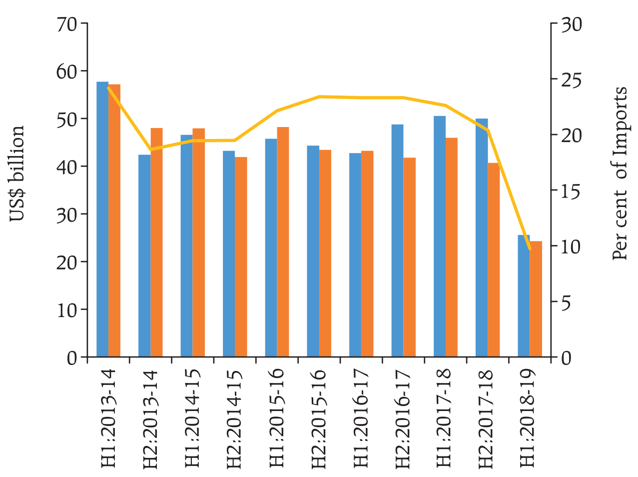
Trade Credit

Trade credits are extended for imports directly by overseas suppliers, banks and financial institutions for maturities of up to five years. Depending on the source of finance, such trade credits are classified as suppliers' credits or buyers' credits. Trade credit flows declined during H1:2018-19 to almost half of their level a year ago. The RBI discontinued the practice of issuance of letters of undertaking / letters of comfort (LOUs / LOCs) since March 2018 which hitherto were contributing a large chunk of buyers' credits for imports into India intermediated by AD Category-I banks[6]. Even though the fall in buyers' credit was partly substituted by higher suppliers' credit, it could not offset the gap fully. Accordingly, trade credit to import ratio also fell to 9.7 per cent in H1:2018-19 from 22.6 per cent in H1:2017-18 (Chart 17). Importers might have met trade credit shortages by drawing down rupee resources (*i.e.,* working capital limits) from their banks. Even though repayments of trade credit also fell sharply, net trade credit declined by 71.6 per cent in H1:2018-19 from their level a year ago.

[5] Including foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs) and rupee denominated bonds (RDBs).

[6] AD Category-I bank: commercial banks, state co-operative banks and urban co-operative banks who are authorised to deal in foreign exchange involving all current and capital account transactions according to RBI directions issued from time to time.

Chart 17: Trade Credit Raised by Importers



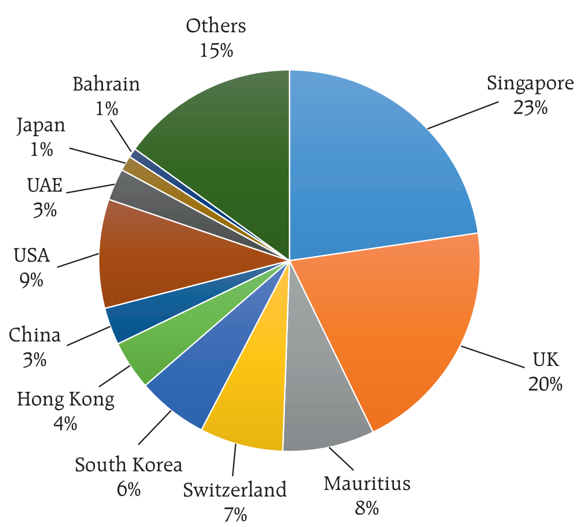
Source: RBI.

Based on approvals in H1:2018-19, it is estimated that trade credit was mainly sourced from Singapore, the UK, the USA and Mauritius which together accounted for 60 per cent of total issuances (Chart 18).

Currency and Deposits

In the financial account, banking capital comprises three components: (a) foreign assets of commercial banks, (b) foreign liabilities of commercial banks, and (c) others.[7] Flows under banking capital are mainly driven by significant increase in non-resident deposits and movements in net financial assets held abroad by commercial banks in India. Net flows of non-resident deposits rose vigorously to US$ 6.8 billion in H1:2018-19 from US$ 1.9 billion a year ago, benefiting from depreciation of the INR against the US dollar and improved income conditions in source countries, particularly in the Gulf region (Chart 19). Flows under non-resident deposit accounts were primarily from the UAE, the USA and the UK and Saudi Arabia.

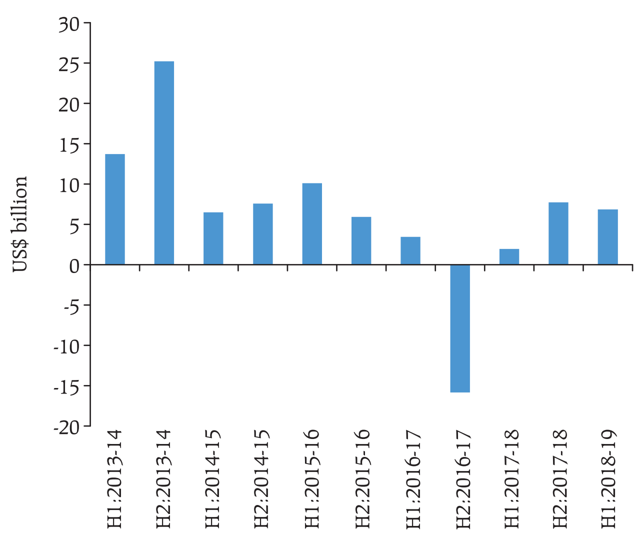
Chart 18: Sources of Trade Credit in H1:2018-19



Source: RBI.

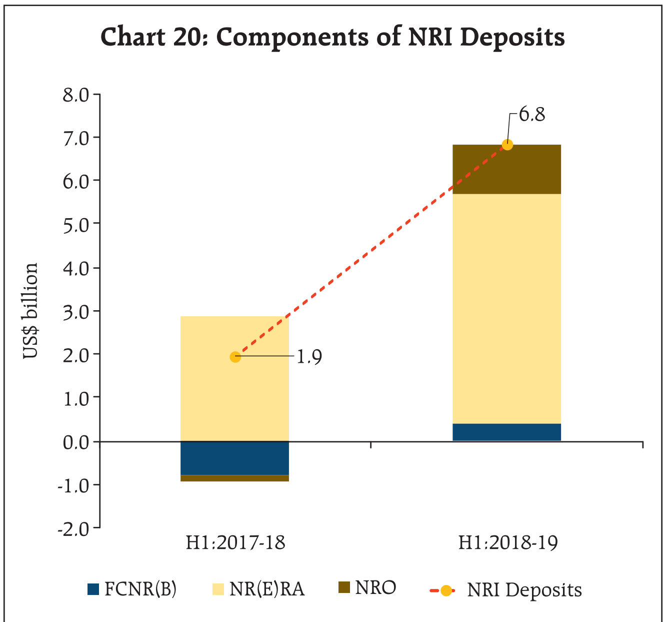
Scheme-wise, deposits under rupee denominated accounts, *i.e.*, Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account (NRE) and Non-Resident Ordinary Account (NRO) contributed 77 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, of the total deposits made by non-residents during the period under review (Chart 20). As at end-September

Chart 19: Non-Resident Deposits (Net)



Source: RBI.

7 "Others" under banking capital include movement in balances of foreign central banks and international institutions like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), *etc.*, maintained with the Deposit Accounts Department (DAD) of the RBI as well as movement in balances held abroad by the Embassies of India in London and Tokyo.



Source: RBI.

2018, 82 per cent of the total outstanding non-resident deposits were rupee denominated and the remaining in permitted freely convertible currencies, *viz.,* US dollar, UK pound, Euro, Japanese yen, Canadian dollar and Australian dollar.

III.4 Reserve Assets

Reserve assets are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing). In India, reserves comprise foreign currency assets (FCA), gold, reserve tranche position in the IMF (RTP) and special drawing rights (SDR) (Table 3).

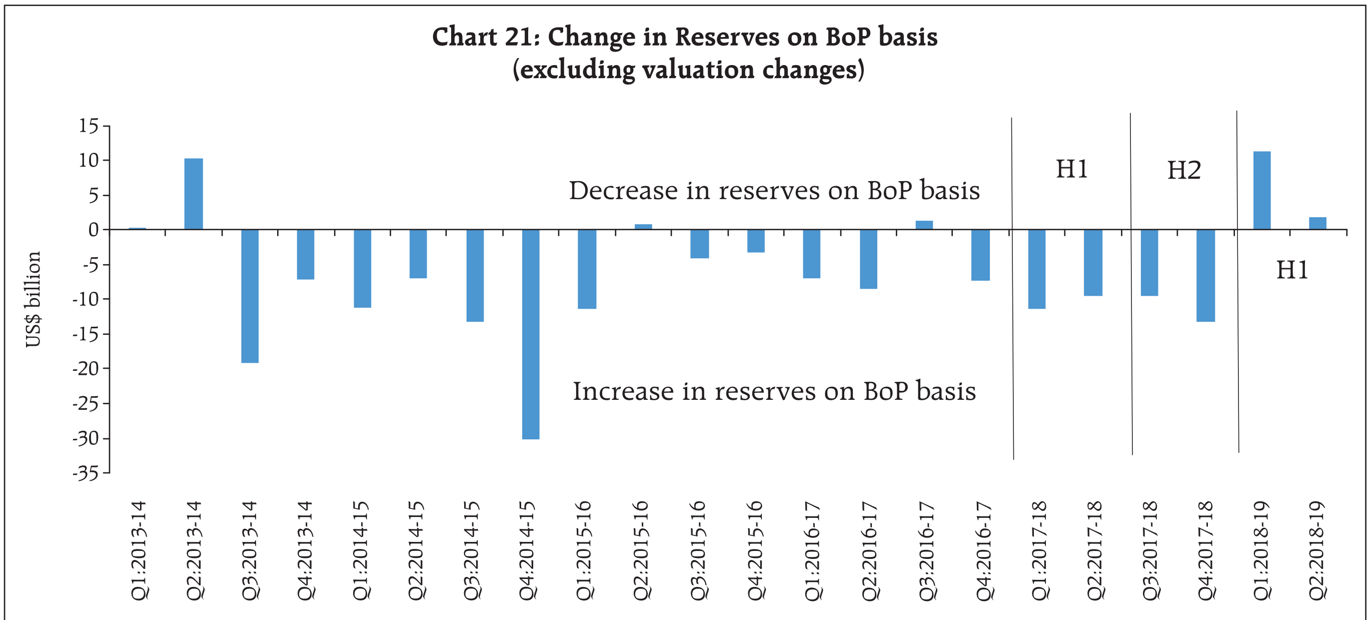
Table 3: Composition of India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

(US$ billion)

End of	FCA	Gold	SDR	RTP	Total
2013-14	276.4	21.6	4.5	1.8	304.2
2014-15	317.3	19.0	4.0	1.3	341.6
2015-16	336.1	20.1	1.5	2.5	360.2
2016-17	346.3	19.9	1.4	2.3	370.0
2017-18	399.4	21.5	1.5	2.1	424.5
As at end-Sep. 2018	376.2	20.3	1.5	2.5	400.5

Source: RBI.

As net capital flows in H1:2018-19 could not fully finance India's CAD, there was a depletion to the tune of US$ 13.2 billion of the foreign exchange reserves on a BoP basis (*i.e.,* excluding valuation effect) (Chart 21). The foreign exchange reserves in nominal terms (including the valuation effects) decreased by US$ 24.0 billion during April-September 2018 as against



Source: RBI.

an increase of US$ 30.3 billion during the same period of the preceding year. The valuation loss was largely due to the appreciation of the US dollar against major currencies, amounting to US$ 10.8 billion in H1:2018-19 as against a gain of US$ 9.3 billion a year ago.

IV. Movements in External Debt and International Liabilities

The financing of the CAD and its composition is manifested in movements in external debt and the net international investment position (NIIP).[8] In fact, these underlying determinants enable an assessment of reserve adequacy, sustainability of the current account balance and thus the exposure of the economy to risks from external vulnerabilities.

Conceptually, the financial account in the BoP along with other changes (including valuation changes) explains the movements in the net IIP between two points of time:

$$NIIP_t - NIIP_{t-1} = CAB_t + SFA_t$$

where CAB is the current account balance and SFA implies the stock-flow adjustment term which reflects 'valuation effects' (net capital gains on holdings of foreign assets and foreign liabilities due to movements in their values and exchange rates) and other changes such as data revisions.

With relatively lower recourse to debt creating capital inflows for financing the CAD, India's external debt declined during H1:2018-19. Moreover, the valuation gains resulting from the appreciation of the US dollar against the Indian rupee and major currencies caused a major fall in the external debt stock. Excluding valuation effects, the increase in external debt would have been US$ 6.1 billion instead of a decrease of US$ 19.3 billion at end-September 2018 over end-March 2018. The external debt to GDP ratio stood at 20.8 per cent at end-September 2018, a shade higher than its level of 20.5 per cent at end-March 2018. Other debt profile vulnerability indicators, though somewhat worsened relative to end-March 2018, were stronger than their levels in pre-taper tantrum period (Table 4).

As alluded to in Section III, the CAD was financed by both net foreign capital flows and drawdown of foreign exchange reserve assets in H1:2018-19. In tandem with these changes, Indian residents' overseas financial assets as well as foreign owned assets in India declined during the period. With the decline in the latter being larger, net claims of non-residents on India declined by US$ 28 billion from their level at end-March 2018 – translating into a marginal fall in net IIP to 16.1 per cent of GDP from 16.3 per cent during the period. The decline in foreign-owned assets in India was driven by fall in foreign direct investment and portfolio investment. Of the total decline of US$ 26.8 billion in Indian residents' foreign assets abroad, as

Table 4: External Vulnerability Indicators

(Percent, unless indicated otherwise)

Indicator	End-Mar. 2013	End-Mar. 2018	End-Sep. 2018
1. External Debt to GDP ratio	22.4	20.5	20.8
2. Ratio of Short-term Debt to Total Debt (original maturity)	23.6	19.3	20.4
3. Ratio of Short-term Debt to Total Debt (residual maturity)	42.1	42.0	43.8
4. Ratio of Reserves to Total Debt	71.3	80.2	78.5
5. Ratio of Short-term Debt to Reserves	33.1	24.1	26.1
6. Ratio of Short-term Debt (residual maturity) to Reserves	59.0	52.3	55.8
7. Reserves Cover of Imports (in months)	7.0	10.9	9.5
8. Debt Service Ratio (Debt Service Payments to Current Receipts)	5.9	7.5	6.5
9. External Debt (US$ billion)	409.4	529.7	510.4
10. Net International Investment Position (NIIP) (US$ billion)	-326.7	-419.9	-391.9
11. NIIP/GDP ratio	-17.8	-16.3	-16.1
12. CAD/GDP ratio	4.8	1.9	2.7*

* April-September.
Source: RBI.

[8] The gross external debt position equals total IIP liabilities excluding all equity (equity shares and other equity) and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options (ESOs), allowing comparability across datasets (IMF, 2009).

much as 90 per cent occurred through reduction in foreign exchange reserve assets.

Net IIP stock is essentially an accumulation of current account balances,[9] and its level provides significant insights into stability of external sector liabilities. International experience suggest that countries with higher net international liabilities are more prone to external sector vulnerabilities. Net IIP of a country is always assessed against its threshold or sustainable level. The threshold or sustainable level of IIP and CAD is a dynamic measure which varies with the movement in underlying macroeconomic parameters affecting the crisis probability. Following (Goyal, 2012), a threshold is worked out using a panel probit model for 12 peer EMEs covering data for period 1993-2016:

$$p_i = \text{prob}\,[Y_i = 1 \mid X] = f(\text{GD, niip, IC, RP, STD, ELR})$$

Here, p_i is the probability of crisis in the i^{th} country represented by binary dependent variable Y_i that takes on the values of zero or one for absence or presence of crisis. X is a vector of regressors which are assumed to influence the probability of crisis. GD is the per capita growth differential of each EME with the US, niip is the NIIP-GDP ratio, IC is import cover measured in number of months, RP is risk premia measured by yield spread of US corporate BBB rated bonds over AAA rated bonds, STD is the share of short-term debt by residual maturity in total external debt and ELR is the equity to liability ratio in international investment position of each country. The threshold/ sustainable level of NIIP so worked out could be used to compute a sustainable level of CAB using the following identity:

$$\text{niip}(1) - \text{niip}(0) = \text{cab}(1) + \text{vc}(1) - \frac{(g(1) + \pi(1)(1+g(1))}{(1+g(1))\,(1+\pi(1))} * \text{niip}(0);$$

Here cab, represents current account balance as a ratio to GDP; g and π represent real GDP growth and inflation, respectively, and vc is valuation change which is assumed to be zero. niip (1) is the estimated threshold which must not be breached to ward off external crisis. Based on the estimated threshold of niip for India, the sustainable level of India's CAD is estimated at 2.3 per cent of GDP.[10]

V. Real and Nominal Effective Exchange Rate

In the case of an open economy, developments in BoP also reflect on the changes in demand for or supply of the foreign currency and thus affect exchange rate levels. The exchange rate, when defined in real effective terms, helps measure a country's overall export competitiveness.

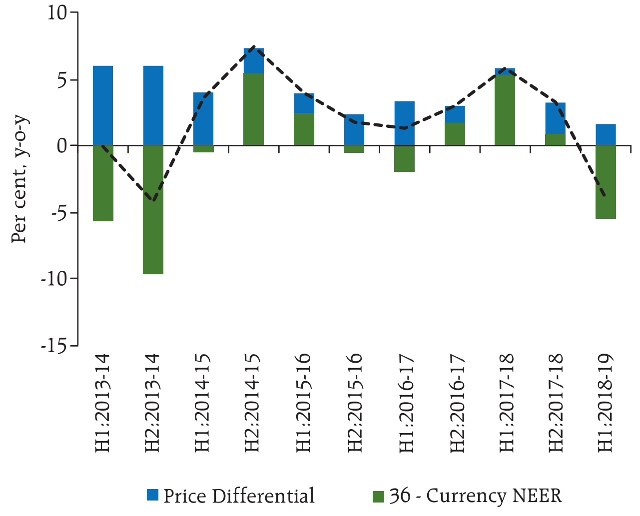
Effective exchange rate indices summarise the movement in a country's bi-lateral exchange rate with its trade partners into an index. Often, these indices depict changes in the external competitiveness of a country's goods and services based on changes in the exchange rate and better capture the macroeconomic effects of exchange rates than bi-lateral exchange rates. The nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) index captures the change in competitiveness based on movement in nominal bi-lateral exchange rates. The NEER index when adjusted for price differentials across trading partners forms the real effective exchange rate (REER) index. Together, these indices serve as summary indicators in tracking changes in international price/cost competitiveness of the home country.

Exchange rate markets were relatively volatile during H1:2018-19 with currencies of peer economies coming under pressure against the US dollar. The ongoing monetary policy normalisation by the US Fed and country specific factors in many EMs gave rise to risk aversion causing retrenchment of assets of these countries by foreign investors. As a consequence

[9] This holds if the valuation effect and errors and omissions are zero over the period.

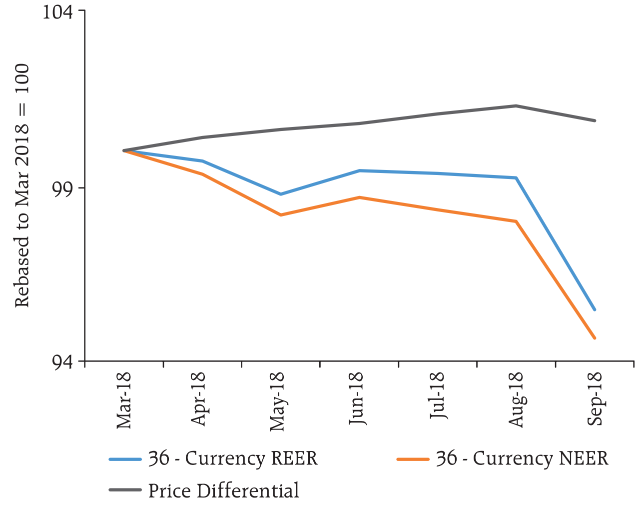
[10] Net IIP is an integral part of the external sustainability approach used for measuring exchange rate misalignment by calculating the difference between the actual CAB and the level that would stabilize the net IIP position of the country at some benchmark level (IMF, 2016).

Chart 22: Change in India's Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate Indices



Source: RBI.

Chart 23: Monthly Movement in India's Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate Indices in H1:2018-19



Source: RBI.

currencies of Argentina, Turkey, Brazil among others declined by over 15 per cent during H1:2018-19 (y-o-y). On the whole, currencies with a weight of 41.9 per cent in India's trade basket depreciated against the US dollar during H1:2018-19 (y-o-y). The Indian rupee, too, came under pressure, trading with a depreciating bias during the period and fell by 6.1 per cent against the dollar (y-o-y) in nominal terms. However, in nominal effective terms the rupee declined by 5.5 per cent during H1:2018-19 (y-o-y) (Chart 22) as some peer economy currencies depreciated more against the US dollar relative to the rupee. India's real effective exchange rate declined to a lesser extent (4.0 per cent) during the period as relative price pressures negated some of the nominal depreciation (Chart 23).

VI. Conclusion

India's BoP faced two major adverse shocks in H1:2018-19. First, a sharp rise in international crude oil prices led to a terms of trade loss which had an adverse impact on the trade deficit. Second, outflows of FPIs warranted drawdown of reserves to finance higher CAD. India's continued dependence on imports for crude oil makes the CAD more vulnerable to the gyrations in international prices. While oil prices have eased somewhat in Q3 of 2018-19 amid uncertainty about the effectiveness of production cuts proposed by OPEC in reining oversupply, the outlook remains volatile. The external environment remains fragile as global growth, trade and industrial activity shed momentum. Nevertheless, the on-going trade war between the US and China and the likelihood of Brexit in March 2019 could offer opportunities for Indian exporters if bilateral trade agreements are renegotiated. Earners of secondary income may be incentivised by reducing the cost of sending remittances through Indian banks operating abroad. However, there are threats from the financing side as monetary policy normalisation and a stronger US dollar pose downward risk for portfolio flows to EMEs. Domestic reforms need to be accelerated to attract FDI inflows even as India improves its rank in terms of the ease of doing business, and is perceived to be less vulnerable among peer economies, given its lower external debt-GDP ratio and better reserve adequacy indicators.

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India's Corporate Bond Market: Issues in Market Microstructure*

Development of corporate bond market in India remains crucial for meeting the financing requirement of industry and infrastructure sector. Despite various initiatives undertaken in the past, there is little change in the overall market microstructure of the corporate bond market in India. At this backdrop, this article explores the available statistics on corporate bond market in India during recent times (2010-18) to analyse the various demand and supply side factors, which impede the growth of corporate bond market in India. It is found that the gradual increase in proportion of market-based sources in total debt financing by non-financial companies is confined only to the larger-sized firms. Though finance and infrastructure companies dominate the corporate bond market, mutual funds are playing an important role in diversifying the issuance base of the market. Empirical analysis suggests significantly higher risk-premia associated with lower-rated bonds in the private placement market.

Introduction

Development of a vibrant market for long-term debt is crucial for meeting the financing requirements of private business, and especially so in the context of the physical infrastructure needs of a rapidly modernising economy. However, despite various initiatives taken in the past[1], the growth of the corporate bond market in India still remains far from satisfactory. Corporate debt to GDP ratio in India stood at a meagre 17 per cent in June 2017 as compared to 123 per cent in the US and 19 per cent in the case of China (Table 1). This reflects a complex interplay of a host of demand and supply side factors overtime. First, investors' base is narrow. The demand for corporate bond as an investment is mostly confined to institutional investors with retail investors accounting for only 3 per cent of the outstanding issuances. Even among institutional investors including the buy and hold category, demand for corporate bonds is constrained by prudential norms for investment for the insurance companies and mutual funds[2]. During 2016-17, the Central and State Government securities constituted almost half of the total investment of the life insurance companies and 36 per cent of the investment by the general, health and re-insurance companies. In contrast, investment in other securities constituted less than 5 per cent of total investment of these companies (IRDAI, 2016-17). Foreign investors, who could have played a critical role in broadening and deepening the corporate debt market in India were constrained by investment limits. In recent years, however, the investment limit for FPIs in the corporate bond has been enhanced along with a reduction in the withholding tax though FIIs are not fully utilising the enhanced limits due to limited liquidity in the market. Finally, banks prefer loans to bonds, as loans can be carried to their balance sheets without being marked to market (CFSR, 2008).

On the supply side, the high cost of borrowing via debt instruments *vis-à-vis* other forms of raising finances and inadequate liquidity in the corporate debt market deter firms from market issuances. The large corporates can raise debt from the overseas markets, the cost of which, even after adjusting for hedging cost, tends to be lower than the cost of borrowing through the domestic market-based sources (Singh,

* The article is prepared by Shromona Ganguly, Research Officer, Division of Financial Markets, DEPR. The views expressed in this study are personal and do not represent the views of the Bank.

[1] The various initiatives undertaken by SEBI for expansion of corporate bond market include, *inter alia*, information repositories developed by exchanges and depositories for providing consolidated statistics, electronic book building mechanism for increasing transparency in the private placement market, tri-party repo trading on exchanges for facilitating liquidity and price discovery in the market, improving liquidity in secondary market trading through consolidation and re-issuances by the same borrower under the minimum number of International Securities Identification Numbers (ISINs) (Patil, 2004; SEBI, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2018a).

[2] The prudential norms for investment for the insurance companies and pension funds stipulates a maximum of 25 per cent of the portfolio of these companies to be invested in bonds which are rated less than AA.

2007). Other key operational impediments include small outstanding stock of individual issuances inhibiting secondary market trading, non-availability of functional trading platform with central counter party (CCP) facility, illiquid market for credit default swaps (CDS), and non-uniform stamp duties on corporate bonds across various States.

Against this backdrop, this article attempts to redress the imbalance in the literature in the form of relative neglect of the corporate debt market in an analytically meaningful manner. Notwithstanding challenges in data, the article attempts to provide a holistic view of the corporate debt market in India by examining the financing pattern of non-financial firms in India and by consolidating the non-standardised available data on corporate bonds issuance.

The rest of the article is divided into six sections. Section II presents a cross-country comparative assessment of corporate debt markets with a view to draw lessons from country experiences. Section III analyses various sources of debt of non-financial firms in India. Section IV provides a brief description of the nature of issuance of corporate debt in India and also looks into the role of mutual funds in diversifying the issuer base in recent years. Section V addresses the basic features of the private placement market for corporate debt in India with an attempt to empirically pin down the factors that determine the risk-premia and coupons on various categories of corporate bonds in it. Section VI ends the article with some concluding observations.

II. The Country Experience

Most emerging market economies (EMEs), especially in Asia, have bank-dominated financial system with Government-owned development finance institutions channelising resources to specific sectors of the economy in consonance with the overall industrial policy and developmental agenda. Specific examples include the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) in Brazil, Japan Development Bank in Japan, and the Korea Development Bank in South Korea which played crucial roles in post war reconstruction and development of state-sponsored industries. Till the 1990s, the bank-dominated financial system remained the cornerstone of export-oriented industrialisation in East Asia. It was the East Asian crisis of 1997-98 that brought forward the urgent need to develop financial markets to cater long term financing needs of an ebullient and dynamic corporate sector. With the banking sector severely hit by the asset-liability mismatches and high foreign debt, excessive dependence on the banking sector gave way to the development of a well-diversified debt market, specifically for corporate bonds, to supplement the availability of bank finance. The Asian financial crisis brought into forefront the fact that bond market and banks need not compete with each other, rather they could be supplementing each other in serving the financing needs of large and small firms (Gyntelberg, *et al.*, 2006).

In India, development banks were gradually converted into universal banks, based on the recommendations of the Report of the Working Group on the Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) (RBI 2004). In this milieu, developing the corporate bond market assumes crucial importance for India, especially in the context of channeling funding to long term infrastructure, the requirement of which has been estimated at around US$ 4.5 trillion with cumulative infrastructure investment gap of US $ 526 billion till 2040 (Economic Survey 2017-18). Currently the corporate debt to GDP ratio in India is significantly lower than some developing countries such as Malaysia, South Korea, Brazil and Turkey (Table 1). Further, the total volume of trade in the secondary market for corporate debt has increased at a modest pace, with the monthly total traded value of corporate bonds standing at ₹1,210 billion in October 2018.

Table 1: Corporate Debt Market Penetration (as per cent of GDP)-June 2018

Countries	Corporate Bonds to GDP Ratio
US	123.47
China	18.86
Japan	14.57
South Korea	74.30
Singapore	34.02
Malaysia	44.50
India	17.16
Brazil*	99.05
Turkey**	142.06

*: Data pertains to 2014; **: Data pertains to 2015.
Sources: Crisil-Assocham Report (January 2018) and IMF Private Debt Database.

The relatively less developed market for corporate debt in India is also reflected in the nature of financing of India's non-financial firms relative to other countries. In India, the proportion of firms using banks as the primary source of working capital is higher than most developing countries (Table 2). Further, the proportion of loans requiring collaterals as well as the value of collateral (as proportion of loan) are among the highest in India. This indicates the prevalence of asset-backed lending in India, which is essentially a feature of a relatively less developed financial system with limited expertise to gauge the credit risk of unsecured lending (Banerji, *et al.,* 2012).

III. Activity in India's Corporate Debt Market

An analysis of the debt portfolios of non-financial firms in India provides insights into sources of debt and its composition as it has evolved over time. Over the last decade, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of debt raised through market-based sources like bonds, debentures and commercial paper (CPs), though banks accounted for close to 45 per cent of total debt of these firms (Chart 1). Further, almost 75 per cent of the total bank borrowings in the recent years was secured. The share of other non-bank non-market based sources of debt, such as loans from promoters and inter-corporate loans moved in the range of 2-4 per cent, while foreign currency borrowings accounted for 14 per cent of total debt.

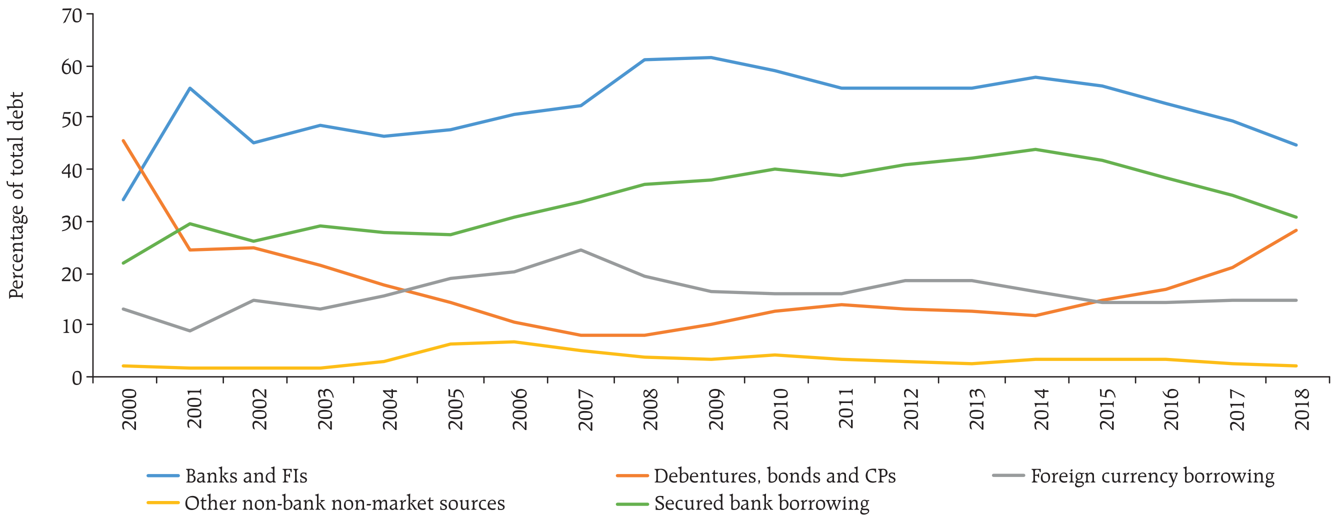
Preliminary analysis of the sources of debt across various size-categories among non-financial firms (represented by deciles where decile 1 consists of the largest companies and decile 9 comprises the smallest ones) reveals that the preference for market based debt is confined to the larger non-financial firms. The share of market-based sources in total debt was less than 6 per cent for the size categories 3-9 and only for the largest two size categories, *i.e.,* 1-2, the share of market-based sources was around 27-28 per cent (Table 3). For the smaller-sized firms, many of which may lack credit rating and the economies of scale enjoyed by the larger

Table 2: Bank Debt of Private Business Sector

Country (Year)	Proportion of loans requiring collateral (%)	Value of collateral needed for a loan (% of the loan amount)	Proportion of firms using banks to finance investments (%)	Proportion of investments financed internally (%)	Proportion of firms using banks to finance working capital (%)	Proportion of working capital financed by banks (%)
China (2012)	77.6	197	14.7	89.6	22.1	6.4
India (2014)	84.7	255.1	30.3	71.8	36.4	17.8
Indonesia (2015)	80.4	241.1	36.6	66.0	32.0	9.9
Philippines (2015)	51.0	156.7	12.4	81.2	12.4	5.1
Russia (2012)	84.2	154.0	11.3	84.3	21.3	8.1
South Africa (2007)	71.2	103.6	34.8	68.5	21.1	7.1
Thailand (2016)	93.4	320.1	15.3	86.4	28.9	15.4
Turkey (2013)	28.9	199.2	44.2	61.0	42.4	16.0

Source: Enterprise Survey, World Bank.

Chart 1: Composition of Debt of India's Non-financial Firms



Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prowess, CMIE.

firms in the private placement market, banks remain the primary source of debt funding. Data on issuances of corporate bonds corroborate these observations.

In addition, the composition of debt varied significantly across entity types and various age categories. During 2017, the share of market-based sources in total debt was higher for public companies (22 per cent) than private (10 per cent). Market-based sources accounted for a smaller proportion of total debt of firms that came into operation after 1991 (Table 4). This indicates that the corporate debt market is mostly accessed by relatively larger and established firms.

In the case of financial companies, the proportion of debt raised through debentures and bonds stood at around 28-30 per cent of their total debt. However, like non-financial companies, the higher proportion of debentures and bonds in total debt financing is confined to larger-sized financial companies (Chart 2).

The growth of the private corporate sector's resource mobilisation through the debt market has largely tracked growth of bank credit to industry. This

Table 3: Sources of Debt for Non-financial Firms Across Size Categories (End-March 2018)

Size classes*	Banks and FI	Debentures, bonds, CPs	Foreign currency borrowing	Other non-bank non-market sources
Decile 1	43.9	28.5	15.2	1.7
Decile 2	55.6	26.8	5.5	4.9
Decile 3	79.1	5.2	4.7	4.9
Decile 4	72.1	2.8	4.1	13.6
Decile 5	70.4	2.3	0.8	10.5
Decile 6	81.0	-	-	11.7
Decile 7	38.4	2.1	-	37.2
Decile 8	85.1	-	-	14.7
Decile 9	51.2	-	-	15.4

*: Size is defined in the Prowess database as the three-year average of the total income and total assets of a company. Decile 1 consists of largest among the sample.

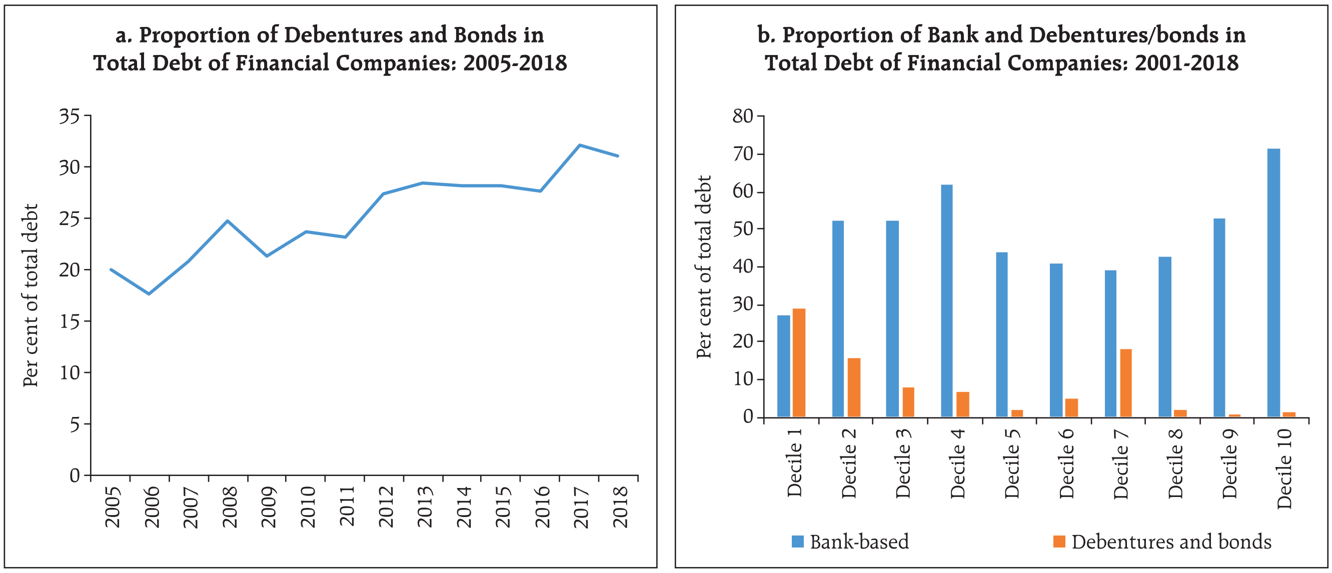
Source: Author's calculation based on data obtained from Prowess, CMIE.

Table 4: Composition of Corporate Debt Across Age Categories (End-March 2017)

	Banks and FIs (%)	Market-based sources (%)
Before 1950	47.4	31.7
Between 1951 and 1971	33.9	20.2
Between 1972 and 1985	50.8	23.3
Between 1986 and 1990	47.3	22.2
After 1991	51.5	15.1

Source: Author's calculation based on data obtained from Prowess, CMIE.

Chart 2: Debt-Financing of Financial Companies



Source: Author's calculation based on data from Prowess, CMIE.

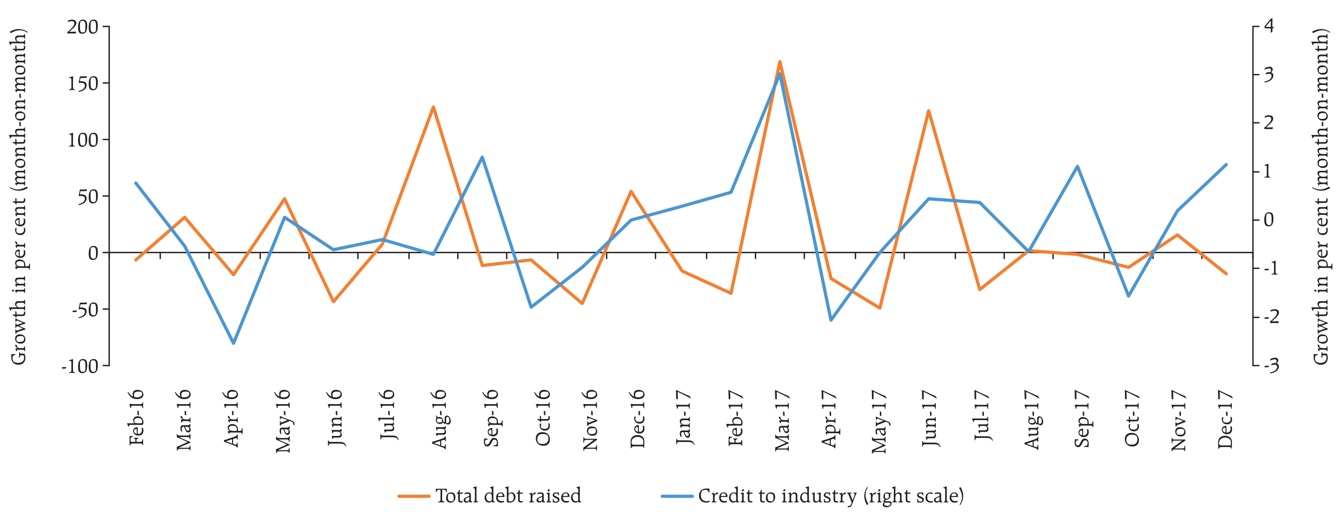
is possibly due to the fact that more than 80 per cent of the total credit issued by banks to the industrial sector are to large firms, which also raise resources from the debt market (Chart 3).

The total resource mobilisation by Indian corporates through public/private/rights issues is dominated by debt while equity accounts for close to 38 per cent. The most notable feature of the debt market is that bulk of the debt (close to 99 per cent) is placed privately, which has not changed despite various measures taken by the regulators in the past.

IV. Activity: Primary and Secondary Market

Sector-wise breakup of issuances in the primary market for corporate debt shows the dominance of finance and infrastructure companies, which

Chart 3: Growth of Total Debt Raised by Corporates from Public and Private Placement of Debt and Bank Credit to Industry



Source: RBI, SEBI.

Table 5: Rating-wise Composition of Bond Issuance: Primary Market

(Per cent to Total)

Year/Rating	AAA	AA	A	A1	BBB	BB	B	C	NA	Total
2017-18	48.2	19.8	3.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	26.6	100.0
Apr-18	20.7	21.0	4.6	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	49.9	100.0
May-18	76.4	9.8	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0
Jun-18	64.7	9.3	1.6	0.0	6.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	15.4	100.0
Jul-18	17.0	69.1	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0
Aug-18	70.1	18.8	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0
Sep-18	64.4	6.3	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	100.0
2018-19 (Upto November)	56.4	18.3	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	20.5	100.0

Source: CCIL.

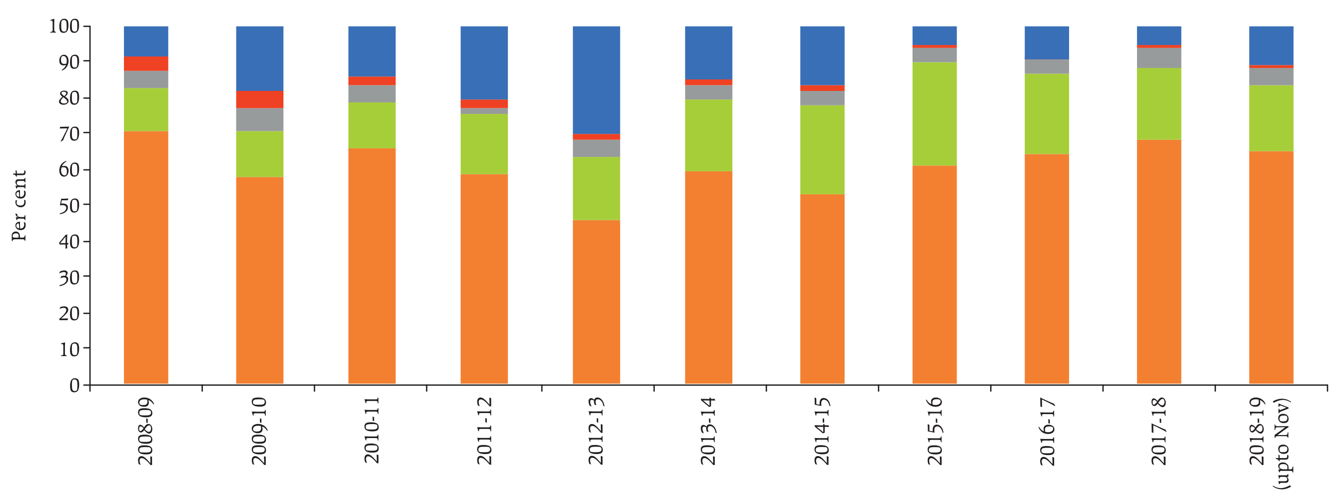
together accounted for 90-92 per of total cumulative value outstanding during 2017-19. The share of manufacturing was less than 1 per cent. In the primary market, the bulk of bonds issued were 2-5 year tenor range (56 per cent). The highest rated bonds (AAA rated) accounted for more than half of total amount outstanding in the primary segment during the last two years (Table 5).

The secondary market exhibits a similar sector-wise and rating-wise composition with finance and infrastructure companies together constituting around 80 per cent of the total traded value (Chart 4). Similarly, the highest rated bonds accounted for close to 80 per cent of the total secondary market trading (Table 6).

The higher concentration of high-rated bonds in the corporate debt market could be attributed to low market bandwidth and limited investors' appetite for bonds with high risk-return combinations. It is also observed that high-rated bonds have significantly lower spread *vis-à-vis* non-investment grade bonds (Chart 5).

In the primary market, the top 5 issuances in terms of value accounted for 53 per cent of the total value of issuances in November 2018. The high concentration

Chart 4: Sectoral Shares in Secondary Market for Corporate Debt



Source: CCIL.

Table 6: Rating-wise Composition of Traded Volume in the Secondary Market

Year	Total Amount (Rs Crore)			Proportion	
	AAA	Below BBB	Total	AAA	Below BBB/Non-investment
2008-09	1,07,549	22,282	1,45,828	73.75	15.28
2009-10	2,94,268	59,285	4,02,157	73.17	14.74
2010-11	3,79,542	1,03,081	5,98,604	63.40	17.22
2011-12	4,10,152	1,31,281	5,91,979	69.28	22.18
2012-13	4,10,581	2,30,744	7,36,348	55.76	31.34
2013-14	6,96,917	1,17,902	9,72,156	71.69	12.13
2014-15	7,16,087	1,27,264	10,13,504	70.65	12.56
2015-16	5,76,773	1,39,785	9,05,333	63.71	15.44
2016-17	5,78,952	4,01,231	11,24,988	51.46	35.67
2017-18	8,33,499	2,51,384	13,50,033	61.74	18.62
2018-19 (Upto November)	4,82,637	51,042	6,65,611	72.51	7.67

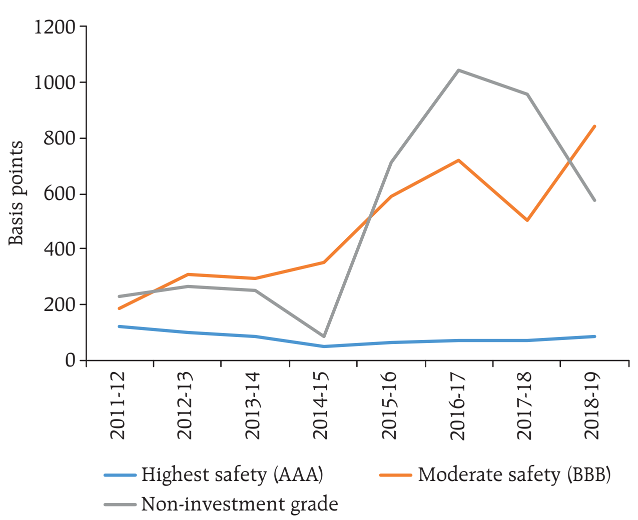
Source: CCIL

is also reflected in the secondary market with top 25 traded bonds accounting for roughly one-third of total traded volume (Table 7).

The mutual funds (MF) industry has played an important role in the development of corporate bond market in India by catalysing innovation, price discovery, liquidity and transparent bond valuation. Further, MFs have also played a crucial role in promoting secondary market trading of corporate bond since all other categories of investors generally hold the bonds till maturity. Assets under management (AUM) of short-term debt funds, which are the largest investors in the corporate debt segment, have increased at a rapid pace with corporate bonds and CPs accounting for close to 77 per cent of total funds deployed (Chart 6). Investment in government securities (G-secs) accounted for only 6 per cent of their total funds by contrast.

Sector-wise, bonds issued by real estate, NBFCs and PSUs constitute about 1 per cent, 19 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, of the total investment in corporate bonds by the debt MFs. Interestingly, the "other"[3] category accounts for close to 57 per cent,

Chart 5: Corporate Bond Spread (Average) across Rating



Source: CCIL.

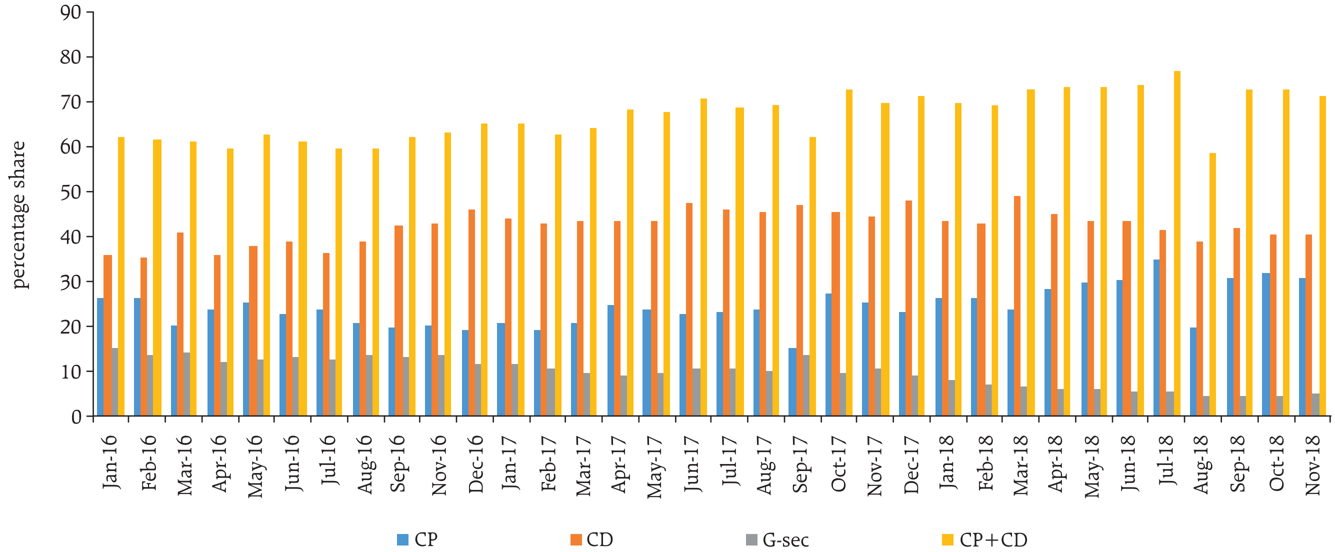
Table 7: Share of Top 25 Traded Bonds

Year	Top 25 traded bonds: volume traded (₹ crore)	Total volume traded (₹ crore)	Average yield of top 25 traded bonds	Proportion of top 25 in total traded volume
2010	23,277	66,276	7.3	35.1
2011	23,583	49,834	9.5	47.3
2012	20,636	51,227	9.6	40.3
2013	20,358	82,044	9.1	24.8
2014	29,257	75,032	9.6	39.0
2015	19,746	80,081	8.7	24.7
2016	23,990	85,557	8.6	28.0
2017	40,582	1,45,994	8.1	27.8
2018 (Nov)	43,145	86,239	8.7	50.0

Note: For all other years, data pertain to March.
Source: CCIL.

[3] Bonds issued by companies in sectors other than Real estate and NBFCs.

Chart 6: Debt Mutual Funds' Investment in Commercial Paper and Corporate Debt (CD)



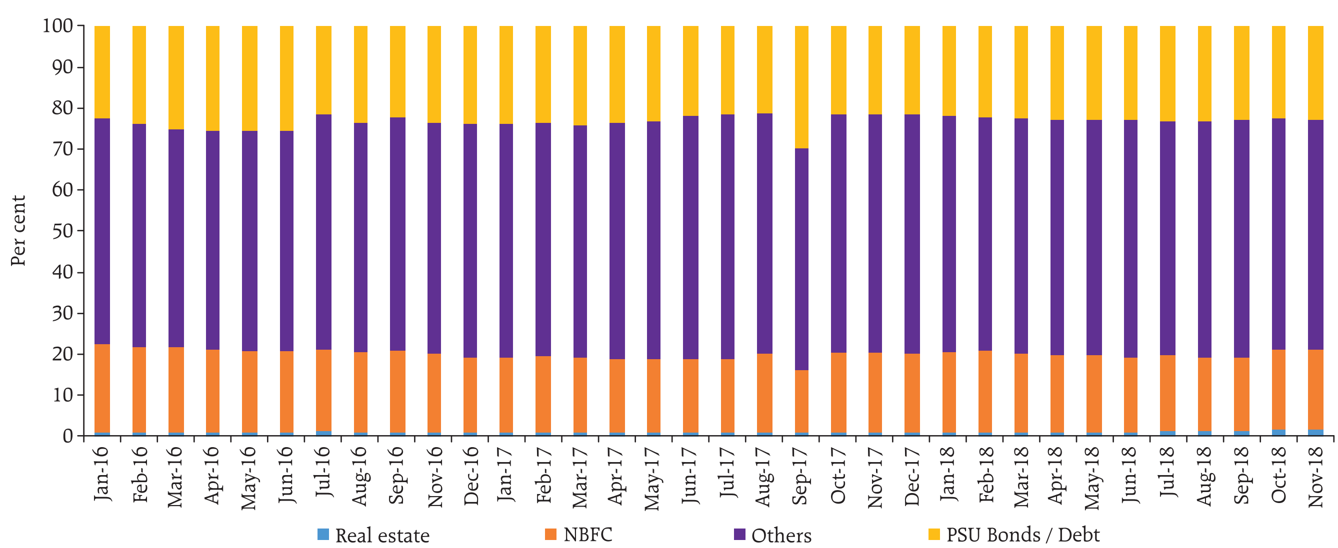
Source: SEBI.

indicating the important role being played by the MFs in creating demand for bonds with high risk-return combination (Chart 7).

V. The Private Placement Market

Despite the predominance of private placement in India's corporate debt market, there has been little research on the functioning of this segment, mainly due to lack of detailed data. Intuitively, the predominance of private placements implies that all the characteristics of a well-developed market do not exist and prevailing conditions reflect an information-intensive relationship-lending market in which investors act like banks in collecting information pertaining to the borrower, which is not publicly available (James and Smith, 2000). However, the

Chart 7: Mutual Funds' Investment in Corporate Bonds



Source: SEBI.

major difference between bank lending and private placement of debt is that in private placement market, insurance companies are the major players as they find investment in such markets attractive due to long-term and fixed nature of their liabilities. As a result, the nature of lending in terms of tenure and information asymmetry prevailing differs significantly from the bank loan market (Carey, *et al.*, 1994).

It is interesting to note that secured lending accounted for close to half of the total amount raised even in the private placement market of corporate debt (Chart 8). The private placement market for corporate debt is dominated by private financial companies which account for 47 per cent of the total amount raised during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18.

The average tenure of bonds is 4.8 years and is higher for public companies than their private counterparts. The coupon rates for the private companies were higher as compared to the public ones, implying differences in risk perception. The coupon rate is highest for private non-financial companies (Table 8).

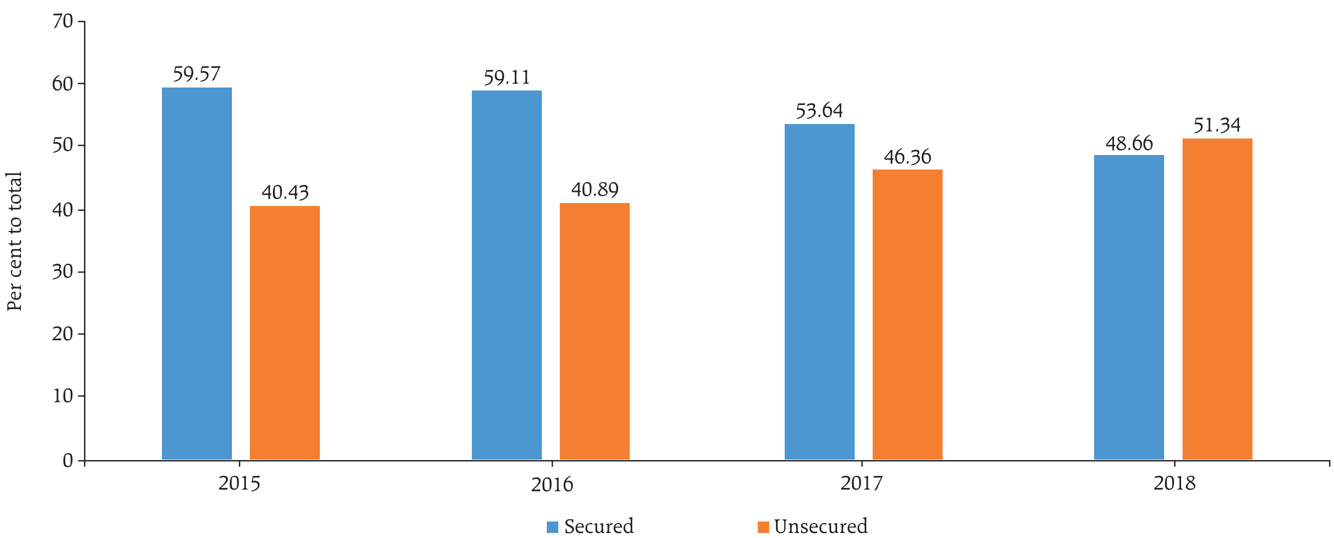
Table 8: Private Placement Market Structure: 2015-16 to 2017-18

Ownership/Activity	Sum of Amount Raised (₹ crore)	Proportion	Average Tenure (in Years)	Average Coupon Rate (%)
1. Private	**11,29,876**	**64.2**	4.5	9.3
1.1 Financial	8,33,991	47.4	4.1	9.1
1.2 Non-Financial	2,95,884	16.8	6.2	9.8
2. Public	**6,29,985**	**35.8**	8.5	8.1
2.1 Financial	4,65,934	26.5	8.3	8.2
2.2 Non-Financial	1,64,051	9.3	9.1	8.0
Total	**17,59,860**	**100.0**	**4.8**	**9.2**

Source: Author's calculation based on data obtained from BSE, NSE, merchant banks.

A comprehensive analysis of how bonds are priced in the case of private placement is often hampered by non-availability of detailed and uniform data on privately placed corporate bonds. However, based on the available data, an attempt has been made to understand how the coupon rates in the private placement market is impacted by terms of the loan, security-specific factors as well as the general interest rate environment. More specifically, an attempt has been made to empirically understand whether the positive relationship between risk and return holds

Chart 8: Secured and Unsecured Borrowing in Private Placement Market



Source: Author's calculation based on data obtained from BSE, NSE, merchant banks.

in the private placement market for corporate debt as well.

Based on the available data, empirical analysis of the determinants of coupon rate in the private placement market warrants the consideration of two sets of key variables i) security specific characteristics such as riskiness of the security, sector (private/public), nature of operation (financial/non-financial), tenor, and nature of lending (secured/unsecured); ii) macro-variables reflecting the general interest rate environment and spread of AAA rated corporate bonds over the benchmark 10 year G-sec rate as indicative of market perception of riskiness of corporate bonds. Ratings assigned by the rating agencies are taken as an indicator of the riskiness of the bonds. Often bonds are rated by more than one rating agency and the existing literature does not suggest any specific methodology to compare the ratings by various agencies. In the absence of a standardised procedure, this article adopts the following approach: bonds are classified into three classes according to their riskiness. Bonds with AAA rating by any agency are considered as the safest instrument in the market followed by all bonds which are rated less than AAA but still fall under the "A" category. The remaining bonds, *i.e.,* bonds rated BBB or below or unrated are grouped as relatively risky. In cases a bond has been rated by more than one rating agency, the lowest of ratings is used.

Over the period 2015-2018, the coupon rates of privately placed bonds are estimated as a function of the tenure of the bond, the nature of ownership (private/public), the area of operation (financial/non-financial), nature of lending (secured/unsecured), and the bond's riskiness measured by the bond's rating, as explained earlier. PUBLIC, FINANCIAL, SEC are three dummy variables intended to capture the nature of ownership, type of operation and category of lending. The variables AAA and C are dummy variables defined for the two classes AAA and the most risky bonds, respectively, while the remaining category is taken as the base. Variables used to capture the general interest rate environment and market perception about relative riskiness of the private bonds are the 10 year G-sec yield (GIND10) and the spread of the AAA rated corporate bond (10 years) (CORPAAA), respectively. Accordingly, the model specified below is estimated.

$$COUPON_{it} = \propto + \beta_1\, TENURE_{it} + \beta_2\, GIND10_{it} + \beta_3\, CORPAAA_{it} + \beta_4\, PUBLIC_i + \beta_5\, FINANCIAL_i + \beta_6\, SEC_{it} + \beta_7\, AAA_{it} + \beta_8\, C_{it} + \beta_9\, (TENURE_{it}) *(PUBLIC_i) + \beta_{10}\, (TENURE_{it}) *(FINANCIAL_i) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

The estimated coefficients have the expected signs (Table 9). The coupon rate of the privately placed bonds was found to be positively related with its

Table 9: Estimation Results

Variables	Coefficient
TENURE	0.00532
	(0.0075)
GIND10	1.352***
	(0.0878)
CORPAAA	0.0130***
	(0.00251)
PUBLIC	-0.509***
	(0.204)
FINANCIAL	-0.394***
	(0.082)
SEC	-0.172**
	(0.0982)
AAA	-1.039***
	(0.0491)
C	3.982***
	(0.163)
Interaction dummy 1	-0.00917
	(0.0076)
Interaction dummy 2	0.00368
	(0.0085)
Constant	-0.904
	(0.737)
Observation	5,988
R-square	0.273
Mean VIF	2.93

Note: Heteroscedasticity-consistent robust standard errors in parentheses; The variance inflation factors (VIF) for all variables were less than 10, indicating that multicollinearity problem was not severe.

***: $p<0.01$, **: $p<0.05$, *: $p<0.1$.

tenure, indicating a higher risk-return combination for longer term-bonds. However, the estimation results suggest that the tenure of the bond is not a significant factor determining its coupon, which could be due to the pooling of data on bonds of various risk profiles. Similarly, secured lending is associated with a lower coupon rate, as expected. Further, the coupon rates largely tracked the 10 year G-sec yield prevailing on the day of the placement and the spread of the AAA rated corporate bonds over the 10 year G-sec.

The coefficients of both PUBLIC and FINANCIAL are negative and significant, implying a lower coupon rate if a bond is issued by either a public or a financial company, indicative of an implicit public guarantee in the case of the former. Both AAA and C dummies are significant indicating the riskiness of the bond is an important factor in determining its coupon rate. The structure of risk premia across various rating classes indicates significantly higher risk-premia on lower rated/unrated bonds. On an average, differences in the coupon rates between the AAA rated bonds and risky bonds (with rating BBB or below) was found to be 5.02 per cent in the empirical results. Finally, the two interaction dummies are found to be insignificant, which indicates that the relation between coupon and tenor of privately placed bonds does not vary significantly across ownership or nature of operation. To sum up, the results indicate that even in the private placement market, investors have significantly higher risk perception about low-rated bonds. This possibly explains the reason for predominance of AAA rated bonds in India's corporate debt market.

VI. Concluding Observations

The overall market microstructure of the corporate debt market in India is yet to evolve in terms of enabling vibrancy and depth. Both the primary and the secondary segments of the market continue to be dominated by issuance of bonds by infrastructure and financial services companies while the share of manufacturing firms is negligible. The placement of corporate debt remains largely private, accounting for as high as 98 per cent of the total amount raised, on an average. Coupon rates on various categories of bonds in the private placement market are influenced by several factors such as tenor, ratings, type of issuance, movements in the 10 year G-sec yield, and the overall market perception of riskiness.

Several policy measures can be considered to enhance the bandwidth of the market. Apart from rationalising the stamp duty on corporate bonds across States, development of a liquid market for CDS and steps to incentivise public issuance/listing warrant priority. Additionally, the investor base in the corporate bond market remains narrow due to high risk perceptions. In this context, the role of credit rating agencies (CRAs) in disseminating information on the issuers of corporate bonds remains critical. Credit rating agencies also help in identifying the presence of junk bonds in the market.

The enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016, which replaces all the other resolution frameworks introduced earlier, is expected to strengthen investors' confidence in the corporate bond market. The 2016-17 Union Budget announcement of setting up of Credit Enhancement Fund could leverage the access of the infrastructure companies into the corporate bond market, complemented by the large exposure framework laid down by the Reserve Bank. Going forward, the development of quasi-bond products and operationalisation of the 2018-19 Budget announcement mandating large corporates to raise 25 per cent of their funding need from the bond market could go a long way towards developing a vibrant and liquid corporate bond market in India.

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*Business Sentiments and Expectations in 2017-18**

This article presents the major findings of the industrial outlook survey (IOS) of the manufacturing sector conducted during 2017-18. The survey revealed a steady improvement in demand conditions with a stable outlook. The sentiments on input costs, especially of raw materials, remained a concern; leading to limited pass-through as reflected by upturn in respect of selling prices. Dynamic factor indices derived from the survey data were found to be useful in tracking the movements of the gross value added (GVA) growth and wholesale price index (WPI) inflation of the manufacturing sector.

Introduction

Industrial / business outlook surveys are extensively employed, particularly by central banks, to capture snapshots of sentiment on current activity conditions in a forward-looking manner so as to follow and analyse economic developments on a more frequent basis with information that has the advantage of being instantaneously accessible, never being subjected to revision (Hansson and Jansson, 2003; Kevin and Rosewall, 2015; Amstad and Etter, 2000). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been an early mover among emerging market economies (EMEs) in this genre of surveys. Its flagship industrial outlook survey (IOS) goes back to 1998 and the continuum of survey rounds conducted since then yields a rich information set of 81 data conglomerations of quarterly frequency over 20 years. Aggregating the responses received, the IOS produces a business assessment index (BAI), which encapsulates current conditions and a business expectations index (BEI), which summarises the outlook for the quarter ahead. Empirically, it has been shown that the BEI has statistically significant explanatory power in explaining the behaviour of manufacturing activity in India (Lekshmi and Mall, 2015; RBI June 2017).

Against this backdrop, the motivation driving this article is two-pronged. First, it seeks to consolidate and distil the key messages emanating from sentiments in the manufacturing sector in 2017-18 that were polled in four rounds of the survey conducted during the year. The focus of interest is to assess by hindsight how closely the survey reflected underlying activity in a year, marked by inflexions in the evolution of GVA in manufacturing and gross fixed capital formation alongside an acceleration in corporate sales growth and a pick-up in capacity utilisation. Second, the article attempts to bring greater precision in predicting the near-term outlook by addressing limitations of the BEI such as time-invariant weighting. Drawing on these efforts, it proposes a dynamic factor index (DFI) which improves forecasting performance in respect of the BEI, at least in nowcasting manufacturing GVA growth and manufacturing WPI inflation.

The rest of the article is structured in five sections. Section 2 examines the cross-country experience in business tendency / industrial outlook surveys with a view to place the RBI's IOS against the perspectives of international practices. Section 3 presents an overview of the stylised facts on key parameters of manufacturing conditions that were surveyed in the IOS during 2017-18. Section 4 sets out an alternative approach to forecast/ nowcast manufacturing GVA growth, with efficiency and stability gains, outperforming the BEI in predictive power. Section 5 concludes with some policy perspectives.

2. Cross-Country Practices

Business tendency / sentiments / outlook / expectations surveys are regularly conducted in

* Jugnu Ansari and S. Majumdar, Division of Enterprise Surveys, Department of Statistics and Information Management (DSIM). The views expressed in the article are those of the authors only. The latest round of the survey data was released on October 5, 2018 on the RBI's website at https://rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?Id=18713. The previous article was published in the June 2017 issue of the RBI Bulletin and can be accessed at https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewBulletin.aspx?Id=16933.

Table 1: Cross Country Experience of Industrial Outlook Surveys

Business Tendency Survey Parameters	Australia	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	India	Indonesia	Japan	New Zealand	South Africa	United Kingdom	United States
Conducted since year	1966	1995	1998	1959	1961	1998	2002	1957	1961	1986	1977	1968
Composite Indicator (BEI)	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Capacity Utilisation	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Employment	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√		√
Inventory Finished Goods	√	√				√	√	√	√	√		
Order books	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	
Production	√	√				√	√		√	√		
Selling price	√		√			√		√	√	√		

Source: OECD statistics

developed economies, including, the USA, the UK, Japan and other member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), transition economies of Central / Eastern Europe and in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. In many countries, multiple surveys to gauge the assessment of underlying macroeconomic and financial conditions by businesses themselves are prevalent (Table 1). International agencies, such as, the OECD, the European Union, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), have been working towards harmonisation of these surveys in order to facilitate co-ordination and cross-country comparison. Indicators available from such surveys are found to be useful in the construction of lead indicators for business cycle analysis (Hansson and Jansson, 2003) and for developing summary gauges of the short-term outlook.

Most inflation targeting countries[1] have maximum coverage of demand and price parameters in their surveys which are considered worthy of national representation. The iconic manufacturing business outlook survey conducted by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank is intended to capture manufacturing conditions in the north eastern USA, but it is widely regarded as reflecting a country-wide assessment[2]. Apart from central banks, the national statistical offices also conduct business tendency surveys.

In Brazil, the Survey of Manufacturing Industry has several similarities with the Indian experience. It is a qualitative survey conducted monthly. Its results are used to identify a lead indicator about the state of the economy with respect to the business outlook. In Canada, a similar survey is conducted with the same frequency by the regional offices of the Bank of Canada. They target the senior management of select firms based on their contribution in gross domestic product. The balance of opinion is estimated in a range between -100 and +100, again resonating with the RBI's IOS. Indonesia conducts a business tendency survey which is widely intended for its sheer breadth of coverage, on quarterly basis to obtain information related to a wide array of business conditions, such as business revenue, production capacity utilisation, employment, average working hours, domestic and overseas demand. The survey covers a sample of 2500

[1] Major Inflation targeting countries- Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

[2] The Manufacturing Business Outlook Survey of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia is a monthly survey of manufacturers. Participants indicate the direction of change in overall business activity and in the various measures of activity at their firms: employment, working hours, new and unfilled orders, shipments, inventories, delivery times, prices paid, and prices received. The survey has been conducted each month since May 1968.

companies which are considered on the basis of their proportional contributions to manufacturing GDP.

3. Stylised Facts

Turning back to the RBI's IOS, the survey schedule is canvassed among a fixed panel of 2500 manufacturing companies, with paid-up capital above ₹5 million. The panel is updated periodically (with addition of new companies or deletion of closed/ merged companies). The response rate is around 45-50 per cent.

The survey schedule consists of qualitative questions and the target respondents are senior management personnel or finance heads of the companies. It has five blocks: block 1 is the identification block; block 2 solicits product details; block 3 seeks size class details of the company in terms of paid-up capital, annual production and capacity utilisation; block 4 collects responses on production constraints faced by the company; and block 5 assesses qualitative questions on 19 core parameters.[3]

The options provided for stock variables, *viz.*, production capacity, pending orders, level of capacity utilisation, employment and inventories, seek a comparison with the normal situation, whereas for flow variables, *viz.*, production, order books, exports, imports, availability of finance, sequential responses are sought, *i.e.*, changes over the corresponding quarter. The survey covers two time periods - assessment of the current quarter as compared with the previous period and expectation for the ensuing quarter as compared with the current quarter. Responses are collected on a 3-point scale. The fieldwork of the survey is carried out through private market research agencies and both mail and telephonic means are adopted to gather the required information.

3.1 Methodology

The survey results are summarised through a single quantitative measure called the Net Response (NR), which is, in general, the difference between the proportions of optimistic and pessimistic responses. The zero value is assigned to neutral responses, interpreted as 'no change/status quo (NC)'.[4] Therefore, the NR can take values ranging from –100 to +100. Positive values of NR indicate growth/ optimism while a value below zero indicates contraction/ pessimism. However, in this article, the NRs of all the parameters have been calculated as the difference in proportions of 'increase' and 'decrease' responses in order to have a direct comparison with the underlying / targeted macro variables. Hence, the positive values of NRs would indicate pessimism for cost parameters. In the rest of this article, NR is used to analyse the survey results and to track the movements of various parameters. Information about the proportion of respondents indicating "no change", *i.e.,* NC has also been included in conjunction with the NRs for comprehensive presentation.[5]

The assessment of demand conditions, the financial situation, the price situation, and overall business conditions presented in this section focuses on 2017-18, *i.e.,* rounds 78-81(January-March 2018) of the survey. To provide some perspective, time series movements from round 62 (April-June 2013) are presented as a backdrop.

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3 Core parameters are overall business situation, financial situation, working capital finance requirement, availability of finance, production, order books, cost of raw material, cost of finance, inventory levels (both raw material and finished goods), employment, exports, imports, capacity utilisation indicators, selling prices and profit margins.

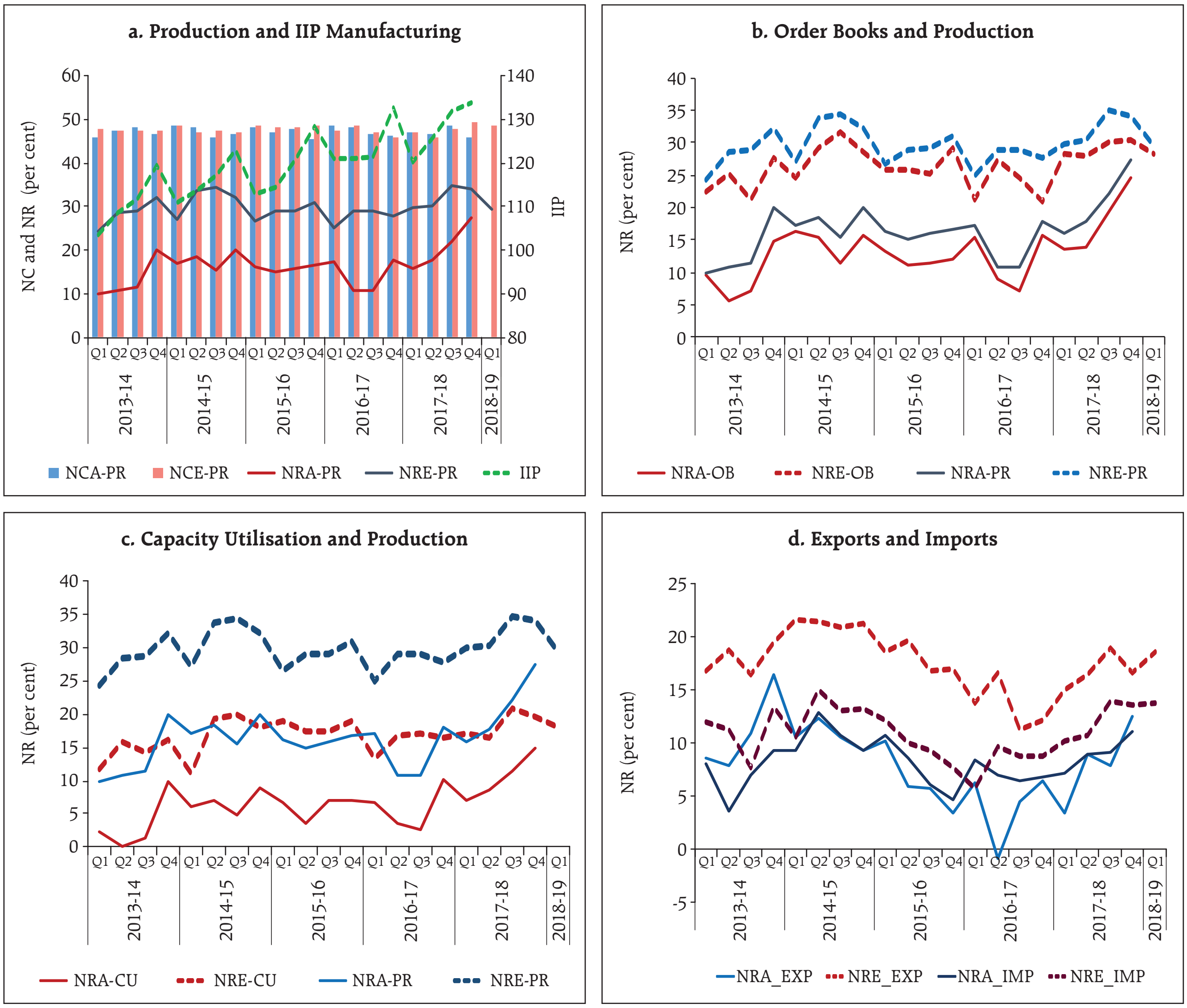
4 If I, N and D represent the percentage of increase, no change and decrease to a particular parameter then NR = 100 × (I – D) and NC = 100 × N.

5 For example, if the proportions of respondents indicating an "increase", "no change" and "decrease" in the study variable as compared to the previous quarter are 10%, 90% and 0% respectively, net response of 10% would reveal that respondents assessed an "increase" in the study variable, overshadowing the fact that a majority proportion voted for "no change" in consensus. On the other hand, if the respective proportions are 50%, 10% and 40%, net response of 10% in this case would show a disagreement among the respondents which would mean that overall direction of response is inconclusive. In case the NC is near about 50% (*e.g.* production, overall business situation), the interpretation of NR would be more conclusive. In general, very high or low values NCs are only shown in charts.

3.2 Demand Conditions

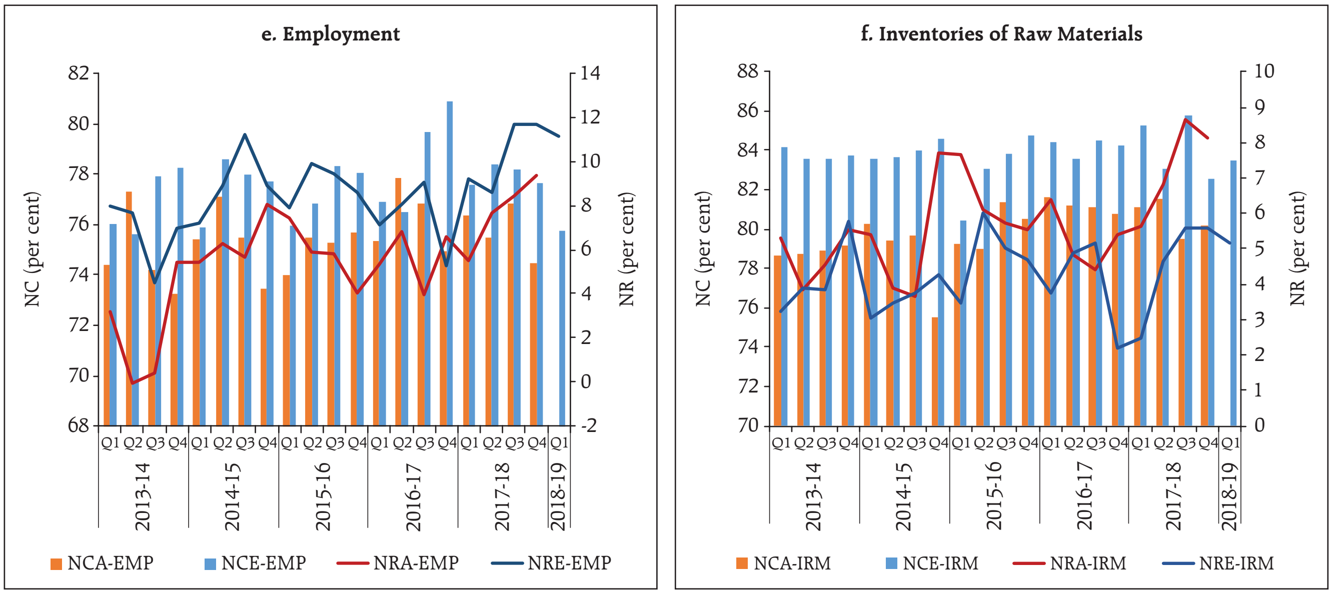
Perceptions of Indian manufacturers on aggregate demand conditions in the economy are drawn on the basis of their assessment of key parameters such as production (PR), order books (OB), capacity utilisation (CU), inventory (INV), exports (EXP), imports (IMP) and employment (EMP) read in conjunction. Sentiment on production measured by net responses (NRA-PR)[6] gradually improved during the year reaching a recent high during Q1:2017-18. While moving in tandem, expectations on production (NRE-PR) remained higher than NRA-PR although some moderation set in from Q4 and extended into Q1:2018-19. The survey responses on production in terms of NRA-PR and NRE-PR are largely able to track the underlying manufacturing activity as reflected in the index of industrial production (IIP) (Chart 1a). Notably, the proportion of no change responses on production

Chart 1: Sentiments on Demand conditions



6 NRA-PR and NRE-PR are the net responses of assessment and expectations on production.

Chart 1: Sentiments on Demand Conditions



(NCA-PR as well as NCE-PR)[7] remained approximately at 50 per cent during the entire period.

Manufacturers' assessment and expectations on order books (OB) broadly tracked those on production, reflecting a sense of gradually improving underlying demand, while the outlook remained stable (Chart 1b). Another indicator of demand, *i.e.*, capacity utilisation (CU) was assessed to be evolving in line with production, the extent to which an enterprise actually uses its installed capacity and the outlook on CU was seen as moderating in sync with the latter in the second half of 2017-18 and into the first quarter of 2018-19 (Chart 1c). Respondents' assessment and expectations on exports and imports turned up during the year with those on exports outstripping imports in the second half of the year as demand conditions strengthened (Chart 1d).

The employment parameter includes part-time and full-time employees and casual labourers. Typically, it is a slow moving variable and the proportion of NC tends to dominate responses (usually 70-80 per cent). A tenuous recovery in the employment situation from the slump in 2015-16 took hold in 2016-17, barring Q3:2016-17 the period of demonetisation, and gathered further strength in 2017-18 (Chart 1e).

As companies target a fixed level of inventories of raw materials (IRM) except when large changes are anticipated in demand or prices, the response to this parameter is dominated by NC (at around 80 per cent), although slight upturn in NR during 2017-18 indicate slowly improving demand conditions (Chart 1f).

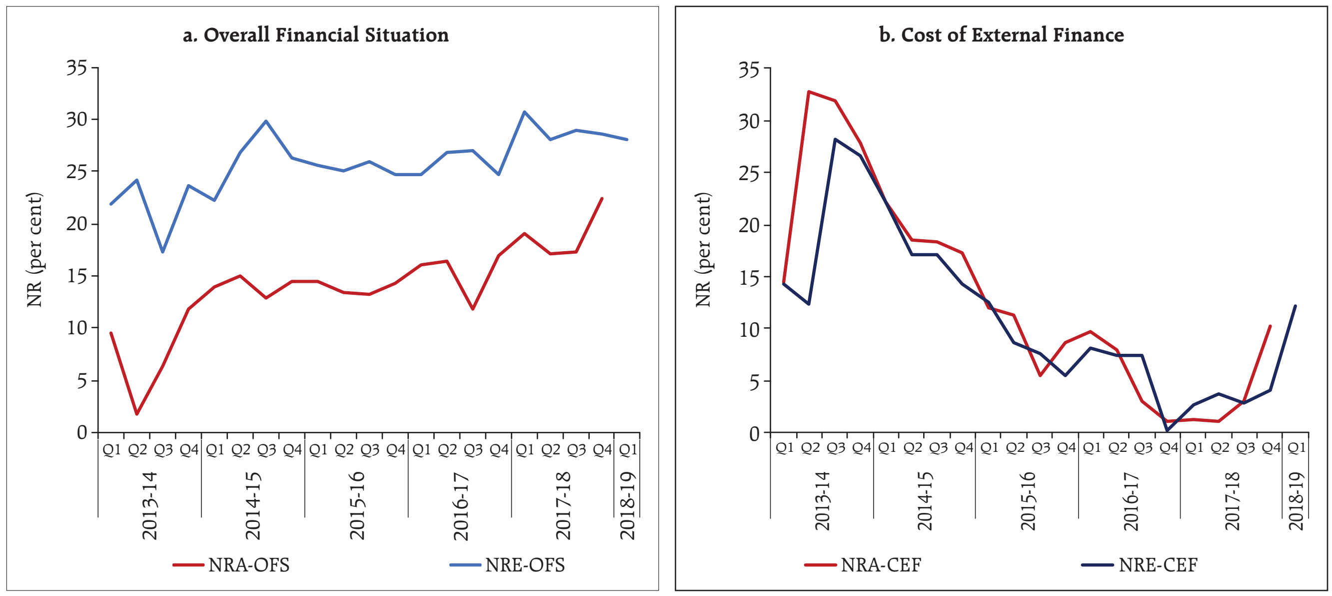
3.3 Financial Situation

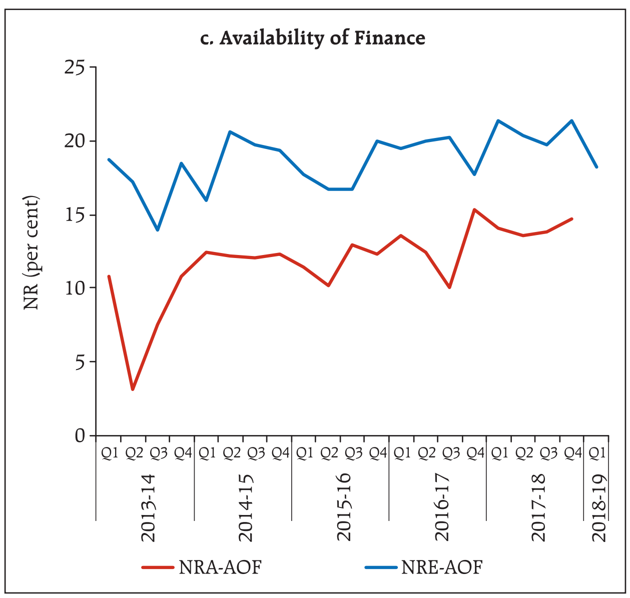
As business responses to changes in underlying demand in the economy can be boosted or constrained by financial conditions, net responses on the overall financial situation as well as the cost and availability of external finance provide useful insight into the ability of manufacturers to strategise their business plans.

Respondents have expressed positive sentiment on the overall financial situation (OFS) in the last few years. Sentiment improved further from Q4:2016-17, reflecting surplus liquidity in the system. The outlook for 2017-18 remained broadly stable (Chart 2a). NRs on

[7] NCA-PR and NCE-PR are no change responses of assessment and expectations on production. These representations are uniformly used for other parameters like OB, CU, INV, EXP, IMP, EMP, *etc.* in this article.

Chart 2: Sentiments on Financial Situation





cost of external finance (CEF) started rising gradually from Q3:2017-18 and the outlook for Q4:2017-18 and Q1:2018-19 expected to increase further (Chart 2b). The availability of finance (AOF) remained stable during 2017-18 (Chart 2c).

3.4 Price Situation

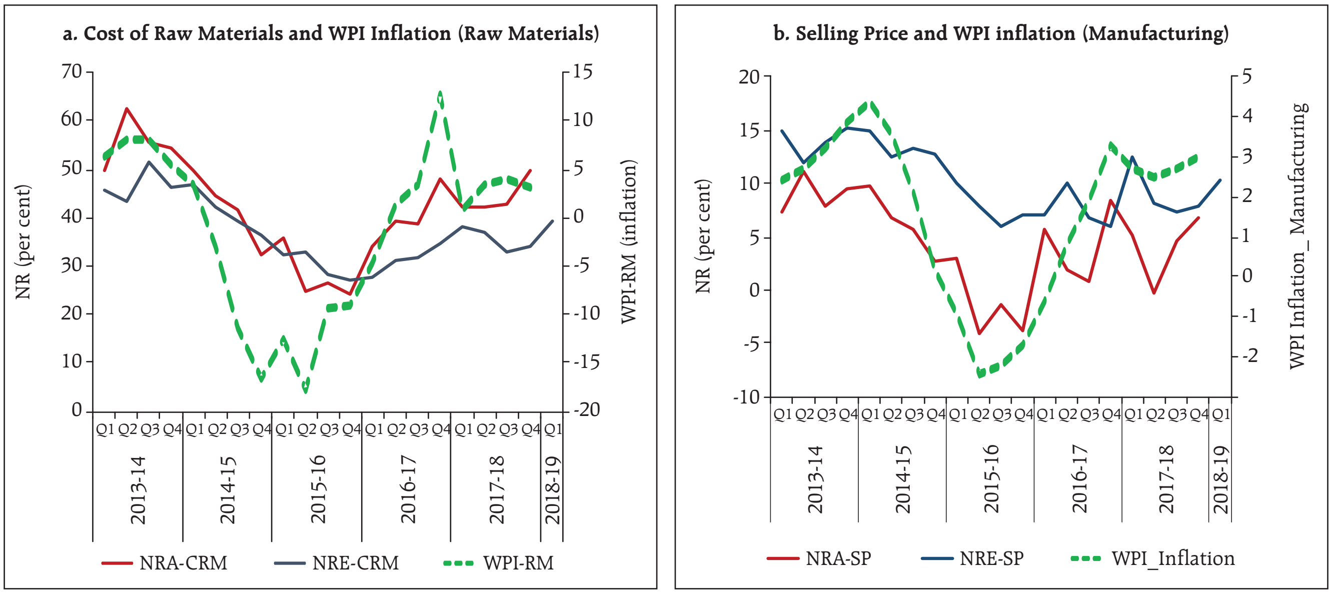
The price related questions sought response on increase, decrease or no change in the cost of raw material and in selling prices. In this analysis, manufacturer's price to market (ex-factory unit prices) and profit margins assume significance. In this context, respondents' sentiments on prices and costs are notable as they need to gauge demand and financial conditions against prevailing market developments to evaluate their abilities to translate input costs incurred in production activity into selling prices and profits.

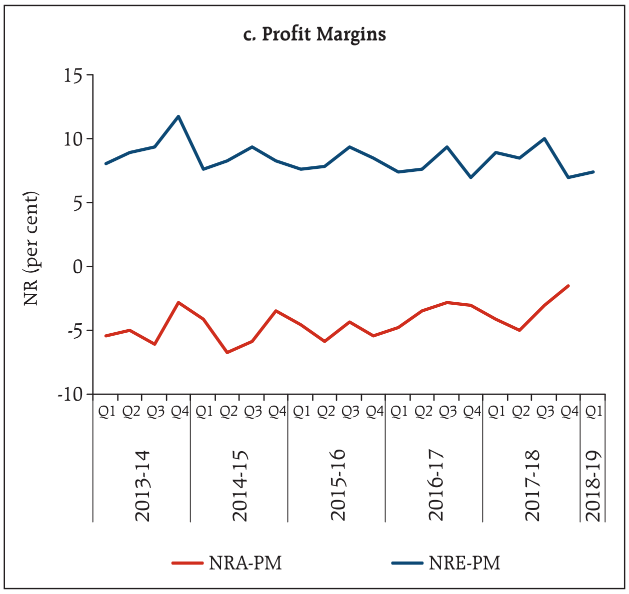
The cost of raw material (CRM) remained an abiding concern for manufacturers through 2017-18, with around 50 per cent of net responses reflecting perception of increased CRM, especially in Q4:2017-18, with close co-movement with WPI inflation (Chart 3a).

In line with these underlying movements, NRs on selling prices (SP) picked up from Q3:2017-18 and the outlook improved further into Q4:2017-18, although in comparison to the outlook on CRM, they were relatively moderate indicating that pricing power was improving but at a slow pace (Chart 3b).

Reflecting these expectations, net responses on profit margins (PM) (gross profits as percentage of net sales) did not change appreciably. In fact, the assessment of current conditions remained marginally

Chart 3: Sentiments on Price Situation





negative, pointing to a decline in profit margins. From Q2:2017-18, the assessment on profit margins showed tentative signs of recovery. The outlook improved slightly in Q1:2018-19 after a sharp decline in Q4:2017-18 (Chart 3c).

3.5 Overall Business Conditions

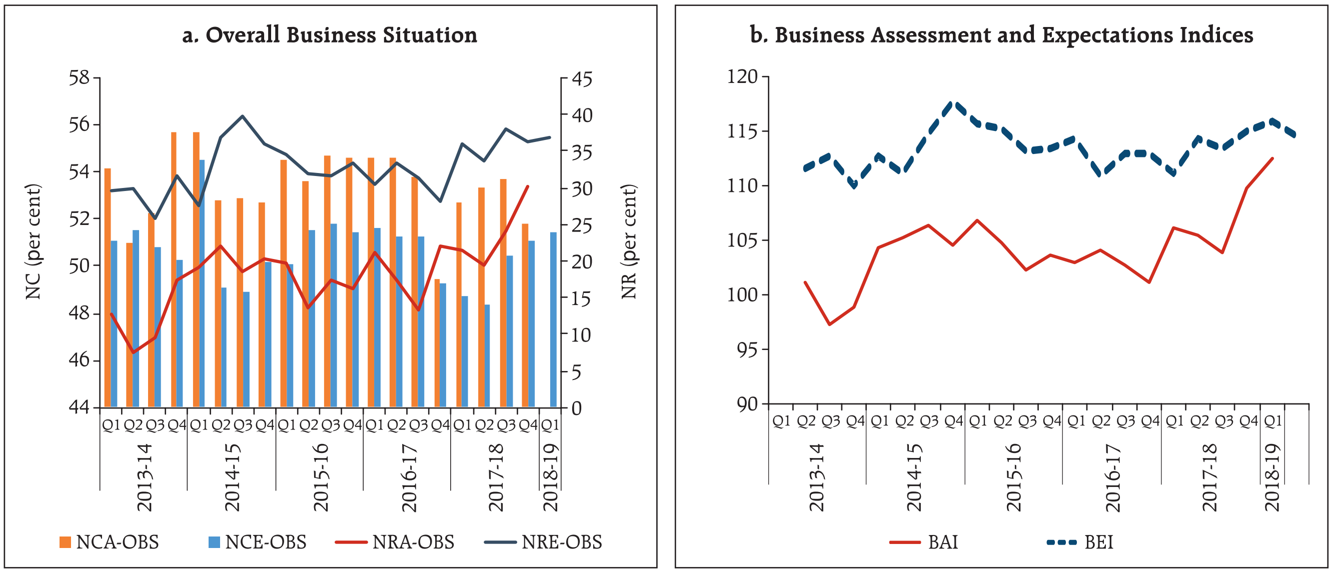
Overall business conditions in the manufacturing sector is captured through a direct question in the survey schedule and composite business indices are constructed on the basis of responses on the parameters discussed in preceding sub-sections.

About half of the respondents polled no change in their assessment and outlook on the overall business situation (OBS) and NR remained positive throughout the reference period. However, net responses improved from a year ago and the outlook appeared more upbeat than before. The level of NRE increased steadily from Q3:2013-14 to Q3:2014-15 but moderated thereafter till Q4:2016-17. OBS of the manufacturing sector improved in 2017-18 (Chart 4a).

Juxtaposing net responses received, it is possible to obtain snapshot of the outlook for manufacturing sector in the form of business assessment index (BAI) and business expectations index (BEI)[8]. These are computed as weighted average of responses from different industries on nine performance parameters,

[8] The Business Assessment and Expectations Indices are composite indicators derived as a weighted (share of GVA of different industry group) net response on (1) overall business situation; (2) production; (3) order books; (4) inventory of raw material; (5) inventory of finished goods; (6) profit margins; (7) employment; (8) exports; and (9) capacity utilisation.

Chart 4: Business Situations



Source: RBI.

current and expected. The index ranges from 0 to 200 and the 100 mark separates growth from contraction. The index based on expectations is usually higher. Since Q2:2017-18, sentiment improved significantly indicating expansion of manufacturing activity. The BEI declined marginally from 115.8 in Q4:2017-18 to 114.6 in Q1:2018-19 although it remained in the expansionary zone (Chart 4b).

4. Outlook for Manufacturing: An Alternative Approach

In this section, a dynamic factor model (DFM) is used on NRs generated by the IOS by combining cross-section of information through principal component analysis (PCA) within a time varying model that accounts for leads and lags. The embodied filtering technique removes series specific "noise" and retains those parts of the data that are common to the series under consideration. As demonstrated in the literature, it summarises all valuable information from a large survey dataset into a single common factor index (Hansson, Jansson, and Lof, 2003; Kabundi, 2006; Bec and Mogliani, 2015). In the Indian context, dynamic factor models have been employed to develop an Indicator of Global Spillovers (IGS) to examine the impact of unconventional monetary policies on transmission of monetary policy in India (Patra, *et al*, 2016).

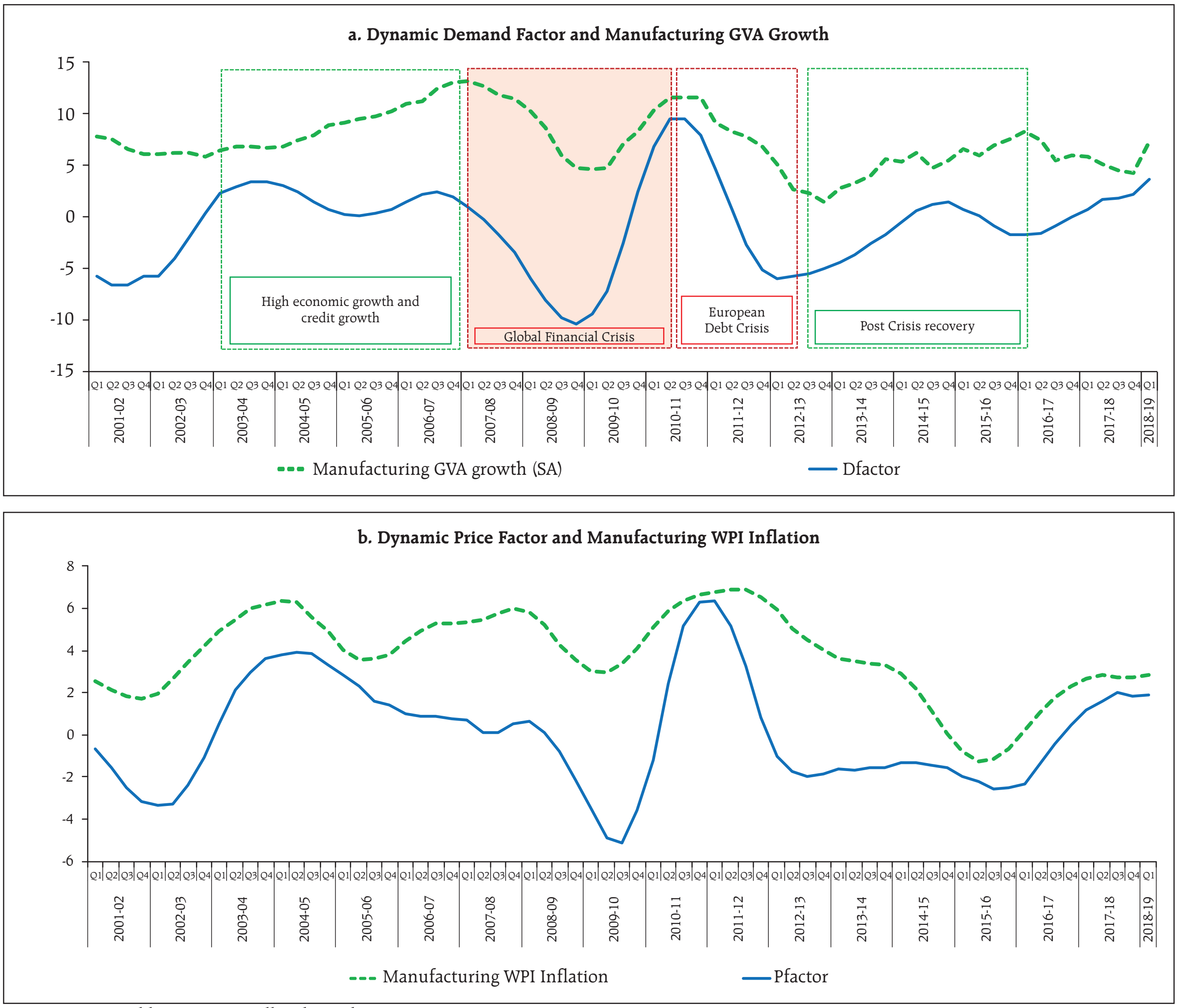
Net responses (expectations) or NREs of different parameters surveyed in the IOS are used to construct dynamic factor indices (DFIs) as Dfactor for demand conditions[9] and Pfactor for price / cost conditions over the period from Q1:2001-02 to Q1:2018-19. The DFIs for demand and prices co-move closely with manufacturing GVA growth (y-o-y) (smoothened series[10]) and manufacturing WPI inflation, respectively (Chart 5a and 5b).

While the BEI is constructed by using fixed (equal) weights for each parameter, the parameter weights of the DFIs are dynamically assigned. First parameters are derived through PCA in DFIs instead of the large set of parameters used in the BEI. This dimension reduction helps to minimise the parameter-specific noise. The Dfactor tracks manufacturing GVA growth better than the BEI in cross-correlation analysis.

[9] Please refer to the Appendix for details.

[10] Smoothing uses Holt–Winters methods to extract signals from a time series while omitting noise components.

Chart 5: Dynamic Factor Indices



Note: Macrovariables are seasonally adjusted.

Regression diagnostics (Table A1 in the Appendix) are also better for Dfactor than BEI. The cross correlations of Pfactor, as leading indicator for manufacturing WPI inflation, are significantly high, attesting to its superior predictive power in respect of the latter (Table 2).

Table 2: Cross Correlations between Composite Survey Indicators and Real Macrovariables

(a) BEI and Dfactor with manufacturing GVA Growth			(b) Pfactor with manufacturing WPI Inflation	
Lead- BEI /Dfactor	BEI	Dfactor	Lead Pfactor	Pfactor
-4	-0.04	0.21	-4	0.33
-3	0.14	0.35	-3	0.47
-2	0.36	0.38	-2	0.66
-1	0.51	0.64	-1	0.77
0	0.65	0.79	0	0.63

5. Conclusion

The four rounds of IOS for the year 2017-18 viewed in conjunction indicated gradual improvement in demand conditions facing manufacturers, while the outlook for the first quarter of 2018-19 appeared stable. The overall financial situation improved in Q4:2017-18 but expectations remained weighed down. On the price front, sentiments on cost of raw materials deteriorated from Q3:2017-18, while some improvement was evident in respect of selling prices. Dynamic factor indices based on the IOS data produce lead indicators for manufacturing GVA growth and manufacturing WPI inflation that are able to track turning points and offer considerable scope for future research candidates for inclusion in the RBI's panel of lead indicators of economic activity for nowcasting / forecasting purposes.

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Appendix

A. Dynamic Factor Model

$$Z_t = \gamma(L)F_t + I_t$$

$$\theta(L)F_t = \eta_t$$

Z_t = Survey data series; F_t = Factor derived from Z_t; l_t = idiosyncratic movement of series; η_t =common shocks and L is the lag operator.

Forecasting model

$$\emptyset(L)\ (1 - L)^d\, Y_t = \Theta F_t + \theta(L)\varepsilon_t$$

Where, Y_t = GVA growth and WPI inflation, F_t = dynamic factor for demand (Dfactor) and price (Pfactor).

Table A1: Estimation Results based on GVA Growth (gva)

VARIABLES	(1) gva	(2) gva	(3) gva
L.gva	1.433***	1.217***	1.373***
	(0.108)	(0.111)	(0.112)
L2.gva	-0.533***	-0.253**	-0.564***
	(0.108)	(0.120)	(0.109)
Dfactor_exp		0.089***	
		(0.022)	
BEI_expectation			0.081
			(0.050)
Constant	0.732**	0.269	1.437***
	(0.325)	(0.314)	(0.540)
Adj.R-squared	0.9104	0.9204	0.9039
N	68	68	68
RMSE	0.879	0.790	0.868

Note: L. indicates lag operator, Dfactor_exp is dynamic factor for expected NR for demand parameters. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Dfactor is constructed using NREs of production, capacity utilisation, employment, capacity utilisation and order books.

Table A2: Estimation Results based on Manufacturing WPI Inflation (wpinf)

VARIABLES	(1) wpinf	(2) wpinf
L.wpinf	1.359***	1.199***
	(0.104)	(0.111)
L2.wpinf	-0.552***	-0.435***
	(0.104)	(0.106)
Pfactor_exp		0.126***
		(0.042)
Constant	0.743***	0.905***
	(0.238)	(0.230)
Adj.R-squared	0.839	0.851
N	68	68
RMSE	1.057	0.995

Not: L. indicates lag operator, Pfactor_exp is dynamic factor for expected NR for price parameters.
Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Pfactor is constructed using NREs of selling prices, cost of raw material, cost of external finance and profit margins.

CURRENT STATISTICS

Contents

Notes: .. = Not available.

– = Nil/Negligible.

P = Preliminary/Provisional. PR = Partially Revised.

No. 1: Select Economic Indicators

Item	2017-18	2017-18		2018-19	
		Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Real Sector (% Change)					
1.1 GVA at Basic Prices	6.5	5.6	6.1	8.0	6.9
1.1.1 Agriculture	3.4	3.0	2.6	5.3	3.8
1.1.2 Industry	5.5	-0.4	7.1	10.8	6.5
1.1.3 Services	7.6	8.5	6.4	7.5	7.5
1.1a Final Consumption Expenditure	7.2	8.7	6.3	8.4	8.0
1.1b Gross Fixed Capital Formation	7.6	0.8	6.1	10.0	12.5

Item	2017-18	2017		2018	
		Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5
1.2 Index of Industrial Production	4.4	1.8	8.5	8.1	-
2 Money and Banking (% Change)					
2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks					
2.1.1 Deposits	6.2	8.7	3.0	9.0	10.8
2.1.2 Credit	10.0	6.8	9.3	14.6	16.2
2.1.2.1 Non-food Credit	10.2	7.4	9.6	14.8	16.3
2.1.3 Investment in Govt. Securities	9.5	15.5	3.6	3.2	2.0
2.2 Money Stock Measures					
2.2.1 Reserve Money (M0)	27.4	-5.1	30.4	17.4	18.9
2.2.2 Broad Money (M3)	9.2	6.1	8.4	10.0	10.4
3 Ratios (%)					
3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
3.3 Cash-Deposit Ratio	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
3.4 Credit-Deposit Ratio	75.5	73.0	73.5	76.7	77.1
3.5 Incremental Credit-Deposit Ratio	117.3	108.2	250.9	118.3	111.6
3.6 Investment-Deposit Ratio	29.0	30.8	31.0	29.2	28.5
3.7 Incremental Investment-Deposit Ratio	43.0	748.8	853.3	34.0	17.8
4 Interest Rates (%)					
4.1 Policy Repo Rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50
4.2 Reverse Repo Rate	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.25	6.25
4.3 Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.75	6.75
4.4 Bank Rate	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.75	6.75
4.5 Base Rate	8.65/9.45	8.95/9.45	8.95/9.45	8.85/9.45	8.95/9.45
4.6 MCLR (Overnight)	7.80/7.95	7.70/8.05	7.70/8.05	8.05/8.40	8.15/8.45
4.7 Term Deposit Rate >1 Year	6.25/6.75	6.25/6.75	6.00/6.75	6.25/7.25	6.25/7.50
4.8 Savings Deposit Rate	3.50/4.00	3.50/4.00	3.50/4.00	3.50/4.00	3.50/4.00
4.9 Call Money Rate (Weighted Average)	6.15	5.85	5.89	6.50	6.39
4.10 91-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.11	6.11	6.15	6.94	6.77
4.11 182-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.33	6.18	6.25	7.23	7.06
4.12 364-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.49	6.22	6.28	7.48	7.22
4.13 10-Year G-Sec Par Yield (FBIL)	7.42	7.00	7.25	7.84	7.64
5 Reference Rate and Forward Premia					
5.1 INR-US$ Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	65.04	65.09	64.73	73.37	69.66
5.2 INR-Euro Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	80.62	75.68	76.72	83.41	79.36
5.3 Forward Premia of US$ 1-month (%)	4.61	4.52	4.26	4.58	4.31
3-month (%)	4.37	4.36	4.08	4.36	4.02
6-month (%)	4.21	4.36	4.39	4.33	4.13
6 Inflation (%)					
6.1 All India Consumer Price Index	3.6	3.6	4.9	3.4	2.3
6.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	3.1	3.2	4.0	5.2	4.9
6.3 Wholesale Price Index	2.9	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.6
6.3.1 Primary Articles	1.3	3.7	5.6	1.8	0.9
6.3.2 Fuel and Power	8.2	10.9	8.4	18.4	16.3
6.3.3 Manufactured Products	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.5	4.2
7 Foreign Trade (% Change)					
7.1 Imports	20.9	8.7	23.7	17.6	4.3
7.2 Exports	10.0	-2.0	31.0	17.9	0.8

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.

Reserve Bank of India

No. 2: RBI - Liabilities and Assets *

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Friday/ Friday						
	2017-18	2017	2018				
		Dec.	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Dec. 28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Issue Department							
1.1 Liabilities							
1.1.1 Notes in Circulation	18,044.20	16,676.69	19,701.13	19,881.88	19,981.09	20,041.83	19,992.41
1.1.2 Notes held in Banking Department	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.13
1.1/1.2 Total Liabilities (Total Notes Issued) or Assets	**18,044.35**	**16,676.85**	**19,701.23**	**19,881.98**	**19,981.22**	**20,041.96**	**19,992.54**
1.2 Assets							
1.2.1 Gold Coin and Bullion	733.81	699.06	719.43	719.43	719.43	719.43	719.43
1.2.2 Foreign Securities	17,303.70	15,970.44	18,973.40	19,154.19	19,253.47	19,314.25	19,264.84
1.2.3 Rupee Coin	6.84	7.35	8.40	8.36	8.31	8.28	8.27
1.2.4 Government of India Rupee Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Banking Department							
2.1 Liabilities							
2.1.1 Deposits	9,854.76	8,505.63	6,418.65	5,944.04	6,452.25	6,780.19	7,050.87
2.1.1.1 Central Government	68.08	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00
2.1.1.2 Market Stabilisation Scheme	–	946.73	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.3 State Governments	6.51	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43
2.1.1.4 Scheduled Commercial Banks	5,256.86	4,883.32	5,017.79	4,743.15	5,438.22	4,821.14	5,331.73
2.1.1.5 Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	48.28	36.14	34.04	35.83	33.55	34.23	34.42
2.1.1.6 Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	25.49	18.48	19.85	21.26	21.48	20.10	21.42
2.1.1.7 Other Banks	305.66	260.05	281.47	282.48	282.78	280.15	286.12
2.1.1.8 Others	4,143.88	2,359.47	1,049.97	859.89	667.54	1,623.13	1,375.75
2.1.1.9 Financial Institution Outside India	–	–	14.10	–	7.25	–	–
2.1.2 Other Liabilities	9,141.27	8,613.90	10,437.29	10,776.75	11,170.46	10,533.79	10,559.47
2.1/2.2 Total Liabilities or Assets	**18,996.03**	**17,119.52**	**16,855.94**	**16,720.79**	**17,622.71**	**17,313.98**	**17,610.34**
2.2 Assets							
2.2.1 Notes and Coins	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.13
2.2.2 Balances held Abroad	8,887.95	8,882.23	6,942.10	7,100.32	7,390.39	6,713.52	6,748.99
2.2.3 Loans and Advances							
2.2.3.1 Central Government	–	–	316.59	106.05	127.32	–	–
2.2.3.2 State Governments	7.39	41.42	7.18	69.99	70.52	5.67	7.62
2.2.3.3 Scheduled Commercial Banks	2,739.78	869.66	1,132.96	900.18	1,376.29	1,779.89	1,881.09
2.2.3.4 Scheduled State Co-op.Banks	0.35	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.5 Industrial Dev. Bank of India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.6 NABARD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.7 EXIM Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.8 Others	106.75	57.77	56.28	54.84	51.81	59.31	59.71
2.2.3.9 Financial Institution Outside India	–	–	14.10	–	7.25	–	–
2.2.4 Bills Purchased and Discounted							
2.2.4.1 Internal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.4.2 Government Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.5 Investments	6,369.76	6,558.20	7,560.65	7,662.89	7,766.89	7,918.77	8,070.78
2.2.6 Other Assets	883.90	710.08	825.98	826.42	832.11	836.69	842.02
2.2.6.1 Gold	673.37	635.74	753.82	753.82	756.45	759.11	759.11

* Data are provisional

No. 3: Liquidity Operations by RBI

(₹ Billion)

Date	Liquidity Adjustment Facility				MSF	Standing Liquidity Facilities	Market Stabilisation Scheme	OMO (Outright)		Net Injection (+)/ Absorption (-) (1+3+5+6+9-2-4-7-8)
	Repo	Reverse Repo	Variable Rate Repo	Variable Rate Reverse Repo				Sale	Purchase	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nov. 1, 2018	38.71	286.16	–	250.04	1.03	–	–	–	–	–496.46
Nov. 2, 2018	38.46	151.82	235.02	300.10	0.15	–0.75	–	–	100.02	–79.02
Nov. 3, 2018	3.00	297.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–294.80
Nov. 5, 2018	41.73	258.42	–	506.67	8.06	1.63	–	–	–	–713.67
Nov. 6, 2018	132.00	205.79	230.03	–	–	–	–	–	–	156.24
Nov. 7, 2018	–	20.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–20.75
Nov. 8, 2018	–	154.78	–	–	4.75	–	–	–	–	–150.03
Nov. 9, 2018	157.43	227.07	235.04	–	12.61	–	–	–	100.00	278.01
Nov. 12, 2018	63.43	138.39	–	–	7.45	–	–	–	–	–67.51
Nov. 13, 2018	38.56	336.74	635.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	336.87
Nov. 14, 2018	37.56	282.81	–	–	0.20	–	–	–	–	–245.05
Nov. 15, 2018	37.46	504.41	–	–	0.30	–	–	–	–	–466.65
Nov. 16, 2018	38.61	304.40	235.00	400.07	–	–	–	–	120.00	–310.86
Nov. 17, 2018	21.23	165.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–144.42
Nov. 19, 2018	38.61	293.13	–	250.07	0.26	–3.11	–	–	–	–507.44
Nov. 20, 2018	74.11	136.21	230.01	–	10.60	–0.07	–	–	–	178.44
Nov. 21, 2018	–	121.70	–	–	17.00	–	–	–	–	–104.70
Nov. 22, 2018	141.58	241.59	235.01	–	–	3.18	–	–	–	138.18
Nov. 23, 2018	–	288.75	–	–	7.53	–	–	–	–	–281.22
Nov. 26, 2018	45.41	177.68	–	109.36	0.25	–	–	–	80.00	–161.38
Nov. 27, 2018	38.46	198.00	107.20	118.62	0.35	–0.71	–	–	–	–171.32
Nov. 28, 2018	39.71	208.68	–	–	2.00	0.71	–	–	–	–166.26
Nov. 29, 2018	38.96	258.87	–	144.55	0.51	–0.16	–	–	–	–364.11
Nov. 30, 2018	82.31	249.05	110.50	121.71	3.11	–	–	–	100.00	–74.84

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

I) Operations in OTC Segment

Item	2017-18	2017	2018	
		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US $ Million) (1.1–1.2)	33,689.00	864.00	–7,204.00	–644.00
1.1 Purchase (+)	52,068.00	2,570.00	945.00	3,127.00
1.2 Sale (–)	18,379.00	1,706.00	8,149.00	3,771.00
2 ₹ equivalent at contract rate (₹ Billion)	2,228.28	60.55	–536.10	–55.62
3 Cumulative (over end-March) (US $ Million)	33,689.00	18,017.00	–25,866.00	–26,510.00
(₹ Billion)	2,228.27	1,184.25	–1,825.25	–1,880.87
4 Outstanding Net Forward Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	20,853.00	30,615.00	–2,888.00	–1,924.00

ii) Operations in Currency Futures Segment

Item	2017-18	2017	2018	
		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US $ Million) (1.1–1.2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.1 Purchase (+)	3,935.00	0.00	2,875.00	51.00
1.2 Sale (–)	3,935.00	0.00	2,875.00	51.00
2 Outstanding Net Currency Futures Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	0.00	0.00	–51.00	0.00

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

(US $ Million)

Item	As on November 30, 2018		
	Long (+)	Short (-)	Net (1-2)
	1	2	3
1. Upto 1 month	732	230	502
2. More than 1 month and upto 3 months	2,091	1,165	926
3. More than 3 months and upto 1 year	6,371	9,723	-3,352
4. More than 1 year	0	0	0
Total (1+2+3+4)	**9,194**	**11,118**	**-1,924**

No. 5: RBI's Standing Facilities

(₹ Billion)

Item		As on the Last Reporting Friday						
	2017-18	2017	2018					
		Dec. 22	Jul. 20	Aug. 31	Sep. 28	Oct. 26	Nov. 23	Dec. 21
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 MSF	–	4.9	29.8	1.3	42.0	–	7.5	32.1
2 Export Credit Refinance for Scheduled Banks								
2.1 Limit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Liquidity Facility for PDs								
3.1 Limit	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
3.2 Outstanding	25.4	20.8	24.3	23.9	19.0	20.3	21.2	20.8
4 Others								
4.1 Limit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Total Outstanding (1+2.2+3.2+4.2)	25.4	25.6	54.2	25.1	61.0	20.3	28.7	52.9

Money and Banking

No. 6: Money Stock Measures

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Currency with the Public (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 – 1.4)	17,597.1	15,815.5	18,751.3	19,388.3	19,244.4
1.1 Notes in Circulation	18,037.0	16,344.5	19,355.7	19,966.4	19,850.1
1.2 Circulation of Rupee Coin	249.1	248.2	249.5	249.5	249.5
1.3 Circulation of Small Coins	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
1.4 Cash on Hand with Banks	696.4	784.7	861.3	835.1	862.6
2 Deposit Money of the Public	15,076.2	12,495.2	13,755.0	13,547.3	13,640.7
2.1 Demand Deposits with Banks	14,837.1	12,266.0	13,509.2	13,300.0	13,383.0
2.2 'Other' Deposits with Reserve Bank	239.1	229.2	245.8	247.3	257.6
3 M_1 (1 + 2)	**32,673.3**	**28,310.7**	**32,506.3**	**32,935.6**	**32,885.1**
4 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	1,092.1	1,006.0	1,256.2	1,256.2	1,256.2
5 M_2 (3 + 4)	**33,765.4**	**29,316.8**	**33,762.5**	**34,191.8**	**34,141.3**
6 Time Deposits with Banks	106,952.6	103,162.4	111,756.4	112,512.0	112,303.0
7 M_3 (3 + 6)	**139,625.9**	**131,473.1**	**144,262.7**	**145,447.5**	**145,188.1**
8 Total Post Office Deposits	3,008.1	2,828.6	3,372.6	3,372.6	3,372.6
9 M_4 (7 + 8)	**142,633.9**	**134,301.6**	**147,635.3**	**148,820.2**	**148,560.7**

No. 7: Sources of Money Stock (M_3)

(₹ Billion)

Sources	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Net Bank Credit to Government	**40,014.0**	**40,039.7**	**42,930.4**	**43,796.1**	**43,445.9**
1.1 RBI's net credit to Government (1.1.1–1.1.2)	4,759.6	4,474.1	6,510.7	7,311.9	7,127.2
1.1.1 Claims on Government	6,435.6	6,603.4	6,889.4	7,313.3	7,251.6
1.1.1.1 Central Government	6,418.4	6,574.3	6,871.6	7,270.9	7,251.6
1.1.1.2 State Governments	17.2	29.0	17.8	42.4	0.0
1.1.2 Government deposits with RBI	1,676.0	2,129.2	378.7	1.4	124.4
1.1.2.1 Central Government	1,675.6	2,128.8	378.3	1.0	123.9
1.1.2.2 State Governments	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.2 Other Banks' Credit to Government	35,254.4	35,565.6	36,419.8	36,484.2	36,318.7
2 Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	**92,137.2**	**85,124.7**	**96,237.1**	**97,029.2**	**97,242.9**
2.1 RBI's credit to commercial sector	140.3	80.6	92.3	93.2	93.2
2.2 Other banks' credit to commercial sector	91,996.9	85,044.1	96,144.8	96,936.0	97,149.8
2.2.1 Bank credit by commercial banks	86,254.2	79,347.1	90,339.8	91,114.4	91,326.2
2.2.2 Bank credit by co-operative banks	5,666.0	5,609.1	5,720.7	5,733.0	5,737.8
2.2.3 Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	76.7	87.9	84.3	88.7	85.8
3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (3.1 + 3.2)	**29,223.0**	**27,206.6**	**30,034.7**	**29,894.3**	**29,297.1**
3.1 RBI's net foreign exchange assets (3.1.1–3.1.2)	27,607.8	25,930.3	28,712.7	28,572.3	27,975.2
3.1.1 Gross foreign assets	27,609.9	25,932.2	28,714.9	28,574.6	27,977.5
3.1.2 Foreign liabilities	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
3.2 Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	1,615.1	1,276.3	1,321.9	1,321.9	1,321.9
4 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	**256.5**	**255.7**	**257.0**	**257.0**	**257.0**
5 Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities	**22,004.8**	**21,153.6**	**25,196.4**	**25,529.1**	**25,054.8**
5.1 Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	9,069.9	8,853.4	11,492.6	11,465.0	10,899.7
5.2 Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	12,934.9	12,300.2	13,703.8	14,064.1	14,155.2
M_3 (1+2+3+4–5)	**139,625.9**	**131,473.1**	**144,262.7**	**145,447.5**	**145,188.1**

No. 8: Monetary Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary Aggregates					
NM_1 (1.1 + 1.2.1+1.3)	32,673.3	28,310.7	32,506.3	32,935.6	32,885.1
NM_2 (NM_1+ 1.2.2.1)	80,142.1	74,107.4	82,046.8	82,827.3	82,729.9
NM_3 (NM_2 + 1.2.2.2 + 1.4 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	141,816.7	133,278.1	146,311.0	147,305.8	147,141.2
1 Components					
1.1 Currency with the Public	17,597.1	15,815.5	18,751.3	19,388.3	19,244.4
1.2 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	120,323.4	114,036.3	123,599.2	124,170.5	124,149.1
1.2.1 Demand Deposits	14,837.1	12,266.0	13,509.2	13,300.0	13,383.0
1.2.2 Time Deposits of Residents	105,486.3	101,770.3	110,090.0	110,870.5	110,766.1
1.2.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	47,468.8	45,796.6	49,540.5	49,891.7	49,844.7
1.2.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	1,931.1	1,273.8	1,622.0	1,516.4	1,687.0
1.2.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	58,017.4	55,973.7	60,549.5	60,978.8	60,921.4
1.3 ‘Other’ Deposits with RBI	239.1	229.2	245.8	247.3	257.6
1.4 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	3,657.1	3,197.1	3,714.7	3,499.8	3,490.0
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	139,941.3	132,496.5	147,879.7	149,103.4	148,987.5
2.1.1 Net Bank Credit to the Government	40,014.0	40,039.7	42,930.4	43,796.1	43,445.9
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	4,759.6	4,474.1	6,510.7	7,311.9	7,127.2
2.1.1.2 Credit to the Government by the Banking System	35,254.4	35,565.6	36,419.8	36,484.2	36,318.7
2.1.2 Bank Credit to the Commercial Sector	99,927.3	92,456.8	104,949.3	105,307.3	105,541.6
2.1.2.1 RBI Credit to the Commercial Sector	140.3	80.6	92.3	93.2	93.2
2.1.2.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector by the Banking System	99,787.1	92,376.2	104,857.0	105,214.1	105,448.4
2.1.2.2.1 Other Investments (Non-SLR Securities)	7,728.5	7,250.5	8,616.6	8,169.8	8,187.6
2.2 Government’s Currency Liabilities to the Public	256.5	255.7	257.0	257.0	257.0
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	26,931.6	25,536.0	27,618.6	27,360.8	26,900.8
2.3.1 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	27,607.8	25,930.3	28,712.7	28,572.3	27,975.2
2.3.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of the Banking System	–676.2	–394.3	–1,094.1	–1,211.5	–1,074.4
2.4 Capital Account	20,705.2	19,739.5	24,252.8	23,993.2	23,516.2
2.5 Other items (net)	4,607.6	5,270.5	5,191.5	5,422.1	5,487.9

No. 9: Liquidity Aggregates

(₹ Billion)

Aggregates	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Nov.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5
1 NM_3	**141,816.7**	**133,278.1**	**146,318.1**	**146,311.0**	**147,141.2**
2 Postal Deposits	3,008.1	2,828.6	3,336.2	3,372.6	3,372.6
3 L_1 (1 + 2)	**144,824.7**	**136,106.7**	**149,654.3**	**149,683.6**	**150,513.8**
4 Liabilities of Financial Institutions	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
4.1 Term Money Borrowings	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
4.2 Certificates of Deposit	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
4.3 Term Deposits	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
5 L_2 (3 + 4)	**144,854.0**	**136,136.0**	**149,683.6**	**149,712.9**	**150,543.1**
6 Public Deposits with Non-Banking Financial Companies	319.1	..	319.1	..	..
7 L_3 (5 + 6)	**145,173.1**	..	**150,002.7**	..	..

No. 10: Reserve Bank of India Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Currency in Circulation	18,293.5	16,600.2	19,612.6	20,223.3	20,107.0
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	5,655.3	4,680.6	5,080.2	5,138.4	5,103.6
1.2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks	5,269.1	4,365.9	4,747.6	4,804.6	4,765.7
1.3 'Other' Deposits with the RBI	239.1	229.2	245.8	247.3	257.6
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	24,187.8	21,510.0	24,938.6	25,609.0	25,468.2
2 Sources					
2.1 RBI's Domestic Credit	5,393.4	4,177.4	7,461.5	8,244.7	8,135.8
2.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	4,759.6	4,474.1	6,510.7	7,311.9	7,127.2
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Central Government (2.1.1.1.1 + 2.1.1.1.2 + 2.1.1.1.3 + 2.1.1.1.4 – 2.1.1.1.5)	4,742.9	4,445.5	6,493.3	7,269.9	7,127.6
2.1.1.1.1 Loans and Advances to the Central Government	–	–	–	142.7	–
2.1.1.1.2 Investments in Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.3 Investments in dated Government Securities	6,411.5	6,566.7	6,862.8	7,119.7	7,243.1
2.1.1.1.3.1 Central Government Securities	6,411.5	6,566.7	6,862.8	7,119.7	7,243.1
2.1.1.1.4 Rupee Coins	6.9	7.7	8.7	8.5	8.5
2.1.1.1.5 Deposits of the Central Government	1,675.6	2,128.8	378.3	1.0	123.9
2.1.1.2 Net RBI credit to State Governments	16.8	28.6	17.4	42.0	-0.4
2.1.2 RBI's Claims on Banks	493.5	-377.3	858.5	839.6	915.4
2.1.2.1 Loans and Advances to Scheduled Commercial Banks	493.5	-377.3	858.5	839.6	915.4
2.1.3 RBI's Credit to Commercial Sector	140.3	80.6	92.3	93.2	93.2
2.1.3.1 Loans and Advances to Primary Dealers	25.4	17.9	20.3	21.2	21.2
2.1.3.2 Loans and Advances to NABARD	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	256.5	255.7	257.0	257.0	257.0
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	27,607.8	25,930.3	28,712.7	28,572.3	27,975.2
2.3.1 Gold	1,397.4	1,338.7	1,488.9	1,545.6	1,553.6
2.3.2 Foreign Currency Assets	26,210.6	24,591.7	27,224.0	27,026.9	26,421.8
2.4 Capital Account	8,584.3	8,150.1	11,249.1	11,098.3	10,488.5
2.5 Other Items (net)	485.6	703.2	243.5	366.7	411.2

No. 11: Reserve Money - Components and Sources

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/ last Fridays of the month/ Fridays						
	2017-18	2017	2018				
		Dec. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.4 + 2.5 – 2.6)	24,187.8	21,849.3	24,938.6	25,609.0	25,606.2	25,468.2	25,567.8
1 Components							
1.1 Currency in Circulation	18,293.5	16,624.4	19,612.6	20,223.3	20,153.8	20,107.0	19,958.1
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with RBI	5,655.3	4,983.6	5,080.2	5,138.4	5,202.4	5,103.6	5,353.2
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	239.1	241.4	245.8	247.3	249.9	257.6	256.6
2 Sources							
2.1 Net Reserve Bank Credit to Government	4,759.6	5,165.3	6,510.7	7,311.9	7,549.7	7,127.2	7,857.7
2.2 Reserve Bank Credit to Banks	493.5	-864.2	858.5	839.6	630.8	915.4	389.7
2.3 Reserve Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	140.3	82.1	92.3	93.2	93.2	93.2	89.8
2.4 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of RBI	27,607.8	25,886.9	28,712.7	28,572.3	28,262.4	27,975.2	27,386.5
2.5 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	256.5	255.7	257.0	257.0	257.0	257.0	257.0
2.6 Net Non- Monetary Liabilities of RBI	9,069.9	8,676.5	11,492.6	11,465.0	11,186.9	10,899.7	10,412.7

No. 12: Commercial Bank Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on last reporting Fridays of the month/ reporting Fridays of the month				
	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	112,794.2	106,556.2	116,045.1	116,616.2	116,599.2
1.1.1 Demand Deposits	13,702.8	11,132.3	12,375.9	12,167.7	12,260.0
1.1.2 Time Deposits of Residents	99,091.4	95,423.8	103,669.2	104,448.5	104,339.2
1.1.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	44,591.1	42,940.7	46,651.1	47,001.8	46,952.6
1.1.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	1,931.1	1,273.8	1,622.0	1,516.4	1,687.0
1.1.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	54,500.3	52,483.1	57,018.0	57,446.7	57,386.6
1.2 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	3,657.1	3,197.1	3,714.7	3,499.8	3,490.0
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	127,142.0	120,080.7	133,323.6	133,736.7	133,799.5
2.1.1 Credit to the Government	33,174.1	33,469.0	34,348.8	34,417.7	34,250.9
2.1.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector	93,967.9	86,611.7	98,974.8	99,319.0	99,548.6
2.1.2.1 Bank Credit	86,254.2	79,347.1	90,339.8	91,114.4	91,326.2
2.1.2.1.1 Non-food Credit	86,086.9	78,603.4	89,789.4	90,508.9	90,603.3
2.1.2.2 Net Credit to Primary Dealers	64.3	84.3	98.2	110.9	113.7
2.1.2.3 Investments in Other Approved Securities	10.5	19.4	9.8	13.6	10.7
2.1.2.4 Other Investments (in non-SLR Securities)	7,638.9	7,160.9	8,527.0	8,080.1	8,098.0
2.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of Commercial Banks (2.2.1–2.2.2–2.2.3)	–676.2	–394.3	–1,094.1	–1,211.5	–1,074.4
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Assets	2,018.0	1,855.7	1,868.0	1,825.9	1,784.5
2.2.2 Non-resident Foreign Currency Repatriable Fixed Deposits	1,466.3	1,392.1	1,666.4	1,641.4	1,536.9
2.2.3 Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings	1,227.9	857.9	1,295.7	1,395.9	1,322.1
2.3 Net Bank Reserves (2.3.1+2.3.2–2.3.3)	5,321.8	5,429.0	4,652.5	4,699.5	4,612.8
2.3.1 Balances with the RBI	5,256.9	4,365.9	4,747.6	4,804.6	4,765.7
2.3.2 Cash in Hand	600.6	685.8	763.4	734.5	762.4
2.3.3 Loans and Advances from the RBI	535.7	–377.3	858.5	839.6	915.4
2.4 Capital Account	11,879.3	11,347.7	12,762.0	12,653.2	12,786.0
2.5 Other items (net) (2.1+2.2+2.3–2.4–1.1–1.2)	3,457.1	4,014.5	4,360.2	4,455.5	4,462.7
2.5.1 Other Demand and Time Liabilities (net of 2.2.3)	4,360.8	3,894.0	3,613.8	3,547.2	3,812.7
2.5.2 Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (other than to PDs)	–268.2	–254.4	–393.9	–498.7	–506.9

No. 13: Scheduled Commercial Banks' Investments

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on March 30, 2018	2017	2018		
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
	1	2	3	4	5
1 SLR Securities	33,184.5	33,488.4	34,358.6	34,431.3	34,261.7
2 Commercial Paper	1,159.4	1,059.4	1,654.6	1,188.3	1,076.9
3 Shares issued by					
3.1 PSUs	118.7	113.4	112.1	117.0	117.0
3.2 Private Corporate Sector	745.3	717.8	733.1	734.2	731.1
3.3 Others	42.1	42.2	61.1	62.1	62.0
4 Bonds/Debentures issued by					
4.1 PSUs	1,399.7	1,133.0	1,232.6	1,233.7	1,256.2
4.2 Private Corporate Sector	2,222.3	1,893.0	2,247.6	2,255.5	2,267.2
4.3 Others	994.6	666.1	1,231.4	1,224.7	1,267.4
5 Instruments issued by					
5.1 Mutual funds	177.3	903.4	436.4	427.4	470.7
5.2 Financial institutions	895.8	770.3	818.1	837.2	849.4

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/ Last Friday							
	All Scheduled Banks				All Scheduled Commercial Banks			
	2017-18	2017	2018		2017-18	2017	2018	
		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Reporting Banks	223	223	223	223	149	149	149	149
1 Liabilities to the Banking System	**2,344.9**	**2,203.3**	**2,420.7**	**2,357.2**	**2,282.0**	**2,152.1**	**2,367.8**	**2,309.7**
1.1 Demand and Time Deposits from Banks	1,667.5	1,429.5	1,501.3	1,552.2	1,615.6	1,379.9	1,456.9	1,509.2
1.2 Borrowings from Banks	611.7	619.4	774.3	670.8	601.2	619.2	767.2	667.5
1.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	65.7	154.4	145.1	134.2	65.2	153.0	143.7	133.1
2 Liabilities to Others	**126,658.9**	**118,977.0**	**129,466.9**	**131,365.4**	**123,506.3**	**115,897.2**	**126,336.7**	**128,208.4**
2.1 Aggregate Deposits	117,285.4	110,896.5	120,715.1	122,624.6	114,260.5	107,948.3	117,712.5	119,602.9
2.1.1 Demand	13,994.8	11,407.0	12,652.8	13,203.7	13,702.8	11,132.3	12,375.9	12,929.2
2.1.2 Time	103,290.6	99,489.5	108,062.2	109,420.9	100,557.7	96,815.9	105,336.6	106,673.8
2.2 Borrowings	3,693.9	3,231.7	3,760.8	3,568.8	3,657.1	3,197.1	3,714.7	3,529.9
2.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	5,679.7	4,848.9	4,991.0	5,172.0	5,588.7	4,751.9	4,909.5	5,075.5
3 Borrowings from Reserve Bank	**2,740.1**	**562.7**	**1,326.1**	**1,133.0**	**2,739.8**	**562.7**	**1,326.1**	**1,133.0**
3.1 Against Usance Bills /Promissory Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Others	2,740.1	562.7	1,326.1	1,133.0	2,739.8	562.7	1,326.1	1,133.0
4 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	6,029.2	5,191.3	5,649.4	5,920.0	5,857.5	5,051.7	5,511.0	5,778.7
4.1 Cash in Hand	616.3	704.7	781.2	779.8	600.65	685.8	763.4	761.0
4.2 Balances with Reserve Bank	5,412.9	4,486.7	4,868.2	5,140.2	5,256.9	4,365.9	4,747.6	5,017.8
5 Assets with the Banking System	**3,011.8**	**2,910.6**	**3,200.0**	**3,265.8**	**2,614.6**	**2,490.7**	**2,860.0**	**2,846.8**
5.1 Balances with Other Banks	2,041.9	1,855.5	2,136.1	2,193.7	1,860.5	1,677.6	1,964.6	2,022.6
5.1.1 In Current Account	156.0	132.1	146.8	117.1	123.1	110.9	127.2	93.1
5.1.2 In Other Accounts	1,885.9	1,723.4	1,989.3	2,076.6	1,737.4	1,566.7	1,837.4	1,929.5
5.2 Money at Call and Short Notice	360.5	527.6	432.1	386.0	182.4	344.4	296.0	234.3
5.3 Advances to Banks	284.1	250.9	344.7	379.8	282.0	249.9	343.8	321.5
5.4 Other Assets	325.3	276.6	287.0	306.3	289.6	218.8	255.5	268.4
6 Investment	**34,124.7**	**34,449.8**	**35,297.7**	**35,071.5**	**33,184.5**	**33,488.4**	**34,358.6**	**34,137.5**
6.1 Government Securities	34,067.4	34,381.2	35,232.8	35,003.0	33,174.1	33,469.0	34,348.7	34,127.0
6.2 Other Approved Securities	57.3	68.6	64.9	68.5	10.5	19.4	9.9	10.6
7 Bank Credit	**88,785.3**	**81,802.9**	**93,012.3**	**96,046.3**	**86,254.2**	**79,347.1**	**90,339.8**	**92,218.8**
7a Food Credit	611.4	935.2	780.6	1,028.6	419.9	743.8	550.3	798.3
7.1 Loans, Cash-credits and Overdrafts	86,451.5	79,679.3	90,754.4	93,854.7	83,984.8	77,281.1	88,128.1	90,072.9
7.2 Inland Bills-Purchased	230.3	198.7	218.2	208.5	203.9	182.6	204.6	195.1
7.3 Inland Bills-Discounted	1,417.3	1,310.6	1,424.9	1,397.3	1,387.5	1,275.8	1,400.0	1,373.6
7.4 Foreign Bills-Purchased	266.0	230.3	243.7	237.2	263.0	228.1	241.7	234.3
7.5 Foreign Bills-Discounted	420.3	384.0	371.2	348.6	415.0	379.5	365.3	343.0

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 30, 2018	2017	2018		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 23	2018-19	2018
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Gross Bank Credit	**77,303**	**71,887**	**80,574**	**81,652**	**5.6**	**13.6**
1.1 Food Credit	**419**	**741**	**549**	**721**	**72.1**	**-2.8**
1.2 Non-food Credit	**76,884**	**71,145**	**80,026**	**80,931**	**5.3**	**13.8**
1.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	**10,302**	**9,882**	**10,597**	**10,648**	**3.4**	**7.7**
1.2.2 Industry	**26,993**	**26,041**	**26,962**	**27,084**	**0.3**	**4.0**
1.2.2.1 Micro & Small	3,730	3,592	3,642	3,630	–2.7	1.1
1.2.2.2 Medium	1,037	947	1,043	1,051	1.4	11.0
1.2.2.3 Large	22,226	21,502	22,277	22,403	0.8	4.2
1.2.3 Services	**20,505**	**17,593**	**22,081**	**22,538**	**9.9**	**28.1**
1.2.3.1 Transport Operators	1,213	1,145	1,286	1,292	6.6	12.8
1.2.3.2 Computer Software	186	169	194	191	2.8	13.0
1.2.3.3 Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants	365	368	384	384	5.3	4.5
1.2.3.4 Shipping	63	75	64	64	1.1	-15.4
1.2.3.5 Professional Services	1,554	1,353	1,714	1,685	8.4	24.5
1.2.3.6 Trade	4,669	4,328	4,800	4,795	2.7	10.8
1.2.3.6.1 Wholesale Trade	2,052	1,909	2,096	2,116	3.1	10.8
1.2.3.6.2 Retail Trade	2,618	2,419	2,704	2,679	2.3	10.7
1.2.3.7 Commercial Real Estate	1,858	1,819	1,868	1,877	1.0	3.2
1.2.3.8 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)	4,964	3,603	5,626	5,663	14.1	57.2
1.2.3.9 Other Services	5,633	4,732	6,145	6,587	16.9	39.2
1.2.4 Personal Loans	**19,085**	**17,630**	**20,386**	**20,662**	**8.3**	**17.2**
1.2.4.1 Consumer Durables	197	180	33	33	–83.4	-81.8
1.2.4.2 Housing	9,746	9,221	10,623	10,774	10.6	16.8
1.2.4.3 Advances against Fixed Deposits	725	537	694	682	–6.0	26.9
1.2.4.4 Advances to Individuals against share & bond	56	55	61	60	7.4	9.4
1.2.4.5 Credit Card Outstanding	686	637	834	853	24.3	33.8
1.2.4.6 Education	697	717	693	692	–0.7	-3.5
1.2.4.7 Vehicle Loans	1,898	1,808	1,968	1,987	4.7	9.9
1.2.4.8 Other Personal Loans	5,080	4,475	5,480	5,582	9.9	24.7
1.2A Priority Sector	**25,532**	**24,017**	**26,010**	**26,041**	**2.0**	**8.4**
1.2A.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	10,216	9,844	10,532	10,587	3.6	7.5
1.2A.2 Micro & Small Enterprises	9,964	8,953	9,961	9,957	–0.1	11.2
1.2A.2.1 Manufacturing	3,730	3,592	3,642	3,630	–2.7	1.1
1.2A.2.2 Services	6,234	5,361	6,319	6,327	1.5	18.0
1.2A.3 Housing	3,756	3,701	4,041	4,043	7.6	9.2
1.2A.4 Micro-Credit	264	160	231	230	–12.7	43.7
1.2A.5 Education Loans	607	597	568	568	–6.4	-4.8
1.2A.6 State-Sponsored Orgs. for SC/ST	3	3	3	3	15.2	24.9
1.2A.7 Weaker Sections	5,690	5,421	5,958	5,986	5.2	10.4
1.2A.8 Export Credit	283	414	197	185	–34.5	-55.3

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

(₹ Billion)

Industry	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 30, 2018	2017	2018		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 23	2018-19	2018
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Industry	**26,993**	**26,041**	**26,962**	**27,084**	**0.3**	**4.0**
1.1 Mining & Quarrying (incl. Coal)	**413**	**326**	**429**	**430**	**4.1**	**31.8**
1.2 Food Processing	**1,554**	**1,389**	**1,395**	**1,407**	**–9.4**	**1.3**
1.2.1 Sugar	290	265	244	239	–17.5	–9.8
1.2.2 Edible Oils & Vanaspati	211	189	204	208	–1.6	9.9
1.2.3 Tea	45	47	55	54	22.3	15.6
1.2.4 Others	1,008	888	891	906	–10.1	2.0
1.3 Beverage & Tobacco	**156**	**166**	**136**	**140**	**–10.4**	**–15.9**
1.4 Textiles	**2,099**	**1,949**	**1,968**	**1,984**	**–5.5**	**1.8**
1.4.1 Cotton Textiles	1,057	967	971	987	–6.7	2.0
1.4.2 Jute Textiles	22	24	20	21	–5.8	–12.5
1.4.3 Man-Made Textiles	243	228	235	237	–2.5	3.9
1.4.4 Other Textiles	776	730	742	740	–4.7	1.3
1.5 Leather & Leather Products	**113**	**107**	**113**	**111**	**–2.1**	**3.7**
1.6 Wood & Wood Products	**109**	**105**	**113**	**114**	**4.8**	**8.3**
1.7 Paper & Paper Products	**306**	**308**	**301**	**303**	**–1.0**	**–1.6**
1.8 Petroleum, Coal Products & Nuclear Fuels	**651**	**466**	**504**	**536**	**–17.7**	**15.1**
1.9 Chemicals & Chemical Products	**1,630**	**1,549**	**1,697**	**1,692**	**3.8**	**9.3**
1.9.1 Fertiliser	306	240	252	268	–12.2	11.9
1.9.2 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	484	447	518	508	5.0	13.6
1.9.3 Petro Chemicals	387	430	411	395	2.0	–8.3
1.9.4 Others	453	431	515	521	15.0	20.8
1.10 Rubber, Plastic & their Products	**424**	**405**	**436**	**436**	**2.9**	**7.7**
1.11 Glass & Glassware	**85**	**82**	**103**	**102**	**20.5**	**23.7**
1.12 Cement & Cement Products	**526**	**532**	**513**	**556**	**5.7**	**4.5**
1.13 Basic Metal & Metal Product	**4,160**	**4,133**	**3,779**	**3,792**	**–8.9**	**–8.2**
1.13.1 Iron & Steel	3,262	3,223	2,881	2,908	–10.8	–9.8
1.13.2 Other Metal & Metal Product	898	910	898	884	–1.6	–2.9
1.14 All Engineering	**1,553**	**1,503**	**1,576**	**1,580**	**1.7**	**5.1**
1.14.1 Electronics	344	347	364	369	7.3	6.5
1.14.2 Others	1,210	1,157	1,212	1,211	0.1	4.7
1.15 Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	**787**	**712**	**777**	**785**	**–0.3**	**10.2**
1.16 Gems & Jewellery	**727**	**681**	**693**	**680**	**–6.5**	**–0.2**
1.17 Construction	**901**	**855**	**920**	**930**	**3.2**	**8.8**
1.18 Infrastructure	**8,909**	**8,796**	**9,550**	**9,579**	**7.5**	**8.9**
1.18.1 Power	5,196	5,121	5,339	5,397	3.9	5.4
1.18.2 Telecommunications	846	844	953	900	6.4	6.6
1.18.3 Roads	1,665	1,707	1,789	1,822	9.4	6.8
1.18.4 Other Infrastructure	1,202	1,124	1,469	1,460	21.5	29.9
1.19 Other Industries	**1,890**	**1,977**	**1,959**	**1,928**	**2.0**	**–2.5**

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/Last Friday/ Reporting Friday								
	2017-18	2017	2018						
		Oct, 27	Aug, 03	Aug, 17	Aug, 31	Sep, 14	Sep, 28	Oct, 12	Oct, 26
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Reporting Banks	31	32	30	30	30	31	31	30	31
1 Aggregate Deposits (2.1.1.2+2.2.1.2)	**540.9**	**552.1**	**537.9**	**541.5**	**529.2**	**547.9**	**556.6**	**513.5**	**543.6**
2 Demand and Time Liabilities									
2.1 Demand Liabilities	**158.0**	**168.5**	**180.5**	**173.1**	**162.8**	**190.4**	**174.8**	**160.9**	**160.4**
2.1.1 Deposits									
2.1.1.1 Inter-Bank	41.7	41.9	57.7	51.2	50.8	51.2	51.4	53.7	46.4
2.1.1.2 Others	89.9	92.1	89.4	87.7	75.9	79.5	88.2	79.1	83.9
2.1.2 Borrowings from Banks	1.2	0.0	3.0	4.2	5.9	11.5	7.5	3.1	3.2
2.1.3 Other Demand Liabilities	25.2	34.6	30.4	30.0	30.3	48.2	27.8	25.0	27.0
2.2 Time Liabilities	**797.9**	**870.2**	**870.8**	**857.3**	**855.6**	**876.6**	**878.8**	**842.8**	**865.5**
2.2.1 Deposits									
2.2.1.1 Inter-Bank	336.5	402.8	407.7	387.6	388.4	394.5	397.1	399.5	392.5
2.2.1.2 Others	451.0	459.9	448.4	453.8	453.3	468.4	468.4	434.5	459.7
2.2.2 Borrowings from Banks	3.1	0.0	7.5	8.8	7.0	6.0	7.3	2.6	6.2
2.2.3 Other Time Liabilities	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.7	6.1	6.3	7.1
3 Borrowing from Reserve Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
4 Borrowings from a notified bank / Government	404.8	478.1	415.0	409.0	423.0	439.1	447.6	486.1	487.4
4.1 Demand	112.3	164.0	148.5	140.5	140.8	146.3	151.5	157.0	156.2
4.2 Time	292.5	314.1	266.5	268.5	282.2	292.8	296.1	329.1	331.2
5 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	**55.6**	**43.9**	**48.0**	**49.6**	**46.4**	**60.4**	**46.2**	**46.0**	**44.8**
5.1 Cash in Hand	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.1
5.2 Balance with Reserve Bank	52.8	40.8	45.2	46.8	43.3	57.2	42.9	43.4	41.7
6 Balances with Other Banks in Current Account	**15.0**	**8.0**	**7.5**	**9.5**	**8.8**	**9.5**	**10.9**	**7.2**	**9.0**
7 Investments in Government Securities	**295.6**	**310.4**	**309.9**	**308.8**	**311.7**	**322.4**	**316.9**	**310.8**	**316.4**
8 Money at Call and Short Notice	**208.8**	**230.5**	**185.3**	**184.4**	**169.1**	**161.0**	**155.5**	**180.0**	**164.3**
9 Bank Credit (10.1+11)	**434.4**	**467.9**	**542.8**	**535.0**	**540.3**	**545.7**	**543.2**	**530.3**	**544.0**
10 Advances									
10.1 Loans, Cash-Credits and Overdrafts	**434.4**	**467.8**	**542.8**	**535.0**	**540.3**	**545.7**	**543.2**	**530.3**	**543.9**
10.2 Due from Banks	668.5	738.6	689.6	702.3	719.0	737.1	762.0	783.0	788.6
11 Bills Purchased and Discounted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Prices and Production

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

Group/Sub group	2017-18			Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Nov. 17	Oct. 18	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Oct. 18	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Oct. 18	Nov. 18
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Food and beverages	**138.6**	**137.4**	**138.1**	**142.4**	**140.2**	**140.1**	**141.5**	**139.4**	**139.1**	**142.1**	**139.9**	**139.7**
1.1 Cereals and products	135.2	133.7	134.7	136.3	139.3	137.1	134.3	137.6	138.1	135.7	138.8	137.4
1.2 Meat and fish	142.7	143.8	143.1	142.5	147.6	151.2	142.1	144.9	146.3	142.4	146.7	149.5
1.3 Egg	134.4	134.1	134.3	140.5	134.6	137.0	146.7	133.5	137.8	142.9	134.2	137.3
1.4 Milk and products	140.3	138.6	139.6	141.5	141.9	142.0	139.5	141.5	141.6	140.8	141.8	141.9
1.5 Oils and fats	121.7	114.8	119.2	121.6	123.5	122.9	115.2	118.0	118.1	119.2	121.5	121.1
1.6 Fruits	146.2	137.0	141.9	147.3	144.5	143.5	136.4	139.5	141.4	142.2	142.2	142.5
1.7 Vegetables	146.8	154.3	149.3	168.0	147.6	147.5	185.2	153.0	145.2	173.8	149.4	146.7
1.8 Pulses and products	136.4	123.6	132.1	135.8	121.4	121.1	122.2	113.2	115.3	131.2	118.6	119.1
1.9 Sugar and confectionery	119.8	120.2	119.9	122.5	112.3	111.6	123.9	112.8	112.5	123.0	112.5	111.9
1.10 Spices	135.0	139.2	136.4	136.0	139.5	140.8	138.3	141.1	141.4	136.8	140.0	141.0
1.11 Non-alcoholic beverages	131.1	125.0	128.5	131.9	134.6	137.6	125.4	127.6	128.0	129.2	131.7	133.6
1.12 Prepared meals, snacks, sweets	149.4	145.1	147.4	151.4	155.2	156.1	146.0	152.0	152.6	148.9	153.7	154.5
2 Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	**150.0**	**153.8**	**151.0**	**152.1**	**159.6**	**161.9**	**156.2**	**164.0**	**164.4**	**153.2**	**160.8**	**162.6**
3 Clothing and footwear	**145.3**	**132.4**	**140.2**	**147.3**	**149.8**	**150.9**	**133.5**	**139.7**	**140.5**	**141.8**	**145.8**	**146.8**
3.1 Clothing	146.1	133.8	141.3	148.2	150.7	151.7	135.0	141.5	142.4	143.0	147.1	148.0
3.2 Footwear	140.0	124.7	133.7	141.5	144.5	145.6	125.4	129.8	130.2	134.8	138.4	139.2
4 Housing	**--**	**136.4**	**136.4**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**138.6**	**146.3**	**146.9**	**138.6**	**146.3**	**146.9**
5 Fuel and light	**138.6**	**123.0**	**132.7**	**141.1**	**149.7**	**150.5**	**125.7**	**133.4**	**136.7**	**135.3**	**143.5**	**145.3**
6 Miscellaneous	**130.4**	**124.4**	**127.5**	**131.7**	**139.8**	**140.1**	**124.9**	**132.5**	**132.2**	**128.4**	**136.3**	**136.3**
6.1 Household goods and services	137.7	128.2	133.2	139.4	147.5	148.0	128.8	135.1	135.8	134.4	141.6	142.2
6.2 Health	133.9	126.6	131.1	135.8	144.8	145.3	127.4	136.2	136.8	132.6	141.5	142.1
6.3 Transport and communication	121.2	115.3	118.0	121.6	130.8	130.2	115.3	123.3	121.2	118.3	126.9	125.5
6.4 Recreation and amusement	132.1	124.6	127.9	133.7	140.1	143.1	125.1	130.7	131.3	128.9	134.8	136.5
6.5 Education	139.7	135.9	137.4	141.5	148.0	150.2	136.6	145.5	146.1	138.6	146.5	147.8
6.6 Personal care and effects	126.5	124.1	125.5	128.1	134.4	133.1	124.9	130.4	130.5	126.8	132.7	132.0
General Index (All Groups)	**137.2**	**132.5**	**135.0**	**140.0**	**142.2**	**142.4**	**134.8**	**138.9**	**139.0**	**137.6**	**140.7**	**140.8**

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

No. 19: Other Consumer Price Indices

Item	Base Year	Linking Factor	2017-18	2017	2018	
				Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	2001	4.63	284	288	302	302
2 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	1986-87	5.89	889	905	913	914
3 Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers	1986-87	–	895	910	920	921

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

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

Item	2017-18	2017	2018	
		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4
1 Standard Gold (₹ per 10 grams)	29,300	29,399	31,489	31,010
2 Silver (₹ per kilogram)	39,072	39,332	38,307	36,879

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

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2017-18	2017	2018		
			Nov.	Sep.	Oct. (P)	Nov. (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 ALL COMMODITIES	**100.000**	**114.9**	**116.4**	**120.9**	**121.7**	**121.8**
1.1 PRIMARY ARTICLES	**22.618**	**130.6**	**136.0**	**135.5**	**136.3**	**137.2**
1.1.1 FOOD ARTICLES	**15.256**	**143.2**	**151.1**	**144.5**	**145.8**	**146.1**
1.1.1.1 Food Grains (Cereals+Pulses)	3.462	142.6	141.7	145.4	146.6	148.6
1.1.1.2 Fruits & Vegetables	3.475	155.9	190.2	154.0	157.6	155.2
1.1.1.3 Milk	4.440	139.7	140.2	143.5	144.1	144.1
1.1.1.4 Eggs,Meat & Fish	2.402	135.7	137.4	134.3	135.1	137.4
1.1.1.5 Condiments & Spices	0.529	125.2	126.1	133.3	131.8	131.6
1.1.1.6 Other Food Articles	0.948	144.0	141.2	143.7	143.0	143.8
1.1.2 NON-FOOD ARTICLES	**4.119**	**119.6**	**117.1**	**124.0**	**123.4**	**124.6**
1.1.2.1 Fibres	0.839	119.0	113.7	130.2	129.8	130.9
1.1.2.2 Oil Seeds	1.115	129.9	127.1	138.5	137.6	140.7
1.1.2.3 Other non-food Articles	1.960	110.9	108.8	108.7	108.1	108.1
1.1.2.4 Floriculture	0.204	148.7	154.8	166.9	166.7	169.3
1.1.3 MINERALS	**0.833**	**122.5**	**121.9**	**130.4**	**129.4**	**130.4**
1.1.3.1 Metallic Minerals	0.648	109.1	108.4	116.1	114.1	116.1
1.1.3.2 Other Minerals	0.185	169.3	169.0	180.5	183.2	180.5
1.1.4 CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	**2.410**	**73.0**	**78.3**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**104.1**
1.2 FUEL & POWER	**13.152**	**93.3**	**94.6**	**107.8**	**111.1**	**110.0**
1.2.1 COAL	**2.138**	**118.7**	**117.6**	**123.2**	**123.4**	**123.4**
1.2.1.1 Coking Coal	0.647	134.1	133.6	132.8	133.3	133.3
1.2.1.2 Non-Coking Coal	1.401	112.5	110.4	119.0	119.0	119.0
1.2.1.3 Lignite	0.090	104.2	113.5	120.0	120.0	120.0
1.2.2 MINERAL OILS	**7.950**	**82.5**	**85.2**	**101.9**	**107.4**	**105.5**
1.2.3 ELECTRICITY	**3.064**	**103.7**	**102.7**	**112.4**	**112.4**	**112.4**
1.3 MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	**64.231**	**113.8**	**114.0**	**118.4**	**118.8**	**118.8**
1.3.1 MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	**9.122**	**127.4**	**128.1**	**129.5**	**129.5**	**129.0**
1.3.1.1 Processing and Preserving of meat	0.134	134.4	133.0	137.7	138.1	138.1
1.3.1.2 Processing and Preserving of fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs and products thereof	0.204	128.1	130.9	137.8	141.5	135.2
1.3.1.3 Processing and Preserving of fruit and Vegetables	0.138	119.1	119.3	114.2	114.0	114.0
1.3.1.4 Vegetable and Animal oils and Fats	2.643	109.4	110.5	119.0	118.6	116.7
1.3.1.5 Dairy products	1.165	142.1	142.0	136.7	135.7	135.7
1.3.1.6 Grain mill products	2.010	137.4	137.6	142.6	142.8	142.9
1.3.1.7 Starches and Starch products	0.110	112.6	111.7	111.2	112.5	115.3
1.3.1.8 Bakery products	0.215	128.8	128.7	129.3	129.6	129.5
1.3.1.9 Sugar, Molasses & honey	1.163	128.0	130.4	111.9	113.4	112.8
1.3.1.10 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar confectionery	0.175	126.1	125.3	128.1	128.8	126.9
1.3.1.11 Macaroni, Noodles, Couscous and Similar farinaceous products	0.026	131.4	128.5	137.6	136.9	136.3
1.3.1.12 Tea & Coffee products	0.371	129.1	131.3	138.6	136.6	138.3
1.3.1.13 Processed condiments & salt	0.163	118.2	120.1	121.8	120.6	122.6
1.3.1.14 Processed ready to eat food	0.024	127.2	127.2	126.6	126.6	128.8
1.3.1.15 Health supplements	0.225	141.1	140.3	139.5	140.6	142.3
1.3.1.16 Prepared animal feeds	0.356	153.0	150.2	158.6	158.7	160.9
1.3.2 MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	**0.909**	**118.9**	**119.5**	**120.3**	**120.9**	**121.7**
1.3.2.1 Wines & spirits	0.408	113.8	113.8	113.7	114.5	115.0
1.3.2.2 Malt liquors and Malt	0.225	117.9	118.3	120.3	121.1	121.7
1.3.2.3 Soft drinks; Production of mineral waters and Other bottled waters	0.275	127.4	129.0	130.0	130.1	131.7
1.3.3 MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	**0.514**	**148.4**	**151.2**	**150.0**	**150.6**	**149.7**
1.3.3.1 Tobacco products	0.514	148.4	151.2	150.0	150.6	149.7
1.3.4 MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	**4.881**	**113.4**	**112.9**	**118.6**	**119.0**	**119.1**
1.3.4.1 Preparation and Spinning of textile fibres	2.582	106.2	104.8	112.5	112.9	112.1
1.3.4.2 Weaving & Finishing of textiles	1.509	122.0	122.7	126.3	127.0	128.4
1.3.4.3 Knitted and Crocheted fabrics	0.193	108.6	107.6	113.5	113.8	113.8
1.3.4.4 Made-up textile articles, Except apparel	0.299	124.6	124.2	128.9	128.1	129.1
1.3.4.5 Cordage, Rope, Twine and Netting	0.098	141.7	140.9	139.9	140.6	142.7
1.3.4.6 Other textiles	0.201	117.5	116.8	118.1	119.7	118.6
1.3.5 MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL	**0.814**	**136.9**	**138.9**	**138.1**	**139.6**	**138.1**
1.3.5.1 Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (woven), Except fur Apparel	0.593	137.8	137.7	138.9	139.8	138.7
1.3.5.2 Knitted and Crocheted apparel	0.221	134.5	142.0	136.0	139.1	136.7

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

Commodities	Weight	2017-18	2017	2018		
			Nov.	Sep.	Oct. (P)	Nov. (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.3.6 MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND RELATED PRODUCTS	**0.535**	**120.1**	**119.6**	**122.3**	**122.0**	**121.5**
1.3.6.1 Tanning and Dressing of leather; Dressing and Dyeing of fur	0.142	110.9	108.8	111.0	110.0	110.1
1.3.6.2 Luggage, HandbAgs, Saddlery and Harness	0.075	131.2	131.1	135.3	137.1	135.5
1.3.6.3 Footwear	0.318	121.6	121.7	124.4	123.8	123.3
1.3.7 MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK	**0.772**	**131.5**	**130.6**	**132.4**	**132.7**	**133.5**
1.3.7.1 Saw milling and Planing of wood	0.124	120.5	122.9	122.9	123.7	125.5
1.3.7.2 Veneer sheets; Manufacture of plywood, Laminboard, Particle board and Other panels and Boards	0.493	131.5	130.6	135.8	136.4	136.9
1.3.7.3 Builder's carpentry and Joinery	0.036	159.8	157.7	156.4	156.5	156.9
1.3.7.4 Wooden containers	0.119	134.5	130.5	121.2	119.8	120.4
1.3.8 MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**1.113**	**118.9**	**118.0**	**123.0**	**123.9**	**125.3**
1.3.8.1 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	0.493	122.3	121.3	128.9	131.1	132.8
1.3.8.2 Corrugated paper and Paperboard and Containers of paper and Paperboard	0.314	116.1	113.7	115.5	115.0	117.0
1.3.8.3 Other articles of paper and Paperboard	0.306	116.2	117.0	121.4	121.4	121.6
1.3.9 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	**0.676**	**143.7**	**142.7**	**148.2**	**146.9**	**146.5**
1.3.9.1 Printing	0.676	143.7	142.7	148.2	146.9	146.5
1.3.10 MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	**6.465**	**112.5**	**112.4**	**119.6**	**120.4**	**120.8**
1.3.10.1 Basic chemicals	1.433	111.2	112.1	126.3	127.5	128.2
1.3.10.2 Fertilizers and Nitrogen compounds	1.485	117.1	116.7	120.5	121.2	122.8
1.3.10.3 Plastic and Synthetic rubber in primary form	1.001	113.0	112.6	119.4	120.2	119.2
1.3.10.4 Pesticides and Other agrochemical products	0.454	115.3	114.0	120.4	122.0	121.0
1.3.10.5 Paints, Varnishes and Similar coatings, Printing ink and Mastics	0.491	108.6	106.3	111.5	112.2	113.1
1.3.10.6 Soap and Detergents, Cleaning and Polishing preparations, Perfumes and Toilet preparations	0.612	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.8	117.7
1.3.10.7 Other chemical products	0.692	110.1	109.5	117.8	118.5	117.9
1.3.10.8 Man-made fibres	0.296	97.5	98.2	106.0	106.7	107.0
1.3.11 MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	**1.993**	**121.2**	**122.1**	**121.5**	**124.3**	**124.3**
1.3.11.1 Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal chemical and Botanical products	1.993	121.2	122.1	121.5	124.3	124.3
1.3.12 MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	**2.299**	**107.6**	**107.3**	**109.9**	**110.1**	**110.4**
1.3.12.1 Rubber Tyres and Tubes; Retreading and Rebuilding of Rubber Tyres	0.609	100.3	100.3	99.1	99.2	99.3
1.3.12.2 Other Rubber Products	0.272	91.0	89.9	93.0	92.2	91.9
1.3.12.3 Plastics products	1.418	113.9	113.7	117.8	118.1	118.6
1.3.13 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**3.202**	**112.7**	**113.0**	**115.7**	**115.8**	**115.6**
1.3.13.1 Glass and Glass products	0.295	117.2	117.1	119.8	121.8	121.5
1.3.13.2 Refractory products	0.223	113.2	111.6	110.4	111.5	112.4
1.3.13.3 Clay Building Materials	0.121	94.0	92.8	95.8	94.5	96.5
1.3.13.4 Other Porcelain and Ceramic Products	0.222	112.5	112.3	112.2	112.2	112.3
1.3.13.5 Cement, Lime and Plaster	1.645	113.8	113.2	113.3	113.2	112.9
1.3.13.6 Articles of Concrete, Cement and Plaster	0.292	118.9	118.6	122.6	122.8	121.4
1.3.13.7 Cutting, Shaping and Finishing of Stone	0.234	117.2	116.4	119.9	119.7	119.5
1.3.13.8 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0.169	89.9	107.7	139.4	139.5	139.5
1.3.14 MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	**9.646**	**101.4**	**101.3**	**114.2**	**114.6**	**113.9**
1.3.14.1 Inputs into steel making	1.411	98.2	96.6	120.6	118.8	117.1
1.3.14.2 Metallic Iron	0.653	99.4	98.7	121.5	121.5	119.5
1.3.14.3 Mild Steel - Semi Finished Steel	1.274	93.2	92.8	101.6	101.1	100.2
1.3.14.4 Mild Steel -Long Products	1.081	95.6	95.4	112.3	111.4	112.1
1.3.14.5 Mild Steel - Flat products	1.144	104.9	105.0	122.0	122.7	122.4
1.3.14.6 Alloy steel other than Stainless Steel- Shapes	0.067	97.3	95.4	114.6	114.3	113.8
1.3.14.7 Stainless Steel - Semi Finished	0.924	98.2	96.1	111.9	114.1	113.2
1.3.14.8 Pipes & tubes	0.205	116.1	116.8	127.4	127.7	127.0
1.3.14.9 Non-ferrous metals incl. precious metals	1.693	107.9	110.1	112.3	112.9	112.8
1.3.14.10 Castings	0.925	104.8	105.0	111.1	110.2	109.1
1.3.14.11 Forgings of steel	0.271	118.4	118.8	116.1	134.9	134.5
1.3.15 MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**3.155**	**109.5**	**111.2**	**115.3**	**115.7**	**116.2**
1.3.15.1 Structural Metal Products	1.031	105.9	105.3	114.3	114.1	113.5
1.3.15.2 Tanks, Reservoirs and Containers of Metal	0.660	122.6	128.5	128.7	129.6	129.7
1.3.15.3 Steam generators, Except Central Heating Hot Water Boilers	0.145	109.0	109.4	103.7	103.8	108.6
1.3.15.4 Forging, Pressing, Stamping and Roll-Forming of Metal; Powder Metallurgy	0.383	90.7	91.5	95.2	95.2	96.7
1.3.15.5 Cutlery, Hand Tools and General Hardware	0.208	102.3	97.9	99.7	99.4	99.8
1.3.15.6 Other Fabricated Metal Products	0.728	114.8	118.4	121.9	123.1	124.2
1.3.16 MANUFACTURE OF COMPUTER, ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PRODUCTS	**2.009**	**110.1**	**110.3**	**112.2**	**112.9**	**113.0**
1.3.16.1 Electronic Components	0.402	103.7	103.2	101.3	101.1	102.4
1.3.16.2 Computers and Peripheral Equipment	0.336	127.4	127.4	135.1	135.1	135.1

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Concld.)

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2017-18	2017	2018		
			Nov.	Sep.	Oct. (P)	Nov. (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.3.16.3 Communication Equipment	0.310	110.6	115.7	117.4	117.3	116.5
1.3.16.4 Consumer Electronics	0.641	103.1	101.4	103.4	105.5	104.9
1.3.16.5 Measuring, Testing, Navigating and Control equipment	0.181	106.9	107.8	108.6	108.6	111.2
1.3.16.6 Watches and Clocks	0.076	137.8	136.1	138.5	138.5	138.6
1.3.16.7 Irradiation, Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic equipment	0.055	102.9	102.3	103.6	106.0	99.8
1.3.16.8 Optical instruments and Photographic equipment	0.008	108.0	113.1	107.5	107.5	107.2
1.3.17 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	**2.930**	**109.6**	**109.7**	**111.5**	**111.6**	**112.1**
1.3.17.1 Electric motors, Generators, Transformers and Electricity distribution and Control apparatus	1.298	105.8	105.5	106.4	106.5	108.7
1.3.17.2 Batteries and Accumulators	0.236	117.4	116.6	118.2	118.3	118.3
1.3.17.3 Fibre optic cables for data transmission or live transmission of images	0.133	116.5	112.7	129.6	127.5	126.3
1.3.17.4 Other electronic and Electric wires and Cables	0.428	105.7	107.3	111.3	112.1	111.9
1.3.17.5 Wiring devices, Electric lighting & display equipment	0.263	109.9	112.0	108.8	109.3	105.9
1.3.17.6 Domestic appliances	0.366	121.3	121.5	122.1	121.7	121.9
1.3.17.7 Other electrical equipment	0.206	107.2	107.8	109.1	108.9	108.4
1.3.18 MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4.789**	**108.9**	**109.3**	**111.6**	**111.4**	**111.7**
1.3.18.1 Engines and Turbines, Except aircraft, Vehicle and Two wheeler engines	0.638	102.3	101.4	103.5	102.7	103.3
1.3.18.2 Fluid power equipment	0.162	115.3	115.2	118.5	116.8	118.8
1.3.18.3 Other pumps, Compressors, Taps and Valves	0.552	108.6	108.7	108.5	108.5	109.1
1.3.18.4 Bearings, Gears, Gearing and Driving elements	0.340	109.0	111.7	111.2	112.4	111.3
1.3.18.5 Ovens, Furnaces and Furnace burners	0.008	78.5	79.5	77.5	77.5	77.4
1.3.18.6 Lifting and Handling equipment	0.285	105.8	106.4	108.8	108.8	110.3
1.3.18.7 Office machinery and Equipment	0.006	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2
1.3.18.8 Other general-purpose machinery	0.437	127.3	128.7	130.4	130.1	129.9
1.3.18.9 Agricultural and Forestry machinery	0.833	112.8	112.8	117.3	117.6	117.8
1.3.18.10 Metal-forming machinery and Machine tools	0.224	99.6	98.7	103.6	102.6	102.6
1.3.18.11 Machinery for mining, Quarrying and Construction	0.371	75.0	74.6	76.6	76.5	76.5
1.3.18.12 Machinery for food, Beverage and Tobacco processing	0.228	121.1	123.2	125.9	127.0	128.0
1.3.18.13 Machinery for textile, Apparel and Leather production	0.192	117.4	119.3	119.9	118.9	119.3
1.3.18.14 Other special-purpose machinery	0.468	119.5	120.7	124.1	123.2	122.8
1.3.18.15 Renewable electricity generating equipment	0.046	70.4	70.8	67.0	67.0	67.0
1.3.19 MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS	**4.969**	**110.7**	**110.3**	**112.9**	**112.9**	**113.7**
1.3.19.1 Motor vehicles	2.600	112.6	112.1	113.5	113.4	114.3
1.3.19.2 Parts and Accessories for motor vehicles	2.368	108.6	108.4	112.2	112.4	113.1
1.3.20 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**1.648**	**110.2**	**110.8**	**111.5**	**112.0**	**112.1**
1.3.20.1 Building of ships and Floating structures	0.117	158.8	158.8	158.8	158.8	158.8
1.3.20.2 Railway locomotives and Rolling stock	0.110	104.0	104.7	103.8	103.9	103.4
1.3.20.3 Motor cycles	1.302	105.3	106.1	106.4	106.9	107.0
1.3.20.4 Bicycles and Invalid carriages	0.117	121.3	120.1	128.2	128.9	129.0
1.3.20.5 Other transport equipment	0.002	119.9	119.7	124.1	124.8	124.8
1.3.21 MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE	**0.727**	**120.3**	**121.0**	**127.5**	**127.3**	**128.4**
1.3.21.1 Furniture	0.727	120.3	121.0	127.5	127.3	128.4
1.3.22 OTHER MANUFACTURING	**1.064**	**109.2**	**112.0**	**107.0**	**107.1**	**107.1**
1.3.22.1 Jewellery and Related articles	0.996	106.7	109.5	103.8	104.0	104.0
1.3.22.2 Musical instruments	0.001	171.0	175.9	167.1	167.5	177.1
1.3.22.3 Sports goods	0.012	126.0	125.6	127.8	128.5	128.6
1.3.22.4 Games and Toys	0.005	128.2	129.2	132.6	130.7	132.4
1.3.22.5 Medical and Dental instruments and Supplies	0.049	151.9	157.6	160.6	160.6	160.7
2 FOOD INDEX	**24.378**	**137.3**	**142.5**	**138.9**	**139.7**	**139.7**

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

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

Industry	Weight	2016-17	2017-18	April-October		October	
				2017-18	2018-19	2017	2018
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Index	100.00	120.0	125.3	121.0	127.8	122.5	132.4
1 Sectoral Classification							
1.1 Mining	14.37	102.5	104.9	97.0	100.7	100.8	107.9
1.2 Manufacturing	77.63	121.0	126.6	122.3	129.2	123.7	133.5
1.3 Electricity	7.99	141.6	149.2	152.0	162.3	149.8	166.0
2 Use-Based Classification							
2.1 Primary Goods	34.05	117.5	121.8	118.2	124.2	122.1	129.4
2.2 Capital Goods	8.22	101.5	105.6	98.8	107.4	97.6	114.0
2.3 Intermediate Goods	17.22	122.3	125.1	121.7	123.4	122.6	124.8
2.4 Infrastructure/ Construction Goods	12.34	125.0	132.0	128.1	139.2	132.0	143.5
2.5 Consumer Durables	12.84	122.6	123.6	122.3	133.8	119.0	139.9
2.6 Consumer Non-Durables	15.33	126.5	139.9	131.6	137.5	132.1	142.6

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

Government Accounts and Treasury Bills

No. 23: Union Government Accounts at a Glance

(₹ Billion)

Item	Financial Year	April - November			
	2018-19 (Budget Estimates)	2018-19 (Actuals)	2017-18 (Actuals)	Percentage to Budget Estimates	
				2018-19	2017-18
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Revenue Receipts	**17,257.4**	**8,703.1**	**8,048.6**	**50.4**	**53.1**
1.1 Tax Revenue (Net)	14,806.5	7,316.7	6,993.9	49.4	57.0
1.2 Non-Tax Revenue	2,450.9	1,386.4	1,054.7	56.6	36.5
2 Capital Receipts	**7,164.8**	**7,429.0**	**6,739.5**	**103.7**	**106.8**
2.1 Recovery of Loans	122.0	104.7	94.7	85.8	79.4
2.2 Other Receipts	800.0	158.1	523.8	19.8	72.2
2.3 Borrowings and Other Liabilities	6,242.8	7,166.3	6,121.1	114.8	112.0
3 Total Receipts (1+2)	**24,422.1**	**16,132.1**	**14,788.2**	**66.1**	**68.9**
4 Revenue Expenditure	21,417.7	14,217.8	12,947.0	66.4	70.5
4.1 Interest Payments	5,758.0	3,482.3	3,098.0	60.5	59.2
5 Capital Expenditure	3,004.4	1,914.3	1,841.2	63.7	59.4
6 Total Expenditure (4+5)	**24,422.1**	**16,132.1**	**14,788.2**	**66.1**	**68.9**
7 Revenue Deficit (4-1)	**4,160.3**	**5,514.7**	**4,898.4**	**132.6**	**152.5**
8 Fiscal Deficit {6-(1+2.1+2.2)}	**6,242.8**	**7,166.3**	**6,121.1**	**114.8**	**112.0**
9 Gross Primary Deficit (8-4.1)	**484.8**	**3,683.9**	**3,023.1**	**759.9**	**1288.9**

Source: Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Union Budget 2018-19.

No. 24: Treasury Bills – Ownership Pattern

(₹ Billion)

Item	2016-17	2017	2018					
		Dec. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 91-day								
1.1 Banks	323.7	291.0	378.8	393.4	391.3	358.7	311.0	340.0
1.2 Primary Dealers	243.5	221.3	191.5	217.3	233.7	191.2	203.4	174.8
1.3 State Governments	146.2	894.9	625.7	695.7	725.7	756.5	751.0	779.0
1.4 Others	343.4	643.5	734.5	665.1	620.7	667.9	673.4	643.8
2 182-day								
2.1 Banks	216.2	379.9	380.2	384.3	396.0	385.5	371.9	375.3
2.2 Primary Dealers	316.5	219.5	369.8	428.6	418.8	434.7	477.1	471.5
2.3 State Governments	193.6	80.3	357.3	345.3	345.3	344.5	344.5	344.5
2.4 Others	120.9	116.2	269.3	205.7	203.8	199.0	170.4	172.4
3 364-day								
3.1 Banks	512.3	364.6	510.7	511.5	574.4	540.8	566.7	535.1
3.2 Primary Dealers	551.8	609.6	700.2	799.2	738.0	758.3	759.4	779.9
3.3 State Governments	26.3	29.7	180.9	180.9	180.9	180.9	180.9	180.9
3.4 Others	326.4	351.1	574.8	494.9	515.7	548.9	541.3	572.2
4 14-day Intermediate								
4.1 Banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Primary Dealers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.3 State Governments	1,560.6	1,328.7	1,294.8	1,146.3	779.0	757.8	1,361.8	1,276.3
4.4 Others	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.3	7.5	8.5	6.3	4.9
Total Treasury Bills (Excluding 14 day Intermediate T Bills) #	3,320.8	4,201.6	5,273.8	5,322.0	5,344.3	5,367.0	5,351.1	5,369.4

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

No. 25: Auctions of Treasury Bills

(₹ Billion)

Date of Auction	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Total Issue (6+7)	Cut-off Price	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)
		Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value				
			Competitive	Non-Competitive		Competitive	Non-Competitive			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
91-day Treasury Bills										
2018-19										
Oct. 31	70	60	311.42	86.68	34	69.99	86.68	156.67	98.30	6.9366
Nov. 6	70	46	227.75	53.01	27	69.99	53.01	123.00	98.30	6.9366
Nov. 14	70	56	459.74	48.01	38	69.99	48.01	118.00	98.31	6.8951
Nov. 20	70	57	871.03	20.02	17	69.98	20.02	90.00	98.33	6.8121
Nov. 28	70	68	345.86	148.01	38	69.99	148.01	218.00	98.34	6.7706
182-day Treasury Bills										
2018-19										
Oct. 31	40	55	168.10	0.02	30	39.98	0.02	40.00	96.52	7.2308
Nov. 6	40	44	198.72	10.02	22	39.98	10.02	50.00	96.52	7.2308
Nov. 14	40	55	245.79	0.00	22	40.00	0.00	40.00	96.55	7.1662
Nov. 20	40	53	250.78	0.00	15	40.00	0.00	40.00	96.58	7.1017
Nov. 28	40	60	231.36	0.02	23	39.98	0.02	40.00	96.60	7.0587
364-day Treasury Bills										
2018-19										
Oct. 31	40	95	193.53	0.09	38	39.91	0.09	40.00	93.06	7.4780
Nov. 6	40	82	260.92	0.09	11	39.91	0.09	40.00	93.11	7.4202
Nov. 14	40	85	248.26	0.01	11	39.99	0.01	40.00	93.19	7.3277
Nov. 20	40	78	257.22	0.00	29	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.24	7.2700
Nov. 28	40	80	249.74	0.09	22	39.91	0.09	40.00	93.28	7.2239
Cash Management Bills										
2018-19										
Jun. 4	200	58	819.35	–	45	200.00	–	200.00	99.63	6.4548
Jun. 11	250	86	1,598.72	–	47	250.00	–	250.00	98.74	6.6538
Jun. 25	200	62	1,647.38	–	39	200.00	–	200.00	99.20	6.5412
Jul. 10	200	75	2,068.86	–	25	200.00	–	200.00	98.77	6.4934
Oct. 15	150	77	1,295.13	–	26	150.00	–	150.00	98.91	6.8175

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
November	1,	2018	5.00-6.60	6.41
November	2,	2018	5.00-7.00	6.39
November	3,	2018	4.60-6.50	6.01
November	5,	2018	5.00-6.85	6.41
November	6,	2018	5.00-6.70	6.43
November	9,	2018	4.90-6.60	6.47
November	12,	2018	5.10-6.60	6.46
November	13,	2018	5.10-6.60	6.42
November	14,	2018	5.10-6.55	6.34
November	15,	2018	5.10-6.50	6.34
November	16,	2018	5.10-6.50	6.34
November	17,	2018	4.60-6.60	6.17
November	19,	2018	5.00-6.50	6.39
November	20,	2018	5.00-6.65	6.43
November	22,	2018	5.00-6.75	6.47
November	26,	2018	5.00-6.60	6.44
November	27,	2018	5.00-6.60	6.38
November	28,	2018	5.00-6.75	6.36
November	29,	2018	5.00-7.05	6.38
November	30,	2018	5.00-6.55	6.40
December	1,	2018	5.05-6.50	6.18
December	3,	2018	5.00-6.55	6.33
December	4,	2018	5.00-6.50	6.35
December	5,	2018	5.00-6.80	6.37
December	6,	2018	5.00-6.75	6.35
December	7,	2018	5.00-6.60	6.41
December	10,	2018	5.00-6.55	6.42
December	11,	2018	5.00-6.60	6.48
December	12,	2018	5.00-6.70	6.52
December	13,	2018	5.00-6.85	6.41
December	14,	2018	5.00-6.55	6.39
December	15,	2018	4.10-6.65	6.49

Note: Includes Notice Money.

No. 27: Certificates of Deposit

Item	2017	2018			
	Nov. 24	Oct. 12	Oct. 26	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	1,218.9	1,589.2	1,540.7	1,312.0	1,485.1
1.1 Issued during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	135.1	151.2	102.4	128.8	279.7
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	6.18-6.61	7.00-9.05	6.98-8.45	7.12-8.50	6.92-8.50

No. 28: Commercial Paper

Item	2017	2018			
	Nov. 30	Oct. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15	Nov. 30
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	4,736.8	5,944.9	5,876.9	5,847.2	5,606.1
1.1 Reported during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	960.2	799.1	949.3	1,066.2	1,300.6
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	6.01-37.73	6.72-17.49	6.87-10.38	6.69-11.73	6.63-11.09

No. 29: Average Daily Turnover in Select Financial Markets

(₹ Billion)

Item	2017-18	2017	2018					
		Nov. 24	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Call Money	245.5	295.8	352.2	269.4	313.2	339.7	342.2	267.6
2 Notice Money	36.6	4.2	5.2	64.3	9.0	74.5	9.6	97.1
3 Term Money	9	8.1	7.6	5.4	8.5	6.6	4.0	9.4
4 CBLO/TRIPARTY REPO	2,130.1	2,132.7	2,411.7	2,930.5	1,956.7	3,102.2	2,300.0	2,917.6
5 Market Repo	1,921.8	2,021.9	2,948.2	3,001.6	2,366.6	2,463.6	1,748.6	2,188.8
6 Repo in Corporate Bond	3.8	3.0	34.8	23.2	25.1	19.8	8.4	45.2
7 Forex (US $ million)	55,345	56,366	67,062	76,460	61,900	64,506	55,903	76,552
8 Govt. of India Dated Securities	808.7	1,170.8	599.9	572.1	555.2	648.0	507.8	951.1
9 State Govt. Securities	45.3	23.5	30.4	32.2	60.1	38.6	32.6	80.0
10 Treasury Bills								
10.1 91-Day	35.5	11.8	50.3	49.2	33.8	56.1	49.4	36.0
10.2 182-Day	10.2	4.6	12.5	12.6	9.1	9.6	19.4	16.9
10.3 364-Day	10.3	0.7	11.6	12.0	15.5	27.3	27.8	31.8
10.4 Cash Management Bills	13	–	0.7	0.2	–	–	1.4	1.9
11 Total Govt. Securities (8+9+10)	923.0	1,211.4	705.3	678.2	673.8	779.7	638.3	1,117.7
11.1 RBI	–	41.8	24.0	20.2	34.1	25.3	27.6	22.3

Note : Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation (CBLO) segment of the money market has been discontinued and replaced with Triparty Repo with effect from November 05, 2018.

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

(₹ Billion)

Security & Type of Issue	2017-18		2017-18 (Apr.-Nov.)		2018-19 (Apr.-Nov.) *		Nov. 2017		Nov. 2018 *	
	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Equity Shares	**214**	**679.9**	**125**	**347.3**	**102**	**137.6**	**19**	**100.3**	**5**	**0.6**
1A Premium	211	657.8	124	336.0	100	133.1	19	96.7	5	0.4
1.1 Public	193	466.0	114	310.6	98	126.3	16	94.7	5	0.6
1.1.1 Premium	190	448.7	113	300.7	96	122.6	16	91.4	5	0.4
1.2 Rights	21	213.9	11	36.7	4	11.3	3	5.5	–	–
1.2.1 Premium	21	209.1	11	35.3	4	10.5	3	5.3	–	–
2 Preference Shares	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Debentures	**7**	**49.5**	**4**	**39.0**	**14**	**283.0**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**2.6**
3.1 Convertible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Non-Convertible	7	49.5	4	39.0	14	283.0	–	–	1	2.6
3.2.1 Public	7	49.5	4	39.0	14	283.0	–	–	1	2.6
3.2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Bonds	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
4.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Total (1+2+3+4)	**221**	**729.5**	**129**	**386.2**	**116**	**420.6**	**19**	**100.3**	**6**	**3.2**
5.1 Public	200	515.6	118	349.6	112	409.3	16	94.7	6	3.2
5.2 Rights	21	213.9	11	36.7	4	11.3	3	5.5	–	–

* : Data is Provisional

Note : Since April 2018, monthly data is compiled on the basis of closing date of issues as against the earlier practice of compilation on the basis of opening date.

Source : Securities and Exchange Board of India.

External Sector

No. 31: Foreign Trade

Item	Unit	2017-18	2017	2018				
			Nov.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Exports	₹ Billion	19,565.1	1,705.4	1,772.0	1,938.3	2,018.2	1,986.6	1,904.3
	US $ Million	303,526.2	26,292.7	25,796.0	27,871.0	27,946.8	26,980.4	26,502.2
1.1 Oil	₹ Billion	2,414.3	233.7	266.2	263.5	318.1	334.5	369.4
	US $ Million	37,465.1	3,603.0	3,874.6	3,789.5	4,404.3	4,542.7	5,140.9
1.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	17,150.8	1,471.7	1,505.9	1,674.8	1,700.1	1,652.1	1,534.9
	US $ Million	266,061.1	22,689.6	21,921.4	24,081.5	23,542.5	22,437.7	21,361.4
2 Imports	₹ Billion	30,010.3	2,684.7	3,008.4	3,147.6	3,031.7	3,248.5	3,102.2
	US $ Million	465,581.0	41,390.2	43,795.2	45,258.3	41,981.7	44,117.2	43,172.9
2.1 Oil	₹ Billion	7,003.2	619.3	848.6	830.5	790.9	1,049.2	969.6
	US $ Million	108,658.7	9,548.5	12,353.3	11,941.4	10,951.3	14,249.3	13,493.4
2.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	23,007.1	2,065.3	2,159.9	2,317.1	2,240.9	2,199.2	2,132.6
	US $ Million	356,922.3	31,841.7	31,441.9	33,316.9	31,030.4	29,867.9	29,679.5
3 Trade Balance	₹ Billion	–10,445.2	–979.3	–1,236.4	–1,209.2	–1,013.5	–1,261.8	–1,197.9
	US $ Million	–162,054.8	–15,097.5	–17,999.2	–17,387.3	–14,034.9	–17,136.8	–16,670.7
3.1 Oil	₹ Billion	–4,588.9	–385.6	–582.4	–566.9	–472.8	–714.7	–600.2
	US $ Million	–71,193.6	–5,945.5	–8,478.7	–8,151.8	–6,547.0	–9,706.6	–8,352.5
3.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	–5,856.3	–593.6	–654.0	–642.3	–540.7	–547.1	–597.7
	US $ Million	–90,861.2	–9,152.1	–9,520.5	–9,235.5	–7,487.9	–7,430.2	–8,318.2

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

No. 32: Foreign Exchange Reserves

Item	Unit	2017	2018					
		Dec. 22	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 21
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Total Reserves	**₹ Billion**	**25,936**	**28,302**	**28,015**	**27,425**	**27,765**	**28,157**	**27,537**
	US $ Million	**404,922**	**393,580**	**392,785**	**393,718**	**393,735**	**393,121**	**393,288**
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	₹ Billion	24,376	26,459	26,171	25,668	26,004	26,389	25,772
	US $ Million	380,680	368,541	367,700	368,488	368,497	367,866	367,971
1.2 Gold	₹ Billion	1,335	1,551	1,554	1,473	1,473	1,476	1,479
	US $ Million	20,716	20,962	20,998	21,150	21,150	21,187	21,224
1.3 SDRs	SDRs Million	1,061	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052
	₹ Billion	96	104	104	101	103	104	102
	US $ Million	1,503	1,454	1,457	1,455	1,457	1,450	1,459
1.4 Reserve Tranche Position in IMF	₹ Billion	130	188	187	183	186	188	184
	US $ Million	2,023	2,624	2,630	2,626	2,630	2,618	2,634

No. 33: NRI Deposits

(US$ Million)

Scheme	Outstanding				Flows	
	2017-18	2017	2018		2017-18	2018-19
		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Apr.-Nov.	Apr.-Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 NRI Deposits	**126,182**	**120,879**	**121,532**	**125,684**	**3,863**	**6,406**
1.1 FCNR(B)	22,026	21,170	22,163	20,433	168	–1,593
1.2 NR(E)RA	90,035	86,870	85,573	90,515	3,533	6,452
1.3 NRO	14,121	12,839	13,796	14,736	162	1,547

No. 34: Foreign Investment Inflows

(US$ Million)

Item	2017-18	2017-18	2018-19	2017	2018	
		Apr.-Nov.	Apr.-Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1 Net Foreign Direct Investment (1.1.1–1.1.2)	**30,286**	**21,143**	**22,198**	**956**	**3,717**	**855**
1.1.1 Direct Investment to India (1.1.1.1–1. 1.1.2)	**39,431**	**27,541**	**29,496**	**1,553**	**4,979**	**1,229**
1.1.1.1 Gross Inflows/Gross Investments	**60,974**	**41,821**	**40,989**	**4,324**	**6,540**	**3,272**
1.1.1.1.1 Equity	45,521	31,551	29,541	3,143	4,755	1,795
1.1.1.1.1.1 Government (SIA/FIPB)	7,797	6,433	2,032	18	72	210
1.1.1.1.1.2 RBI	29,569	19,669	23,556	2,327	3,918	1,378
1.1.1.1.1.3 Acquisition of shares	7,491	5,020	3,514	741	709	151
1.1.1.1.1.4 Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	664	428	439	56	56	56
1.1.1.1.2 Reinvested earnings	12,542	8,088	8,912	1,061	1,061	1,061
1.1.1.1.3 Other capital	2,911	2,182	2,536	121	724	417
1.1.1.2 Repatriation/Disinvestment	**21,544**	**14,280**	**11,493**	**2,772**	**1,560**	**2,044**
1.1.1.2.1 Equity	21,325	14,105	11,292	2,762	1,555	2,022
1.1.1.2.2 Other capital	219	175	201	10	5	22
1.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment by India (1.1.2.1+1.1.2.2+1.1.2.3–1.1.2.4)	**9,144**	**6,398**	**7,298**	**596**	**1,262**	**373**
1.1.2.1 Equity capital	5,254	3,608	4,316	454	722	225
1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	2,853	1,902	1,951	238	238	238
1.1.2.3 Other Capital	4,525	3,309	2,552	227	496	210
1.1.2.4 Repatriation/Disinvestment	3,487	2,421	1,520	323	193	300
1.2 Net Portfolio Investment (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3–1.2.4)	**22,115**	**19,959**	**–12,983**	**1,591**	**–4,926**	**1,707**
1.2.1 GDRs/ADRs	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.2 FIIs	22,165	19,873	–14,853	1,627	–5,105	1,758
1.2.3 Offshore funds and others	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.4 Portfolio investment by India	50	–86	–1,870	36	–179	51
1 Foreign Investment Inflows	**52,401**	**41,102**	**9,215**	**2,547**	**–1,209**	**2,562**

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

(US$ Million)

Item	2017-18	2017	2018		
		Nov.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Outward Remittances under the LRS	**11,333.6**	**830.8**	**1,138.6**	**1,093.6**	**996.8**
1.1 Deposit	414.9	22.2	29.5	29.7	29.4
1.2 Purchase of immovable property	89.6	5.6	8.0	9.0	6.6
1.3 Investment in equity/debt	441.8	43.1	47.7	29.7	24.9
1.4 Gift	1,169.7	99.0	97.1	90.9	102.2
1.5 Donations	8.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
1.6 Travel	4,022.1	271.0	399.2	373.8	339.7
1.7 Maintenance of close relatives	2,937.4	235.2	198.7	192.9	208.0
1.8 Medical Treatment	27.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	3.4
1.9 Studies Abroad	2,021.4	136.3	335.9	344.0	267.7
1.10 Others	200.6	15.1	20.1	20.8	14.2

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

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2017	2018	
			December	November	December
	1	2	3	4	5
36-Currency Export and Trade Based Weights (Base: 2004-05=100)					
1 Trade-Based Weights					
1.1 NEER	74.65	76.94	77.21	71.82	72.89
1.2 REER	114.52	119.71	122.05	112.84	114.53
2 Export-Based Weights					
2.1 NEER	76.38	78.89	79.15	73.16	74.34
2.2 REER	116.45	121.94	124.17	114.91	116.76
6-Currency Trade Based Weights					
1 Base: 2004-05 (April-March) =100					
1.1 NEER	66.86	68.13	68.07	62.60	63.44
1.2 REER	125.17	129.87	131.95	121.85	123.67
2 Base: 2016-17 (April-March) =100					
2.1 NEER	100.00	101.90	101.81	93.63	94.89
2.2 REER	100.00	103.75	105.42	97.35	98.80

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

(US$ Million)

Item	2017-18	2017	2018	
		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4
1 Automatic Route				
1.1 Number	769	63	79	78
1.2 Amount	20,397	2,012	1,402	1,296
2 Approval Route				
2.1 Number	38	6	1	2
2.2 Amount	8,471	1,027	9	770
3 Total (1+2)				
3.1 Number	807	69	80	80
3.2 Amount	28,868	3,039	1,411	2,066
4 Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	6.10	6.80	7.00	6.20
5 Interest Rate (per cent)				
5.1 Weighted Average Margin over 6-month LIBOR or reference rate for Floating Rate Loans	1.34	0.80	1.53	0.92
5.2 Interest rate range for Fixed Rate Loans	0.00-12.25	0.00-11.00	0.20-11.50	0.00-15.00

No. 38: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(US $ Million)

Item	Jul-Sep 2017 (PR)			Jul-Sep 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**292,554**	**283,055**	**9,499**	**290,177**	**292,044**	**–1,868**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**145,498**	**152,454**	**–6,956**	**160,007**	**179,119**	**–19,112**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**76,082**	**108,536**	**–32,455**	**83,399**	**133,432**	**–50,034**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**69,417**	**43,918**	**25,499**	**76,609**	**45,687**	**30,922**
1.2.1 Services	47,409	29,032	18,377	50,094	29,844	20,250
1.2.1.1 Travel	6,962	5,332	1,630	7,038	5,813	1,225
1.2.1.2 Transportation	4,206	4,175	31	4,641	5,086	–446
1.2.1.3 Insurance	635	542	92	646	396	250
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	126	145	–19	140	261	–122
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	35,479	18,837	16,642	37,629	18,287	19,342
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	19,295	1,325	17,969	20,755	1,472	19,283
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	9,084	9,559	–475	9,408	9,690	–282
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	1,321	1,574	–253	1,311	1,132	180
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	536	215	321	606	278	328
1.2.2 Transfers	17,522	1,850	15,672	20,891	1,560	19,331
1.2.2.1 Official	108	212	–104	35	215	–180
1.2.2.2 Private	17,414	1,638	15,776	20,856	1,346	19,511
1.2.3 Income	4,486	13,036	–8,550	5,623	14,282	–8,659
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	3,456	12,472	–9,016	4,549	13,691	–9,141
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	1,030	564	466	1,074	592	482
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**147,055**	**130,165**	**16,890**	**129,255**	**112,925**	**16,330**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	**87,191**	**72,714**	**14,477**	**75,386**	**69,132**	**6,254**
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	20,046	7,635	12,411	14,997	7,126	7,872
2.1.1.1 In India	18,979	4,288	14,692	14,246	4,055	10,191
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	15,107	4,253	10,854	10,185	3,894	6,291
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	3,043	–	3,043	3,456	–	3,456
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	829	34	795	606	161	445
2.1.1.2 Abroad	1,067	3,347	–2,281	751	3,071	–2,320
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	1,067	1,041	26	751	1,112	–361
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	713	–713	0	747	–747
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	1,593	–1,593	0	1,212	–1,212
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	67,145	65,079	2,066	60,388	62,006	–1,618
2.1.2.1 In India	67,016	64,579	2,437	59,216	61,616	–2,400
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	67,016	64,579	2,437	59,216	61,616	–2,400
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	52,492	55,924	–3,432	50,860	52,179	–1,319
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	14,524	8,655	5,869	8,356	9,436	–1,081
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	128	500	–372	1,173	391	782
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**33,438**	**30,582**	**2,857**	**23,120**	**16,933**	**6,187**
2.2.1 External Assistance	1,259	1,176	82	1,216	1,264	–48
2.2.1.1 By India	14	31	–17	12	30	–18
2.2.1.2 To India	1,245	1,145	100	1,204	1,234	–30
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	8,156	9,376	–1,220	8,494	7,047	1,447
2.2.2.1 By India	2,964	2,672	292	1,515	1,349	166
2.2.2.2 To India	5,192	6,704	–1,512	6,979	5,698	1,281
2.2.3 Short Term to India	24,023	20,029	3,994	13,411	8,622	4,789
2.2.3.1 Suppliers' Credit > 180 days & Buyers' Credit	23,614	20,029	3,585	7,392	8,622	–1,230
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	409	0	409	6,019	0	6,019
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**16,876**	**16,702**	**174**	**21,194**	**20,672**	**522**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	16,790	16,702	88	21,194	20,670	524
2.3.1.1 Assets	2,566	4,936	–2,370	5,370	5,638	–268
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	14,224	11,766	2,458	15,823	15,031	792
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	12,187	11,476	711	15,402	12,075	3,326
2.3.2 Others	86	0	86	0	2	–2
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	0	2	–2	0	1	–1
2.5 Other Capital	9,549	10,166	–616	9,555	6,187	3,368
3 Errors & Omissions	–	**436**	**–436**	**914**	–	**914**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	0	**9,499**	**–9,499**	**1,868**	0	**1,868**
4.1 I.M.F.	0	0	0	–	–	–
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	–	9,499	–9,499	1,868	0	1,868

No. 39: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jul-Sep 2017 (PR)			Jul-Sep 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**18,808**	**18,197**	**611**	**20,356**	**20,487**	**–131**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**9,354**	**9,801**	**–447**	**11,225**	**12,566**	**–1,341**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**4,891**	**6,978**	**–2,086**	**5,851**	**9,361**	**–3,510**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**4,463**	**2,823**	**1,639**	**5,374**	**3,205**	**2,169**
1.2.1 Services	3,048	1,866	1,181	3,514	2,094	1,421
1.2.1.1 Travel	448	343	105	494	408	86
1.2.1.2 Transportation	270	268	2	326	357	–31
1.2.1.3 Insurance	41	35	6	45	28	18
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	8	9	–1	10	18	–9
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	2,281	1,211	1,070	2,640	1,283	1,357
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	1,240	85	1,155	1,456	103	1,353
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	584	615	–31	660	680	–20
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	85	101	–16	92	79	13
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	34	14	21	43	20	23
1.2.2 Transfers	1,126	119	1,008	1,466	109	1,356
1.2.2.1 Official	7	14	–7	2	15	–13
1.2.2.2 Private	1,120	105	1,014	1,463	94	1,369
1.2.3 Income	288	838	–550	394	1,002	–607
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	222	802	–580	319	960	–641
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	66	36	30	75	42	34
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**9,454**	**8,368**	**1,086**	**9,067**	**7,922**	**1,146**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	5,605	4,675	931	5,288	4,850	439
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	1,289	491	798	1,052	500	552
2.1.1.1 In India	1,220	276	945	999	284	715
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	971	273	698	714	273	441
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	196	0	196	242	0	242
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	53	2	51	43	11	31
2.1.1.2 Abroad	69	215	–147	53	215	–163
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	69	67	2	53	78	–25
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	46	–46	0	52	–52
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	102	–102	0	85	–85
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	4,317	4,184	133	4,236	4,350	–113
2.1.2.1 In India	4,308	4,152	157	4,154	4,322	–168
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	4,308	4,152	157	4,154	4,322	–168
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	3,375	3,595	–221	3,568	3,660	–93
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	934	556	377	586	662	–76
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	8	32	–24	82	27	55
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**2,150**	**1,966**	**184**	**1,622**	**1,188**	**434**
2.2.1 External Assistance	81	76	5	85	89	–3
2.2.1.1 By India	1	2	–1	1	2	–1
2.2.1.2 To India	80	74	6	84	87	–2
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	524	603	–78	596	494	101
2.2.2.1 By India	191	172	19	106	95	12
2.2.2.2 To India	334	431	–97	490	400	90
2.2.3 Short Term to India	1,544	1,288	257	941	605	336
2.2.3.1 Suppliers' Credit > 180 days & Buyers' Credit	1,518	1,288	231	519	605	–86
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	26	0	26	422	0	422
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**1,085**	**1,074**	**11**	**1,487**	**1,450**	**37**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	1,079	1,074	6	1,487	1,450	37
2.3.1.1 Assets	165	317	–152	377	396	–19
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	914	756	158	1,110	1,054	56
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	783	738	46	1,080	847	233
2.3.2 Others	6	0	6	0	0	–
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	0	0	–	0	0	–
2.5 Other Capital	614	654	–40	670	434	236
3 Errors & Omissions	0	**28**	**–28**	**64**	0	**64**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	0	**611**	**–611**	**131**	0	**131**
4.1 I.M.F.	–	–	–	0	0	0
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	0	611	–611	131	0	131

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

(US $ Million)

Item	Jul-Sep 2017 (PR)			Jul-Sep 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**145,490**	**152,435**	**–6,944**	**160,007**	**179,098**	**–19,091**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**123,491**	**137,568**	**–14,078**	**133,493**	**163,277**	**–29,784**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**76,082**	**108,536**	**–32,455**	**83,399**	**133,432**	**–50,034**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	75,534	102,823	–27,289	83,400	124,201	–40,801
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	548	0	548	–1	–	–1
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	–	5,714	–5,714	–	9,231	–9,231
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**47,409**	**29,032**	**18,377**	**50,094**	**29,844**	**20,250**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	32	9	24	58	8	50
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	52	109	–58	43	259	–216
1.A.b.3 Transport	4,206	4,175	31	4,641	5,086	–446
1.A.b.4 Travel	6,962	5,332	1,630	7,038	5,813	1,225
1.A.b.5 Construction	517	366	152	766	635	131
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	635	542	92	646	396	250
1.A.b.7 Financial services	1,321	1,574	–253	1,311	1,132	180
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	142	1,290	–1,147	162	1,942	–1,780
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	19,985	1,653	18,332	21,425	1,869	19,557
1.A.b.10 Other business services	9,084	9,559	–475	9,408	9,690	–282
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	371	723	–353	447	774	–328
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	126	145	–19	140	261	–122
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	3,974	3,555	420	4,008	1,978	2,031
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**4,486**	**13,036**	**–8,550**	**5,623**	**14,282**	**–8,659**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	1,030	564	466	1,074	592	482
1.B.2 Investment income	2,727	12,350	–9,623	3,474	13,397	–9,923
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	1,418	5,905	–4,487	1,777	6,220	–4,443
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	70	3,442	–3,372	53	3,516	–3,463
1.B.2.3 Other investment	153	2,995	–2,842	135	3,648	–3,513
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	1,086	8	1,078	1,508	13	1,495
1.B.3 Other primary income	728	122	607	1,075	293	782
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**17,514**	**1,830**	**15,684**	**20,891**	**1,539**	**19,352**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	17,414	1,638	15,776	20,856	1,346	19,511
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	16,854	1,352	15,502	20,224	991	19,233
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	560	286	274	633	354	278
1.C.2 General government	100	193	–93	35	193	–159
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**83**	**115**	**–31**	**75**	**96**	**–21**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	20	41	–22	2	4	–2
2.2 Capital transfers	64	73	–10	72	92	–19
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**146,980**	**139,569**	**7,411**	**131,048**	**112,851**	**18,198**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**20,046**	**7,635**	**12,411**	**14,997**	**7,126**	**7,872**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	18,979	4,288	14,692	14,246	4,055	10,191
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	18,150	4,253	13,897	13,640	3,894	9,747
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	15,107	4,253	10,854	10,185	3,894	6,291
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	3,043	–	3,043	3,456	–	3,456
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	829	34	795	606	161	445
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	829	34	795	606	161	445
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	1,067	3,347	–2,281	751	3,071	–2,320
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	1,067	1,754	–687	751	1,859	–1,108
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	1,067	1,041	26	751	1,112	–361
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	–	713	–713	–	747	–747
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	1,593	–1,593	0	1,212	–1,212
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	–	1,593	–1,593	–	1,212	–1,212
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**67,145**	**65,079**	**2,066**	**60,388**	**62,006**	**–1,618**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	67,016	64,579	2,437	59,216	61,616	–2,400
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	52,492	55,924	–3,432	50,860	52,179	–1,319
3.2.2 Debt securities	14,524	8,655	5,869	8,356	9,436	–1,081
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	128	500	–372	1,173	391	782
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**4,617**	**5,670**	**–1,053**	**5,623**	**4,344**	**1,278**
3.4 Other investment	**55,172**	**51,686**	**3,486**	**48,172**	**39,374**	**8,798**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	12,273	11,476	797	15,402	12,078	3,324
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	86	0	86	0	2	–2
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	12,187	11,476	711	15,402	12,075	3,326
3.4.2.3 General government	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	14,018	15,779	–1,761	15,502	16,905	–1,403
3.4.3.A Loans to India	11,040	13,076	–2,036	13,975	15,526	–1,551
3.4.3.B Loans by India	2,978	2,703	275	1,527	1,379	147
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	42	203	–161	36	142	–106
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	24,023	20,029	3,994	13,411	8,622	4,789
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	4,815	4,199	616	3,822	1,626	2,196
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	–	–	–	0	0	0
3.5 Reserve assets	0	**9,499**	**–9,499**	**1,868**	0	**1,868**
3.5.1 Monetary gold	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.2 Special drawing rights n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.4 Other reserve assets (Foreign Currency Assets)	0	9,499	–9,499	1,868	–	1,868
4 Total assets/liabilities	**146,980**	**139,569**	**7,411**	**131,048**	**112,851**	**18,198**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	76,497	68,305	8,193	72,083	62,810	9,273
4.2 Debt instruments	65,668	57,566	8,101	53,276	48,415	4,861
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	4,815	13,698	–8,883	5,690	1,626	4,063
5 Net errors and omissions	–	**436**	**–436**	**914**	–	**914**

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jul-Sep 2017 (PR)			Jul-Sep 2018 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**9,353**	**9,800**	**–446**	**11,225**	**12,564**	**–1,339**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**7,939**	**8,844**	**–905**	**9,365**	**11,454**	**–2,089**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**4,891**	**6,978**	**–2,086**	**5,851**	**9,361**	**–3,510**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	4,856	6,610	–1,754	5,851	8,713	–2,862
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	35	0	35	–0	0	–0
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	0	367	–367	0	648	–648
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**3,048**	**1,866**	**1,181**	**3,514**	**2,094**	**1,421**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	2	1	2	4	1	4
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	3	7	–4	3	18	–15
1.A.b.3 Transport	270	268	2	326	357	–31
1.A.b.4 Travel	448	343	105	494	408	86
1.A.b.5 Construction	33	24	10	54	45	9
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	41	35	6	45	28	18
1.A.b.7 Financial services	85	101	–16	92	79	13
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	9	83	–74	11	136	–125
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1,285	106	1,179	1,503	131	1,372
1.A.b.10 Other business services	584	615	–31	660	680	–20
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	24	47	–23	31	54	–23
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	8	9	–1	10	18	–9
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	256	229	27	281	139	142
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**288**	**838**	**–550**	**394**	**1,002**	**–607**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	66	36	30	75	42	34
1.B.2 Investment income	175	794	–619	244	940	–696
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	91	380	–288	125	436	–312
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	5	221	–217	4	247	–243
1.B.2.3 Other investment	10	193	–183	10	256	–246
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	70	1	69	106	1	105
1.B.3 Other primary income	47	8	39	75	21	55
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**1,126**	**118**	**1,008**	**1,466**	**108**	**1,358**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	1,120	105	1,014	1,463	94	1,369
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	1,084	87	997	1,419	70	1,349
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	36	18	18	44	25	20
1.C.2 General government	6	12	–6	2	14	–11
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**5**	**7**	**–2**	**5**	**7**	**–1**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	1	3	–1	0	0	–0
2.2 Capital transfers	4	5	–1	5	6	–1
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**9,449**	**8,973**	**476**	**9,193**	**7,917**	**1,277**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**1,289**	**491**	**798**	**1,052**	**500**	**552**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	1,220	276	945	999	284	715
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	1,167	273	893	957	273	684
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	971	273	698	714	273	441
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	196	0	196	242	0	242
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	53	2	51	43	11	31
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	53	2	51	43	11	31
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	69	215	–147	53	215	–163
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	69	113	–44	53	130	–78
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	69	67	2	53	78	–25
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	0	46	–46	0	52	–52
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	102	–102	0	85	–85
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0	102	–102	0	85	–85
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**4,317**	**4,184**	**133**	**4,236**	**4,350**	**–113**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	4,308	4,152	157	4,154	4,322	–168
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	3,375	3,595	–221	3,568	3,660	–93
3.2.2 Debt securities	934	556	377	586	662	–76
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	8	32	–24	82	27	55
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**297**	**365**	**–68**	**394**	**305**	**90**
3.4 Other investment	**3,547**	**3,323**	**224**	**3,379**	**2,762**	**617**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	789	738	51	1,080	847	233
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	6	0	6	0	0	–0
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	783	738	46	1,080	847	233
3.4.2.3 General government	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	901	1,014	–113	1,087	1,186	–98
3.4.3.A Loans to India	710	841	–131	980	1,089	–109
3.4.3.B Loans by India	191	174	18	107	97	10
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	3	13	–10	3	10	–7
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	1,544	1,288	257	941	605	336
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	310	270	40	268	114	154
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	–	–	–	0	0	0
3.5 Reserve assets	**0**	**611**	**–611**	**131**	**0**	**131**
3.5.1 Monetary gold	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.2 Special drawing rights n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5.4 Other reserve assets (Foreign Currency Assets)	0	611	–611	131	0	131
4 Total assets/liabilities	**9,449**	**8,973**	**476**	**9,193**	**7,917**	**1,277**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	4,918	4,391	527	5,057	4,406	651
4.2 Debt instruments	4,222	3,701	521	3,737	3,396	341
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	310	881	–571	399	114	285
5 Net errors and omissions	**–**	**28**	**–28**	**64**	**–**	**64**

No. 42: International Investment Position

(US$ Million)

Item	As on Financial Year /Quarter End							
	2017-18		2017		2018			
			Sep.		Jun.		Sep.	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Direct Investment Abroad/in India	157,373	378,965	153,514	363,949	160,717	372,393	163,036	362,164
1.1 Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	103,734	363,190	101,566	347,959	106,443	356,627	107,551	346,526
1.2 Other Capital	53,640	15,775	51,947	15,991	54,274	15,766	55,486	15,638
2 Portfolio Investment	2,665	272,418	2,456	253,966	1,704	254,519	922	238,093
2.1 Equity	1,246	155,106	2,408	150,074	1,477	144,433	696	135,249
2.2 Debt	1,418	117,312	48	103,892	227	110,086	227	102,843
3 Other Investment	48,235	401,286	44,679	380,428	41,332	393,031	41,530	397,640
3.1 Trade Credit	1,696	103,156	1,263	93,590	1,357	99,586	904	104,172
3.2 Loan	8,225	159,939	5,952	156,397	7,023	157,611	7,073	158,345
3.3 Currency and Deposits	20,790	126,456	19,175	118,266	16,294	124,506	16,628	122,137
3.4 Other Assets/Liabilities	17,524	11,736	18,288	12,175	16,658	11,328	16,925	12,986
4 Reserves	424,545	–	400,205	–	405,740	–	400,525	–
5 Total Assets/ Liabilities	632,818	1,052,669	600,854	998,343	609,493	1,019,943	606,014	997,897
6 IIP (Assets - Liabilities)		–419,851		–397,489		–410,450		–391,883

Payment and Settlement Systems

No. 43: Payment System Indicators

System	Volume (Million)				Value (₹ Billion)			
	2017-18	2018			2017-18	2018		
		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 RTGS	**124.46**	**10.40**	**11.86**	**10.97**	**1,467,431.99**	**131,257.97**	**142,152.55**	**130,030.07**
1.1 Customer Transactions	120.71	10.14	11.58	10.70	1,036,698.74	91,806.84	97,944.08	91,162.92
1.2 Interbank Transactions	3.72	0.26	0.28	0.27	130,426.03	12,230.50	13,912.67	11,922.19
1.3 Interbank Clearing	0.024	0.002	0.002	0.002	300,307.22	27,220.63	30,295.81	26,944.96
2 CCIL Operated Systems	**3.50**	**0.31**	**0.32**	**0.25**	**1,074,802.02**	**93,394.77**	**115,017.56**	**89,962.85**
2.1 CBLO	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.00	283,307.58	25,897.95	32,597.57	2,693.59
2.2 Govt. Securities Clearing	1.12	0.09	0.09	0.09	370,363.78	30,728.67	39,571.40	53,489.45
2.2.1 Outright	0.92	0.07	0.07	0.06	113,998.80	7,560.09	7,701.86	7,378.19
2.2.2 Repo	0.199	0.017	0.021	0.016	256,364.98	23,168.58	31,869.53	22,603.13
2.2.3 Tri-party Repo	–	–	–	0.02	–	–	–	23,508.13
2.3 Forex Clearing	2.17	0.20	0.21	0.16	421,130.66	36,768.15	42,848.59	33,779.81
3 Paper Clearing	**1,171.31**	**88.05**	**98.90**	**86.62**	**81,934.93**	**6,345.80**	**7,025.57**	**6,226.16**
3.1 Cheque Truncation System (CTS)	1,138.05	87.28	97.80	85.67	79,451.24	6,289.79	6,948.47	6,153.57
3.2 MICR Clearing	–	-	-	-	–	–	–	–
3.2.1 RBI Centres	–	-	-	-	–	–	–	–
3.2.2 Other Centres	–	-	-	-	–	–	–	–
3.3 Non-MICR Clearing	33.27	0.77	1.10	0.95	2,483.68	56.01	77.10	72.59
4 Retail Electronic Clearing	**5,467.29**	**552.46**	**612.11**	**591.65**	**192,017.98**	**20,328.48**	**22,035.92**	**21,034.97**
4.1 ECS DR	1.54	0.04	0.04	0.03	9.72	0.31	0.25	0.25
4.2 ECS CR (includes NECS)	6.14	0.52	0.66	0.47	118.64	10.28	16.03	12.14
4.3 EFT/NEFT	1,946.36	181.01	209.04	194.21	172,228.52	18,015.50	19,227.03	18,246.68
4.4 Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)	1,009.80	135.74	154.62	149.94	8,924.98	1,256.40	1,403.07	1,347.57
4.5 National Automated Clearing House (NACH)	2,503.46	235.15	247.75	246.99	10,736.12	1,046.00	1,389.55	1,428.33
5 Cards	**13,358.62**	**1,300.42**	**1,424.97**	**1,362.14**	**38,214.64**	**3,613.73**	**4,042.86**	**3,839.04**
5.1 Credit Cards	1,412.97	139.03	161.97	146.65	4,626.33	464.72	565.96	519.94
5.1.1 Usage at ATMs	7.81	0.80	0.91	0.80	36.68	3.72	4.18	3.76
5.1.2 Usage at POS	1,405.16	138.23	161.06	145.85	4,589.65	461.01	561.78	516.18
5.2 Debit Cards	11,945.65	1,161.39	1,263.00	1,215.49	33,588.31	3,149.01	3,476.90	3,319.10
5.2.1 Usage at ATMs	8,602.26	798.65	869.61	838.92	28,987.61	2,690.60	2,933.92	2,778.69
5.2.2 Usage at POS	3,343.39	362.75	393.39	376.57	4,600.70	458.41	542.98	540.41
6 Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs)	**3,459.05**	**357.86**	**420.20**	**394.17**	**1,416.34**	**177.49**	**221.28**	**185.19**
6.1 m-Wallet	3,025.98	324.16	368.45	347.32	1,086.75	151.02	187.86	161.08
6.2 PPI Cards	432.63	33.70	51.75	46.84	310.41	26.47	33.42	24.11
6.3 Paper Vouchers	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.19	–	–	–
7 Mobile Banking	**1,872.26**	**489.51**	**559.36**	**573.02**	**14,738.54**	**2,174.50**	**2,470.97**	**2,458.59**
8 Cards Outstanding	**898.56**	**1,024.22**	**1,041.28**	**1,035.64**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
8.1 Credit Card	37.48	41.78	42.68	43.24	–	–	–	–
8.2 Debit Card	861.08	982.45	998.61	992.40	–	–	–	–
9 Number of ATMs (in actuals)	**222247**	**221492**	**220154**	**220002**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
10 Number of POS (in actuals)	**3083067**	**3393396**	**3450355**	**3510859**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
11 Grand Total (1.1+1.2+2+3+4+5+6)	**23,584.20**	**2,309.49**	**2,568.37**	**2,445.79**	**2,555,510.68**	**227,897.61**	**260,199.94**	**224,333.30**

Note : Data for latest 12 month period is provisional.
Mobile Banking - The data from July 2017 includes only individual payments and corporate payments initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device. Other corporate payments which are not initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device are excluded.
2.1: With effect from November 05, 2018, CCIL has discontinued CBLO.
2.2.3: Tri-party Repo under the Securities segment has been operationalised from November 05, 2018.

Occasional Series

No. 44: Small Savings

(₹ Billion)

Scheme		2017-18	2017	2018		
			May	Mar.	Apr.	May
		1	2	3	4	5
1 Small Savings	**Receipts**	**728.98**	**48.03**	**119.83**	**67.14**	**89.35**
	Outstanding	**8,039.71**	**7,387.84**	**8,039.71**	**8,106.68**	**8,196.24**
1.1 Total Deposits	**Receipts**	**583.32**	**37.33**	**75.38**	**65.83**	**72.65**
	Outstanding	**5,273.10**	**4,755.02**	**5,273.10**	**5,338.93**	**5,411.58**
1.1.1 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	Receipts	171.45	4.43	25.16	25.85	20.52
	Outstanding	1,092.10	935.69	1,092.10	1,117.95	1,138.47
1.1.2 MGNREG	Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Outstanding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.1.3 National Saving Scheme, 1987	Receipts	–1.62	–0.32	1.06	–0.43	–0.28
	Outstanding	31.38	32.33	31.38	30.95	30.67
1.1.4 National Saving Scheme, 1992	Receipts	0.05	–0.04	0.03	–0.06	–0.06
	Outstanding	–0.43	–0.58	–0.43	–0.49	–0.55
1.1.5 Monthly Income Scheme	Receipts	16.25	–1.19	8.90	7.04	9.21
	Outstanding	1,816.91	1,795.24	1,816.91	1,823.95	1,833.16
1.1.6 Senior Citizen Scheme 2004	Receipts	122.64	12.01	11.28	10.88	12.29
	Outstanding	417.18	314.94	417.18	428.06	440.35
1.1.7 Post Office Time Deposits	Receipts	196.33	15.26	19.02	15.74	20.53
	Outstanding	992.92	821.58	992.92	1,008.66	1,029.19
1.1.7.1 1 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	598.18	527.91	598.18	605.02	614.56
1.1.7.2 2 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	45.97	38.38	45.97	46.45	47.63
1.1.7.3 3 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	61.40	52.64	61.40	62.23	63.23
1.1.7.4 5 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	287.37	202.65	287.37	294.96	303.77
1.1.8 Post Office Recurring Deposits	Receipts	78.68	7.18	9.63	6.81	10.44
	Outstanding	923.20	855.52	923.20	930.01	940.45
1.1.9 Post Office Cumulative Time Deposits	Receipts	–0.45	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00
	Outstanding	–0.37	0.08	–0.37	–0.37	–0.37
1.1.10 Other Deposits	Receipts	–0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
	Outstanding	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
1.2 Saving Certificates	**Receipts**	**79.43**	**7.32**	**7.32**	**3.83**	**14.13**
	Outstanding	**2,066.76**	**1,996.49**	**2,066.76**	**2,070.42**	**2,084.76**
1.2.1 National Savings Certificate VIII issue	Receipts	–0.65	–5.04	9.69	1.92	3.59
	Outstanding	871.74	860.23	871.74	873.66	877.25
1.2.2 Indira Vikas Patras	Receipts	–9.56	0.02	–11.75	0.00	1.17
	Outstanding	–0.71	8.87	–0.71	–0.71	0.46
1.2.3 Kisan Vikas Patras	Receipts	–155.92	–11.88	–8.96	–11.87	–12.57
	Outstanding	379.81	513.30	379.81	367.94	355.37
1.2.4 Kisan Vikas Patras - 2014	Receipts	245.88	24.27	18.29	13.89	22.02
	Outstanding	706.12	502.21	706.12	720.01	742.03
1.2.5 National Saving Certificate VI issue	Receipts	–0.29	–0.05	0.05	–0.06	0.03
	Outstanding	–1.40	–1.18	–1.40	–1.46	–1.43
1.2.6 National Saving Certificate VII issue	Receipts	–0.03	0.00	0.00	–0.05	–0.11
	Outstanding	–0.64	–0.62	–0.64	–0.69	–0.80
1.2.7 Other Certificates	Outstanding	111.84	113.68	111.84	111.67	111.88
1.3 Public Provident Fund	**Receipts**	**66.23**	**3.38**	**37.13**	**–2.52**	**2.57**
	Outstanding	**699.85**	**636.33**	**699.85**	**697.33**	**699.90**

Note: The data on receipts from April 2017 are net receipts, i.e., gross receipts minus gross payments.
Source: Accountant General, Post and Telegraphs.

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

(Per cent)

Central Government Dated Securities					
Category	2017		2018		
	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.
	1	2	3	4	5
(A) Total (in ₹. Billion)	51451.83	52813.50	53967.78	54556.81	56028.30
1 Commercial Banks	40.37	41.40	42.68	41.84	41.41
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.33	0.37
3 Insurance Companies	23.49	23.63	23.49	24.24	24.61
4 Mutual Funds	1.86	1.33	1.00	1.13	1.41
5 Co-operative Banks	2.62	2.69	2.57	2.59	2.51
6 Financial Institutions	0.78	0.82	0.90	0.93	0.97
7 Corporates	1.04	1.09	0.91	1.09	1.01
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	4.58	4.53	4.35	3.84	3.65
9 Provident Funds	5.99	5.32	5.88	5.79	5.71
10 RBI	12.84	11.94	11.62	11.63	11.76
11. Others	6.11	6.92	6.30	6.58	6.58
11.1 State Governments	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.97	1.99

State Governments Securities					
Category	2017		2018		
	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.
	1	2	3	4	5
(B) Total (in ₹. Billion)	22488.35	23329.53	24288.29	24954.61	25668.33
1 Commercial Banks	37.64	38.13	35.79	35.02	34.66
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.38	0.51	0.51	0.75	0.58
3 Insurance Companies	34.00	33.35	34.13	34.24	33.74
4 Mutual Funds	1.92	1.68	1.64	1.20	1.05
5 Co-operative Banks	4.82	4.78	4.78	4.79	4.75
6 Financial Institutions	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.35	0.43
7 Corporates	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.16	0.21	0.23	0.15	0.10
9 Provident Funds	18.37	17.05	19.67	20.34	21.04
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	2.37	3.94	2.76	2.99	3.48
11.1 State Governments	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.07

Treasury Bills					
Category	2017		2018		
	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.
	1	2	3	4	5
(C) Total (in ₹. Billion)	5704.50	5102.82	3798.76	5280.07	5657.50
1 Commercial Banks	52.15	48.40	60.74	55.30	47.84
2 Non-Bank PDs	1.38	1.67	2.17	1.41	1.86
3 Insurance Companies	4.32	5.22	4.17	3.66	4.55
4 Mutual Funds	12.44	10.40	2.27	7.03	10.69
5 Co-operative Banks	2.33	2.05	2.42	1.29	1.20
6 Financial Institutions	3.54	3.97	3.55	2.36	1.67
7 Corporates	1.64	2.12	2.45	1.88	6.67
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Provident Funds	0.20	0.02	0.11	0.21	0.01
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	22.01	26.17	22.12	26.87	25.50
11.1 State Governments	18.73	21.81	16.35	23.11	21.36

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

(₹ Billion)

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

…: Not available. RE: Revised Estimates; BE: Budget Estimates
Source : Budget Documents of Central and State Governments.

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

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	During November-2018					
		Special Drawing Facility (SDF)		Ways and Means Advances (WMA)		Overdraft (OD)	
		Average amount availed	Number of days availed	Average amount availed	Number of days availed	Average amount availed	Number of days availed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.45	22	12.57	21	4.78	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	0.40	11	0.97	9	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	6.05	17	1.80	3
11	Jharkhand	-	-	3.57	18	-	-
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	0.07	10	4.93	10	0.89	2
23	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Telangana	2.45	20	6.57	18	-	-
26	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	0.01	15	2.10	15	-	-
29	West Bengal	3.08	6	18.86	3	-	-

Notes:
1. 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.
2. WMA is advance by Reserve Bank of India to State Governments for meeting temporary cash mismatches.
3. OD is advanced to State Governments beyond their WMA limits.
4. Average Availed is the total accommodation (SDF/WMA/OD) availed divided by number of days for which accommodation was extended during the month.
5. - : Nil.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

No. 48: Investments by State Governments

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	As on end of November 2018			
		Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)	Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)	Government Securities	Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs)
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	72.53	7.15	0.02	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.23	0.01	--	0
3	Assam	45.32	0.42	0	40.00
4	Bihar	54.25	--	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	35.45	--	0.01	2.17
6	Goa	5.04	2.53	--	0
7	Gujarat	120.02	4.22	0	0
8	Haryana	18.19	10.52	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	8.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	--	0
11	Jharkhand	0	--	0	0
12	Karnataka	26.99	--	0	185.00
13	Kerala	18.85	--	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	--	8.10	0.00	0
15	Maharashtra	306.03	--	--	450.00
16	Manipur	3.30	0.88	0	0
17	Meghalaya	5.35	0.22	0.09	0
18	Mizoram	4.74	0.22	--	0
19	Nagaland	12.96	0.28	--	0
20	Odisha	117.27	12.69	0.74	263.00
21	Puducherry	3.09	--	--	9.19
22	Punjab	0	0	0.08	0
23	Rajasthan	--	--	1.29	43.92
24	Tamil Nadu	58.07	--	0.46	303.15
25	Telangana	42.14	6.16	0.01	0
26	Tripura	2.88	0.04	--	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	--	--	1.87	0
28	Uttarakhand	26.38	0.69	0	0
29	West Bengal	92.99	3.67	2.14	0
	Total	**1081.07**	**57.80**	**6.70**	**1304.43**

No. 49: Market Borrowings of State Governments

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19							
						September		October		November		Total amount raised, so far in 2018-19	
		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	195.00	177.06	228.00	189.22	30.00	30.00	45.43	39.60	20.00	14.17	231.60	211.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.53	2.87	8.88	7.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	4.00
3	Assam	30.90	19.94	77.60	67.97	4.00	4.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	49.00	49.00
4	Bihar	177.00	168.15	100.00	89.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	42.00	38.98	81.00	81.00	-	-	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	25.00
6	Goa	13.20	11.71	18.00	14.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	-	12.50	10.50
7	Gujarat	247.20	209.44	240.00	157.85	25.00	15.00	35.88	35.88	37.08	27.08	157.96	137.96
8	Haryana	158.00	153.59	166.40	158.40	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	30.00	30.00	110.25	105.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	34.00	21.63	46.00	25.51	-	-1.12	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	25.00	17.98
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27.90	18.99	62.00	39.74	3.00	3.00	3.25	1.13	8.75	6.75	42.00	32.24
11	Jharkhand	51.54	47.25	60.00	48.07	5.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
12	Karnataka	280.07	240.26	220.98	173.48	-	-	75.00	67.00	76.00	76.00	151.00	143.00
13	Kerala	173.00	146.86	205.00	162.03	-	-	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.50	145.00	129.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	161.00	145.51	150.00	131.25	10.00	10.00	20.96	20.96	26.00	19.75	106.96	100.71
15	Maharashtra	400.00	364.72	450.00	364.80	-	-	-	-20.00	-	-	108.69	88.69
16	Manipur	6.30	4.78	5.25	2.78	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	4.00	4.00
17	Meghalaya	10.01	7.18	11.16	9.20	-	-	1.50	1.50	2.50	1.30	4.00	2.80
18	Mizoram	1.70	-0.35	4.24	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.27
19	Nagaland	10.70	7.33	11.35	7.66	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	3.50	1.90
20	Odisha	76.20	69.90	84.38	84.38	5.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	45.00	45.00
21	Puducherry	5.25	5.25	8.25	4.88	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	1.50
22	Punjab	136.00	121.44	174.70	133.49	21.00	16.00	23.00	18.00	10.00	10.00	137.54	112.54
23	Rajasthan	160.54	143.25	249.14	167.77	50.00	45.00	15.00	15.00	27.00	12.00	242.30	199.18
24	Sikkim	7.44	5.74	9.95	7.45	2.00	2.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	7.25	7.25
25	Tamil Nadu	372.50	349.94	409.65	360.23	34.70	34.70	35.00	22.50	40.00	32.50	256.40	236.40
26	Telangana	218.61	205.79	246.00	218.28	19.68	19.68	30.00	25.83	30.00	25.83	184.68	170.09
27	Tripura	9.90	7.53	11.37	11.37	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	9.00	9.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	410.50	369.05	416.00	371.78	-	-	85.00	75.00	20.00	10.00	185.00	135.00
29	Uttarakhand	54.50	50.81	66.60	58.30	8.50	8.50	2.50	2.50	5.50	5.50	47.50	43.00
30	West Bengal	344.31	312.30	369.11	253.04	15.00	-3.00	40.00	34.00	20.00	5.00	125.00	41.47
	Grand Total	**3819.79**	**3426.92**	**4191.00**	**3402.81**	**254.38**	**214.26**	**465.77**	**390.15**	**391.84**	**307.39**	**2432.63**	**2074.03**

- : Nil.

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

Table No. 14

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

Table No. 15 & 16

Data are provisional and relate to select 41 scheduled commercial banks, accounting for about 90 per cent of total non-food credit extended by all scheduled commercial banks (excludes ING Vysya which has been merged with Kotak Mahindra since April 2015).

Export credit under priority sector relates to foreign banks only.

Micro & small under item 2.1 includes credit to micro & small industries in manufacturing sector.

Micro & small enterprises under item 5.2 includes credit to micro & small enterprises in manufacturing as well as services sector.

Priority Sector is as per old definition and does not conform to FIDD Circular FIDD.CO.Plan.BC.54/04.09.01/2014-15 dated April 23, 2015.

Table No. 17

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

Table No. 24

Primary Dealers (PDs) include banks undertaking PD business.

Table No. 30

Exclude private placement and offer for sale.
1: Exclude bonus shares.
2: Include cumulative convertible preference shares and equi-preference shares.

Table No. 32

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

Table No. 34

1.1.1.1.2 & 1.1.1.1.1.4: Estimates.
1.1.1.2: Estimates for latest months.
'Other capital' pertains to debt transactions between parent and subsidiaries/branches of FDI enterprises.
Data may not tally with the BoP data due to lag in reporting.

Table No. 35

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

Table No. 36

Increase in indices indicates appreciation of rupee and vice versa. For 6-Currency index, base year 2016-17 is a moving one, which gets updated every year. REER figures are based on Consumer Price Index (combined). Methodological details are available in December 2005 and April 2014 issues of the Bulletin.

Table No. 37

Based on applications for ECB/Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) which have been allotted loan registration number during the period.

Table Nos. 38, 39, 40 & 41

Explanatory notes on these tables are available in December issue of RBI Bulletin, 2012.

Table No. 43

1.3: Pertain to multiateral net settlement batches.
3.1: Pertain to three centres – Mumbai, New Delhi and Chennai.
3.3: Pertain to clearing houses managed by 21 banks.
6: Available from December 2010.
7: Include IMPS transactions.
9: Includes ATMs deployed by Scheduled Commercial banks and White Label ATMs (WLA). WLA are included from April 2014 onwards.
Mobile Banking - The data from July 2017 includes only individual payments and corporate payments initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device. Other corporate payments which are not initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device are excluded.

Table No. 45

(-): represents nil or negligible
The revised table format since June 2016, incorporates the ownership pattern of State Governments Securities and Treasury Bills along with the Central Government Securities.
State Government Securities include special bonds issued under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme.
Bank PDs are clubbed under Commercial Banks. However, they form very small fraction of total outstanding securities.
The category 'Others' comprises State Governments, Pension Funds, PSUs, Trusts, HUF/Individuals etc.

Table No. 46

GDP data from 2011-12 onwards are based on 2011-12 base. Data from year 2015-16 pertains to 29 states.
The GDP data from 2015-16 pertains to the Second Advance Estimates of National Income released by Central Statistics Office on 28th February 2018.
GDP for 2016-17 (RE) and 2017-18 are from Union Budget 2017-18.
Total receipts and total expenditure exclude National Calamity Contingency Fund expenditure.
1 & 2: Data are net of repayments of the Central Government (including repayments to the NSSF) and State Governments.
1.3: Represents compensation and assignments by States to local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions.
2: Data are net of variation in cash balances of the Central and State Governments and includes borrowing receipts of the Central and State Governments.

3A.1.1: Data as per RBI records.
3B.1.1: Includes borrowings through dated securities and 364-day Treasury Bills.
3B.1.2: Represent net investment in Central and State Governments' special securities by the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF).
3B.1.6: Include Ways and Means Advances by the Centre to the State Governments.
3B.1.7: Include Treasury Bills (excluding 364-day Treasury Bills), loans from financial institutions, insurance and pension funds, remittances, cash balance investment account.

Table No. 47

SDF is availed by State Governments against the collateral of Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF), Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) & Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs) balances and other investments in government securities.
WMA is advance by Reserve Bank of India to State Governments for meeting temporry 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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11. Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers Vol. 39, 2018	₹200 per copy (over the counter) ₹250 per copy (inclusive of postal charges)	US$ 18 per copy ((inclusive of air mail courier charges)

Notes

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

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