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SPEECHES

*Evolving Role of Central Banks**

Shaktikanta Das

It gives me great pleasure to be here at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) for the inauguration of this Phase V mid-career programme for IAS officers. I have many pleasant memories of this premier training institution where I had come after joining the IAS in the year 1980. I am thankful to Shri Sanjeev Chopra, Director of the Academy and members of the Faculty for having invited me to address such an august gathering.

I am sure each one of you has worked hard and achieved many milestones over the path of your long careers. Where you stand today is perhaps the most important juncture in your career as you prepare for even higher roles and responsibilities in the Indian administrative structure. I understand that most of you would have spent around 28 to 31 years in the service. From now on you would be occupying top positions in central and state governments. At these levels, you would be responsible for policy making as well as guiding implementation of major programmes and schemes. You have to carefully weigh and assess the suitability of various policy options and advise the government on the way forward. While discharging your role at such high positions, it is very important to remember two quotes from the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhiji: (i) *'Be the Change that you wish to see in the World'*; and (ii) *'Recall the face of the poorest and the most helpless man whom you may have seen and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him'.*

In senior leadership positions, you will have the power to make a difference in the lives of the people of this nation. Equally, you would have the power to make a difference in the lives of individuals whom you lead. Be sure to be their mentor, guide and inspire your team to dedicate themselves to the service of the nation. My advice to you would be to work towards introducing systematic changes in the functioning of our bureaucracy at various levels to further improve the delivery of public schemes and policies. More importantly, adhering to transparency and elimination of corruption should also be your top priorities.

As policy formulation of any kind is a learning process, policy makers are often guided by past experiences. Therefore, today I have chosen to speak on the topic of 'Evolving Role of Central Banks'.

Evolution of Central Banks

Since the beginning of central banking, which goes back at least to the 17th century with the establishment of the Swedish Riksbank in 1668, the role and functions of monetary authorities have undergone several changes. Some of the oldest central banks were set up with the primary objective of providing war time finance to governments and managing their debts. Since then, their role has evolved over time in line with the changes in economic systems. They have now transitioned into modern day central banks which function with the objective of supporting sustainable economic growth through the pursuit of price and financial stability.

In the case of India, the Hilton Young Commission (1926) recommended setting up of the Reserve Bank of India which was to be entrusted with pure central banking functions. There is, however, a long history, which can be traced back to 1773, of the efforts to set up in India a banking institution, with some elements of a central bank. Consequently, the Reserve Bank was set up, and it commenced operations from April 1, 1935 with the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 providing the statutory basis for its functioning. It was originally set up as a shareholder's bank, which was nationalised later in 1949. Since then, its role has evolved over time from supporting the planned development of the economy to a full service central bank.

* Shri Shaktikanta Das, Governor, Reserve Bank of India. Speech delivered at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie on June 17, 2019.

Role of Central Banks during Global Financial Crisis

Let me now elaborate on the role of central banks during crisis period. While it is true that crises lead to reforms, experience shows that other extraneous and complex factors can lead to future financial crises. For instance, despite learning lessons on inadequacies of regulation and supervision in many emerging market economies (EMEs) during the East-Asian crisis of 1997, the occurrence of global financial crisis of 2008 originating from advanced countries could not be avoided. While macroeconomic vulnerabilities derived from large current account deficits, fiscal imbalances, excessive leverage and inadequate regulation and supervision of financial institutions were some of the most common features of this crisis, it was of truly global nature with much more intensity and depth.

Given the speed of transmission of the impact of global financial crisis across countries, central banks were once again at the forefront of policy response. This time, however, typical monetary policy responses of central banks were not enough to curb the turmoil in financial markets. In the summer of 2007, major central banks began with traditional monetary policy tools and reduced the interest rates. The economic situation, however, deteriorated precipitously and central banks were not left with much headroom in their traditional policy tool kit to preserve domestic financial stability. Thus, central banks – particularly in advanced economies – took recourse to quantitative easing through unconventional policy measures to contain systemic risks, shore up confidence in the banking system and arrest economic slowdown. These policy measures were unconventional in terms of instruments and operational targets.[1] Undoubtedly, the quantitative easing adopted by central banks was one of the boldest policy experiments in the modern history of central banking. Another unconventional measure was the use of negative policy interest rates, though for achieving different objectives. The impact of these unconventional monetary policies is well known by now as large amount of liquidity created in the international financial system was channelled to EMEs in search of yield, creating boom and bust cycles in those economies.

Regulatory Response to the Crisis

From a supervisory and regulatory perspective, the crisis revealed some significant fragilities in the system. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) succinctly summarised these weaknesses: an excessive build-up of on and off-balance sheet leverage, accompanied by a gradual erosion in the level and quality of the capital base; insufficient liquidity buffers; a pro-cyclical deleveraging process; and the interconnectedness of systemic institutions through an array of complex transactions[2]. The global regulatory response which took shape in the form of the Basel III framework focussed on increasing the level and quality of capital, constraining bank leverage, improving bank liquidity and limiting pro-cyclicality, along with adding macro-prudential elements to regulations.

Keeping up with the traditionally prudent approach, India's implementation process for Basel III reforms has been somewhat more stringent in terms of schedule as well requirements. Domestic factors and policy priorities continue to guide the Indian approach to financial sector regulation. Thus, the Reserve Bank has put in place the frameworks of capital requirements, countercyclical capital buffer (CCCB), leverage ratio, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)[3]. More recently guidelines on large exposures were issued which became effective from April 1, 2019.

[1] For instance, these included lending to financial institutions, targeted liquidity provisions for credit markets, outright purchases of public and private assets, purchase of government bonds and forward guidance.

[2] Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (2010): 'Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems', December.

[3] To be implemented from April 1, 2020

Another episode of stress witnessed across EMEs including India was during the taper talk period of mid-2013. The Indian economy was vulnerable due to the then prevailing high inflation of around 10 per cent and large current account deficit at 4.7 per cent of GDP. The Reserve Bank resorted to a host of policy measures including monetary tightening, restriction on gold import, special dollar swap window for public sector oil companies, special concessional swap window for banks for attracting Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) deposits, increase in overseas borrowing limit of banks, and raising FII investment limit in government debt.

What do we Learn?

Though there is no unique solution to these policy issues confronting the global economy, we could clearly draw three broad inferences:

(i) First, as we have discussed earlier, central banks' role is important, both during normal as well as crisis times. While mandates for central banks broadly remain the same during both normal and stress periods, the weightage attached to competing objectives and the choice of policy instruments become crucial in the crisis periods.

(ii) Second, communication by central banks is very important which may be different in crisis times than in normal times. Not only it helps convey decisions in a more transparent way, it also signals the present and future policy stance of central banks. In fact, unconventional monetary policy measures undertaken by central banks during the crisis period worked mainly through the confidence and signaling channels. The US Federal Reserve's statement on December 16, 2008 provided a clear forward guidance for the markets. On the other hand, only a mere hint of monetary policy normalisation by the US Fed (popularly known as taper tantrum) in May 2013 triggered portfolio outflows from some EMEs[4]. This led to high volatility in equity, debt and currency markets. In fact, such market volatilities in EMEs could have been avoided through clear advance communication on calibrated withdrawal of monetary policy accommodation.

In the Indian context, the Reserve Bank communicates its monetary policy decisions in terms of changes in the 'Policy Repo Rate' and 'Stance' based on an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation. The stance of the monetary policy is communicated as neutral, accommodative or calibrated tightening in consonance with the mandate of achieving the medium-term inflation target of 4 per cent ± 2 per cent, while keeping in mind the objective of growth. The Reserve Bank's approach to communicate the policy stance is to explain it with rationale, information and analysis to enable market participants and stakeholders to have better clarity about the Reserve Bank's assessment of the evolving situation.

(ii) Third, the global financial crisis was also a testimony to the fact that coordination of policies both at the global and domestic level is important for macro-financial stability. It is only through better coordination between central banks and between monetary and fiscal authorities in the domestic sphere that adverse consequences of spillovers and spillbacks could be contained. The fact remains that as most policy makers (monetary and fiscal) have domestic mandates, international cooperation may be hard to engender if international outcomes militate against domestic policy preferences.

[4] Mainly five emerging-market countries, *viz.,* Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa, and Turkey (which were referred to as the 'Fragile Five')

Therefore, success of coordination will depend on deft calibration of policies by major stakeholders.

Issues in the Current Context

Even after more than a decade of global financial crisis and six years after taper-tantrum, the global economy is still not on a stable growth path. Following an upward swing in 2017, there has been growing evidence that global growth and trade is weakening. Unsettled trade tensions and developments around Brexit are imparting further downside risks to the outlook. While signs of weakening world industrial production and trade volume were discernible in early 2019, other business confidence indicators have also dampened in many Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. Taking cognisance of these factors, projections of world growth for 2019 have been revised down by the IMF, World Bank and the OECD in their latest assessments. Likewise, global trade is projected to expand at a moderate pace in next two years in line with the subdued investment outlook for many major economies.

While the global economy is still to recover to the pre-crisis growth path, India has continued to exhibit robust growth driven by consumption and investment demand in the last three years. However, in more recent period, we have seen a loss of speed in the second half of 2018-19 as some drivers of growth, notably investment and exports, slowed down. On the supply side, activity in agriculture and manufacturing moderated sharply. It is expected that the end of political uncertainty associated with an election season and continuation of economic reforms would lead to a reversal of the current weaknesses in some of the indicators in our economy.

To reinvigorate growth by improving investment climate, a healthy financial sector, *inter alia*, plays an important role. In this context, the Reserve Bank has accorded high policy attention to reform both banking and non-banking sectors. We have been taking several steps to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory frameworks in order to increase the resilience of the banking system. New guidelines have been issued for resolution of stressed assets, which will sustain the improvements in credit culture.

In the non-banking sector, the Reserve Bank has recently come out with draft guidelines for a robust liquidity framework for the NBFCs. We are also giving a fresh look at their regulatory and supervisory framework. It is our endeavour to have an optimal level of regulation and supervision so that the NBFC sector is financially resilient and robust. The Reserve Bank will continue to monitor the activity and performance of this sector with a focus on major entities and their inter-linkages with other sectors. The Reserve Bank will not hesitate to take any required steps to maintain financial stability.

We are also taking a number of steps to improve commercial viability of Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs). These steps include proposed establishment of an Umbrella Organisation and a Centralised Fraud Registry for UCBs and governance reforms at the board level. We are also encouraging voluntary merger and consolidation in the sector to help reduce operating costs, diversify risks and economise on capital.

Interplay between Inflation and Growth Objectives

At the end, let me highlight the role of the Reserve Bank in the context of the mandate under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934: *'to regulate the issue of Bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage'.* This mandate has been interpreted over time as to maintain price stability, financial stability and economic growth with the relative emphasis between these objectives governed by the prevailing macroeconomic conditions. This role of the Reserve Bank has been restated as per the amendment in the RBI Act in May 2016 according to which *'the primary objective of the monetary policy is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth'.* Therefore it has been our endeavour in the Reserve Bank to ensure price stability under the flexible inflation targeting regime and simultaneously focus on growth when inflation is under control.

In a flexible inflation targeting framework, a delicate balance needs to be maintained between Inflation and growth objectives. The relative emphasis on inflation and growth depends on prevailing macroeconomic scenario, inflation and growth outlook and signals emerging from incoming data. Post global financial crisis, it has been recognised that price stability may not be sufficient for financial stability and therefore financial stability has emerged as another key consideration for monetary policy, though jury is still out as to whether it should be added as an explicit objective of monetary policy. The fact remains that though the focus of monetary policy is mainly on inflation and growth, the underlying theme has always been financial stability.

Concluding Observations

While India emerged relatively unscathed from the global financial crisis, there should be no room for complacency. As a member of the several multilateral institutions, India actively participated in post crisis reforms of the international regulatory and supervisory framework under the aegis of the G20 and the Basel Committee. India remains committed to adoption of international standards and best practices in a phased manner, calibrated to our domestic conditions, wherever necessary.

From the perspective of the Reserve Bank, we will continue to focus on effective communication and coordination with all stakeholders to achieve broader macroeconomic objectives of price stability, growth and financial stability.

*Statement by Governor on Launch of Complaint Management System**

Shaktikanta Das

The Complaint Management System (CMS), the application being launched today, symbolises the Reserve Bank's commitment to improve customer experience in grievance redressal process by ensuring timely resolution of complaints received at the Reserve Bank. I take this opportunity to seek the co-operation of all the Reserve Bank regulated entities with public interface such as commercial banks, urban co-operative banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), *etc.,* in resolving customer complaints in a speedy and meaningful manner to promote public confidence in the financial system. Sustaining the confidence of consumers in banks and other Financial Service Providers (FSPs) through prompt and effective grievance redressal, together with empowering customers through education is pivotal for maintaining trust in the banking system.

CMS envisages improved customer convenience by providing a single window on the Reserve Bank website for lodging complaints against any regulated entity. The complaint would be directed to the appropriate Office of the Ombudsman/Regional Office of the the Reserve Bank. The application also improves transparency by keeping the complainants informed through auto-generated acknowledgements and enabling them to track the status of their complaints and file appeals online against the decisions of the Ombudsmen, where applicable. Further, complainants can also voluntarily share feedback on their experience in obtaining redressal.

* Shri Shaktikanta Das, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, on June 24, 2019.

CMS will be accessible on desktop as well as on mobile devices. The Reserve Bank also plans to introduce a dedicated Interactive Voice Response (IVR) System for tracking the status of complaints. I am sure, with time, the customer friendly nature of the CMS will be further enhanced.

As stated earlier, customer awareness is an enabling tool for strengthening customer protection. An alert and aware customer can effectively guard against the risks of mis-selling, cheating, frauds and such other threats. In our endeavor to spread awareness, we have placed on the CMS portal, videos with young role-models, including sportspersons, on safe banking practices and other important customer-centric regulatory initiatives of the Reserve Bank of India.

The benefit to the financial system will accrue from seamless access of CMS to the Nodal Officers of banks / Financial Service Providers (FSPs). CMS can generate various reports for monitoring and managing complaints pertaining to each entity. I expect banks / FSPs to use the data on CMS not only for reducing their Turn Around Time in resolution of complaints and strengthening their grievance redressal mechanism but also for undertaking root cause analysis with an objective of understanding their customer pain areas, behaviour and expectations so as to improve their services for maintaining customer loyalty.

Insights from the data available from CMS can, for example, be used by banks / FSPs for designing products which meet the expectations of their customers. Obviously, those entities who perform better in analysing the data and using it for creating customer value would be able to benefit more and have a competitive advantage.

Data from CMS can be leveraged by the Reserve Bank for analytics which can be used for regulatory and supervisory interventions, if required. Various dashboards provided in the application will help

Reserve Bank to effectively track the progress in redressal of complaints.

With the launch of CMS, the processing of complaints received in the offices of Ombudsman and Consumer Education and Protection Cells (CEPCs) of the Reserve Bank has been digitalised.

I urge the banks/FSPs to utilise the potential of CMS to the fullest.

My heartiest congratulations to each and everyone involved in developing and implementing the application.

*Governor's Inaugural Remarks-Annual Statistics Day Conference**

Shaktikanta Das

I am honoured to inaugurate this year's Statistics Day Conference, the thirteenth in the series organised by the Reserve Bank to commemorate the contributions of Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis. While paying tribute to him, I would like to take this opportunity to review some of the recent challenges in the field of statistics and in that context, to envision our future plans.

Professor Mahalanobis's achievements in the field of statistics are pioneering and widely acclaimed. In many ways, his contributions have pushed outwards the frontiers of human understanding and endeavour. Very appropriately, therefore, he is regarded as the father of modern statistics in India. Professor Mahalanobis was also a great institution builder. He will always be remembered for founding the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI); for his path-breaking work on nationwide sample surveys; and for providing the architecture of the second five year plan (FYP) model of rapid industrialisation, among his many landmark contributions to nation building in those early days of independence. Professor Mahalanobis was the recipient of the prestigious award, the Padma Vibhushan. He also received international recognition, including as the Honorary President of International Statistical Institute and Fellow of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge.

Professor Mahalonobis was also the founder editor of the Indian Journal of Statistics *'Sankhya'*. In the editorial of its first issue, Professor Mahalanobis summarised the ethos of the discipline, and I quote: *"…the history of the word sankhyā shows the intimate connection which has existed for more than 3000 years in the Indian mind between 'adequate knowledge' and 'number.' As we interpret it, the fundamental aim of statistics is to give determinate and adequate knowledge of reality with the help of numbers and numerical analysis."* These words would inspire our deliberations on the theme of the Conference today, which is 'Statistics for the Future'. The shared understanding that statistics is a 'key technology' in dealing with real life problems is resonating across the world. Aptly, the 50th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) held in March 2019 had 'Better Data Better Lives' as its *leit motif.*

The Reserve Bank's statistics and information management system has evolved over several decades in response to demands for national level statistics of the highest quality and their dissemination as a 'public good'. Over the years, more and more information is being compiled and released in the public domain, including those data that form inputs in policy-making. With India's growing integration with the global economy and the sophistication and complexity of economic activity, information needs have exploded. This has thrown up challenges to practitioners to exploit innovations in analytical tools so as to keep pace with the fast changing dynamic. For instance, in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, statistical systems across the central banks have undergone a paradigm shift. The focus is increasingly on monitoring of risks in the financial sector, global linkages, and sectoral accounts in terms of analysis of vulnerabilities, interconnectedness and spillovers. At the same time, information management and dissemination has become technologically more advanced, with an emphasis on higher frequency, granularity, better validation and integration into multi-purpose and structured data production processes. In the Reserve Bank too, we propose to

* Shri Shaktikanta Das, Governor, Reserve Bank of India. Speech delivered on June 28, 2019

leverage our new age data warehouse to support a granular data access lab to facilitate research, and a sandbox environment for evaluating regulatory tools.

Let me turn to some other modern-day challenges confronting professional statisticians, in the Reserve Bank as also outside the Bank. Big data is the new buzzword in the world of statistics, and it has already started changing the way the world views itself. Corporations are making large investments to predict the behaviour of consumers by exploiting the advances made in the field of data analytics. This information technology revolution has also created problems of plenty, underscoring the need for rigorous processes of classification, aggregation and analysis. Given the large amount of information, extracting 'signals' and ignoring 'noise' is vital in the productive use of new age technologies for analytical needs and policy decision support. Big data analytics are being increasingly employed to assess food inflation, to develop risk profiles and stress scenarios for the corporate sector and to conduct sentiment analysis with artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques.

In recent times, there have been animated discussions on the precision of statistical methods. The doctrine – even tradition - of statistical significance in scientific research has come under some cloud for its veracity and the journal *American Statistician* published a special edition on this issue earlier this year. Critics allege that these tests are susceptible to manipulation in order to make desired results significant, and undesired results non-significant. Further, some important results may be discarded at the conception level itself just because they are highly unlikely. Similarly, an opportunity to cherry-pick variables is available. In other words, correlations can conveniently be extended to establish spurious causality. In this context, do's and don't's have been cited: 'don't say statistically significant' is one of them. Yet, as the global financial crisis demonstrated, tail risks materialised and the world was not the same again. These lessons inform our modelling of corporate financial risks on an ongoing basis. As the *American Statistician* recommends, "Accept Uncertainty. Be Thoughtful, Open, and Modest"; in short, "ATOM."

In my view, in an era marked by the widespread usage of the internet and social media, there is no substitute for rigorous statistical testing for establishing empirical regularities. In a deluge of data and results, what is vital is not just knowing which facts warrant importance, but also which are to be ignored, or even strongly refuted. Deviations from stylised facts and common sense should be investigated, but backed by robust analysis, peer reviews of the data used and the methods employed before deriving conclusions. So, the solution might not be less statistics, but actually more of them, but used in a manner that they are supposed to be. In most countries today, the profession of statistics is required to meet increasing analytical demands for decision support. The rising demands on the profession, as pointed out recently by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics, speak for the public's expectations about and reliance on the quality of statistics, statistical methods and the statistician. In the Reserve Bank, we will continue to refine the methodologies used for forecasting and assessment of macroeconomic developments on an ongoing basis. Research and analytics using cutting edge techniques will be pursued and in particular, nowcasting of growth and inflation will be further strengthened.

I am glad to note that renowned statisticians like Professor T.C.A. Anant, Professor T.J.Rao and Professor Srikanth Iyer have accepted our invitation and agreed to share their views on the theme of the Conference. We look forward to Professor Anant's thoughts on the challenges for statisticians in the context of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of our commitment to the G20 process. The Reserve Bank has been conducting several surveys to provide forward-looking inputs for policy purposes. In this context, Professor Rao's guidance will be extremely valuable; moreover, he has had a long-standing relationship with the Bank in the Technical Advisory Committee on Surveys. We are also eager to listen to Professor Iyer on Random Connection Models that help in reducing dimensions, compressing information and designing efficient algorithms in the era of Big Data.

I am also happy to learn that experts such as Dr. Subrata Sarkar, Dr. D.V.S. Sastry, Shri D.K.Joshi and Dr.Bornali Bhandari will discuss the research work done and the future research agenda with young researchers in the afternoon session. Their expertise would immensely help our young professionals in setting their own goals.

I wish all participants the very best for today's conference. I hope your deliberations will keep burning the flame of knowledge that illuminates human endeavour.

Thank you!

*Development of Viable Capital Markets – The Indian Experience**

Viral V. Acharya

1. Introduction

1.1 Capital markets play a crucial role in the economic development of a country. They provide financial resources required for the long-term sustainable development of the economy. Development of viable capital markets is therefore considered an important element in the macro-financial policy toolkit, including for objectives such as financial stability and the transmission of monetary policy.

1.2 The Committee on Global Financial System (CGFS), which meets at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), constituted a Working Group in 2018-19 to examine global trends in capital market development, identify various factors (legal, institutional, structural and conjunctural) that foster the development of robust capital markets, and consider the role of policy including prudential measures. The Working Group, co-chaired by the People's Bank of China (PBOC, Dr. Li Bo) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI, Dr. Viral V. Acharya), focussed on issues primarily related to the development of markets in bond and equity securities[1]. While these issues are arguably of greater relevance to emerging market economies, they were found to be of significant interest even for advanced economies.

1.3 The CGFS Report identified the *drivers* of capital market development and categorised them into two types:

i. drivers which create an *enabling environment* for financial development, and

ii. drivers which are more *capital market specific.*

1.4 Drivers which create an *enabling environment* as identified in the CGFS Report include:

- macroeconomic stability,
- broad respect for market autonomy,
- fair and efficient legal and judicial systems, and
- an efficient regulatory regime that creates conditions favourable for financial contracts.

1.5 Drivers which are *capital market specific* as identified in the CGFS Report include:

- easy access to high-quality material information,
- diversity in the investor base,
- efficient market ecosystem for trading and robust market infrastructures,
- openness towards international investors while maintaining macro-economic stability, and
- markets for hedging and funding securities.

1.6 The CGFS Report made six broad *policy recommendations:*

i. promoting greater market autonomy;

ii. strengthening legal and judicial systems for investor protection;

iii. enhancing regulatory independence and effectiveness;

iv. increasing the depth and diversity of the domestic institutional investor base;

* Dr Viral V. Acharya, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India at Indian School of Business, Hyderabad on June 29, 2019. These remarks collectively summarise the presentations made earlier at the RBI symposium on Establishing Viable Capital Markets, 29 May 2019; the Institute for Indian Economic Studies (IIES), Tokyo, Japan, 10 June 2019; the meeting with Foreign Portfolio Investors, Tokyo, Japan, 11 June 2019; the National University of Singapore (NUS) Asian Leaders in Financial Institutions (ALFI) Programme, Bengaluru, 20 June 2019, and Fireside Chat at the Indian School of Business, Hyderabad, 29 June 2019.

[1] The Report was delivered to the CGFS at the BIS meeting on 23 January 2019 and is available at https://www.bis.org/publ/cgfs62.pdf

v. opening up capital markets internationally in a bi-directional manner; and

vi. developing complementary markets for derivatives, repo transactions and securities lending.

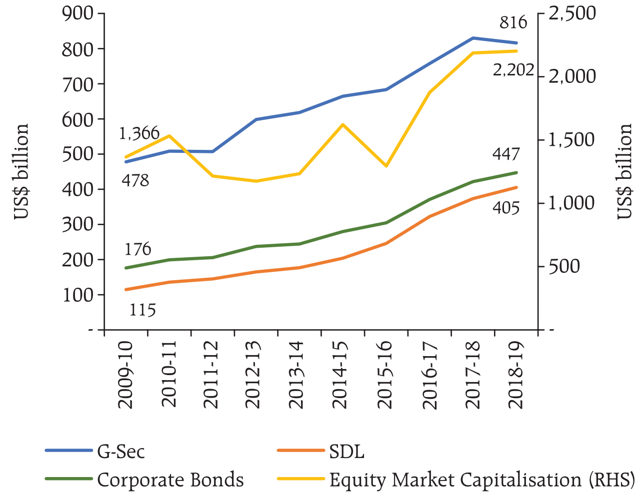
1.7 Policy initiatives in India have been largely in sync with the findings and recommendations of the CGFS Report. I shall discuss these and future policy directions after providing a brief overview of the Indian capital markets. While the scope of the CGFS Report is the entire capital market, I will largely confine this speech to the markets regulated by the Reserve Bank, viz., interest rate markets and (to a lesser extent) foreign exchange markets.

2. Overview of the Indian capital markets

2.1 Indian capital markets have a history of more than a century. However, they remained largely inactive till the 1970s. Partial liberalisation of the economy and pro-capital market policies during the 1980s infused some life into the markets, but it was only the economic liberalisation of the 1990s that provided a lasting impetus. Today, segments of India's capital markets are comparable with counterparts in many of the advanced economies in terms of efficiency (price discovery), tradability (low impact cost), resilience (co-movement of rates across product classes and yield curves), and stability. In particular, their ability to withstand several periods of stress, notably the Asian financial crisis in 1997-98, the global financial crisis in 2007-09 and the 'taper tantrum' episode in 2013, is a sign of their increasing maturity.

2.2 In terms of size, all the major segments of the capital market, *viz.,* Central Government securities (G-Sec) market, market for State Development Loans (SDL), corporate bond market and equity market – the so called 'cash markets' – have experienced consistent growth during the past few decades in terms of primary issuance, market capitalisation (for equity market) and trading volumes in the secondary market.

Chart 1: Growth in Outstanding Stock of the Indian Capital Markets



Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

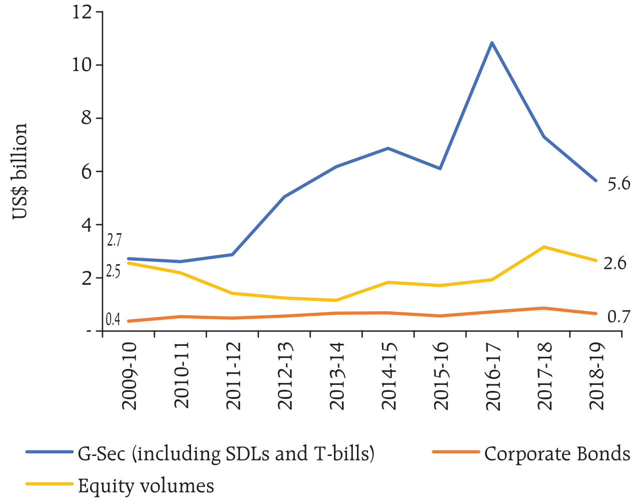
Equity market remains the largest segment, even as G-Sec, SDL and corporate bond markets have grown steadily (Chart 1).

2.3 Growth of the Government Securities market: A streamlined, transparent and market-based primary issuance process has underpinned the development of the government securities markets, both central government securities (G-Secs) and state government securities (SDLs). In the primary G-Sec market, issuances are made as per a half-yearly pre-announced calendar. The calendar specifies the amount, tenor and issuance dates. The tenor of the G-Secs goes up to 40 years. G-Secs are mostly fixed-coupon bonds, although instruments such as inflation-linked bonds, capital-indexed bonds, floating-rate bonds and bonds with embedded options are also issued. Currently, all issuances are done through weekly auctions. Issuances are supported by Primary Dealers (PDs) who fully underwrite the issue. Auctions are conducted through both competitive bidding [for all residents, Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)], which determines the market-clearing price, and non-competitive bidding (for retail investors, largely), which receives the allotted securities at the market-clearing price. More than 90 per cent of the issuances are done through re-opening of existing securities which has contributed significantly to market liquidity by spreading out ownership across a large number of investors. The Reserve Bank has also introduced 'when-issued' segment for the G-Sec market since 2006[2].

The profile of both G-Secs and SDLs in terms of stock and flow characteristics is shown in Tables 1 and 2. The weighted average coupon on G-Secs has remained stable across interest rate cycles imparting stability to the debt profile as the average maturity of issuance (more than 10 years) is one of the longest globally, helping limit the rollover risk for the central government. SDL issuance has increasingly formed a much greater share of issuance relative to the G-Secs, rising from around 25 per cent of issuance in 2013-14 to around 45 per cent in 2017-18.

2.4 Liquidity of the G-Sec Market: Liquidity in the secondary market for government securities has noticeably improved over the past decade (Chart 2). The average daily volume in the G-Sec and SDL markets has remained higher than that of corporate bond and equity cash markets. The liquidity in G-Secs is, however, mainly concentrated in a few benchmark securities, particularly the 10-year benchmark, and SDLs are relatively less liquid than the G-Secs, yielding typically 50-75 basis points more than the G-Secs in terms of yield at the 10-year tenor. The average bid-

Chart 2: Secondary Market Liquidity in Terms of Average Daily Volume



Source: Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Table 1: Characteristics of Central Government Borrowings (G-Secs)

Year	Issued during the Year		Outstanding stock	
	Weighted Average Yield (per cent)	Weighted Average Maturity (years)	Weighted Average Coupon (per cent)	Weighted Average Maturity (years)
2013-14	8.4	14.2	8.0	10.0
2014-15	8.5	14.7	8.1	10.2
2015-16	7.9	16.0	8.1	10.5
2016-17	7.2	14.8	8.0	10.7
2017-18	7.0	15.0	8.0	10.7
2018-19	7.8	14.7	7.8	10.4

Source: Annual Report of Reserve Bank of India (2017-18) and Database of Indian Economy (DBIE), Reserve Bank of India.

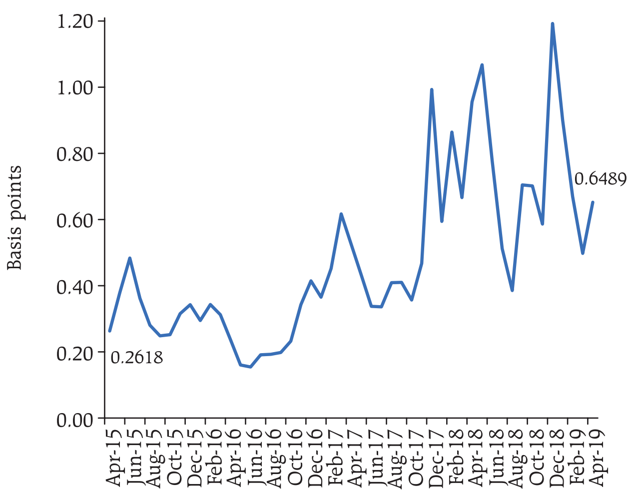
Table 2: Issuance profile of Government Borrowings (in US $ billion)

Year	Central Government (G-Secs)		State Governments (SDLs)	
	Gross Issuance	Outstanding Stock (end-March)	Gross Issuance	Outstanding Stock (end-March)
2013-14	90	609	31	174
2014-15	91	648	36	199
2015-16	85	674	41	243
2016-17	80	754	56	321
2017-18	91	795	63	346
2018-19	83	837	70	404

Source: Database of Indian Economy (DBIE), Reserve Bank of India

[2] 'When Issued', a short form of ‹when, as and if issued ‹, indicates a conditional transaction in a security authorized for issuance but not as yet actually issued. All 'when issued' transactions are on an 'if' basis, to be settled if and when the actual security is issued. Such trading facilitates the distribution process for Government securities by stretching the actual distribution period for each issue and allowing the market more time to absorb large issues without disruption.

Chart 3: Average Bid-Ask Spread for Liquid Government Securities



Source: Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL).

ask spread for liquid securities in the G-Sec market has remained less than a basis point during the last few years (Chart 3). Strikingly, bid-ask spread as well as the price impact of trade for the 10 year Indian G-Sec benchmark are comparable to or lower than those for most of the advanced economies of the world including the US, the UK, France and Germany (Chart 4).

There are several proximate drivers of this liquidity of the Indian G-Sec market:

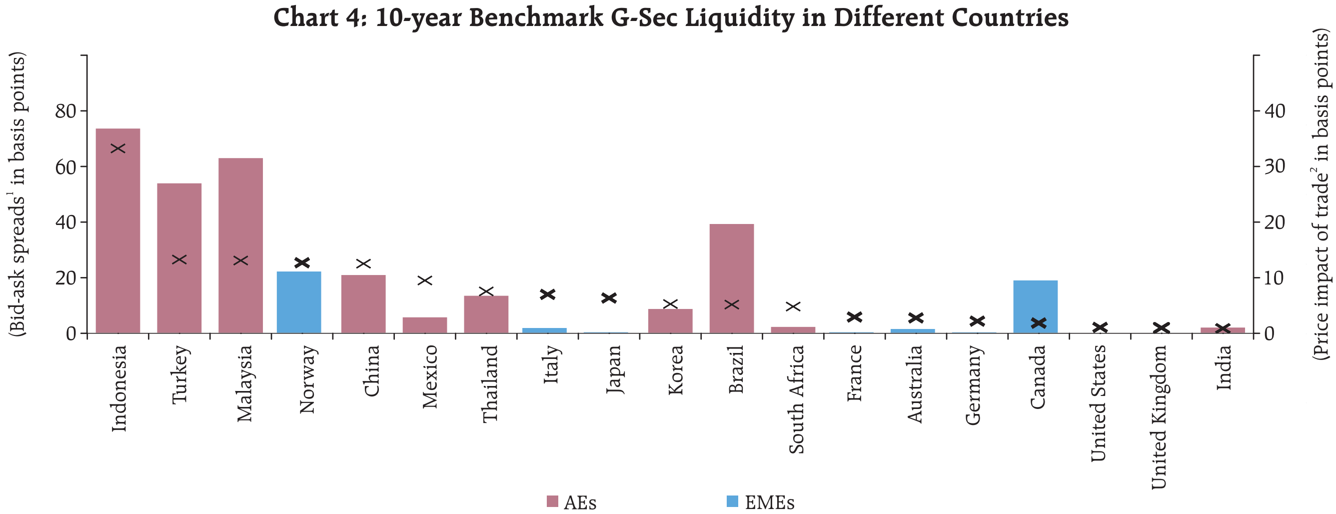
i. Regular issuance of the 10-year benchmark has concentrated trading interest in this segment of the yield curve. Efforts are now being made to regularise issuance of benchmark securities at shorter maturities (2 and 5 years).

ii. Secondary market transactions are predominantly (around 80 per cent) conducted in an anonymous electronic order matching system (NDS-OM) which is unique in the world for debt trading. While the remaining transactions happen over-the-counter (OTC) outside the NDS-OM[3], they are nevertheless reported to the NDS-OM platform.

iii. Near real-time dissemination of trade information publicly accessible on the website of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) ensures price transparency.

iv. Settlement is guaranteed by the CCIL and takes place through Delivery versus

Chart 4: 10-year Benchmark G-Sec Liquidity in Different Countries



[1] Average of daily bid-ask spreads in May 2018, defined as: ((ask price–bid price) / bid price) × 100, *i.e.,* the return cost of executing a round-trip transaction in the bond.
[2] Based on USD 10 million transaction amount using estimates from the Bloomberg Liquidity Assessment (LQA) function, Jun 2018.
Source: Establishing Viable Capital Markets, CGFS Papers No 62.

[3] Negotiated Dealing System-Order Matching.

Payment (DvP) mechanism on T+1 basis. Guaranteed settlement implies there is no risk to investors from each other of delivery failures.

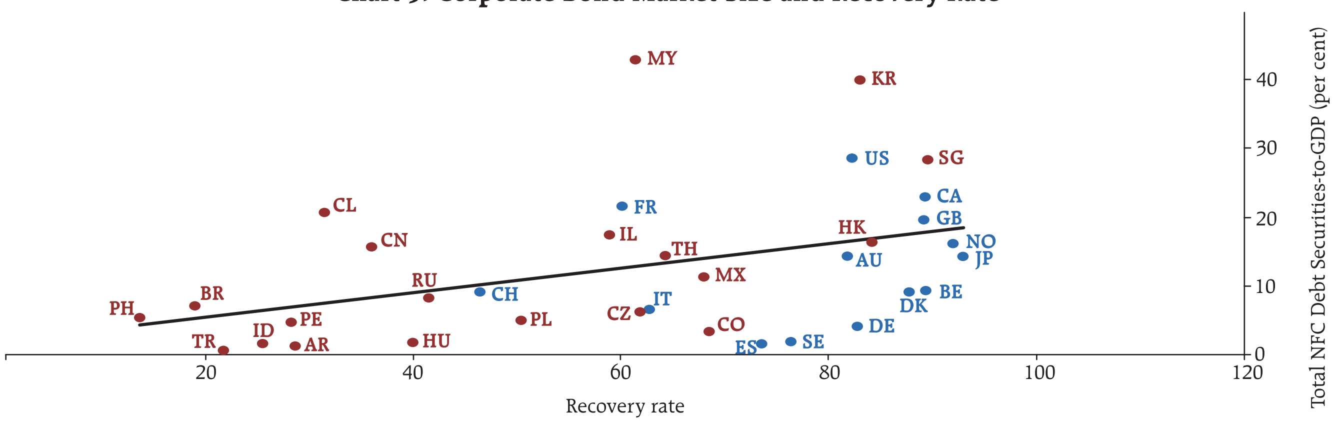
(v) Finally, enabling of short-selling facilitates a two-way interest adding to activity and price discovery in the market.

2.5 Growth and liquidity of the corporate bond market: The corporate bond market has grown over the years to a size of US$ 447 billion of outstanding stock as at the end of March 2019, clocking an annualised growth rate of 13.5 per cent during the last four years. Issuances are predominantly through private placement and dominated by high credit issuers. In 2018-19, 79 per cent of the issuances were by entities rated 'A' or higher. Secondary market trading has also picked up in the recent past, with trading volumes rising from US$ 170 billion in financial year (FY) 2014-15 to US$ 267 billion in 2018-19. Trading is entirely OTC with trades settled bilaterally and reported to stock exchanges.

2.6 Recent developments in the corporate bond market: Consistent investment interest by domestic institutions like mutual funds, pension funds and insurance funds as well as foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) has helped in developing the corporate bond market. Tri-party repo ('sale and repurchase') in corporate bonds has been introduced by the exchanges recently with a view to encourage trading interest. Implementation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) starting December 2016 is expected to go a long way in improving participation in the corporate bond market by strengthening the protection of creditor rights, in a market presently characterised by one of the lowest recovery rates (25 per cent) in the world (Chart 5). With greater confidence in time-bound and efficient resolutions under the IBC, foreign investors are likely to explore investment in sub-investment grade and distressed corporate assets.

2.7 Investor Base: There has been a conscious and continuous effort by the Reserve Bank to expand the investor base and thereby liquidity of the markets it regulates, while preserving financial stability. The investor base for G-Secs, for instance, has expanded over the past decade in terms of an increase in the share of holdings by insurance companies and corporates and a corresponding decrease in the share

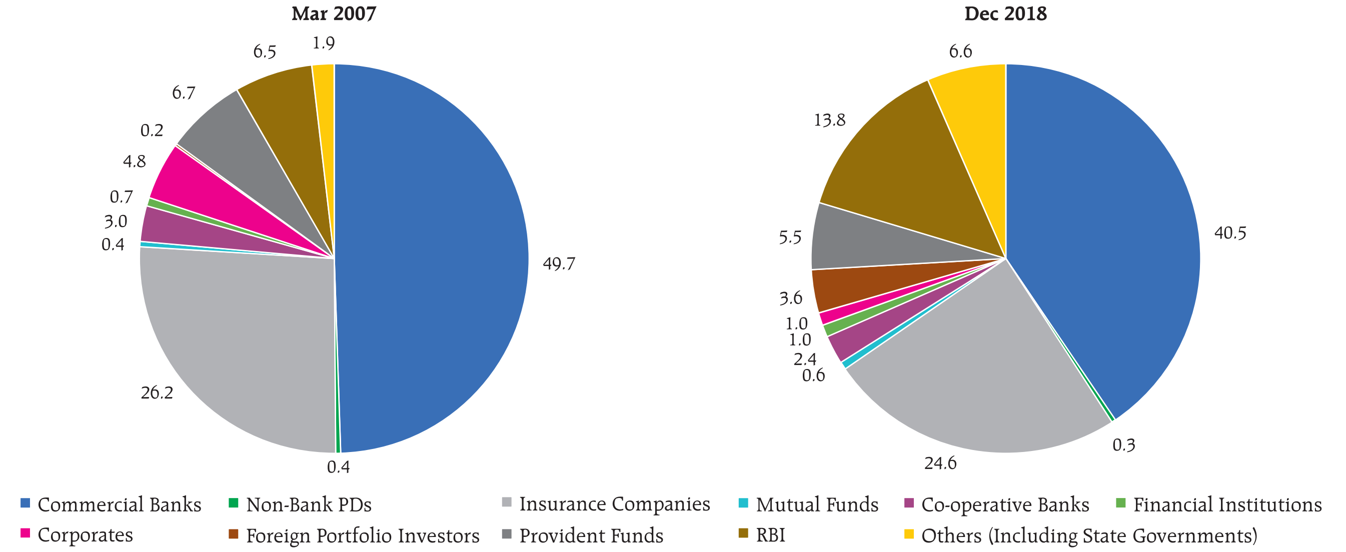
Chart 5: Corporate Bond Market Size and Recovery Rate



Note: Australia (AU), Belgium (BE), Canada (CA), Denmark (DK), France (FR), Germany (DE), Italy (IT), Japan (JP), the Netherlands (NL), New Zealand (NZ), Norway (NO), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE), Switzerland (CH), United Kingdom (GB), United States (US), Argentina (AR), Brazil (BR), Chile (CL), China (CN), Colombia (CO), the Czech Republic (CZ), Hong Kong SAR (HK), Hungary (HU), India (IN), Indonesia (ID), Israel (IL), Korea (KR), Malaysia (MY), Mexico (MX), Peru (PE), the Philippines (PH), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Russia (RU), Saudi Arabia (SA), Singapore (SG), South Africa (ZA), Thailand (TH), Turkey (TR).

Recovery rate in cents on the dollar from the World Bank Doing Business database; NFC= Non-financial corporate
Source: Establishing Viable Capital Markets, CGFS Papers No 62.

Chart 6: Holding Pattern for Government Securities (per cent held by each investor group)

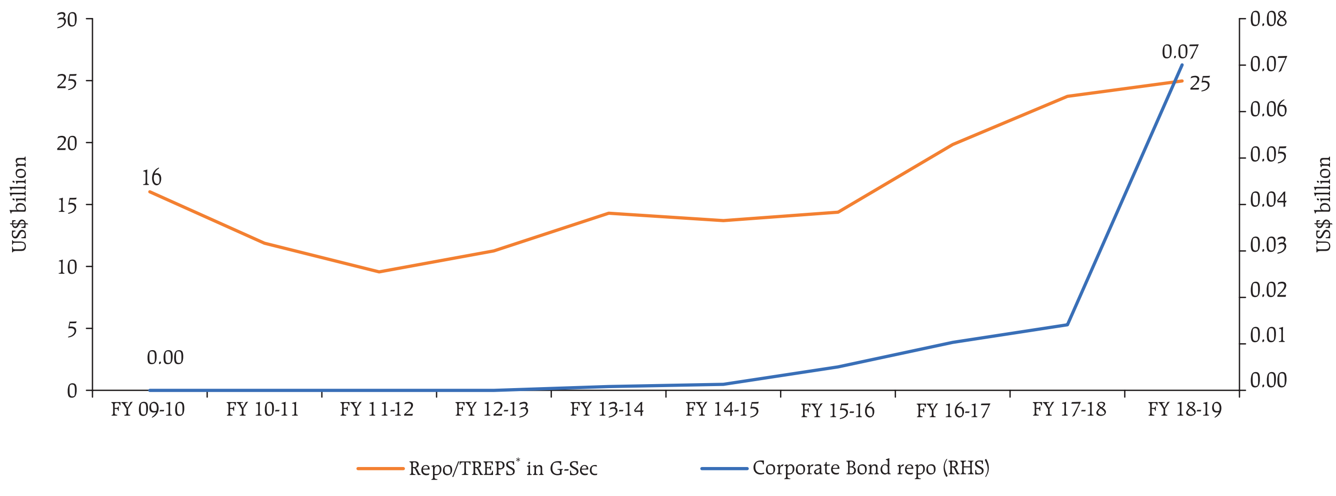


Source: Database of Indian Economy (DBIE), Reserve Bank of India.

of holding by commercial banks (Chart 6). In parallel, calibrated access for global investors through the FPI route is helping broaden the investor base, while also bringing in diversity of trading views and strategies.

2.8 Funding and Derivatives Markets: A necessary condition for the development of capital markets is the existence of funding and securities lending markets as well as derivative markets for risk transfer. Repo funding in Indian G-Secs is fairly deep with average daily volume of about US$ 20 billion (Chart 7). In case of interest rate derivatives, there is reasonable liquidity in Interest Rate Futures (IRF) and Overnight

Chart 7: Average Daily Volume in G-Sec and Corporate Bond Repo



* Triparty Repo System (TREPS)[4]

Source: Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL).

[4] Triparty repo in G-Secs went live on November 05, 2018. In tri-party repo, a third party acts as a central counterparty between the two originating parties of a repo transaction. Currently, the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) acts as the 'triparty agent' for the G-Secs, while the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) operate as triparty agents for corporate bonds.

Indexed Swaps (OIS) markets[5]. Much of the recent increase in activity can be attributed to the Reserve Bank allowing non-residents to participate in interest rate derivatives markets for both hedging and trading purposes.

3. Policy initiatives in India

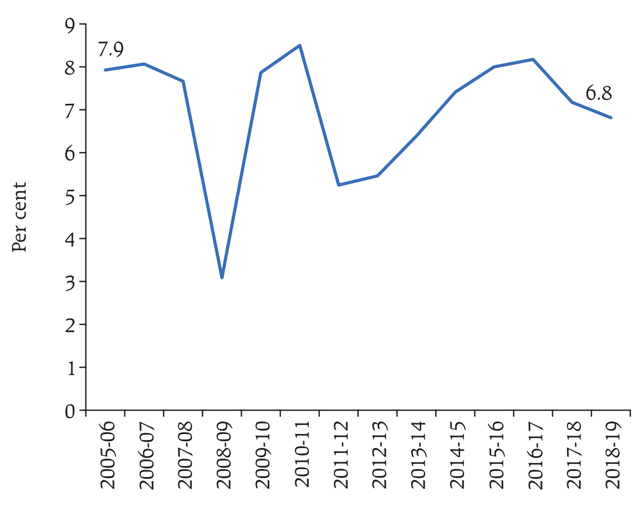
What has enabled the growth of Indian capital markets to reach this stage? To answer this, I will now discuss the policy measures taken in India *vis-à-vis* the findings and recommendations of the CGFS Report.

3.1 Enabling environment

3.1.1 Macroeconomic Stability

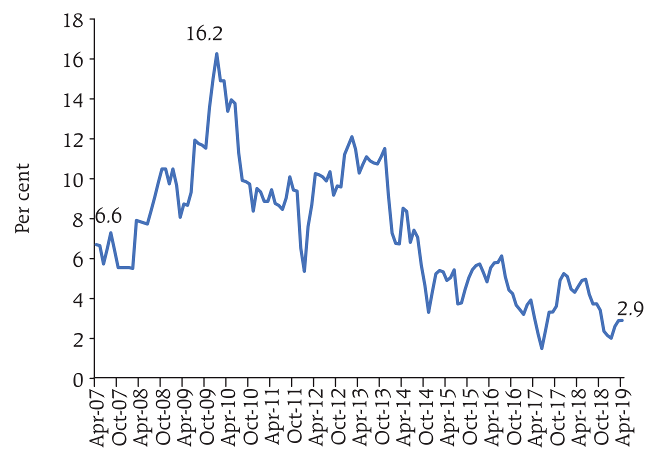
India's GDP growth has been one of the highest among large economies during the last decade and half (Chart 8). Double digit inflation of few years prior to the 'taper tantrum' episode has been tamed, facilitated by a shift by the Reserve Bank in 2016 to flexible inflation targeting with a headline target of 4 per cent (+/- 2 per cent) for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). High levels of inflation make holdings of financial assets economically unattractive relative to non-financial assets such as housing and gold. The important reform of flexible inflation targeting, helped by low oil prices and food supply management, has kept the headline inflation under control during the last 5 years, relative to the MPC's mandated target (Chart 9). This way, two preconditions of macroeconomic stability – stable growth and low inflation – necessary for financialisation of savings and capital market development are now in place in India.

Chart 8: Trends in GDP Growth in India



Note: GDP at constant prices with base year 2011-12.
Source: Database of Indian Economy (DBIE), Reserve Bank of India.

Chart 9: Trends in Inflation in India



Note: Data till Apr-14 is based on Industrial Worker - General Index with base year 2001 and thereafter New CPI - Combined with 2012 as base year.
Source: Database of Indian Economy (DBIE), Reserve Bank of India.

3.1.2 Promoting market autonomy

a. Rationalising regulatory guidelines and procedures

In active coordination with the government and other financial market regulators, the Reserve Bank has undertaken a series of reforms and rationalisation of existing policies. These measures also seek to ensure financial stability and instil confidence among stakeholders. Some important examples include:

i. Liberalising the process for innovation of new products;

ii. Moving away from a prescriptive approach to a principle-based regulatory approach;

[5] An Overnight Index Swap (OIS) is an interest rate swap agreement where a fixed rate is swapped against a pre-determined published index of a daily overnight reference rate for an agreed period.

iii. Minimising interference in the market process by eschewing ad-hoc 'approvals'; and,

iv. Attempting to achieve comprehensive market regulations by addressing gaps, in particular, by issuing market abuse regulations and benchmark regulations, as well as regulating trading platforms.

b. Development of financial market institutions and infrastructure

A well-developed and reliable infrastructure is a prerequisite for safe and efficient functioning of financial markets. Acknowledging this principle, the Reserve Bank has taken several steps to put in place an effective infrastructure in the markets it regulates, the salient steps being:

i. Introduction of an anonymous trading platform for G-Sec called the Negotiated Dealing System-Order Matching (NDS-OM);

ii. Introduction of Legal Entity Identifier code (LEI) for OTC derivatives markets as well as non-derivatives markets;

iii. Development of a foreign exchange trading platform *(Fx-Retail)* aimed at bringing down transactions costs for retail users (August 2019); and,

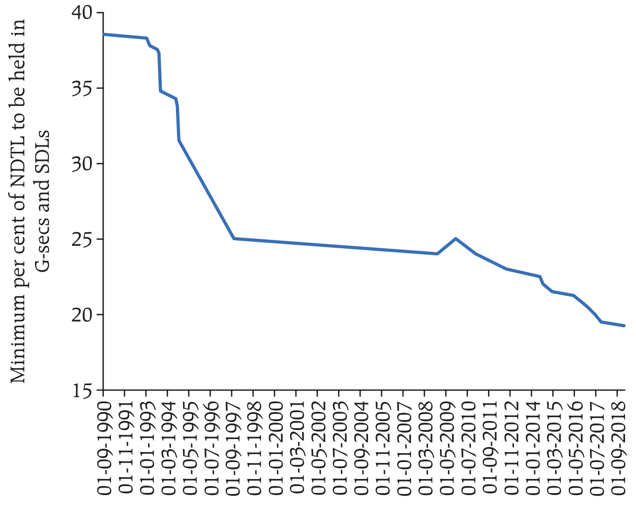
iv. Constituting an independent financial benchmark administrator, *viz.*, the Financial Benchmarks of India Private Limited (FBIL).

c. Macro-prudential management of investment restrictions for domestic and foreign investors

It has been a constant endeavour of the Reserve Bank to rationalise, and wherever consistent with macro-prudential objectives, to relax restrictions in the form of investment limits imposed on the market participants:

i. The Reserve Bank has reduced the Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR) stipulation on the minimum percentage of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) to be held in G-Secs and SDLs by banks in a calibrated way (Chart 10) from close to 40 per cent in 1990 to below 20 per cent at present. This important relaxation has resulted in a greater flexibility for banks in their investment decisions and added to the diversity of investor base in G-Secs and SDLs (Chart 6) – which, in turn, have aided efficient pricing of these bonds.

Chart 10: Reduction in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Investment for Banks

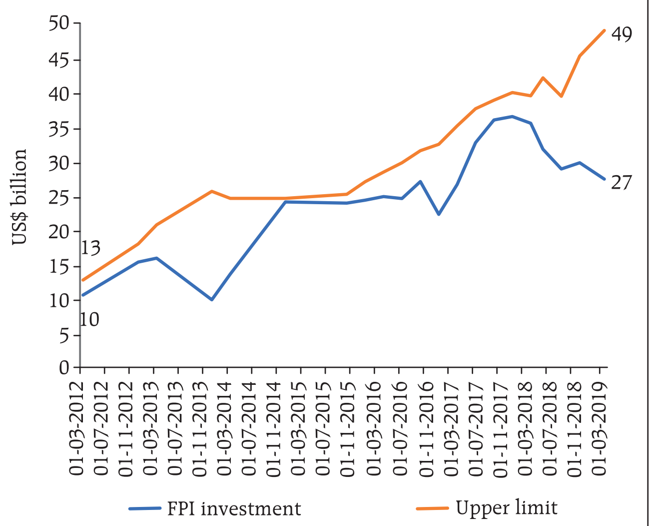


Source: Database of Indian Economy (DBIE), Reserve Bank of India.

ii. The Reserve Bank has been calibrating access for Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) in debt markets to provide them greater latitude in managing their portfolios in terms of increased FPI investment limits (Charts 11 and 12) as well as expanded eligibility of instruments and tenor for FPI investments.

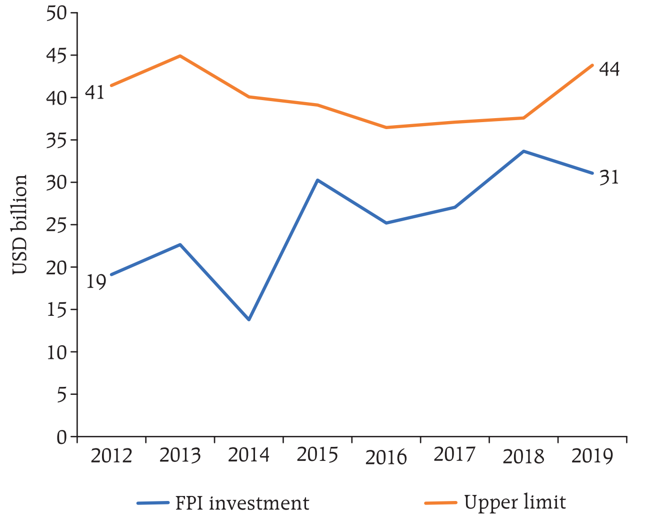
iii. Recently, the Reserve Bank has introduced the Voluntary Retention Route (VRR) scheme to relax the macro-prudential restrictions for FPIs that are willing to retain a significant portion of their investments in the country for a minimum retention period (presently three years).

Chart 11: FPI Investment in G-Secs vis-à-vis Limit



Source: National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL).

Chart 12: FPI Investment in Corporate Debt vis-à-vis Limit



Source: National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).

3.1.3 Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for investor protection

One of the most critical building blocks of market infrastructure is a proper legal framework which ensures investor protection by acting as a deterrent to market abuse and malpractices. In India, the Public Debt Act (1944), the Securities Contract Regulation Act (1956) and the Government Securities Act (2006) govern the formalisation of issuance and transfer of securities. In parallel, the Reserve Bank of India Act (1934) confers powers on the Reserve Bank to regulate money, derivatives, repo and government securities markets. With the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) (December 2016), the legal framework for financial regulation is also moving closer to being comprehensive and effective in the context of non-financial corporate borrowers. However, the lack of resolution framework for non-bank financial entities remains a crucial gap that deserves prompt attention of the authorities.

3.2 Capital market specific drivers

Let me now turn to some of the other important drivers of market development in India and also highlight some critical areas for improvement.

3.2.1 Disclosure regime

As per the cross-country survey findings of the CGFS Report, proper and timely disclosure by the issuers in corporate bond market is a prerequisite for gaining investors' confidence in this market. Conversely, lack of adequate disclosures raises the financing costs of corporates, especially sub-investment grade ones, and keeps the capital markets small. Recognising this, regulators in India have emphasised and mandated high quality and timely disclosures by issuers. However, a few instances of recent defaults in commercial paper and corporate bond markets have raised concerns about the quality of disclosures, even for investment-grade firms. These concerns are worthy of careful scrutiny and assessment relative to the best international practices to help fine-tune standards for the timely disclosure of default-relevant information by corporates.

3.2.2 Deepening the domestic institutional base

Expanding the investor base leads to increasing diversity in the market (see section 2.7). Efforts in this direction need to be sustained, with a particular focus on the domestic institutional investor base. Improving pension and insurance coverage for households can be a priority as it not only leads to social welfare outcomes, but also leads to a stronger and more stable investor base for capital markets. Better financialisation of household savings could be a catalyst for retail participation in markets, in turn providing a boost to collective investment vehicles such as mutual funds and alternative investment funds (AIFs).

3.2.3 Bi-directional opening of markets to international participation

One of the key drivers of market development recognised in the CGFS Report is opening up of the market to foreign participants although it entails managing global spillover risks. The Reserve Bank has taken calibrated steps in opening up its regulated markets to foreign participants as discussed earlier and also allowed domestic players to participate in overseas markets:

i. In consultation with the government, the Reserve Bank has decided to permit offshore trading and settlement of G-Secs through International Central Securities Depositories (ICSD) for non-residents who do not want to undergo the domestic FPI registration procedure.

ii. The recently issued draft of regulations for hedging currency risk embodies many of the drivers identified by the CGFS report – product innovation, opening up markets to non-residents and simplified hedging guidelines which offer greater flexibility to users.

iii. Similarly, in March 2018, the Reserve Bank freed up overseas hedging by residents of commodity price risk and freight risk overseas. Residents were permitted to hedge both direct and indirect commodity risk through specified instruments. For direct exposure, all price risk on all commodities is now permitted to be hedged overseas, while for indirect exposure, residents can hedge overseas the price risk on industrial metals only. Further, revised directions treat risks acquired from domestic and cross-border transactions at par.

To manage the global spillover risks arising from such reforms, prudential limits have been in place alongside most of these reforms to ensure consistency with the overall state of capital account liberalisation for India and anchor macro-prudential risks at manageable levels.

3.2.4 Developing complementary markets

Deep and liquid complementary markets like repo and derivatives play a crucial role in the growth of the cash markets as they help investors in funding and hedging. Over the past few years, the Reserve Bank has taken measures to help develop repo markets for both Government securities and corporate bonds. Introduction of tri-party repo (August 2017) has been a success for the G-Sec market; however, tri-party repo is yet to pick up in the corporate bond market. Similarly, securities lending ('market repo') works well for G-Secs although wider participation (especially by large holders of G-Secs like mutual funds, insurance companies and pension funds) is required to avoid occasional episodes of excessive volatility in borrowing costs. All these regulatory measures have resulted in a consistent growth in liquidity in the repo markets.

To boost derivatives markets, efforts are required in encouraging better risk management by domestic institutions, especially banks. With the untapped interest rate derivatives market set for a pickup in the risk management activity of banks and non-banks, the role of complementary markets will strengthen in the years to follow.

3.3 Other recent initiatives

Let me conclude by enumerating four of the important initiatives underway to develop Indian capital markets further:

a. Task Force on Offshore Rupee Markets

The Reserve Bank constituted a Task Force in February 2019 to examine in depth issues relating to the offshore Rupee markets and recommend appropriate policy measures to align incentives for non-residents to gradually move to the domestic market for their hedging requirements and also to ensure the stability of the external value of the Rupee. The Report of the Task Force is due by mid-July 2019.

b. Internal Working Group on Market Timings

The Reserve Bank has set up an Internal Working Group on Market Timings which will comprehensively review the timings of various markets that are under the purview of the Reserve Bank, and will assess the necessary payment and settlement infrastructure that can support co-ordinated timings across these markets. The Working Group's Report, after submission, will be released for public feedback.

c. Task Force on the Development of Secondary Market for Corporate Loans

The Reserve Bank has constituted a Task Force on the Development of Secondary Market for Corporate Loans. It will suggest required policies for facilitating the development of a secondary market in corporate loans, including loan transaction platform for stressed assets, creation of a loan contract registry, its ownership structure and related protocols such as the standardisation of loan information, independent validation and data access. The Report of the Task Force is due by the end of August 2019.

d. Committee on the Development of Housing Finance Securitisation Market

The Reserve Bank constituted this committee to assess the state of housing finance securitisation markets in India; study the best international practices as well as lessons learnt from the global financial crisis; and propose measures to further develop these markets in India by identifying critical steps required such as, *inter alia*, definition of conforming mortgages, mortgage documentation standards, digital registry for ease of due diligence and verification by investors, avenues for trading in securitised assets, *etc.* The Report of the Committee is due by the end of August 2019.

In summary, it should be clear that while Indian capital markets have evolved steadily to a stage of long-run viability, the potential for developing and strengthening them further is limitless…

'Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.'

– A Psalm of Life by
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
(1807–1882)

ARTICLES

*Demographic Changes and their Macroeconomic Ramifications in India**

This study examines the influence of demographic changes on macroeconomic outcomes in India using generalized method of moments. The estimation results show that population growth and age dependency ratio have inverse relation with the growth in real GDP and per capita income, and positive relation with inflation. Increase in working age population, on the other hand, contributes to higher economic growth. An aging population is deflationary in nature though improves the current account balance. While the declining age dependency ratio offers a demographic dividend for India, the realisation of the same would require an environment empowering the labour force with right skills and enabling their gainful employment in productive uses.

Introduction

India's favourable demographics have placed it in an enviable position in an aging world, largely due to the potential macroeconomic dividends that accrue to the young: while an increase in working age population is found generally to increase per capita GDP growth, an increase in the share of elderly/dependents is found to lower per capita GDP growth (IMF, 2004; Kim, 2016). Demography, however, is not destiny; automation and technological advances have mitigated the adverse impact of population aging in advanced economies. Even favourable demographics by themselves can only be a necessary condition for greater prosperity. Harnessing their potential is the key sufficient condition.

India's current population of 1.3 billion is projected to rise to 1.4 billion by 2025, 1.5 billion by 2030 and 1.6 billion by 2050, accompanied by major demographic changes in terms of age profile of the people resulting from rising life expectancy and falling fertility (UN, 2019). Will these projected demographics influence future macroeconomic outcomes? Motivated by this existential question, this article undertakes an exploration of how demographic factors have moved over time and in particular, how they have co-moved with key macroeconomic variables and what associations they portend for the decades not too far ahead.

The rest of the article is structured into five sections: Section II provides a brief theoretical backdrop along with an overview of the lessons and findings of various studies detailing channels through which demographic changes could influence macroeconomic outcomes. Some stylised facts relating to the current demographic structure in India and changes over time are furnished in Section III. Section IV explains the data and methodology used in an empirical enquiry into the role of demographic factors in macroeconomic developments in India. Concluding remarks are set out in Section V.

II. Theoretical Backdrop and Review of Empirical Literature

Demography in any country broadly moves through five stages (Blacker, 1947). In the first stage, a country experiences high birth rates and death rates leading to stagnant population with low life expectancy. As the country's morbidity burden falls, falling crude death rate (CDR) and high crude birth rate (CBR)[1] mark the beginning of the second phase of demographic transition, characterised by a bulging dependent population in the form of children in the age

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[1] Crude birth rate = Number of live births during the year divided by the mid-year population of the country. The rate is usually expressed in terms of "per 1000 of population".
Crude death rate= Number of deaths during the year divided by the mid-year population of the country. The rate is usually expressed in terms of "per 1000 of population".

Chart 1: Five Stages of Demographic Transition

Stage 1 High Stationary	Stage 2 Early Expanding	Stage 3 Late Expanding	Stage 4 Low Stationary	Stage 5 Declining
High birth and death rates leading to low growth rate of population	Decline in death rate and no change in birth rate leads to population explosion	Birth rate starts falling with death rates declining rapidly. Population grows at a diminishing rate	Birth rate declines tending to equal the death rate. Stationary growth rate of population	Death rates exceed birth rates and the population growth declines

Source: Blacker, 1947.

group of 0-14 years. Slowly, with improved education, fertility rates decline and a country experiences an expansion in the group of economically active adult population in the third stage. In the next stage, the average longevity of the population gradually rises and the population stabilises with the birth rate and death rate tending to equalise. Decline in population in response to death rates exceeding birth rates marks the final stage of demographic transition (Chart 1).

Theoretical research on the macroeconomic ramifications of demographic changes dates back to the 18th century when Malthus (1798) suggested that economic growth would fail to match up to the sustained rapid increase in world population, leading eventually to scarcity of resources and a doomsday scenario. However, as technological innovations enabled higher agricultural production and robust economic growth, there emerged a group of demographic optimists who advocated the idea that population growth could be an asset for an economy. According to them, countries with larger population and the capacity to take advantage of economies of scale would benefit from bigger domestic markets and division of labour, both boosting economic growth (Harrod, 1939; Solow, 1956).

There are several channels through which demographic changes can impact macroeconomic outcomes. First, the age profile and the growth rate of the population directly impact the availability of labour – a key factor input in the production process. As a country moves from the second stage of demographic evolution to the third and fourth stages, there emerges a demographic dividend with working-age population significantly exceeding the number of dependents. In addition, lower fertility rates and increasing access to higher education enable more and more women to enter the workforce, leading to a further increase in labour supply, higher economic growth and higher tax collections for the Government. Age profile could also influence tax rates and the incentive to work. For instance, higher working age population may improve buoyancy in tax collections and facilitate the lowering of tax rates which, in turn, could boost the incentive to work.

Second, Life-cycle hypothesis suggests that the age structure of the population operates through the saving-investment channel. People start as net borrowers during their youth, become net savers during working years, and eventually turn dis-savers after retirement. Thus, an increase in the working age population can increase the level of aggregate savings in an economy, expanding the availability of domestic financing for growth. The neoclassical theory predicts that economic growth accelerates from the second stage of demographic transition as population sensitive investment (such as construction and housing) picks up pace to provide employment and housing to the new entrants into the labour force (Kuznets, 1958).

Third, demographic changes can influence growth (and inflation) through the aggregate demand channel. The growth of a young population in the second stage and economically active population in the third stage of demographic transition leads to an increase in aggregate demand. The secular stagnation hypothesis (Hansen, 1938) also relies on the demand channel to explain periods of low inflation and low growth in the late fourth and fifth stages of demographic transition when population growth declines.

Fourth, demographic factors have important implications for Government finances. Life cycle models predict that higher tax revenues and increased public saving help improve the fiscal position during the middle stages of demographic changes. On the other hand, a larger share of elderly dependent individuals in the later stages necessitates higher public expenditure on healthcare services and pensions, leading to worsening of Government finances.

There has been a proliferation of empirical examination of the macroeconomic impact of demographic changes (Annex Table 1). A general consensus converges towards the finding that the dependency ratio has a negative impact on growth in GDP/ per capita income (Joe and Agrawal, 2015; Yoon, *et al.,* 2014 and Sundman, 2011). Countries with higher human capital tend to have lower fertility rates and higher real per capita GDP growth (Barro, 1991; Lee, *et al.,* 2016; Mohan, 2004).

The age structure plays a significant role in determining the inflation rate, though the direction and magnitude of the impact vary across countries and over time (Han, 2019; Juselius and Takats, 2018; Bobeica and Sun, 2017).

Population aging may influence the current account balance through the savings-investment channel (Higgins, 1998). A relatively faster ageing country will experience an improvement in its current account balance due to a decline in domestic investment demand that is greater than the reduction in national saving. Thus, population aging may lead to international capital flows from countries with an aging population to countries with a relatively younger population such as newly industrialised and developing countries (Fougère and Mérette, 1999).

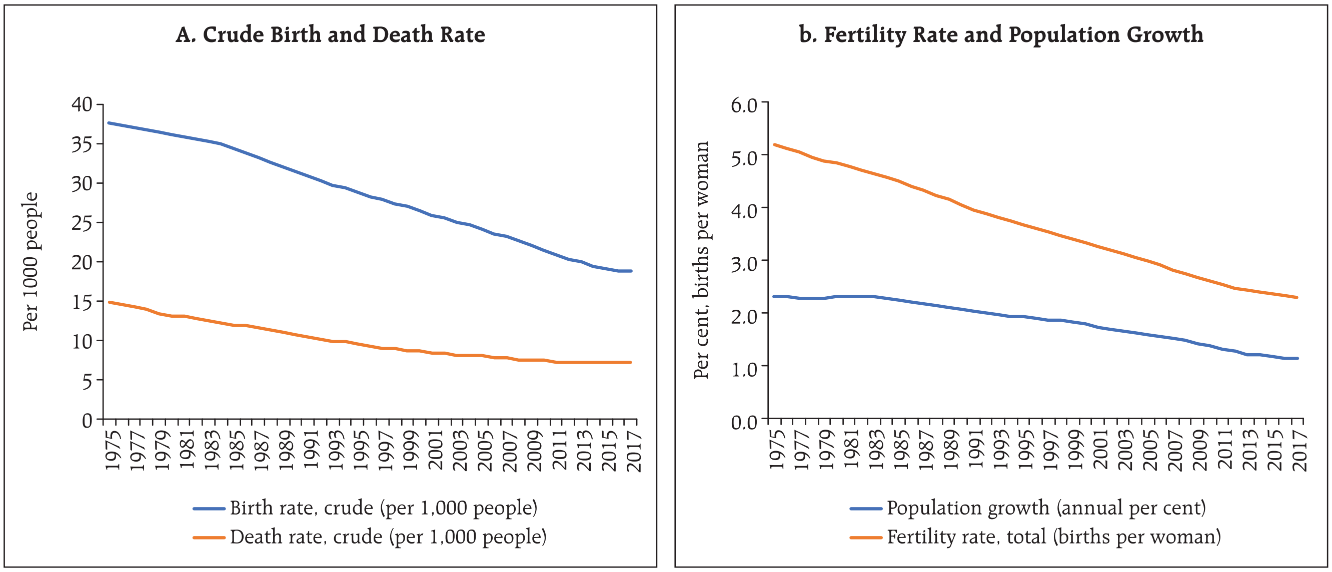
In the Indian context, both the level and growth rate of the working age population have large impact on economic growth (Aiyar and Mody, 2011). State-level analysis shows that the BIMARU[2] states are likely to experience an increase in the share of working age population in the years to come (Utsav Kumar, 2010). Thus, India's demographic dividend critically depends on the ability of the BIMARU states to exploit the bulge in working-age population. The first demographic dividend in the form of higher availability of working age population could accrue during 1980-2035, while the second demographic dividend in the form of higher savings to support retirement could gain prominence from 2035. The demographic dividend could matter till 2070 (Ladusingh and Narayana, 2011).

III. Stylised Facts

Annual data from the World Bank (World Development Indicators) suggest that India is currently in the third stage of demographic transition with a rapidly declining crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR), though the CBR remains higher than the CDR (Chart 2.a). During the period from 1975 to 2017, the fertility rate fell from 5.2 to 2.3 births per

[2] BIMARU indicates Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Chart 2: Demographic Transition in India

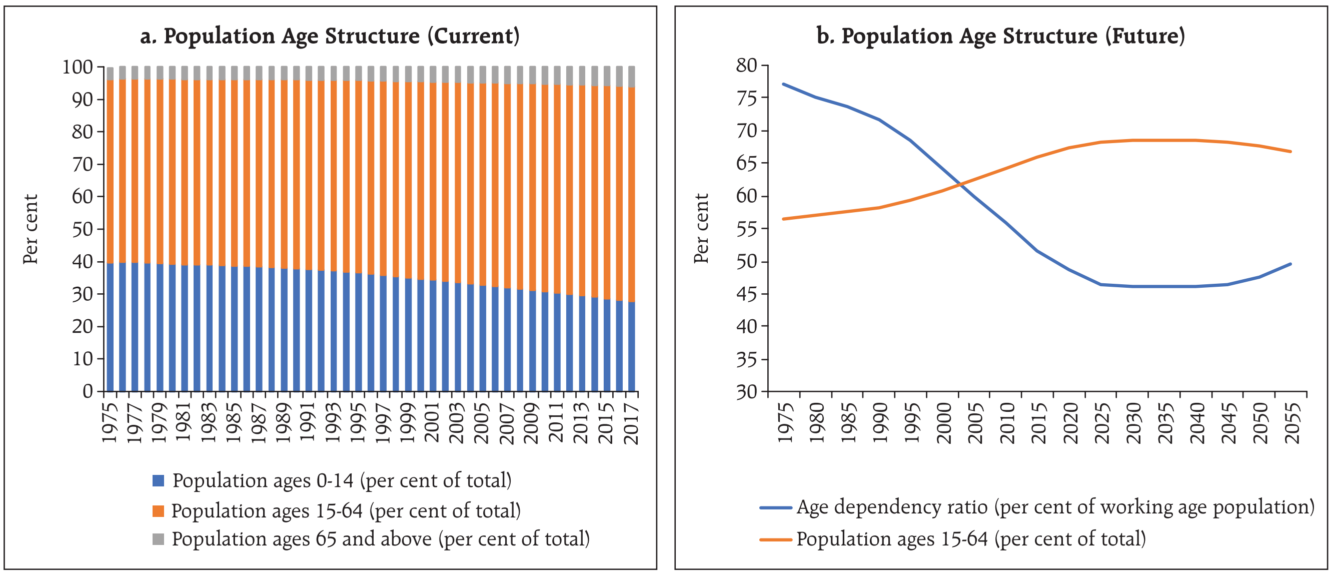


Source: World Bank.

women. Consequently, the population growth rate slowed from 2.3 per cent in 1975 to 1.1 per cent in 2017 (Chart 2.b) and is expected to slow further to 0.03 per cent by 2055-60 after which it may turn negative (UN, 2019[3]).

The age structure of India's population has undergone significant changes over the period 1975-2017 – the share of the working age (15-64 age group) in the total population increased from 56.5 per cent to 66.2 per cent; the share of the young (0-14 year old) recorded a decline from 40 per cent to 27.8 per cent; and the share of the elderly (65 years and above) showed a marginal increase from 3.5 percent to 6 percent (Chart 3a).

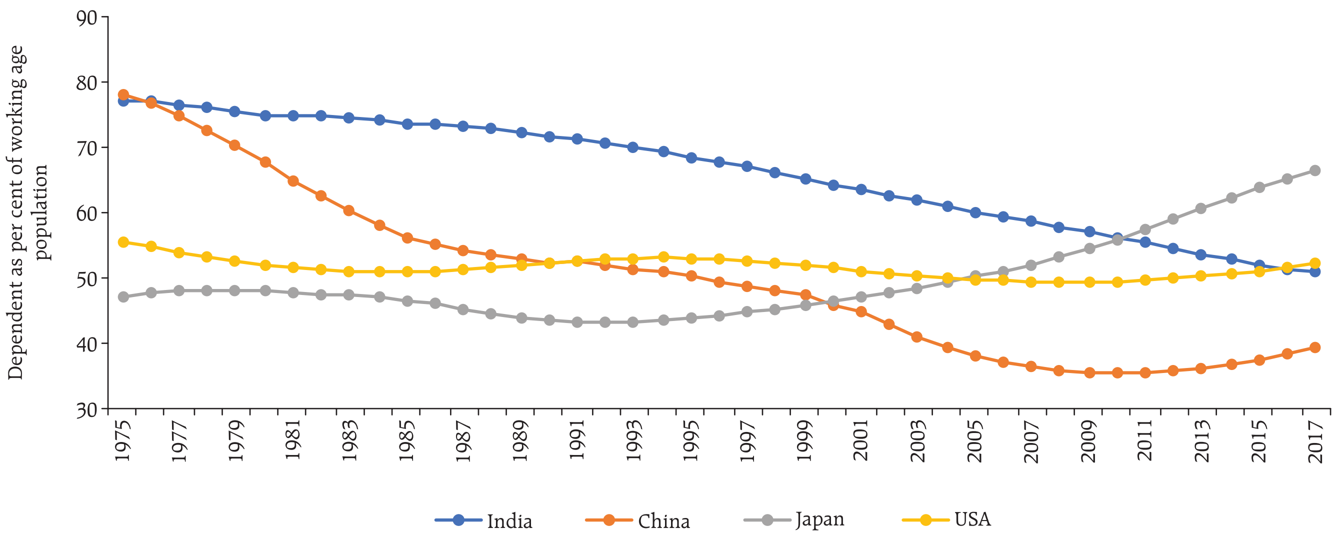
Chart 3: Changing Age Structure of Population



Source: World Bank, United Nations.

[3] The United Nation's 2019 Revision of World Population Prospects.

Chart 4: Age Dependency Ratio- Cross Country Comparison



Source: World Bank.

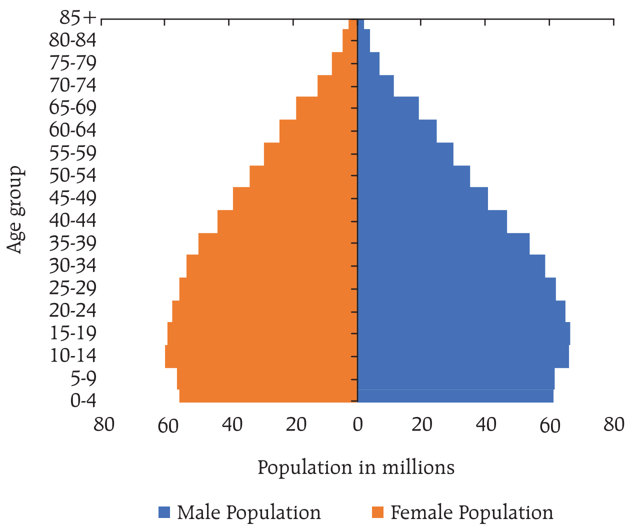
This changing age structure can be best represented by the age dependency ratio - the ratio of total dependent population (0-14 years and 65+ years old) to total working age population: a lower value of the ratio implies a more productive population. India's age dependency ratio has been declining and is likely to decline till 2025 after which it may remain stagnant till 2040 and increase thereafter (UN, 2019) (Chart 3b). At a disaggregated level, the old dependency ratio (ratio of old dependent population to working age population) is increasing gradually, while the young dependency ratio (ratio of young dependent population to working age population) is declining rapidly. Between 1975 and 2017, the old dependency ratio increased from 6.2 per cent to 9.0 per cent and the young dependency ratio fell from 71.0 per cent to 41.9 per cent.

A comparison of India's age dependency ratio with other countries, *viz.*, China, USA and Japan, shows that India stands at an advantageous position-age dependency ratios for those countries have started rising while it continues to fall for India (Chart 4).

The population pyramid for India also shows a bulge in the 10-24 age cohorts, implying that the incremental increase in India's labour force each year will continue to be significant several years ahead (Chart 5), offering the opportunity to reap the demographic dividend for next few decades.

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) in India is declining during the last decade and half despite a significant and growing share of working age

Chart 5: Population Pyramid of India (2020)



Source: United Nation's World Population Prospect 2019 Revisions.

population (Chart 6.a). Female LFPR in India is one of the lowest in the world (ILO, 2013[4]). There is also a sharp fall in the youth LFPR since 2004-05 (Chart 6.b). The declining LFPR could be attributed to a number of factors, *viz.*, increasing enrollment in education; rising household incomes; and lack of adequate productive employment opportunities. For both male and female groups, the unemployment rates are higher for the more educated, with graduates having the highest unemployment rates all through the period from 1993-1994 to 2017-18 (Chart 6c and 6d). Comparatively, the unemployment rates for males and females with secondary education are significantly lower, implying that a large proportion of India's labour force is engaged in informal and unskilled/semi-skilled work with possible dearth of jobs for skilled labour.

Chart 6: Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates

Source: World Bank, NSSO Survey Various Rounds

[4] International Labour Organization (ILO)'s Global Employment Trend Report, 2013.

IV. Empirical Analysis

This section empirically examines how changes in the size and composition of India's population influence macroeconomic outcomes. The study covers the time-period 1975-2017 for which consistent data for the variables under consideration are available. The size of the population and change therein are captured through the population growth rate, while changes in the composition of the population are captured through age dependency ratio, the share of working age population in total population and the growth in aging population (*i.e.*, population above 65 years of age). The macroeconomic variables considered for the analysis are real GDP growth, per capita income growth, inflation, fiscal balance and the external current account balance. Data on demographic variables are sourced from the World Development Indicator database of the World Bank, while data on macroeconomic variables are obtained from the Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy published by the Reserve Bank of India.

In view of potential endogeneity problems, the generalised method of moments (GMM) methodology has been used for estimating the following model:

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 Y_{t-1} + \beta_2 X_t + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{.........................} \quad (1)$$

Where Y is the dependent variable, *i.e.,* the macroeconomic variable of interest. X is the explanatory variable, *i.e.,* the relevant demographic variable, considered one at a time to avoid multicollinearity (Annex Table 2). The Unit root tests indicate that the relevant dependent and explanatory variables are I (0) (Annex Table 3)[5].

The efficiency of the GMM estimator depends on the validity of instruments. In this case, lagged values of the dependent and explanatory variables are used as instruments for the GMM. The robustness of the model is examined through Sargan-Hansen J test, which requires acceptance of the null - that over-identifying restrictions are valid- to establish validity of the instruments.

The results indicate that higher population growth in India is not associated with higher real GDP growth (Table 1). This is because higher population growth in India had resulted from higher fertility and birth rates. While higher birth rates increase the number of young in the population, a higher fertility rate inhibits women joining the workforce including through higher education and both adversely impact effective labour supply. Rather than population growth, it is the growth of working age population as well as labour force participation rates that matter for economic growth.

As expected, the age dependency ratio in India has an inverse relationship whereas the share of working age population has a positive relationship with real GDP growth. This implies that if the dependency ratio

Table 1: Impact of Demographic Changes on Real GDP Growth

Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable: Real GDP Growth			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Population Growth	-2.82***			
Age Dependency Ratio		-0.15***		
Share of Working Age Population			0.09***	
Growth in Elderly Population				-1.23
Real GDP Growth (-1)	-0.10	-0.12	-0.11	-0.19*
Constant	11.85***	16.50***		7.84**
Time Trend			0.07**	0.14***
Adjusted R-squared	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15
Sargan-Hansen J-test	(0.70)	(0.90)	(0.89)	(0.50)

Note: 1. ***, ** and * denote significant at 1 %, 5 % and 10% level, respectively.
2. Figures in the parentheses represent respective p-values.

[5] Two of the demographic variables, *viz.,* the share of working age population and growth in aging population were found to be only trend stationary. For de-trending, time trend has been introduced as an independent variable in the relevant equations.

Table 2: Impact of Demographic Changes on Per Capita Income Growth

Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable: Per Capita Income Growth			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Population Growth	-3.92***			
Age Dependency Ratio		-0.20***		
Share of Working Age Population			0.03**	
Growth in Elderly Population				-0.56
Per Capita Income Growth (-1)	-0.10	-0.12	-0.12	-0.15
Constant	11.75***	17.89***		3.51
Time Trend			0.13***	0.14***
Adjusted R-squared	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25
Sargan-Hansen J-test	(0.71)	(0.91)	(0.94)	(0.27)

Note: 1. ***, ** and * denote significant at 1 %, 5 % and 10% level, respectively.
2. Figures in the parentheses represent respective p-values.

Table 3: Impact of Demographic Changes on CPI Inflation

Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable: CPI Inflation			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Population Growth	2.01*			
Age Dependency Ratio		0.10**		
Share of Working Age Population			-0.90	
Growth in Elderly Population				-3.55*
CPI Inflation (-1)	0.25**	0.26**	0.38***	0.45***
Constant	2.30	-0.77	54.79	15.24***
Time Trend			0.19	0.01
Adjusted R-squared	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.01
Sargan-Hansen J-test	(0.72)	(0.68)	(0.74)	(0.21)

Note: 1. ***, ** and * denote significant at 1 %, 5 % and 10% level, respectively.
2. Figures in the parentheses represent respective p-values.

increases, GDP growth suffers. On the other hand, the increased share of working age population increases labour supply and thus results in higher production and real GDP growth[6]. The impact of growth in elderly population on GDP turned out to be negative though statistically insignificant.

The impact of demographic variables on per capita income growth is largely similar to that for overall real GDP growth. A higher age dependency ratio has an adverse impact on per capita income, whereas an increased share of the working age population leads to an increase in per capita income (Table 2).

There is very limited research on the impact of population dynamics on inflation. The estimation results indicate that higher population growth and age dependency ratio impact CPI inflation positively, presumably by increasing aggregate demand relative to supply. The impact of the working age population on inflation was not found to be statistically significant. The negative sign of the coefficient for the growth of elderly population signifies that an increase in aging population could be deflationary due to lower aggregate demand even if this stage involves dis-saving (Table 3).

As per life cycle hypothesis, a higher share of working age population should generate greater revenues for the government through tax collections and thus improve government finances. Aging population, on the other hand will require greater spending on pensions and healthcare thus, worsening government finances.

As expected, population growth tends to increase the fiscal deficit (Table 4). The coefficients of other demographic variables, however, turned out to be statistically insignificant. Moreover, growth in the elderly population does not increase fiscal deficit,

[6] A similar analysis was carried out with the share of labour force in total population as the explanatory variable for the period 1990-2017 as the data on labour force is not available prior to 1990. The GMM results reveal that an increase in the labour force impacts real GDP and per capita income growth positively. The impact of labour force on the other macroeconomic variables, however, was not statistically significant.

Table 4: Impact of Demographic Changes on General Government Fiscal Deficit

Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable: Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) as per cent of GDP (GFD-GDP)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Population Growth	0.65*			
Age Dependency Ratio		0.01		
Share of Working Age Population			-0.49	
Growth in Elderly Population				-1.32
GFD-GDP (-1)	0.76***	0.67***	0.60***	0.56***
Constant	0.48	1.90	29.83	6.26*
Time Trend			0.12	0.05
Adjusted R-squared	0.38	0.47	0.49	0.31
Sargan-Hansen J-test	(0.20)	(0.66)	(0.72)	(0.17)

Note: 1. ***, ** and * denote significant at 1 %, 5 % and 10% level, respectively.
2. Figures in the parentheses represent respective p-values.

Table 5: Impact of Demographic Changes on Current Account Deficit

Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable: Current Account Deficit (CAD) as per cent of GDP (CAD-GDP)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Population Growth	-0.04			
Age Dependency Ratio		-0.004		
Share of Working Age Population			0.14	
Growth in Elderly Population				-1.04*
CAD-GDP (-1)	0.73***	0.70***	0.75***	0.63***
Constant	0.45	0.70	-7.36	3.30*
Time Trend			-0.03	0.02*
Adjusted R-squared	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.63
Sargan-Hansen J-test	(0.75)	(0.34)	(0.39)	(0.32)

Note: 1. ***, ** and * denote significant at 1 %, 5 % and 10% level, respectively.
2. Figures in the parentheses represent respective p-values.

which is counter-intuitive but could be due to not so developed social security systems in India.

Population ageing may influence the external current account balance through the saving-investment channel (Higgins, 1998; Fougère and Mérette, 1999). The results reveal that population growth, age dependency ratio and working age population do not have any significant impact on the current account balance in India. The rise in elderly population, however, tends to reduce the current account deficit in India, may be due to a decline in domestic investment demand exceeding the reduction in domestic savings (Table 5).

V. Conclusions

An examination of the influence of demographic changes on macroeconomic outcomes in India reveals that population growth and age dependency ratio have inverse relation with the growth in real GDP and per capita income, and positive relation with inflation. Increase in the share of working age population, on the other hand, contributes to higher economic growth. An aging population is deflationary in nature though improves the current account balance.

India is currently on the cusp of a demographic transition. Population trends suggest that the age dependency ratio is expected to decline till 2025 and remain almost stagnant upto 2040. Thus, this is the golden age for India when the demographic dividend could be reaped through higher growth. However, there is a dark side - despite an increase in the share of working age population in total population, the labour force participation rate in India has been declining. The trend is particularly predominant among youth aged 15-29 in the rural areas and among the female population. In order to harvest favourable demographics, it is critical to empower the labour force with skills and gainful employment. India needs to pay special attention to skilling and reskilling its workforce, keeping in view the changing nature of today's job profile. There are serious gaps between what the skill development institutions currently do and what the industry requires. Improving education and health infrastructure, in terms of both quality and access and timely action in a co-ordinated manner by the Government, private sector and researchers is necessary to harness the window of opportunity provided by a favourable demography.

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Annex Table 1: Summary of Literature Review

Author	Time-period	Issues Examined	Results/Conclusions of the study
Sundman (2011)	1999-2009	How demographic transition impacts economic growth	Demographic variables, *viz.,* life expectancy and total dependency ratio have a negative impact on GDP per capita as they contribute to much lower labour force. Demographic transition has hit Japan the hardest.
Joe, Dash and Agrawal (2015)	1970-2013	Impact of changing population age structure on economic growth in China and India	In case of China, in the long run, per capita GDP is influenced by both saving to GDP ratio and dependency ratio. However, in case of India, only the dependency ratio shows a significantly negative long run association with per capita GDP.
Bloom, Canning and Malaney (1998)	1965-1990	The relationship between demographic change and economic growth in Asia during 1965-90	East Asia benefited from a "virtuous spiral" of income growth and fertility decline, while South Asia remained caught in a low- level population-income trap.
Brander and Dowrick (1994)	1960 -1985	Effects of population growth and fertility on economic growth	High birth rate has a negative impact on economic growth through investment effects in terms of "capital dilution". Birth rate declines have strong medium-term positive impact on per capita income through labour supply or "dependency " effects.
Barro (1991)	1960-1985	Relationship between human capital and per capita GDP	The growth rate of real per capita GDP is positively related to initial human capital and negatively related to the initial level of real per capita GDP.
Jong-Won Yoon, Jinill Kim, and Jungjin Lee (2014)	1960–2013	Impact of demographic changes on growth of real GDP per capita; current account balance; savings; investment; Government budget balance; and inflation rate using a panel dataset covering 30 OECD economies	Size of population and ageing, as captured by the share of 65 and above, influence real GDP growth in the negative way. Population growth influences current account, savings, and investment negatively, though insignificantly while its impact on budget balance is positive and significant. The negative impact of the elderly share is significant for savings, investment, inflation and budget balance.
Han (2019)	1991-2016	Impact of demographic changes on inflation in Hong Kong, Singapore and Mainland China	An increase in the youth population is inflationary, while an increase in the aging population is disinflationary. By affecting inflation expectations, demography directly impacts inflation, or indirectly through the interest rate channel. Its impact through the output gap or the wage channel is ignorable.

Author	Time-period	Issues Examined	Results/Conclusions of the study
Juselius and Takats (2018)	1870-2016	Impact of age structure on inflation	Age structure plays a significant role in explaining inflation taking into account different policy regimes during the period.
Bobeica, Lis, Nickel and Sun (2017)	1975-2016	Relationship between demographic change and Inflation	There is a positive long-run relationship between inflation and the increase in working-age population as a share in total population in euro area as well as US and Germany.
Lee, Kim and Park (2016)	1995-2050	Impact of demographic shifts on the fiscal health of the Government	Population age structure can have significant effect on fiscal sustainability since they can affect both Government revenues and expenditures. Asia's population aging (Japan, China, and Republic of Korea) will adversely affect its fiscal sustainability.
Rakesh Mohan (2004)	1950-2050	Potential fiscal challenges of population ageing in Asia	Asian countries have the advantage of seeing what is happening in the West and can avoid the follies of excessive social welfare states. These countries need to develop funded health and pension schemes while consciously delaying the shift from private welfare provision to public welfare provision.
Matthew Higgins (1998)	1950 - 1989	Relationship between age distribution, national savings and the current account balance	Increase in both the youth and old-age dependency ratio is associated with lower saving rates. The estimated demographic effect on the current account balance exceeds six per cent of GDP over the last three decades for several countries.
Maxime Fougère and Marcel Mérette (1999)	1954-2082	Possible effects of population ageing on the current account of six OECD countries by extending the Hviding and Mérette (1998) computable overlapping-generation (OLG) models to a small economy framework	Population ageing may have an important impact on current account balances, depending on the extent and the evolution of ageing in one country relative to another. A relatively faster ageing country will experience an improvement in its current account balance due to a decline in domestic investment demand that is greater than the reduction in national savings. Population ageing may lead to international capital flows from countries with an ageing population to countries with a relatively younger population, such as newly industrialised and developing countries.
Shekhar Aiyar and Ashoka Mody (2011)	1961-2001	Size and circumstances of the potential gains from demographic dividend in India using variation in the age structure of the population across Indian states	The level and the growth rate of the working age ratio have both exercised a large impact on India's economic growth. This result is robust after accounting for inter-state migration, endogeneity concerns, and the introduction of a range of control variables.

Author	Time-period	Issues Examined	Results/Conclusions of the study
Utsav Kumar (2010)	1971-2001	Role of changing age structure of population in economic growth, while controlling for state-specific variables like overall physical and social infrastructure level	Using state-level data from India, the paper shows that the pace of demographic transition varies across states, and that these differences are likely to be exacerbated over the period 2011-2026. The BIMARU states are likely to see a continuing increase in the share of the working-age population in total population. Whether India's demographic dividend will be a boon or bane critically depends on the ability of the BIMARU states to exploit the bulge in the working-age population.
Ladusingh and Narayana (2011)	2005-2070	Quantification of demographic dividends for India using the National Transfer Accounts Framework	The paper quantifies the positive macro-economic implication of the age structure transition in India-under both first and second demographic dividends. The first demographic dividend (due to higher working age population) predominates from 1980-2035 while the second demographic dividend (due to higher saving to support longer retirement) gains prominence from 2035. The total dividend for India could remain stable until 2070.

Annex Table 2: Correlation Matrix of the Demographic Variables

	Population Growth	Age Dependency Ratio	Share of Working Age Population	Growth in Elderly Population
Population Growth	1 -----			
Age Dependency Ratio	0.995823*** (0.00)	1 -----		
Share of Working Age Population	-0.995328*** (0.00)	-0.999206*** (0.00)	1 -----	
Growth in Elderly Population	-0.376661** (0.01)	-0.364754** (0.01)	0.369557** (0.01)	1 -----

Note: Figures in the parentheses represent respective p-values.

Annex Table 3: Unit Root Test Results

Items	Variable	ADF		Order of Integration
		Without Trend	With Trend	
Demographic/Explanatory Variables	Population Growth	-2.43**	-3.27*	I (0)
	Age Dependency Ratio	-1.93**	-3.58**	I (0)
	Share of Working Age Population	-1.86	-3.34*	I (0)
	Growth in Elderly Population	1.04	-4.11***	I (0)
Macroeconomic/Dependent Variables	Growth in Real GDP	-6.30***	-7.81***	I (0)
	Growth in Per Capita Income	-5.52***	-7.85***	I (0)
	CPI Inflation Rate	-4.67***	-4.59***	I (0)
	General Government Fiscal Deficit to GDP Ratio	-3.18**	-2.93	I (0)
	Current Account Deficit to GDP Ratio	-1.65*	-2.47	I (0)

Note: ***, ** and * denote significant at 1 %, 5 % and 10% level, respectively.

*Financial Stocks and Flows of the Indian Economy 2011-12 to 2017-18**

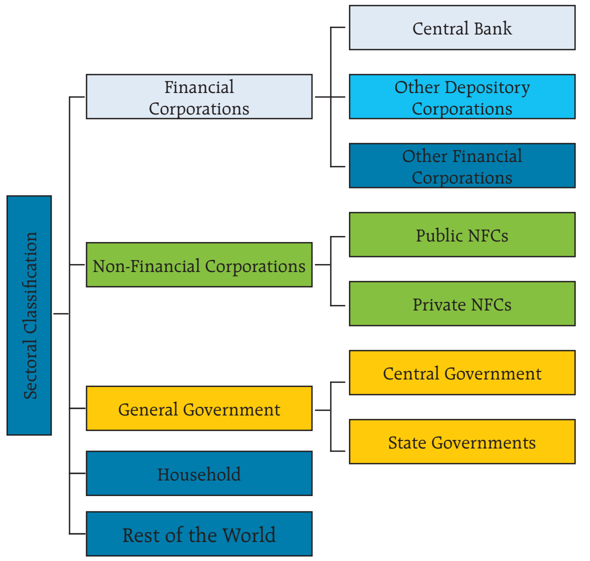
Shifts in the sectoral pattern and volume of financial transactions in the Indian economy were evident during the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. Reflecting the process of financial development, the size of the RBI's financial balance sheet shrank over the period. The balance sheet of other depository corporations (ODCs) sector has been in a contraction mode since 2013-14, reflecting the shift in the preferences away from deposits towards other competing financial instruments. During the period, net borrowings of non-financial corporations, both public and private, declined, reflecting the recourse to internal saving to finance investment. The household sector which remains the major supplier of funds, has been undergoing a major behavioural shift. Currency and deposits - historically the most preferred financial instruments, declined in significance giving way to equity, mutual funds, insurance and provident funds during the period.

Introduction

The Reserve Bank of India compiles the flow of funds (FoF) accounts of the Indian economy broadly in accordance with the System of National Accounts (SNA, 2008). The institutional sectors that are covered in this article comprise: (i) financial corporations (FCs); (ii) non-financial corporations (NFCs), public and private; (iii) general government (GG) comprising both central and state governments; (iv) the household and non-profit institutions serving households (HHs)[1]; and (v) the rest of the world (RoW) (Exhibit 1). These accounts also cover financial instruments for sectoral transfers, from sources to uses of funds on from-whom-to-whom (FWTW) basis, which include currency, deposits, debt securities, loans and borrowings, equity, investment funds (such as mutual funds), insurance, pension and provident funds, monetary gold and other accounts (including trade debt).

For the first time in this article, flow of funds have been augmented with sector-wise outstanding positions in addition to the standard flow aspect of financial accounts, *i.e.*, acquisition of financial assets and liabilities[2]. The end year of the period of study, *i.e.*, 2017-18 is determined by the fact that data for that year pertaining to private non-financial corporate sector became available only in May 2019 owing to transition of reporting standards for companies from the *Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (I-GAAP) to Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS)*[3].

Exhibit I: Sectoral Classification of Financial Stocks and Flows



* Anupam Prakash, Avdhesh Kumar Shukla, Anand Prakash Ekka, Kunal Priyadarshi and Chaitali Bhowmick of National Accounts Analysis Division, Department of Economic and Policy Research, Reserve Bank of India. Contributions from Ms Vandana T R and Ms. Shalini Jain are also acknowledged.

The detailed statements 1 to 9 relating to financial stocks and flows have been released separately on www.rbi.org.in.

[1] Households also include non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) which include religious societies, social, cultural and recreational sports clubs, political parties and trade unions, *etc.* These institutions are clubbed with the household sector due to paucity of information.

[2] The previous article published has data available till 2015-16 (RBI, 2017).

[3] *Finances of Non-Government Non-financial (NGNF) Public Limited Companies, 2017-18* released on May 06, 2019; and *Finances of Non-Government Non-financial (NGNF) Private Limited Companies, 2017-18* released on May 31, 2019.

India has endorsed the second phase of the G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-2) launched in 2015, which relates to improved coverage, timeliness, and periodicity of sectoral accounts[4]. Accordingly, the Committee on Financial Sector Statistics (CFSS)[5] recommended (i) release of higher frequency data - quarterly as well as annual with a reduced lag of 9 months from the current lag of more than 15 months; (ii) coverage of new variables; and (iii) coverage of new aspects such as, flows *versus* stocks and transactions *versus* valuation.

This article marks an important step towards achieving the DGI-2 target on sectoral accounts by 2021. For the first time, insurance and provident funds are presented distinctly as a subsector within the other financial corporations (OFCs) sectors. Bifurcation of financial flows into transactions and valuation changes has been attempted for mutual funds, insurance, pension and provident funds, households and the Reserve Bank of India. Money market and non-money market mutual funds are also presented separately. As regards the rest of the world sector, both balance of payments (BoP) data and the international investment position (IIP) have been presented. Efforts have also been made to reconcile financial stock and flows data published by the Reserve Bank of India and the sequence of accounts (SoA) of the Indian economy published by the National Statistical Office (NSO)[6].

[4] *Recommendation no. 8:* 'The G-20 economies to compile and disseminate, on a quarterly and annual frequency, sectoral accounts flows and balance sheet data, based on the internationally agreed template, including data for the other (non-bank) financial corporations sector, and develop from-whom to-whom matrices for both transactions and stocks to support balance sheet analysis.'

[5] This article has benefitted from the recommendations of the Committee on Financial Sector Statistics (Chairman: Prof. Ravindra H. Dholakia) set up by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) (May 2018). The main terms of reference of the CFSS included '*to review the existing system for collection, processing of FoF statistics …*' and '*recommend measures for improvement consistent with international standards*'.

[6] The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) decided to merge the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) into National Statistical Office (NSO) effective May 23, 2019.

The rest of the article is organised into seven sections. Section II sets out a brief account of the sectoral financial resource gaps. Section III presents sector-wise financial trends. A brief discussion on instrument-wise financial flows is contained in Section IV. Select indicators of financial development are analysed in Section V. Applications of financial accounts and a network analysis of financial flows is presented in Section VI. Section VII concludes the article with some policy perspectives.

II. Sectoral Financial Resource Gap

Households, financial corporations and private non-financial corporations (PvNFCs) had positive net worth[7], while general government and public non-financial corporations (PuNFCs) had negative net worth in the economy during the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. HHs' net worth, on an average, remained close to the net national income (NNI) (Table 1).

The overall financial resource balance in the economy - measured by the net acquisition of financial assets less net increase in liabilities remained in surplus for the third consecutive year in 2017-18 with a reduction in net borrowings of NFCs, both public and private[8] reflecting the recourse to internal saving to finance investment. On the other hand, the resource gap of the GG sector after showing improvement in 2015-16 and 2016-17, reverted to its average level in 2017-18. Net lending by HHs which had strongly recovered in 2015-16 from a slump in the previous years, was impacted by demonetisation in 2016-17 and decelerated further in 2017-18 (Table 2).

[7] Net worth is calculated as the difference between outstanding assets and liabilities (excluding shareholders' equity).

[8] The decline in net borrowing by non-financial corporations is also supported by the national accounts data, which shows lower requirement of borrowing by private non-financial corporations.

Table 1: Sectoral Financial Net Worth
(Per cent of NNI at current market prices)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	Assets						
1. Financial Corporations	**224**	**227**	**229**	**231**	**232**	**231**	**234**
2. Non-Financial Corporations	**133**	**125**	**125**	**125**	**119**	**113**	**108**
a. Public Non-Financial Corporations	18	17	16	15	12	12	12
b. Private Non-Financial Corporations	115	108	109	109	107	101	96
3. General Government	**31**	**30**	**30**	**28**	**30**	**29**	**28**
4. Household Sector	**137**	**133**	**131**	**133**	**133**	**132**	**134**
5. Rest of the World	**46**	**48**	**50**	**51**	**50**	**46**	**45**
	Liabilities						
1. Financial Corporations	**191**	**193**	**194**	**196**	**197**	**196**	**198**
2. Non-Financial Corporations	**112**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**105**	**99**	**95**
a. Public Non-Financial Corporations	20	20	21	22	21	22	23
b. Private Non-Financial Corporations	92	86	86	87	85	77	71
3. General Government	**78**	**78**	**77**	**77**	**79**	**78**	**78**
4. Household Sector	**32**	**32**	**32**	**32**	**32**	**32**	**34**
5. Rest of the World	**23**	**22**	**24**	**24**	**25**	**22**	**23**
	Financial Net Worth						
1. Financial Corporations	**33**	**35**	**35**	**35**	**35**	**35**	**37**
2. Non-Financial Corporations	**21**	**19**	**17**	**16**	**13**	**14**	**14**
a. Public Non-Financial Corporations	-2	-3	-5	-7	-9	-10	-11
b. Private Non-Financial Corporations	23	22	22	22	22	24	24
3. General Government	**-47**	**-47**	**-47**	**-48**	**-49**	**-49**	**-50**
4. Household Sector	**105**	**101**	**99**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
5. Rest of the World	**23**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**25**	**23**	**23**

III. Sector-wise Financial Trends

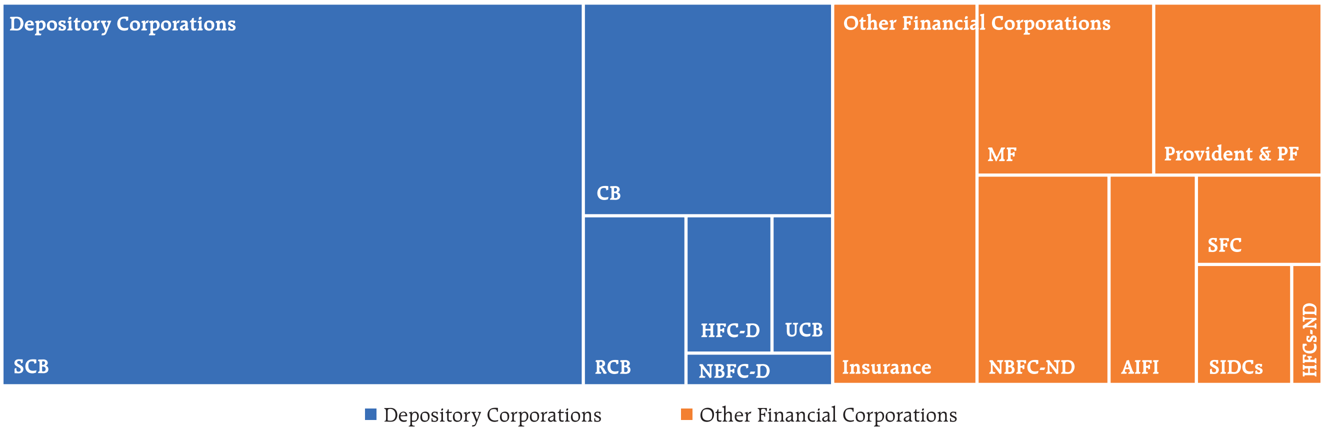
II.1 Financial Corporations

Financial corporations play a dominant role in facilitating flow of resources from surplus units of the financial system to the deficit units. Central banks are constituent of FCs but are different in the sense that in discharge of their responsibility of formulating monetary policy and maintaining financial stability of the economy, they exercise control over key aspects of the financial system. On the other hand, other depository corporations (ODCs) which include

Table 2: Sectoral Financial Resource Balance
(Per cent of NNI at current market prices)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1. Financial Corporations	**3.0**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**2.3**	**1.6**
2. Non-Financial Corporations	**-8.0**	**-6.1**	**-5.7**	**-5.4**	**-3.3**	**-2.9**
a. Public Non-Financial Corporations	-2.8	-2.6	-2.8	-3.1	-2.4	-2.1
b. Private Non-Financial Corporations	-5.3	-3.5	-2.9	-2.3	-0.9	-0.8
3. General Government	**-5.7**	**-5.8**	**-5.6**	**-5.4**	**-5.1**	**-5.5**
4. Household Sector	**8.7**	**8.5**	**8.3**	**9.5**	**8.5**	**7.8**
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**-2.1**	**-0.8**	**-0.5**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**1.0**

Chart 1: Constituents of Financial Corporations (2017-18)



SCB-Scheduled Commercial Banks; CB-Central Bank; RCB- Rural Cooperative Banks; HFC-D – Deposit Taking Housing Finance Companies; UCB-Urban Cooperative Banks; NBFC-D- Deposit Taking Non-Banking Financial Company; PF- Pension Funds; MF- Mutual Funds; AIFI- All India Financial Institutions; SFC- State Financial Corporations; SIDC- State Industrial Development Corporations; HFC ND- Non-Deposit Taking Housing Finance Companies; NBFC- ND- Non-Deposit Taking Non-Banking Financial Companies

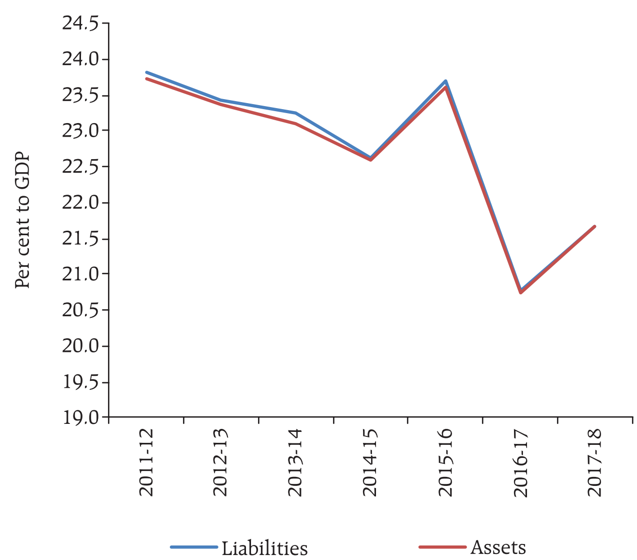
depository institutions other than the central bank, and other financial corporations (OFCs)[9] engaged in financial intermediation. The ODCs, which mobilise deposits from other units, play a predominant role in a bank-based economy like India (Chart 1). They include scheduled commercial banks, co-operative banks and credit societies, deposit taking non-banking financial companies and deposit taking housing finance companies.

III.1.1 Central Bank

The size of the Reserve Bank of India's financial balance sheet shrank over the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 reflecting the process of financial development[10] (Chart 2). A sharp reduction in the size of its balance sheet was observed during 2016-17 due to demonetisation, which caused reduction in liabilities in the form of currency.

The central bank as the issuer of currency in the economy has currency as its main liability. As much as around 95 per cent of the currency issued by the Reserve Bank of India is held by households. The second most important central bank liability is deposits, which are mostly held by the ODC sector. In 2016-17, however, the composition of currency and deposits on the liabilities side changed. Flow in terms

Chart 2: Assets and Liabilities of RBI



[9] The major units in the other financial corporations (OFC) are insurance, mutual funds (MF), provident and pension funds, non-deposit taking non-banking financial companies (NBFCs-ND), All India Financial Institutions (AIFI), State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs), State Finance Corporations (SFCs) and non-deposit taking housing finance companies (HFCs-ND) in order of their relative shares.

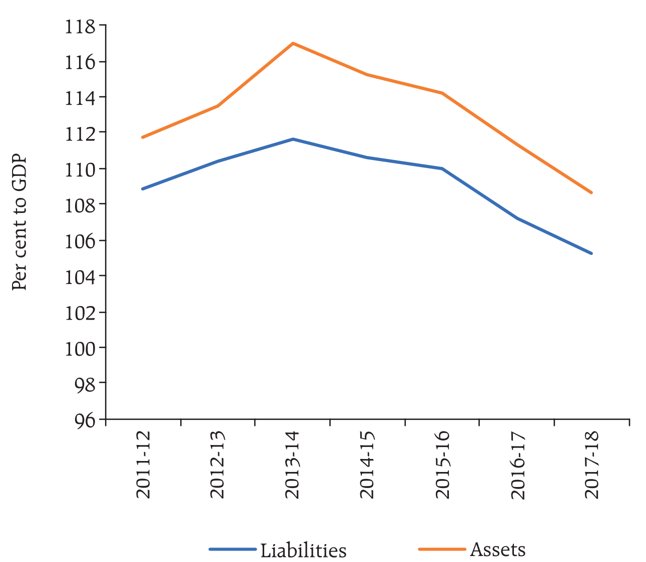
[10] There is in general, a relationship, between the size of the central bank balance sheet and the level of financial development (Jadhav *et al.* 2003).

of currency turned negative as specified bank notes (SBNs) were returned to the Reserve Bank of India, including through the banking system, liabilities in the form of deposits increased as ODCs deposited their surplus liquidity with the Reserve Bank of India. This led to a shift in the composition of liabilities of Reserve Bank of India from non-interest bearing currency liabilities to interest bearing deposits. As the process of remonetisation gathered pace in 2017-18, currency moved back to the position of being its most important liability. On the assets side, debt securities issued by the RoW form the predominant component, followed by loans to the ODCs sector. This composition changed briefly during 2016-17, as ODCs and OFCs used post-demonetisation the surplus liquidity to repay the loans outstanding with the Reserve Bank of India.

III.1.2 Other Depository Corporations

The balance sheet of other depository corporations (ODCs) sector has been in a contraction mode since 2013-14, reflecting the shift in the preferences away from deposits towards other competing financial instruments like mutual funds and small savings (Chart 3). Income is found to be the most important factor in deposit mobilisation by the banking system (RBI, 2019). This is corroborated by the steady decline in household financial saving in the form of deposits[11]. Expanding financial literacy could also have encouraged people to move away from traditional instruments like deposits (RBI, 2016). The secular contraction in the balance sheet of ODCs sector was not reversed even during demonetisation, inflow of SBNs into the banking system was counter balanced by: i) redemption of deposits held in Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) (FCNR(B)) account; and ii) repayment of loans owed to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI, 2017).

Chart 3: Assets and Liabilites of ODC Sector



The most important instrument used by the ODCs to acquire liabilities are deposits, mostly from the households followed by loans, mostly acquired from the OFCs. On the assets side, loans advanced to non-financial corporations and households is the most important instrument, followed by investment in debt securities, primarily government securities.

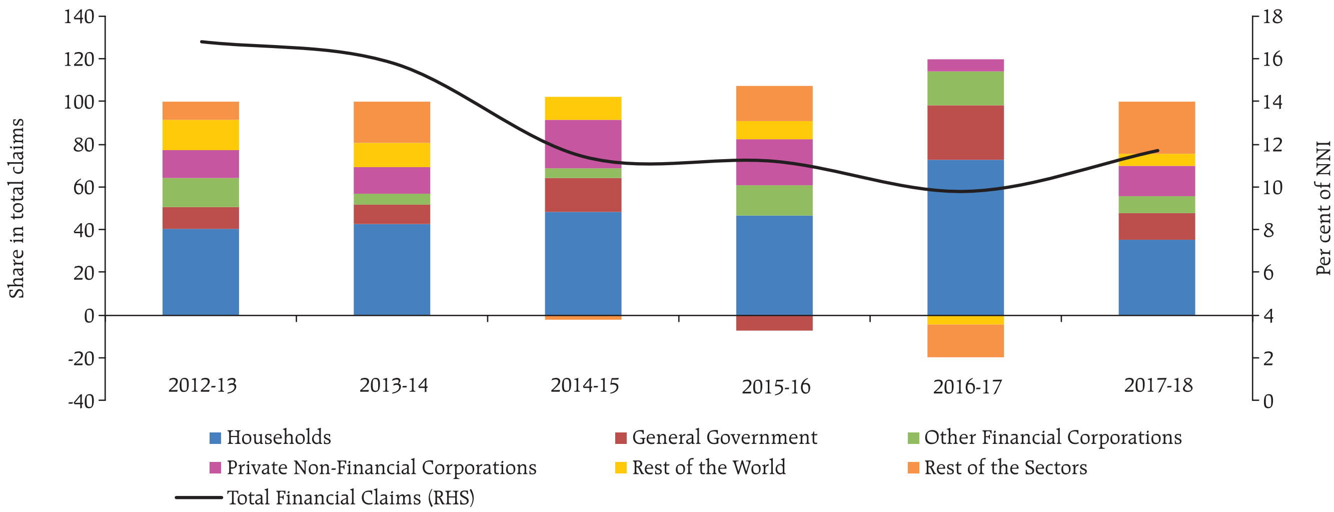
Demonetisation affected the composition of balance sheet of the ODCs. It led to an increase in the outstanding liabilities of ODCs in the form of deposits and a decline in assets in the form of loans (Chart 4 and 5). The huge cash flow into the ODCs sector was used to acquire government debt securities, intra-sectoral deposits and deposits with the central bank during 2016-17. With the process of remonetisation in 2017-18, the flows moved in the opposite direction - deposits turned negative, while loans increased.

Overall financial net worth of this sector has remained positive, however, it has been steadily declining since 2013-14, mainly on account of increase in non-performing assets (NPA) in the banking sector.

Within the ODCs sector, scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) and deposit taking non-banking financial companies (NBFCs-D) exhibit complementarity in their financial intermediation roles. The size of the

[11] Household saving had a share of around 61 per cent in total saving during 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Chart 4: Financial Claims of the ODC Sector



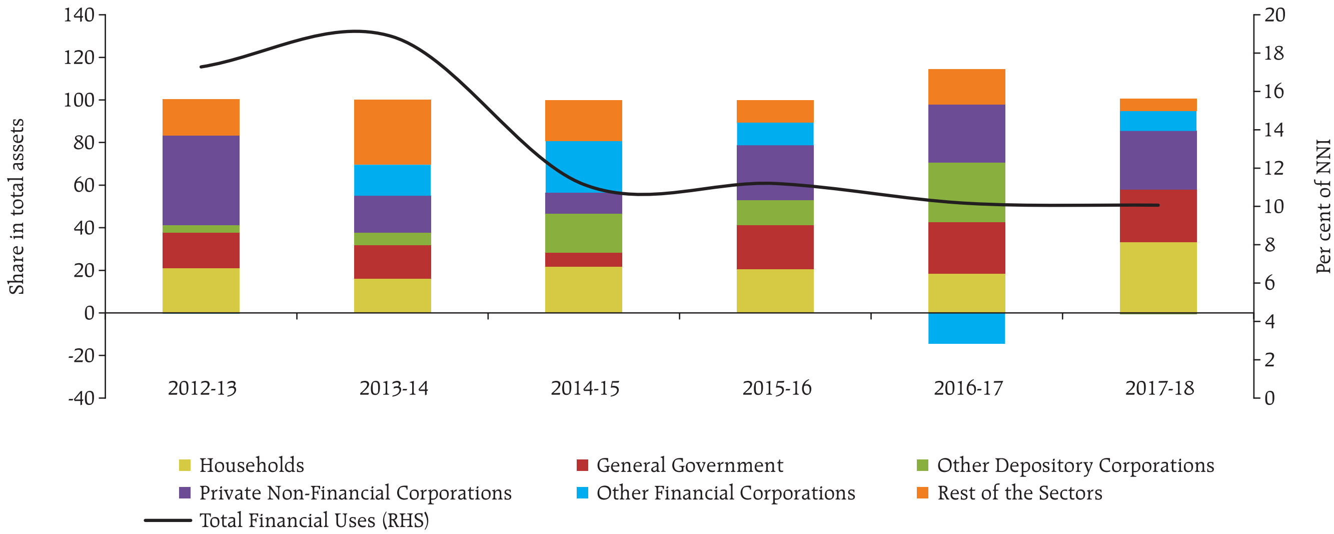
Note: Rest of the sectors in this chart include central bank, other depository corporations, public non-financial corporations and others not elsewhere classified.

consolidated balance sheet of SCBs in India has been growing at a slowing pace over the period of study as they grappled with stressed assets. However, the consolidated balance sheet of NBFCs was buoyed by strong credit expansion enabled by low NPA levels relative to banks and stronger capital buffers (RBI, 2018).[12]

III.1.3 Other Financial Corporations

The size of other financial corporations (OFCs) sector has remained much smaller than that of the ODCs sector in India although, it has been expanding since 2013-14 with the growing preference among households for products like insurance, mutual

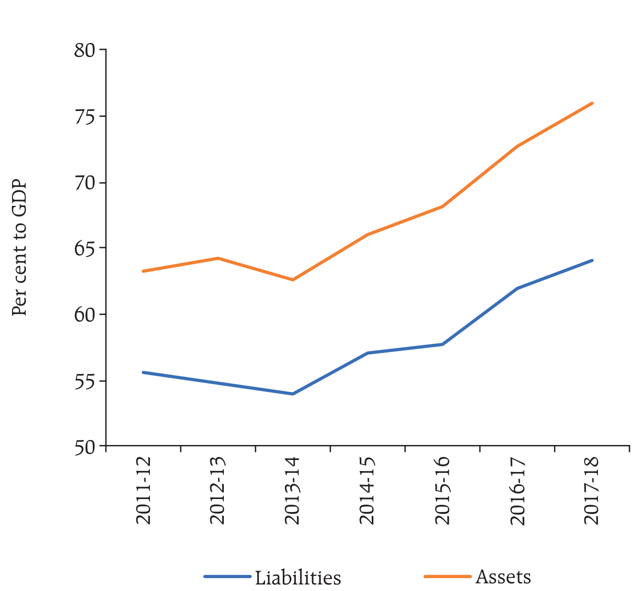
Chart 5: Net Acquisition of Financial Assets of ODC Sector



Note: Rest of the sectors in this chart include central bank, rest of the world, public non-financial corporations and others not elsewhere classified.

[12] "Non-Banking Financial Institutions", Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 2018

Chart 6: Assets and Liabilities of OFC sector



funds, pensions and provident funds over traditional instruments like bank deposits (Chart 6).

Liabilities of OFCs are primarily held in the form of insurance, pension and provident funds, followed by mutual fund units and debt securities (Chart 7). Post demonetisation, OFCs have increased investments in government and corporate debt securities as well as in equity and mutual funds. The assets of OFCs are predominantly government debt securities followed by loans issued to NFCs and equity holdings within the sector.

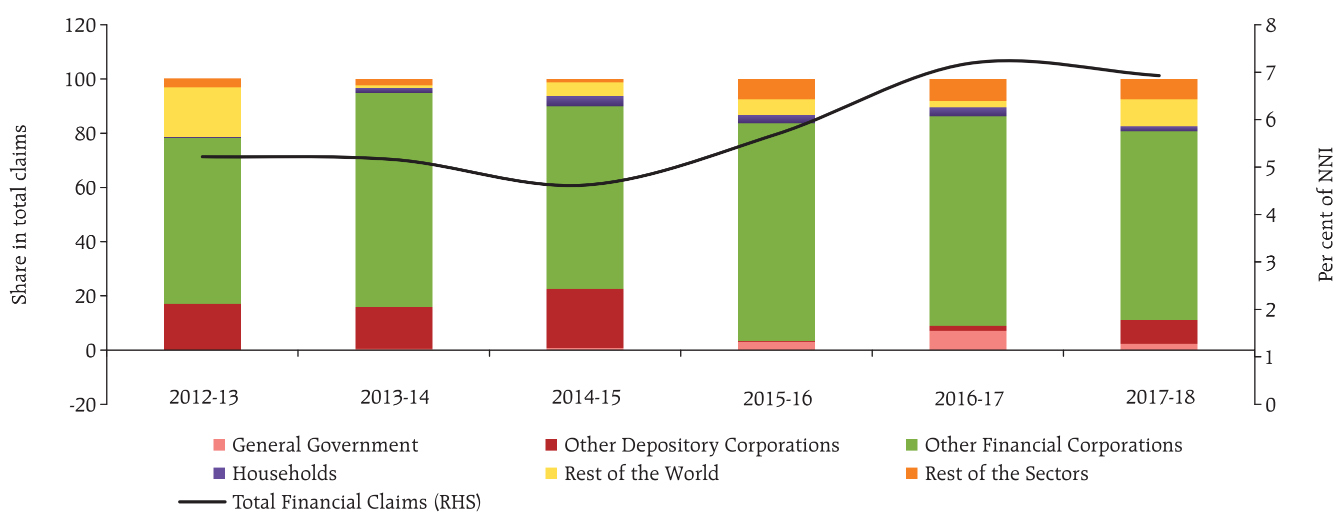
As regards sectoral composition of their financial liabilities, intra-sectoral borrowings of OFCs constitute the topmost share followed by the flow from ODCs. The resource flow from ODCs contracted sharply on account of asset quality review (AQR) of Indian banks during 2015-16 and 2016-17, which revived somewhat in 2017-18 as NPA levels of banks started to decline (Chart 7).

The financial net worth of OFCs has been steadily expanding since 2014-15, due to acquisition of assets in the form of debt securities (Chart 8). The bifurcation of gross flows into transactions and valuation changes reveals that about one-third of the change in assets of the OFCs sector during the period of study was due to appreciation of assets.

III.2 Non-Financial Corporations

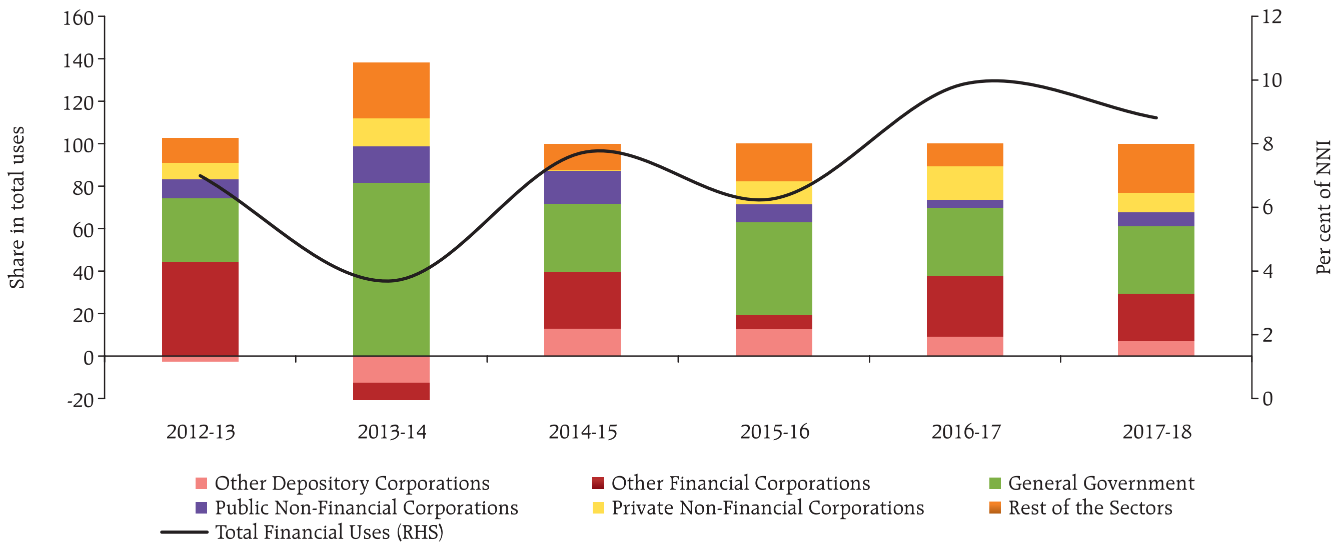
Non-financial corporations account for large share of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), and

Chart 7: Sectoral Composition of the Financial Claims of the OFC Sector



Note: Rest of the sectors in this chart include general government, public non-financial corporations, private non-financial corporations and others not elsewhere classified.

Chart 8: Financial Uses of the OFC Sector



Note: Rest of the sectors in this chart include central bank, rest of the world, households and others not elsewhere classified.

borrow from the surplus sectors in the economy like households and financial corporations to meet their needs for investment in productive assets.

In terms of ownership, this sector is bifurcated into publicly owned non-financial corporations (PuNFCs)[13] (entities in which more than 50 per cent of share is held by the Government) and the private non-financial corporations (PvNFCs), which are larger in terms of both number and the size of the balance sheet.

In case of PvNFCs, equities are the largest source of external finance followed by loans and borrowings. PvNFCs are the largest equity holders among themselves. In contrast, loans and borrowings is a more preferred form of external finance for the public NFCs,.

The net-worth position of PvNFCs is positive due to the large share of shareholder's funds in their balance sheet. It has been rising on account of declining investment and rising corporate earnings. The networth of the PuNFCs, on the other-hand, has been negative and worsening over time on account of large number of loss-making central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) and aggressive disinvestment by the Government.

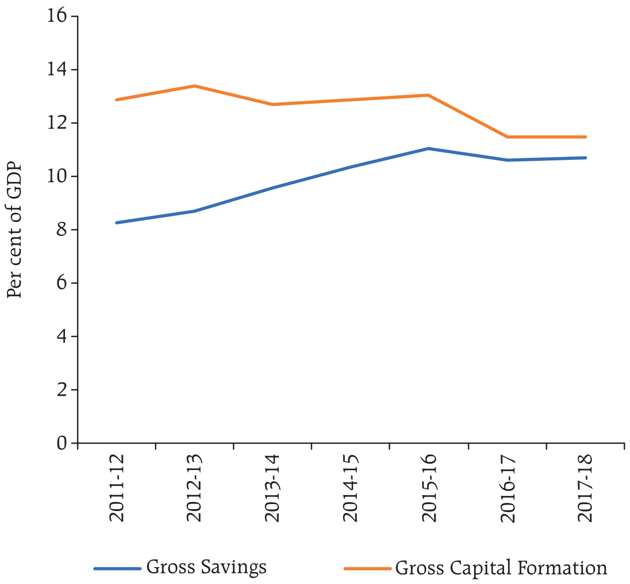
The inter-linkage between the NFCs and the FCs is noteworthy, since funds from all sectors are intermediated through financial corporations. Inflows from the RoW in the form of direct and indirect (equities and debt securities) investment in India is also substantial.

The financial resource gap of the PvNFCs declined steadily from 2012-13 to 2017-18 from a deficit of 5.3 per cent of NNI to 1.5 per cent. Lower investment demand, increased savings and lower inflation has benefited PvNFCs as evident from the saving-investment behaviour of the PvNFCs reflected in the national accounts (Chart 9).

The share of claims by the PvNFCs in total liabilities almost doubled in 2016-17 (Chart 10). Foreign direct investment (FDI) from the RoW sector

[13] PuNFCs include Central public sector enterprises (CPSEs), State government-owned enterprises, Power and Port Trust. (State government owned enterprises data could not be incorporated due to data unavailability).

Chart 9: Saving and Capital Formation of PvNFCs



has also played a noteworthy role in recent years. The role of the OFCs has also increased substantially while flows from ODCs have shrunk gradually.

In case of the PuNFCs, the resource gap has remained stable over the years from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Chart 11). From a relatively unprofitable year in 2015-16, there was some improvement in their balances in 2016-17 and 2017-18.

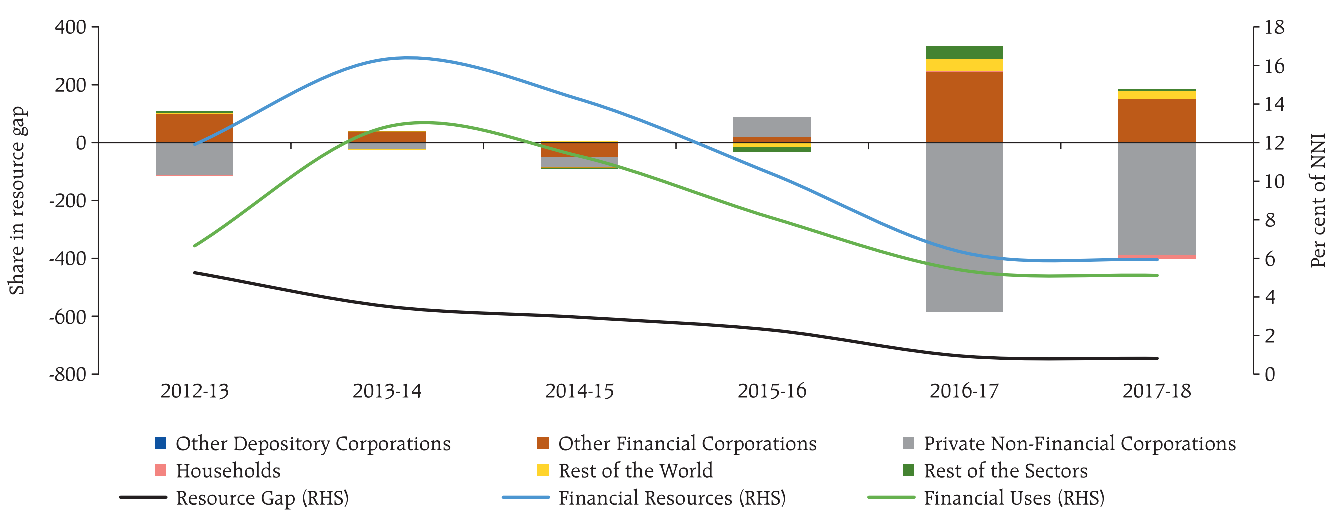
III.3 General Government

In India, both the central government and the state governments run deficits, and thereby are net borrowers in the economy. Due to paucity of data, compilation is not done for the local bodies which form the third tier in the governance hierarchy.

On the assets side, equity has the largest share which is reflective of participation of the central government, in corporations, both financial and non-financial (Chart 12). This is followed by deposits held with ODCs - more pronounced in the case of state governments which have accumulated large cash balances, reflecting poor cash management.

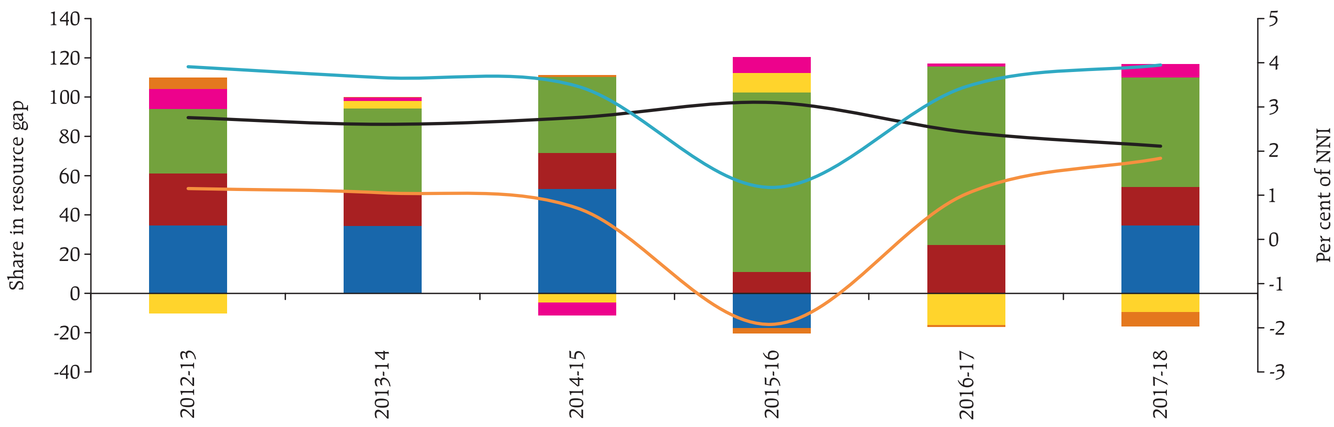
The financial resource gap of the GG sector remained stable during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17, widening somewhat during 2017-18. This gap was primarily financed by the OFCs and ODCs. The resource flow from households, primarily via debt securities, picked up from the year 2014-15. Debt securities make up almost three-fourths of total financial liabilities. These debt securities act as a safe haven for investors and are statutorily mandated for SCBs under the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in

Chart 10: Financing the Net Borrowing of PvNFC Sector



Note: Rest of the sectors in this chart include central bank, general government, public non-financial corporations and others not elsewhere classified.

Chart 11: Public Non-financial Sector Resource Gap



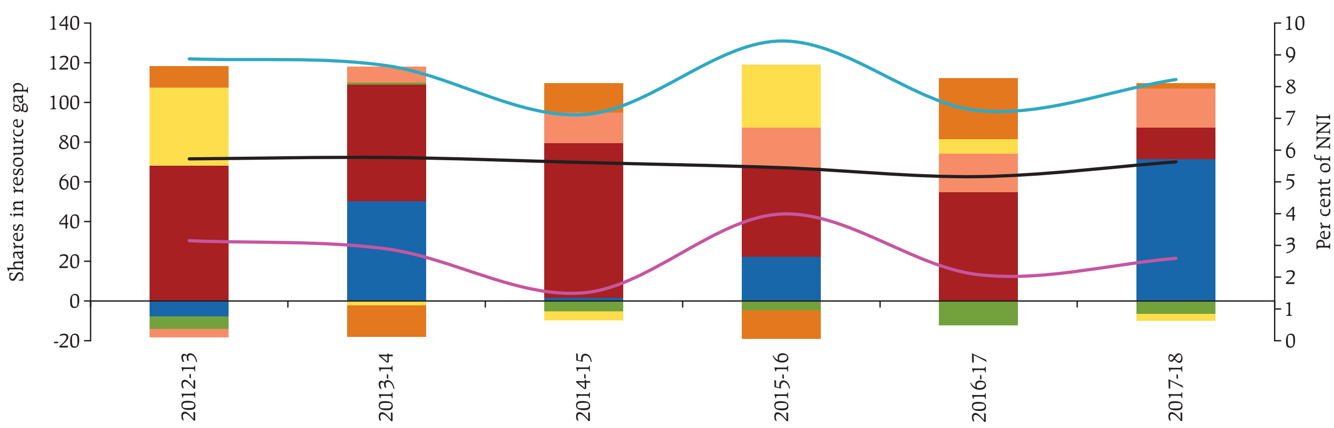
Note : Rest of the sectors in this chart include central bank, general government, private non-financial corporations and others not elsewhere classified

addition to the minimum statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) requirement.

III.4 Households and NPISHs

Households play multi-dimensional roles as consumer, investor and entrepreneur. More than half of GDP is generated in the form of household consumption and around one-tenth in terms of household investment. Households also act as entrepreneurs by investing in buildings, machinery, and equipment related to their business as self-employed workers or sole proprietors. At an aggregate level, households are typically net savers and net lenders, and enjoy positive net-worth. The share of financial surplus of the household sector as percentage

Chart 12: Financing the Resource Gap of the Government Sector



Note : Rest of the sectors in this chart include central bank, general government, private non-financial corporations and others not elsewhere classified of NNI remained at around 8 per cent on average between 2011-12 to 2017-18. Household financial assets and their surplus showed an uptick during 2015-16 on account higher currency and deposits supported by high income growth as GDP growth touched 8 per cent for the first time during the current decade. The financial surplus of households have shrunk in the subsequent years. In 2017-18, both household assets and liabilities expanded but the growth in the latter outpaced the former resulting in further moderation in surplus (Chart 13).

Currency and deposits constitute more than half of the total assets held by households; however, their share in total assets has been declining overtime and are replaced by equities and debt securities. The share of insurance and pension funds has gradually increased, indicative of growing risk appetite and portfolio diversification. The major liability in household's balance sheet is loans and borrowings, primarily from ODCs and OFCs.

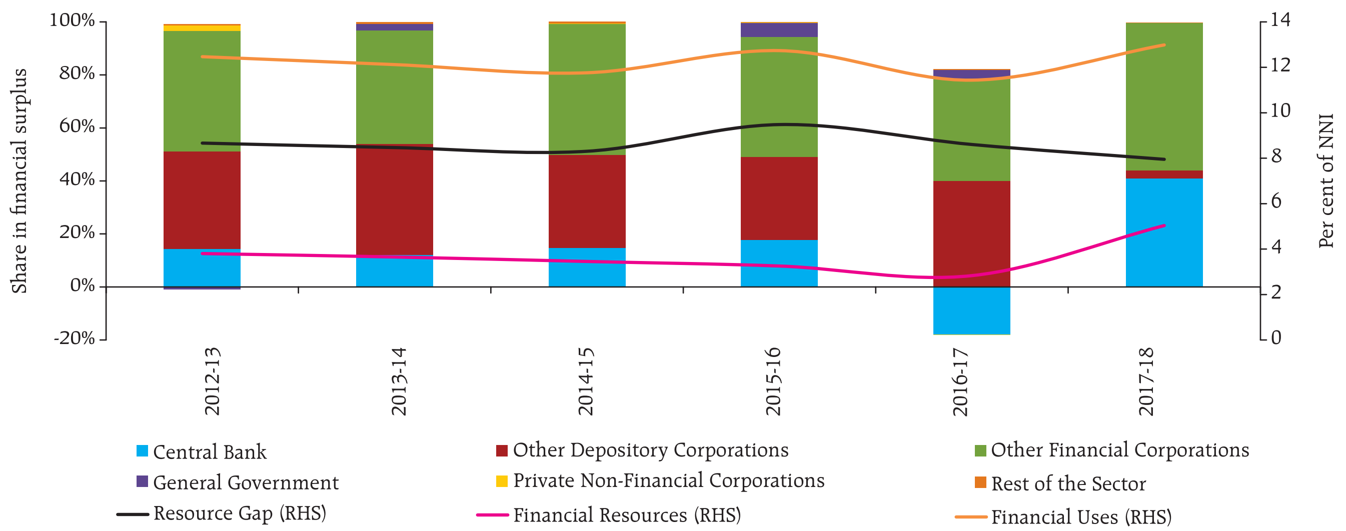
The from-whom-to-whom metrics suggest that households are connected the most with financial corporations (both ODCs and OFCs) which act as intermediaries to channel their surpluses to deficit sectors.

III.5 Rest of the World

The financial stock and flows of the rest of the world sector emanate from the flow of financial resources between the domestic economy and non-residential institutional units (Reserve Bank of India, 2015). The primary source of funds for the RoW sector is through issuance of debt securities which is subscribed by the central bank and ODCs, deposits by ODCs and investment in equities by NFCs (Chart 14).

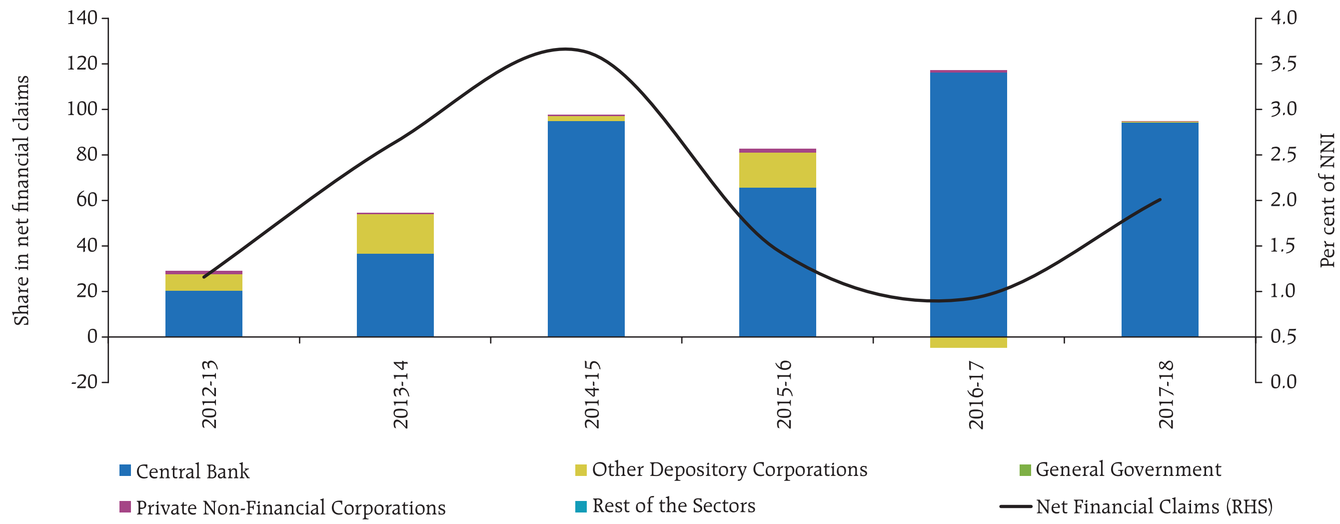
In India, investment from RoW comes in the form of equities and debt securities. The share of loans and borrowings expanded significantly on account of growing demand for external commercial borrowings mostly from the non-financial corporations. High deposits on the assets side is reflective of deposits of non-resident Indians in ODCs. Inflow in debt instruments remained largely volatile while equity inflow after taking a dip in 2014-15 recovered in the following year and remained steady thereafter. Foreign portfolio investment (FPI)

Chart 13: Financial Surplus of the Household Sector



Note : Rest of the sectors in this chart include households, rest of the world, public non-financial corporations and others not elsewhere classified

Chart 14: Change in Liabilities of ROW Sector

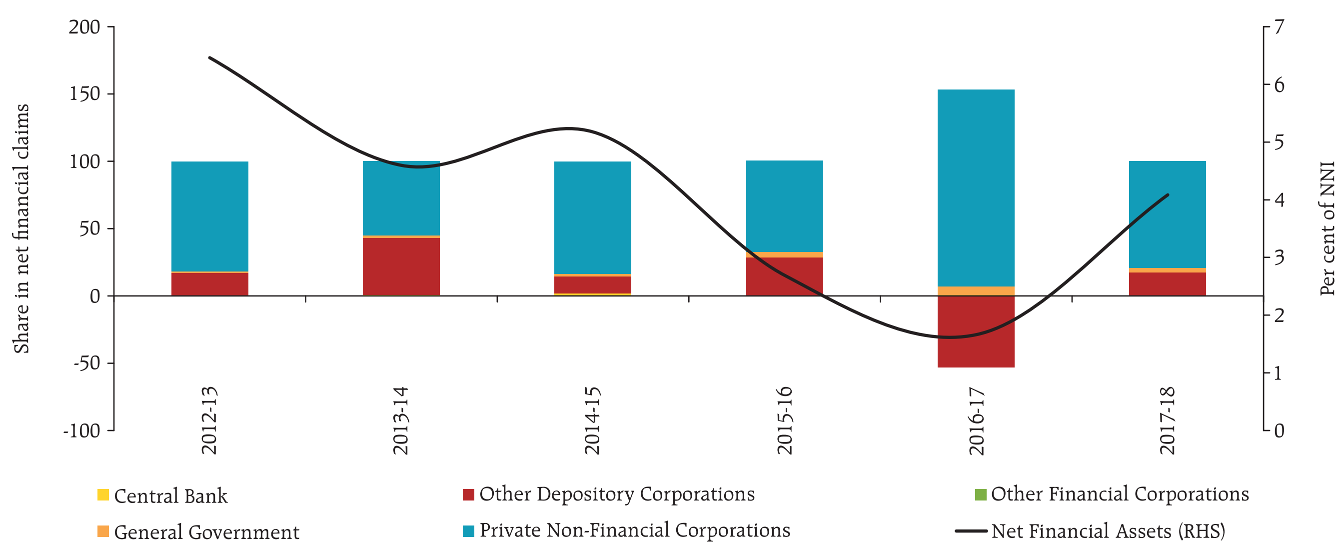


Note : Rest of the sectors in this chart include other financial corporations, public non-financial corporations, households, rest of the world and others not elsewhere classified

inflows in the debt segment were broadly resilient to rate hikes of the Fed in 2017-18. FPI into equity halved amidst concerns about earnings growth, over-valuation and spillovers from monetary policy of systemic central banks.

Despite a decline in the net financial assets by the RoW in 2016-17, it was comfortably able to meet India's external financing requirements. The decline was primarily due to reduction in debt securities held by ODCs and loans repaid by NFCs. In 2017-18, there was higher acquisition of financial assets due to higher investment in equities by non-financial corporations (Chart 15).

Chart 15: Net Acquisition of Financial Assets of ROW Sector



Note : Rest of the sectors in this chart include public non-financial corporations, households, rest of the world and others not elsewhere classified

V. Financial Flows by Instruments

A shift in the composition of instruments to acquire financial liabilities is evident during the period 2012-13 to 2017-18, barring 2016-17. Having historically been the most preferred financial instruments, currency and deposits declined in significance, giving way to equity, mutual funds, insurance and provident funds. On the other hand, the share of debt securities increased, mostly issued by general government. Loans and borrowings are the second most important instrument used for acquiring financial liabilities followed by equities. As regards loans and advances, the household sector had the highest share in issuance of liabilities, while the private non-financial corporations sector was the major borrower (Chart 16).

Demonetisation had a significant but transitory impact on the instrument used for acquisition of financial liabilities during 2016-17, and a quick reversal in the following year. Increased number of insurance policies and mutual funds units were issued during 2016-17 (Chart 16, Table 3 and Statement 7).

VI. Select Indicators of Financial Development

The financial development of an economy can be gauged in terms of behavioural ratios, *viz.*, the finance ratio (FR), the financial inter-relation ratio (FIR), new issues ratio (NIR), and the intermediation ratio (IR). In a secular perspective, these ratios provide insights into the relationship between financial development and overall economic growth.

The finance ratio (FR), defined as the ratio of total issues of primary and secondary claims in relation to national income suggests the pace of financial deepening in the economy. The FR recorded an increase to 0.51 in 2017-18 from 0.38 in 2016-17, after having declined for three consecutive years since 2013-14 (Table 4).

The relationship between financial development and the growth of physical investment is captured by the financial inter-relation ratio (FIR). This ratio defined as the ratio of total financial liabilities to net domestic capital formation, increased to 1.82 in 2017-18 from 1.63 in 2016-17.

Chart 16: Financial Flows by Type of Instruments
(Share in Total Claims Issued in per cent)

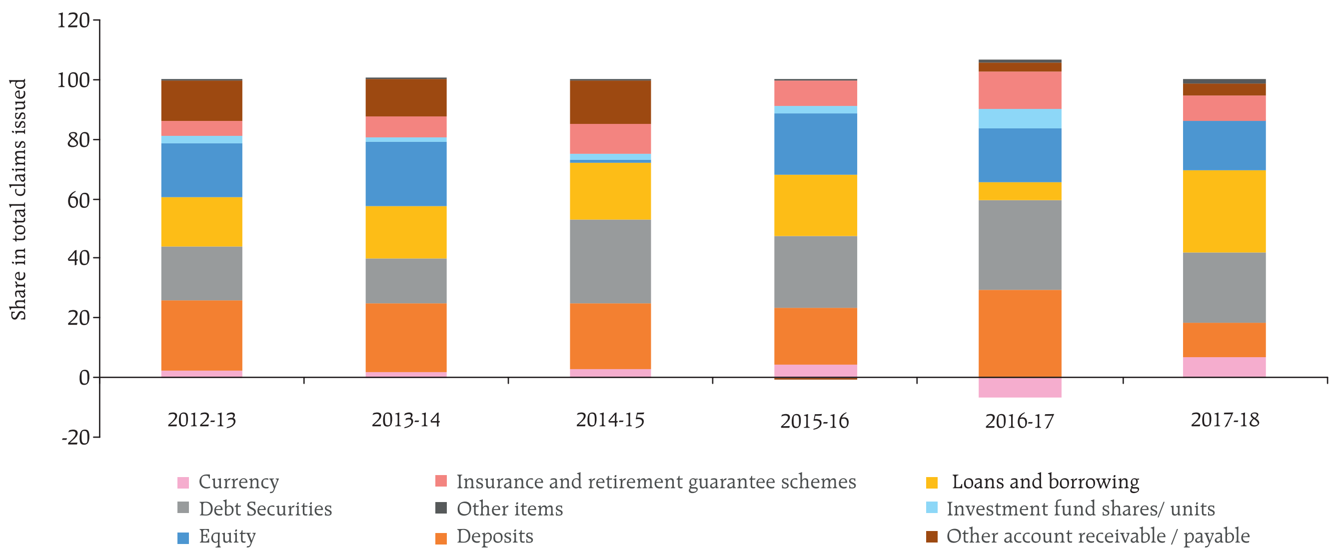


Table 3: Instrument wise and Sector wise Acquisition of Assets, 2017-18

(₹ billion)

Instrument/Sector	Financial Corporations	General Government	Non-financial Corporations	Households and NIPISHs	Rest of the World	Total
1. Monetary gold and SDRs	125.2	0	0	0	0	125.2
2. Currency and deposits	-252.5	1,300.0	2,152.3	10,018.2	1,066.0	14,284.0
3. Debt Securities	12,940.6	-94.5	1,120.3	39.2	577.1	14,582.7
4. Loans and borrowing	19,733.9	735.5	417.1	0	1,039.0	21,925.5
5. Equity and investment fund shares	-512.7	1,908.4	3,233.2	1,749.2	3,392.2	9,770.4
6. Insurance, pension and provident	0.6	0	0	7,435.8	0	7,436.4
7. Other account receivable / payable	1,087.6	2.3	3,544.8	42.0	-4.8	4,671.9
8. Other items not elsewhere classified	40.0	0	0	0	0	40.0
9. TOTAL	**33,162.6**	**3,851.8**	**10,467.7**	**19,284.4**	**6,069.4**	**72,836.0**

The uptick observed in the new issue ratio (NIR) indicates a surge in primary issues as a proportion to net domestic capital formation during 2017-18. Additionally, it may be noted that the role of external finance also has increased, as captured in the growth in primary issuances by the RoW sector.

The intermediation ratio (IR) reflects the degree of dependence of the economy on the financial sector. It is measured as the ratio of liabilities of the financial sector (or secondary issues) to liabilities of the non-financial sector (or primary issues). This shows a lower role of financial sector in secondary issues than primary issues. This also supports the hypothesis that non-financial corporations are mostly financed by their own saving or they increasingly depend on external commercial borrowings. In other words, this is also reflected from the higher external finance as well as the increased intra-sectoral flows.

VII. Applications of Financial Accounts: Network Analysis of Financial Flows

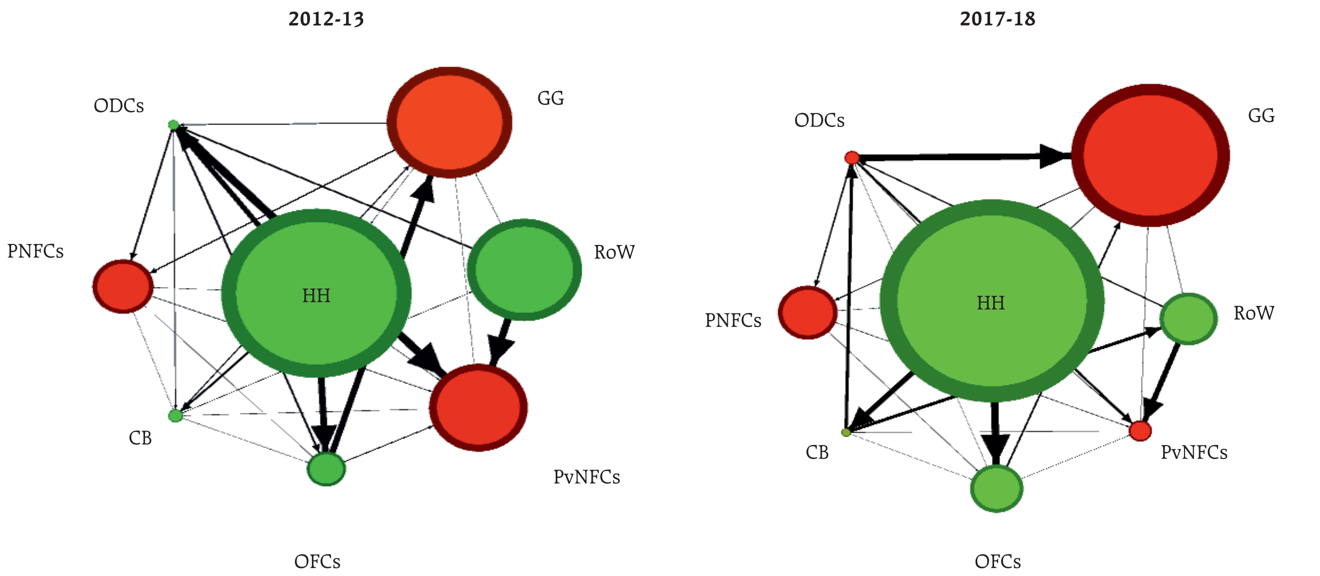
The financial accounts provide insights into the working of the economy and the financial system. By providing insights into sources and destinations

Table 4: Select Indicators of Financial Development

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1. Secondary Issues#	21,146.9	22,477.4	20,211.3	23,367.9	23,325.5	30,686.0
2. Primary Issues##	25,992.5	34,588.2	35,042.0	31,242.8	28,058.1	37,507.6
2.1 Domestic Sectors	24,977.5	31,976.1	31,055.8	29,476.5	26,817.2	34,524.2
2.2 Rest of the World	1,014.9	2,612.1	3,986.2	1,766.3	1,240.9	2,983.4
3. Total Issues (1+2)	47,139.4	57,065.6	55,253.3	54,610.7	51,383.7	68,193.6
4. Net Domestic Capital Formation@	27,862.2	25,981.6	28,374.9	29,729.6	31,506.6	37,451.4
5. Finance Ratio (Ratio of 3 to 5)	0.54	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.51
6. Financial Inter-relations Ratio (Ratio of 3 to 4)	1.69	2.20	1.95	1.84	1.63	1.82
7. New Issue Ratio (Ratio of 2 to 4)	0.93	1.33	1.23	1.05	0.89	1.00
8. Intermediation Ratio (Ratio of 1 to 2)	0.81	0.65	0.58	0.75	0.83	0.82

#: Refers to issues by financial intermediaries (i.e., ODCs and OFCs).
##: Refers to issues by all sectors other than financial intermediaries.
@: At Current Prices.

Chart: 17 Network Graph of Financial Flows in the Indian Economy



of financial funds and identifying sectoral surpluses or deficits, they help in understanding potential transmission of shocks and risks due to inter-sectoral linkages and explain saving, capital formation, wealth and indebtedness.

The FWTW framework enables the application of network theory in financial accounts to effectively disentangle propagation of shocks in the financial system (RBI, 2018). The graphs portray the extent (magnitude) of net flows (uses minus sources) between sectors in the economy (Chart 17). The size of the nodes pertains to the relative shares of sectors in total net lending/borrowing between all sectors in the economy. The nodes in green represent net lenders whereas the nodes in red represent net borrowers. The weight of the edges represents the relative share of net lending/borrowing from one sector to another in the total net lending/borrowing in the economy. The relative positions not absolute net lending/borrowing between sectors can be compared across time.

HHs are net lenders and account for the largest share of relative net flows in the economy. The size of the GG as a net borrower has increased from 2012-13 to 2017-18. The role of the RoW as a net lender has reduced considerably, whereas the role of OFCs as a net lender has increased marginally. The relative size of the PuNFCs has remained broadly unchanged. Net borrowing position of the PvNFCs has declined from 2012 to 2017. The ODCs have changed from being net lenders to net borrowers due to changes in instrument composition owing to demonetisation.

VIII. Conclusion

The Indian economy witnessed major shifts in the pattern and volume of financial transactions across major sectors during the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. The household sector which remains the major supplier of funds, has been undergoing a major behavioural shift with greater financialisation and diversification of household savings - a trend that augurs well for sustaining high growth of the Indian economy. There has been a shift in savings of households sector from physical to financial assets. Furthermore, a shift away from bank deposits to investments in mutual funds, insurance and pension funds is also observed.

Complementarities between banks and the non-banking financial companies are increasingly reflected in the financial accounts. It is observed that in years when loans and advances from the banking sector declined, those from NBFCs increased, and *vice-versa*. The inter-connectedness between other depository corporations and other financial corporations is also evident from the network analysis. From the point of view of monitoring systemic risk, the interconnectedness between SCBs and NBFCs in the form of loans extended by SCBs and equity holdings of NBFCs in SCBs becomes important (RBI, 2018).

The rise in investment in equity and debt securities by the household sector, combined with a contraction in such investments by the RoW bears out the fact that the domestic investors have outperformed foreign investors in Indian equity market. The role of the rest of the world sector seems to have declined over time, given the rise of trade protectionism and high uncertainties unleashed by global spill overs in the years following the global financial crisis.

In the recent years, the general government has emerged as the major deficit sector in the economy exhausting a major share of the surplus of households. This has resulted in pressure on prevailing interest rates in the market (Kanungo, 2018). Some crowding out is also confirmed by reduced borrowings of non-financial corporations. The private non-financial corporates have been using internal resources and have reduced reliance on borrowings.

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PRESS RELEASE OF WORKING PAPERS AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS

Cross-border Trade Credit: A Post-Crisis Empirical Analysis for India

Does Financial Cycle Exist in India?

Cross-border Trade Credit: A Post-Crisis Empirical Analysis for India

The paper profiles trade credit extended by domestic and foreign banks to Indian importers by focusing on its size, composition and cost pattern. Using a panel data of 55 banks for 2007-08:Q1 to 2016-17:Q4, the paper finds that both demand and supply-side factors influence the flow of trade credit. The paper suggests that higher imports – whether due to high prices or volumes – lead to an increase in trade credit. From the supply-side perspective, financial health of banks, cost of trade credit and size of their overseas network seem to influence their trade credit operations. The empirical findings of the paper suggest that the banks need to expand their global banking relationship and shift towards the use of globally accepted trade finance instruments instead of indigenous instruments (i.e., LoUs /LoCs) which, however, may push up the cost.

Does Financial Cycle Exist in India?

The paper, for the first time in the Indian context, aims to provide an aggregate measure of financial cycle considering bank credit, equity prices, house prices and real exchange rate. The cyclical properties of the financial variables are examined to identify the existence of financial cycle. The overall analysis suggests that there is a well-defined financial cycle in India and the expansionary phases of financial cycle, particularly the peak, provides an early warning signal about rising stress in the banking sector and weakening of economic activity in the future. The analysis also indicates that the ongoing downturn in financial cycle seems to have reached its trough by 2018:Q4. The paper finds a longer duration financial cycle with the average length of about 12 years vis-à-vis a shorter duration business cycle with the average length of about 5 years. The dominance of medium-term cycles in overall variation of financial variables has been found to have increased since mid-1990s coinciding with the rise in the pace of financial liberalisation. While both credit and equity prices drive financial cycles in India, the contribution of house prices has increased since mid-2000s. The paper suggests that a close monitoring of financial cycle on a regular interval is essential to enhance macroeconomic and financial stability.

CURRENT STATISTICS

Contents

Notes: .. = Not available.

– = Nil/Negligible.

P = Preliminary/Provisional. PR = Partially Revised.

No. 1: Select Economic Indicators

Item	2018-19	2017-18		2018-19	
		Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Real Sector (% Change)					
1.1 GVA at Basic Prices	6.6	7.3	7.9	6.3	5.7
1.1.1 Agriculture	2.9	4.6	6.5	2.8	-0.1
1.1.2 Industry	6.2	8.0	8.6	6.0	3.4
1.1.3 Services	7.7	8.0	8.0	7.6	8.2
1.1a Final Consumption Expenditure	8.3	5.8	8.1	7.9	8.1
1.1b Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10.0	12.2	14.4	11.7	3.6

	2018-19	2018		2019	
		Apr.	May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5
1.2 Index of Industrial Production	3.60	4.5	3.8	3.4	-
2 Money and Banking (% Change)					
2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks					
2.1.1 Deposits	10.0	7.7	8.1	9.7	11.1
2.1.2 Credit	13.3	12.3	12.8	13.0	13.5
2.1.2.1 Non-food Credit	13.4	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.3
2.1.3 Investment in Govt. Securities	1.9	5.6	5.1	2.8	3.7
2.2 Money Stock Measures					
2.2.1 Reserve Money (M0)	14.5	27.0	24.9	13.0	13.8
2.2.2 Broad Money (M3)	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.3
3 Ratios (%)					
3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio	19.25	19.50	19.50	19.00	19.00
3.3 Cash-Deposit Ratio	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9
3.4 Credit-Deposit Ratio	77.7	74.8	75.2	77.1	76.8
3.5 Incremental Credit-Deposit Ratio	99.9	**	**	**	-223.4
3.6 Investment-Deposit Ratio	26.9	29.5	29.7	27.7	27.7
3.7 Incremental Investment-Deposit Ratio	5.4	*	*	*	315.6
4 Interest Rates (%)					
4.1 Policy Repo Rate	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4.2 Reverse Repo Rate	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
4.3 Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
4.4 Bank Rate	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
4.5 Base Rate	8.95/9.40	8.70/9.45	8.70/9.45	8.95/9.40	8.95/9.40
4.6 MCLR (Overnight)	8.05/8.55	7.80/7.95	7.80/7.95	8.05/8.50	8.05/8.50
4.7 Term Deposit Rate >1 Year	6.25/7.50	6.25/6.75	6.25/6.75	6.25/7.50	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)	6.35	5.92	5.94	6.16	5.90
4.10 91-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.31	6.19	6.40	6.44	6.19
4.11 182-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.35	6.42	6.80	6.50	6.27
4.12 364-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	6.39	6.63	6.93	6.51	6.30
4.13 10-Year G-Sec Par Yield (FBIL)	7.34	7.80	7.92	7.45	7.07
5 Reference Rate and Forward Premia					
5.1 INR-US$ Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	69.17	66.78	68.26	70.14	69.81
5.2 INR-Euro Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	77.70	80.74	79.88	78.13	77.73
5.3 Forward Premia of US$ 1-month (%)	6.07	4.22	4.13	4.83	3.95
3-month (%)	4.80	3.89	4.01	4.51	3.95
6-month (%)	4.16	3.97	4.04	4.28	3.93
6 Inflation (%)					
6.1 All India Consumer Price Index	3.4	4.6	4.9	3.0	3.0
6.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	5.4	4.0	4.0	8.3	8.7
6.3 Wholesale Price Index	4.3	3.6	4.8	3.1	2.5
6.3.1 Primary Articles	2.7	2.6	3.8	6.5	6.2
6.3.2 Fuel and Power	11.5	8.0	12.7	3.8	1.0
6.3.3 Manufactured Products	3.7	3.3	3.8	1.7	1.3
7 Foreign Trade (% Change)					
7.1 Imports	10.3	2.9	13.6	3.6	4.3
7.2 Exports	8.6	5.6	20.5	0.5	3.9

**Denominator and numerator negative
*Denominator negative
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						
	2018-19	2018	2019				
		Jun.	May 31	Jun. 7	Jun. 14	Jun. 21	Jun. 28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Issue Department							
1.1 Liabilities							
1.1.1 Notes in Circulation	21,137.64	19,174.27	21,713.70	21,936.42	21,938.99	21,799.72	21,635.30
1.1.2 Notes held in Banking Department	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.09
1.1/1.2 Total Liabilities (Total Notes Issued) or Assets	**21,137.75**	**19,174.36**	**21,713.81**	**21,936.55**	**21,939.10**	**21,799.84**	**21,635.39**
1.2 Assets							
1.2.1 Gold Coin and Bullion	794.81	743.56	757.82	757.82	757.82	757.82	757.82
1.2.2 Foreign Securities	20,335.59	18,421.54	20,947.36	21,170.21	21,172.84	21,033.63	20,869.24
1.2.3 Rupee Coin	7.35	9.26	8.63	8.52	8.44	8.39	8.33
1.2.4 Government of India Rupee Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Banking Department							
2.1 Liabilities							
2.1.1 Deposits	8,060.12	6,177.25	6,808.97	6,823.03	7,144.77	7,132.26	7,455.15
2.1.1.1 Central Government	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00
2.1.1.2 Market Stabilisation Scheme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.3 State Governments	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
2.1.1.4 Scheduled Commercial Banks	5,657.07	4,922.13	5,364.15	5,093.60	5,441.41	5,032.48	5,720.13
2.1.1.5 Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	41.97	36.86	39.10	38.32	37.99	38.18	39.97
2.1.1.6 Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	34.94	18.82	25.84	27.14	26.44	25.33	26.61
2.1.1.7 Other Banks	320.36	274.21	301.72	300.01	301.11	297.83	308.66
2.1.1.8 Others	1,997.34	923.80	1,076.73	1,355.35	1,336.39	1,737.01	1,358.36
2.1.1.9 Financial Institution Outside India	7.00	–	–	7.18	–	–	–
2.1.2 Other Liabilities	10,876.86	10,307.00	11,436.01	11,358.34	11,384.83	11,546.32	11,309.45
2.1/2.2 Total Liabilities or Assets	**18,936.98**	**16,484.25**	**18,244.98**	**18,181.37**	**18,529.60**	**18,678.58**	**18,764.59**
2.2 Assets							
2.2.1 Notes and Coins	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.09
2.2.2 Balances held Abroad	6,466.40	7,925.82	6,803.28	6,496.05	6,504.09	6,963.93	6,926.94
2.2.3 Loans and Advances							
2.2.3.1 Central Government	–	253.22	–	425.31	429.52	–	65.96
2.2.3.2 State Governments	0.10	6.43	13.22	54.01	92.76	1.63	16.61
2.2.3.3 Scheduled Commercial Banks	1,806.88	918.26	449.76	265.44	432.95	512.30	541.85
2.2.3.4 Scheduled State Co-op.Banks	–	–	0.35	0.35	0.35	–	–
2.2.3.5 Industrial Dev. Bank of India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.6 NABARD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.7 EXIM Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.8 Others	134.63	62.37	70.21	68.34	67.28	64.79	67.91
2.2.3.9 Financial Institution Outside India	7.00	–	–	7.18	–	–	–
2.2.4 Bills Purchased and Discounted							
2.2.4.1 Internal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.4.2 Government Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.5 Investments	9,230.80	6,361.53	9,628.90	9,593.19	9,728.07	9,857.32	9,857.67
2.2.6 Other Assets	1,291.06	956.53	1,279.15	1,271.37	1,274.47	1,278.49	1,287.57
2.2.6.1 Gold	871.69	697.93	844.83	844.83	844.83	844.83	844.83

* 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
May 1, 2019	–	242.41	–	–	0.70	–	–	–	–	–241.71
May 2, 2019	50.41	224.55	–	–	5.10	0.75	–	–	–	–168.29
May 3, 2019	44.21	406.85	123.65	–	3.17	–	–	–	125.00	–110.82
May 4, 2019	–	324.57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–324.57
May 6, 2019	44.36	405.30	–	118.35	–	–	–	–	–	–479.29
May 7, 2019	45.51	369.82	107.00	–	6.00	–	–	–	–	–211.31
May 8, 2019	60.31	134.53	–	95.89	0.50	–	–	–	–	–169.61
May 9, 2019	164.61	124.47	–	–	3.85	–	–	–	–	43.99
May 10, 2019	56.21	447.43	225.90	–	0.66	–	–	–	–	–164.66
May 13, 2019	76.66	202.21	–	–	0.52	–	–	–	–	–125.03
May 14, 2019	44.16	335.48	183.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–107.82
May 15, 2019	114.91	127.01	–	209.22	1.82	–	–	–	–	–219.50
May 16, 2019	61.36	113.85	–	300.06	0.07	–	–	–	–	–352.48
May 17, 2019	90.61	64.10	118.50	177.99	17.70	–0.78	–	–	125.00	108.94
May 18, 2019	–	127.64	–	–	41.25	–	–	–	–	–86.39
May 20, 2019	70.11	189.82	–	–	4.25	–0.56	–	–	–	–116.02
May 21, 2019	80.16	102.46	156.50	–	–	1.34	–	–	–	135.54
May 22, 2019	67.41	115.09	–	–	0.02	–1.70	–	–	–	–49.36
May 23, 2019	45.01	232.56	–	–	–	1.90	–	–	–	–185.65
May 24, 2019	48.46	295.88	165.00	248.98	16.15	–	–	–	–	–315.25
May 27, 2019	183.31	85.72	–	400.07	1.00	–1.40	–	–	–	–302.88
May 28, 2019	114.46	149.58	35.60	250.40	10.00	0.90	–	–	–	–239.02
May 29, 2019	52.66	190.10	–	350.10	5.00	–	–	–	–	–482.54
May 30, 2019	156.06	123.60	–	464.60	–	–	–	–	–	–432.14
May 31, 2019	99.56	120.91	31.50	419.41	4.66	–	–	–	–	–404.60

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

i) Operations in OTC segment

Item	2018-19	2018	2019	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US $ Million) (1.1–1.2)	–15,377.00	–5,767.00	4,901.00	2,538.00
1.1 Purchase (+)	40,804.00	4,101.00	7,724.00	5,118.00
1.2 Sale (–)	56,181.00	9,868.00	2,823.00	2,580.00
2 ₹ equivalent at contract rate (₹ Billion)	-1,119.45	–392.20	330.92	167.98
3 Cumulative (over end-March) (US $ Million)	–15,377.00	–8,250.00	4,901.00	7,439.00
(₹ Billion)	–1,119.45	–552.20	330.92	498.90
4 Outstanding Net Forward Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	–13,774.00	11,252.00	–18,512.00	–18,288.00

ii) Operations in currency futures segment

Item	2018-19	2018	2019	
		May.	Apr.	May.
	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 (+)	13,935.0	2,705.00	180.00	312.00
1.2 Sale (–)	13,935.0	2,705.00	180.00	312.00
2 Outstanding Net Currency Futures Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	0.00	–735.00	0.00	0.00

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

(US $ Million)

Item	As on May 31, 2019		
	Long (+)	Short (-)	Net (1-2)
	1	2	3
1. Upto 1 month	1,418	1,951	-533
2. More than 1 month and upto 3 months	200	2,645	-2,445
3. More than 3 months and upto 1 year	0	4,425	-4,425
4. More than 1 year	0	10,885	-10,885
Total (1+2+3+4)	**1,618**	**19,906**	**-18,288**

No. 5: RBI's Standing Facilities

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday							
	2018-19	2018	2019					
		Jun. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 15	Mar. 29	Apr. 26	May 24	Jun. 21
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 MSF	128.8	20.4	5.0	10.9	128.8	10.0	16.2	14.0
2.1 Limit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1 Limit	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
3.2 Outstanding	26.8	23.9	17.0	17.9	26.8	23.5	27.6	24.5
4.1 Limit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Total Outstanding (1+2.2+3.2+4.2)	155.6	44.4	22.1	28.8	155.6	33.5	43.8	38.5

Money and Banking

No. 6: Money Stock Measures

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2018-19	2018	2019		
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 10	May 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Currency with the Public (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 – 1.4)	20,522.3	18,537.9	20,920.6	21,177.7	21,173.7
1.1 Notes in Circulation	21,108.8	19,050.6	21,540.7	21,778.2	21,786.1
1.2 Circulation of Rupee Coin	251.4	249.6	251.7	251.7	251.7
1.3 Circulation of Small Coins	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
1.4 Cash on Hand with Banks	845.4	769.6	879.2	859.6	871.5
2 Deposit Money of the Public	16,580.5	13,100.3	14,941.0	14,540.6	14,562.1
2.1 Demand Deposits with Banks	16,263.1	12,831.7	14,664.4	14,253.2	14,277.5
2.2 ‘Other’ Deposits with Reserve Bank	317.4	268.6	276.6	287.4	284.5
3 M_1 (1 + 2)	**37,102.8**	**31,638.2**	**35,861.6**	**35,718.3**	**35,735.8**
4 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	1,348.6	1,138.5	1,348.6	1,348.6	1,348.6
5 M_2 (3 + 4)	**38,451.5**	**32,776.7**	**37,210.3**	**37,066.9**	**37,084.4**
6 Time Deposits with Banks	117,205.9	108,206.5	117,924.4	118,679.9	118,475.0
7 M_3 (3 + 6)	**154,308.7**	**139,844.8**	**153,786.0**	**154,398.2**	**154,210.8**
8 Total Post Office Deposits	3,579.5	3,108.0	3,579.5	3,579.5	3,579.5
9 M_4 (7 + 8)	**157,888.3**	**142,952.7**	**157,365.5**	**157,977.7**	**157,790.3**

No. 7: Sources of Money Stock (M_3)

(₹ Billion)

Sources	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2018-19	2018	2019		
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 10	May 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Net Bank Credit to Government	**43,877.9**	**42,037.7**	**45,029.7**	**46,020.0**	**46,044.1**
1.1 RBI's net credit to Government (1.1.1–1.1.2)	8,019.5	6,234.0	8,428.1	8,865.0	8,792.1
1.1.1 Claims on Government	9,296.9	6,275.9	9,285.5	9,367.2	9,465.3
1.1.1.1 Central Government	9,281.7	6,262.8	9,284.8	9,334.1	9,460.0
1.1.1.2 State Governments	15.2	13.1	0.7	33.1	5.3
1.1.2 Government deposits with RBI	1,277.4	41.9	857.4	502.2	673.2
1.1.2.1 Central Government	1,276.9	41.5	857.0	501.8	672.8
1.1.2.2 State Governments	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.2 Other Banks' Credit to Government	35,858.4	35,803.7	36,601.6	37,155.0	37,252.0
2 Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	**103,801.8**	**91,248.8**	**102,268.2**	**102,335.9**	**102,296.6**
2.1 RBI's credit to commercial sector	153.6	94.5	86.8	91.8	92.5
2.2 Other banks' credit to commercial sector	103,648.2	91,154.3	102,181.3	102,244.1	102,204.1
2.2.1 Bank credit by commercial banks	97,691.9	85,376.6	96,209.5	96,247.6	96,215.5
2.2.2 Bank credit by co-operative banks	5,859.3	5,693.4	5,883.7	5,900.5	5,888.1
2.2.3 Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	97.0	84.3	88.2	96.0	100.6
3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (3.1 + 3.2)	**30,708.4**	**29,759.5**	**31,433.3**	**31,470.9**	**31,365.5**
3.1 RBI's net foreign exchange assets (3.1.1–3.1.2)	28,485.9	28,144.4	29,210.8	29,248.3	29,143.0
3.1.1 Gross foreign assets	28,488.0	28,146.4	29,212.9	29,250.5	29,145.1
3.1.2 Foreign liabilities	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
3.2 Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	2,222.5	1,615.1	2,222.5	2,222.5	2,222.5
4 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	**258.9**	**257.0**	**259.1**	**259.1**	**259.1**
5 Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities	**24,338.2**	**23,458.2**	**25,204.3**	**25,687.7**	**25,754.5**
5.1 Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	10,588.0	9,987.7	10,933.7	10,863.9	10,711.3
5.2 Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	13,750.3	13,470.5	14,270.6	14,823.8	15,043.2
M_3 (1+2+3+4–5)	**154,308.7**	**139,844.8**	**153,786.0**	**154,398.2**	**154,210.8**

No. 8: Monetary Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2018-19	2018	2019		
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 10	May 24
	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary Aggregates					
NM_1 (1.1 + 1.2.1+1.3)	37,102.8	31,638.2	35,861.6	35,718.3	35,735.8
NM_2 (NM_1+ 1.2.2.1)	89,108.8	79,635.8	88,136.2	88,330.8	88,279.5
NM_3 (NM_2 + 1.2.2.2 + 1.4 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	156,452.1	141,970.2	155,721.9	156,232.8	156,077.8
1 Components					
1.1 Currency with the Public	20,522.3	18,537.9	20,920.6	21,177.7	21,173.7
1.2 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	131,831.8	119,492.9	130,830.1	131,169.9	131,041.5
1.2.1 Demand Deposits	16,263.1	12,831.7	14,664.4	14,253.2	14,277.5
1.2.2 Time Deposits of Residents	115,568.7	106,661.2	116,165.7	116,916.7	116,763.9
1.2.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	52,005.9	47,997.6	52,274.6	52,612.5	52,543.8
1.2.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	2,849.9	2,123.9	2,786.0	2,678.5	2,550.0
1.2.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	63,562.8	58,663.7	63,891.1	64,304.2	64,220.2
1.3 ‘Other’ Deposits with RBI	317.4	268.6	276.6	287.4	284.5
1.4 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	3,780.5	3,670.7	3,694.6	3,597.8	3,578.1
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	156,561.0	141,879.5	156,523.1	157,368.0	157,242.9
2.1.1 Net Bank Credit to the Government	43,877.9	42,037.7	45,029.7	46,020.0	46,044.1
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	8,019.5	6,234.0	8,428.1	8,865.0	8,792.1
2.1.1.2 Credit to the Government by the Banking System	35,858.4	35,803.7	36,601.6	37,155.0	37,252.0
2.1.2 Bank Credit to the Commercial Sector	112,683.1	99,841.9	111,493.4	111,348.0	111,198.8
2.1.2.1 RBI Credit to the Commercial Sector	153.6	94.5	86.8	91.8	92.5
2.1.2.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector by the Banking System	112,529.4	99,747.4	111,406.6	111,256.3	111,106.4
2.1.2.2.1 Other Investments (Non-SLR Securities)	8,798.5	8,512.3	9,135.9	8,920.8	8,805.3
2.2 Government’s Currency Liabilities to the Public	258.9	257.0	259.1	259.1	259.1
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	28,017.3	26,829.0	28,570.7	28,405.5	28,380.1
2.3.1 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	28,485.9	28,144.4	29,210.8	29,248.3	29,143.0
2.3.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of the Banking System	–468.6	–1,315.4	–640.1	–842.9	–762.9
2.4 Capital Account	23,467.4	22,011.8	23,993.6	24,124.0	24,055.7
2.5 Other items (net)	4,917.6	4,983.5	5,637.3	5,675.8	5,748.6

No. 9: Liquidity Aggregates

(₹ Billion)

Aggregates	2018-19	2018	2019		
		May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5
1 NM_3	**156,452.1**	**141,970.2**	**156,452.1**	**155,721.9**	**156,077.8**
2 Postal Deposits	3,579.5	3,108.0	3,579.5	3,579.5	3,579.5
3 L_1 (1 + 2)	**160,031.6**	**145,078.2**	**160,031.6**	**159,301.4**	**159,657.3**
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)	**160,060.9**	**145,107.5**	**160,060.9**	**159,330.8**	**159,686.6**
6 Public Deposits with Non-Banking Financial Companies	319.1	..	319.1	..	..
7 L_3 (5 + 6)	**160,380.0**	..	**160,380.0**	..	..

No. 10: Reserve Bank of India Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2018-19	2018	2019		
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 10	May 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Currency in Circulation	21,367.7	19,307.6	21,799.8	22,037.3	22,045.2
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	6,019.7	5,033.5	5,604.6	5,421.2	5,343.7
1.2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks	5,585.0	4,708.5	5,229.4	5,059.2	4,982.0
1.3 'Other' Deposits with the RBI	317.4	268.6	276.6	287.4	284.5
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	27,704.8	24,609.7	27,681.0	27,745.9	27,673.4
2 Sources					
2.1 RBI's Domestic Credit	9,548.0	6,196.0	9,144.8	9,102.3	8,982.6
2.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	8,019.5	6,234.0	8,428.1	8,865.0	8,792.1
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)	8,004.7	6,221.3	8,427.9	8,832.4	8,787.3
2.1.1.1.1 Loans and Advances to the Central Government	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.2 Investments in Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.3 Investments in dated Government Securities	9,274.3	6,253.5	9,275.7	9,325.2	9,451.3
2.1.1.1.3.1 Central Government Securities	9,274.3	6,253.5	9,275.7	9,325.2	9,451.3
2.1.1.1.4 Rupee Coins	7.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7
2.1.1.1.5 Deposits of the Central Government	1,276.9	41.5	857.0	501.8	672.8
2.1.1.2 Net RBI credit to State Governments	14.8	12.7	0.2	32.6	4.8
2.1.2 RBI's Claims on Banks	1,374.9	-132.4	629.9	145.6	98.1
2.1.2.1 Loans and Advances to Scheduled Commercial Banks	1,374.9	-132.4	629.9	145.6	98.1
2.1.3 RBI's Credit to Commercial Sector	153.6	94.5	86.8	91.8	92.5
2.1.3.1 Loans and Advances to Primary Dealers	26.8	23.2	23.5	27.4	27.6
2.1.3.2 Loans and Advances to NABARD	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	258.9	257.0	259.1	259.1	259.1
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	28,485.9	28,144.4	29,210.8	29,248.3	29,143.0
2.3.1 Gold	1,595.9	1,449.2	1,611.9	1,607.8	1,607.8
2.3.2 Foreign Currency Assets	26,890.2	26,695.4	27,599.1	27,640.8	27,535.4
2.4 Capital Account	9,702.7	9,526.7	10,017.7	9,962.5	9,752.0
2.5 Other Items (net)	885.3	461.1	916.0	901.3	959.3

No. 11: Reserve Money - Components and Sources

(₹ Billion)

Item	2018-19	Outstanding as on March 31/ last Fridays of the month/ Fridays						
		2018	2019					
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10	May 17	May 24	May 31
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.4 + 2.5 – 2.6)	27,704.8	24,609.7	27,681.0	27,880.2	27,745.9	28,165.6	27,673.4	28,001.0
1 Components								
1.1 Currency in Circulation	21,367.7	19,307.6	21,799.8	21,872.3	22,037.3	22,097.5	22,045.2	21,973.2
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with RBI	6,019.7	5,033.5	5,604.6	5,721.7	5,421.2	5,777.6	5,343.7	5,730.8
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	317.4	268.6	276.6	286.2	287.4	290.4	284.5	297.0
2 Sources								
2.1 Net Reserve Bank Credit to Government	8,019.5	6,234.0	8,428.1	8,814.8	8,865.0	9,016.5	8,792.1	9,440.0
2.2 Reserve Bank Credit to Banks	1,374.9	-132.4	629.9	400.5	145.6	456.5	98.1	-90.2
2.3 Reserve Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	153.6	94.5	86.8	91.3	91.8	91.0	92.5	89.9
2.4 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of RBI	28,485.9	28,144.4	29,210.8	28,909.9	29,248.3	29,216.5	29,143.0	29,351.1
2.5 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	258.9	257.0	259.1	259.1	259.1	259.1	259.1	259.5
2.6 Net Non- Monetary Liabilities of RBI	10,588.0	9,987.7	10,933.7	10,595.4	10,863.9	10,874.0	10,711.3	11,049.3

No. 12: Commercial Bank Survey

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on last reporting Fridays of the month/ reporting Fridays of the month				
	2018-19	2018	2019		
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 10	May 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	124,088.4	111,982.9	123,080.0	123,410.7	123,284.4
1.1.1 Demand Deposits	15,110.8	11,698.9	13,517.2	13,107.0	13,130.9
1.1.2 Time Deposits of Residents	108,977.5	100,284.0	109,562.8	110,303.7	110,153.5
1.1.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	49,039.9	45,127.8	49,303.3	49,636.7	49,569.1
1.1.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	2,849.9	2,123.9	2,786.0	2,678.5	2,550.0
1.1.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	59,937.6	55,156.2	60,259.5	60,667.0	60,584.5
1.2 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	3,780.5	3,670.7	3,694.6	3,597.8	3,578.1
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	140,289.7	127,621.5	139,902.8	140,283.3	140,249.7
2.1.1 Credit to the Government	33,783.0	33,726.8	34,543.3	35,092.1	35,199.7
2.1.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector	106,506.7	93,894.7	105,359.5	105,191.2	105,050.0
2.1.2.1 Bank Credit	97,691.9	85,376.6	96,209.5	96,247.6	96,215.5
2.1.2.1.1 Non-food Credit	97,275.8	84,847.4	95,777.9	95,630.6	95,558.3
2.1.2.2 Net Credit to Primary Dealers	85.4	83.4	91.9	94.0	99.6
2.1.2.3 Investments in Other Approved Securities	20.5	12.0	11.8	18.4	19.3
2.1.2.4 Other Investments (in non-SLR Securities)	8,708.9	8,422.7	9,046.3	8,831.2	8,715.6
2.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of Commercial Banks (2.2.1–2.2.2–2.2.3)	–468.6	–1,315.4	–640.1	–842.9	–762.9
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Assets	2,623.8	1,590.8	2,516.0	2,412.3	2,408.2
2.2.2 Non-resident Foreign Currency Repatriable Fixed Deposits	1,637.2	1,545.3	1,758.7	1,763.2	1,711.1
2.2.3 Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings	1,455.3	1,360.9	1,397.5	1,492.0	1,460.0
2.3 Net Bank Reserves (2.3.1+2.3.2–2.3.3)	5,380.8	5,513.3	5,381.2	5,677.2	5,658.0
2.3.1 Balances with the RBI	5,657.1	4,708.5	5,229.4	5,059.2	4,982.0
2.3.2 Cash in Hand	748.5	672.3	781.7	763.5	774.2
2.3.3 Loans and Advances from the RBI	1,024.8	–132.4	629.9	145.6	98.1
2.4 Capital Account	13,523.1	12,243.4	13,734.2	13,919.7	14,061.9
2.5 Other items (net) (2.1+2.2+2.3–2.4–1.1–1.2)	3,809.9	3,922.3	4,135.1	4,189.4	4,220.4
2.5.1 Other Demand and Time Liabilities (net of 2.2.3)	3,979.8	3,537.3	3,482.5	3,412.5	3,384.0
2.5.2 Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (other than to PDs)	–484.5	–344.0	–559.1	–508.8	–579.0

No. 13: Scheduled Commercial Banks' Investments

(₹ Billion)

Item	As on March 29, 2019	2018	2019		
		May. 25	Apr. 26	May. 10	May. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 SLR Securities	33,810.6	33,738.8	34,555.1	35,110.5	35,219.0
2 Commercial Paper	903.6	1,458.5	932.2	979.4	907.5
3 Shares issued by					
3.1 PSUs	115.4	118.4	117.2	116.9	116.9
3.2 Private Corporate Sector	695.9	747.5	692.3	693.1	696.0
3.3 Others	63.8	42.6	63.2	55.9	55.9
4 Bonds/Debentures issued by					
4.1 PSUs	1,348.2	1,254.1	1,327.3	1,312.2	1,305.8
4.2 Private Corporate Sector	2,687.8	2,168.5	2,594.3	2,582.6	2,537.7
4.3 Others	1,700.5	1,193.6	1,673.5	1,687.6	1,673.9
5 Instruments issued by					
5.1 Mutual funds	209.9	678.4	461.3	460.0	489.2
5.2 Financial institutions	983.8	878.9	956.0	943.5	932.8

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			
	2018-19	2018	2019		2018-19	2018	2019	
		May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Reporting Banks	222	223	213	213	147	149	138	138
1 Liabilities to the Banking System	**2,763.5**	**2,495.0**	**2,597.6**	**2,564.2**	**2,714.3**	**2,443.3**	**2,548.1**	**2,516.4**
1.1 Demand and Time Deposits from Banks	1,816.5	1,567.2	1,745.9	1,769.7	1,768.3	1,521.7	1,700.3	1,723.2
1.2 Borrowings from Banks	794.9	769.1	747.6	687.9	794.6	764.3	745.6	687.8
1.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	152.1	158.8	104.0	106.6	151.4	157.2	102.3	105.4
2 Liabilities to Others	**138,359.8**	**125,238.6**	**136,819.1**	**138,321.1**	**134,956.7**	**122,097.1**	**133,412.3**	**134,890.4**
2.1 Aggregate Deposits	129,015.8	116,531.0	128,116.5	129,404.5	125,737.7	113,528.2	124,838.7	126,112.6
2.1.1 Demand	15,425.5	11,983.4	13,819.1	13,752.0	15,112.9	11,698.9	13,517.2	13,451.4
2.1.2 Time	113,590.3	104,547.7	114,297.4	115,652.5	110,624.8	101,829.4	111,321.5	112,661.2
2.2 Borrowings	3,818.6	3,718.5	3,731.7	3,577.5	3,782.5	3,670.7	3,694.6	3,539.7
2.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	5,525.3	4,989.1	4,970.9	5,339.2	5,436.5	4,898.1	4,879.0	5,238.2
3 Borrowings from Reserve Bank	**1,806.9**	**581.8**	**1,054.8**	**450.1**	**1,806.9**	**581.8**	**1,054.8**	**449.8**
3.1 Against Usance Bills /Promissory Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Others	1,806.9	581.8	1,054.8	450.1	1,806.9	581.8	1,054.8	449.8
4 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	6,575.6	5,519.1	6,165.8	6,297.7	6,405.8	5,380.8	6,011.1	6,147.2
4.1 Cash in Hand	765.5	689.5	799.1	801.3	748.77	672.3	781.7	783.0
4.2 Balances with Reserve Bank	5,810.0	4,829.6	5,366.8	5,496.3	5,657.1	4,708.5	5,229.4	5,364.2
5 Assets with the Banking System	**3,726.7**	**3,258.1**	**3,604.2**	**3,579.8**	**3,278.1**	**2,870.6**	**3,199.1**	**3,129.8**
5.1 Balances with Other Banks	2,458.8	2,154.2	2,429.1	2,479.3	2,230.5	1,987.9	2,227.1	2,266.4
5.1.1 In Current Account	172.2	99.3	138.0	145.7	133.3	79.6	112.4	121.1
5.1.2 In Other Accounts	2,286.6	2,054.9	2,291.2	2,333.6	2,097.2	1,908.3	2,114.7	2,145.4
5.2 Money at Call and Short Notice	470.5	477.2	404.0	335.3	322.5	299.7	273.2	203.0
5.3 Advances to Banks	329.5	304.3	282.9	317.6	296.4	299.7	264.6	275.4
5.4 Other Assets	467.9	322.5	488.2	447.8	428.8	283.3	434.1	385.0
6 Investment	**34,756.1**	**34,681.7**	**35,483.5**	**35,928.3**	**33,810.6**	**33,738.8**	**34,555.1**	**34,990.8**
6.1 Government Securities	34,678.4	34,616.7	35,414.8	35,852.3	33,790.0	33,726.8	34,543.3	34,973.0
6.2 Other Approved Securities	77.6	64.9	68.8	76.0	20.5	12.0	11.8	17.8
7 Bank Credit	**100,471.2**	**87,943.6**	**99,068.3**	**99,737.2**	**97,717.2**	**85,376.6**	**96,209.5**	**96,879.9**
7a Food Credit	646.4	759.4	702.0	1,031.1	416.1	529.1	431.6	760.8
7.1 Loans, Cash-credits and Overdrafts	97,922.9	85,736.2	96,677.0	97,391.1	95,219.9	83,226.6	93,867.5	94,580.1
7.2 Inland Bills-Purchased	276.4	214.9	257.8	279.5	262.2	190.8	244.3	267.2
7.3 Inland Bills-Discounted	1,609.8	1,378.5	1,487.7	1,457.7	1,583.0	1,352.2	1,461.6	1,433.6
7.4 Foreign Bills-Purchased	249.1	237.1	239.2	226.6	245.9	234.9	235.2	222.5
7.5 Foreign Bills-Discounted	413.0	376.9	406.5	382.3	406.2	372.0	400.8	376.5

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 29, 2019	2018	2019		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 24	2019-20	2019
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Gross Bank Credit	**86,749**	**76,365**	**85,241**	**85,167**	**-1.8**	**11.5**
1.1 Food Credit	**415**	**527**	**430**	**655**	**57.9**	**24.2**
1.2 Non-food Credit	**86,334**	**75,838**	**84,810**	**84,512**	**–2.1**	**11.4**
1.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	**11,113**	**10,279**	**11,080**	**11,079**	**–0.3**	**7.8**
1.2.2 Industry	**28,858**	**26,446**	**28,352**	**28,140**	**–2.5**	**6.4**
1.2.2.1 Micro & Small	3,755	3,613	3,666	3,653	–2.7	1.1
1.2.2.2 Medium	1,064	1,023	1,063	1,054	–0.9	3.0
1.2.2.3 Large	24,039	21,809	23,623	23,433	–2.5	7.4
1.2.3 Services	**24,156**	**19,932**	**23,150**	**22,879**	**–5.3**	**14.8**
1.2.3.1 Transport Operators	1,385	1,218	1,409	1,416	2.2	16.2
1.2.3.2 Computer Software	185	182	186	184	–0.7	1.0
1.2.3.3 Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants	390	372	399	389	–0.2	4.6
1.2.3.4 Shipping	77	66	65	62	–19.4	-5.2
1.2.3.5 Professional Services	1,715	1,546	1,713	1,708	–0.4	10.5
1.2.3.6 Trade	5,282	4,729	5,074	5,075	–3.9	7.3
1.2.3.6.1 Wholesale Trade	2,505	2,100	2,267	2,267	–9.5	7.9
1.2.3.6.2 Retail Trade	2,776	2,629	2,807	2,808	1.1	6.8
1.2.3.7 Commercial Real Estate	2,023	1,840	2,003	2,007	–0.8	9.1
1.2.3.8 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)	6,412	4,439	6,234	6,235	–2.8	40.5
1.2.3.9 Other Services	6,686	5,540	6,068	5,802	–13.2	4.7
1.2.4 Personal Loans	**22,207**	**19,181**	**22,228**	**22,414**	**0.9**	**16.9**
1.2.4.1 Consumer Durables	63	201	62	61	–3.7	-69.8
1.2.4.2 Housing	11,601	9,919	11,686	11,769	1.4	18.7
1.2.4.3 Advances against Fixed Deposits	829	632	674	665	–19.8	5.1
1.2.4.4 Advances to Individuals against share & bond	63	55	57	55	–11.8	1.3
1.2.4.5 Credit Card Outstanding	883	743	925	936	6.1	26.1
1.2.4.6 Education	680	692	675	674	–0.8	-2.5
1.2.4.7 Vehicle Loans	2,022	1,911	1,998	2,019	–0.1	5.7
1.2.4.8 Other Personal Loans	6,068	5,029	6,150	6,235	2.8	24.0
1.2A Priority Sector	**27,390**	**24,828**	**27,299**	**27,275**	**–0.4**	**9.9**
1.2A.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	11,050	10,228	11,012	11,005	–0.4	7.6
1.2A.2 Micro & Small Enterprises	10,672	9,503	10,660	10,623	–0.5	11.8
1.2A.2.1 Manufacturing	3,755	3,613	3,666	3,653	–2.7	1.1
1.2A.2.2 Services	6,917	5,890	6,994	6,970	0.8	18.3
1.2A.3 Housing	4,327	3,699	4,321	4,325	–0.0	16.9
1.2A.4 Micro-Credit	241	197	273	276	14.6	40.1
1.2A.5 Education Loans	540	572	538	542	0.4	-5.4
1.2A.6 State-Sponsored Orgs. for SC/ST	4	3	4	4	–3.3	25.9
1.2A.7 Weaker Sections	6,626	5,718	6,770	6,794	2.5	18.8
1.2A.8 Export Credit	156	208	152	144	–7.6	-30.9

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

(₹ Billion)

Industry	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 29, 2019	2018	2019		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 24	2019-20	2019
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Industry	**28,858**	**26,446**	**28,352**	**28,140**	**–2.5**	**6.4**
1.1 Mining & Quarrying (incl. Coal)	**418**	**394**	**419**	**414**	**–0.9**	**4.9**
1.2 Food Processing	**1,571**	**1,499**	**1,540**	**1,517**	**–3.4**	**1.2**
1.2.1 Sugar	297	268	305	296	–0.4	10.4
1.2.2 Edible Oils & Vanaspati	213	208	209	201	–5.7	–3.3
1.2.3 Tea	50	50	51	50	1.1	0.4
1.2.4 Others	1,010	973	974	970	–4.0	–0.3
1.3 Beverage & Tobacco	**147**	**146**	**130**	**138**	**–5.6**	**–5.1**
1.4 Textiles	**2,035**	**2,038**	**1,993**	**1,945**	**–4.5**	**–4.6**
1.4.1 Cotton Textiles	977	1,018	955	933	–4.5	–8.3
1.4.2 Jute Textiles	21	23	21	22	1.5	–6.0
1.4.3 Man-Made Textiles	267	235	265	257	–4.0	9.4
1.4.4 Other Textiles	770	762	752	733	–4.7	–3.8
1.5 Leather & Leather Products	**111**	**112**	**111**	**111**	**–0.1**	**–1.3**
1.6 Wood & Wood Products	**120**	**110**	**116**	**116**	**–2.9**	**5.4**
1.7 Paper & Paper Products	**303**	**299**	**301**	**301**	**–0.9**	**0.6**
1.8 Petroleum, Coal Products & Nuclear Fuels	**631**	**639**	**549**	**526**	**–16.7**	**–17.7**
1.9 Chemicals & Chemical Products	**1,915**	**1,612**	**1,776**	**1,760**	**–8.1**	**9.2**
1.9.1 Fertiliser	400	296	328	340	–15.2	14.8
1.9.2 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	505	491	499	485	–4.0	–1.2
1.9.3 Petro Chemicals	467	371	412	398	–14.9	7.3
1.9.4 Others	542	455	537	538	–0.8	18.4
1.10 Rubber, Plastic & their Products	**458**	**419**	**454**	**458**	**–0.0**	**9.3**
1.11 Glass & Glassware	**99**	**89**	**98**	**99**	**–0.2**	**11.4**
1.12 Cement & Cement Products	**557**	**530**	**553**	**555**	**–0.3**	**4.8**
1.13 Basic Metal & Metal Product	**3,716**	**3,980**	**3,553**	**3,516**	**–5.4**	**–11.7**
1.13.1 Iron & Steel	2,829	3,093	2,700	2,665	–5.8	–13.9
1.13.2 Other Metal & Metal Product	887	887	853	851	–4.0	–4.0
1.14 All Engineering	**1,686**	**1,514**	**1,664**	**1,652**	**–2.1**	**9.1**
1.14.1 Electronics	379	338	381	374	–1.1	10.6
1.14.2 Others	1,308	1,176	1,283	1,277	–2.3	8.6
1.15 Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	**799**	**720**	**778**	**788**	**–1.3**	**9.5**
1.16 Gems & Jewellery	**720**	**701**	**667**	**657**	**–8.8**	**–6.4**
1.17 Construction	**995**	**902**	**984**	**974**	**–2.1**	**8.0**
1.18 Infrastructure	**10,559**	**8,839**	**10,647**	**10,419**	**–1.3**	**17.9**
1.18.1 Power	5,690	5,142	5,698	5,567	–2.2	8.3
1.18.2 Telecommunications	1,156	864	1,297	1,239	7.2	43.3
1.18.3 Roads	1,869	1,638	1,862	1,863	–0.3	13.7
1.18.4 Other Infrastructure	1,845	1,194	1,790	1,750	–5.1	46.6
1.19 Other Industries	**2,020**	**1,904**	**2,019**	**2,195**	**8.7**	**15.3**

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								
	2018-19	2018	2019						
		Apr, 27	Feb, 15	Feb, 22	Mar, 01	Mar, 15	Mar, 29	Apr, 12	Apr, 26
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Reporting Banks	31	32	32	31	32	32	31	31	31
1 Aggregate Deposits (2.1.1.2+2.2.1.2)	**613.7**	**583.8**	**587.8**	**610.2**	**619.0**	**614.7**	**613.7**	**625.0**	**618.1**
2 Demand and Time Liabilities									
2.1 Demand Liabilities	**180.2**	**166.0**	**199.7**	**182.0**	**191.2**	**187.3**	**180.2**	**176.8**	**179.7**
2.1.1 Deposits									
2.1.1.1 Inter-Bank	58.4	44.3	51.3	44.6	57.6	55.4	58.4	46.6	52.6
2.1.1.2 Others	95.9	93.4	95.4	100.8	100.3	97.9	95.9	101.7	96.6
2.1.2 Borrowings from Banks	0.0	2.6	4.4	4.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.1.3 Other Demand Liabilities	25.9	25.8	48.6	31.9	30.8	31.5	25.9	28.6	30.5
2.2 Time Liabilities	**979.1**	**935.8**	**926.6**	**939.5**	**963.8**	**963.9**	**979.1**	**1004.6**	**983.8**
2.2.1 Deposits									
2.2.1.1 Inter-Bank	454.8	429.8	426.1	423.1	438.1	437.6	454.8	474.4	455.7
2.2.1.2 Others	517.8	490.5	492.4	509.4	518.7	516.8	517.8	523.3	521.5
2.2.2 Borrowings from Banks	0.0	6.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2.3 Other Time Liabilities	6.6	8.9	7.1	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.6
3 Borrowing from Reserve Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Borrowings from a notified bank / Government	503.8	439.0	503.4	506.8	510.5	499.2	503.8	478.2	469.5
4.1 Demand	168.3	144.2	167.1	174.7	170.0	160.3	168.3	153.7	151.9
4.2 Time	335.5	294.7	336.3	332.1	340.5	338.8	335.5	324.5	317.7
5 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	**57.1**	**53.0**	**48.2**	**48.9**	**50.8**	**49.5**	**57.1**	**50.6**	**54.4**
5.1 Cash in Hand	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.9
5.2 Balance with Reserve Bank	54.0	50.0	45.1	46.0	47.5	46.4	54.0	48.0	51.5
6 Balances with Other Banks in Current Account	**15.0**	**8.6**	**11.2**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**11.0**	**15.0**	**8.6**	**8.9**
7 Investments in Government Securities	**307.0**	**320.3**	**312.3**	**307.3**	**317.9**	**313.7**	**307.0**	**311.6**	**313.5**
8 Money at Call and Short Notice	**161.9**	**199.8**	**168.7**	**252.0**	**177.3**	**167.3**	**161.9**	**167.1**	**144.0**
9 Bank Credit (10.1+11)	**597.9**	**555.5**	**593.0**	**590.3**	**588.6**	**592.6**	**597.9**	**620.6**	**627.6**
10 Advances									
10.1 Loans, Cash-Credits and Overdrafts	**597.9**	**555.5**	**593.0**	**590.2**	**588.6**	**592.6**	**597.9**	**620.6**	**627.6**
10.2 Due from Banks	826.1	712.2	806.6	810.9	816.7	812.8	826.1	807.7	804.4
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	2018-19			Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	May 18	Apr. 19	May 19	May 18	Apr. 19	May 19	May 18	Apr. 19	May 19
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Food and beverages	**139.5**	**138.4**	**139.1**	**139.1**	**138.0**	**139.2**	**136.4**	**141.7**	**143.8**	**138.1**	**139.4**	**140.9**
1.1 Cereals and products	137.7	137.2	137.5	137.4	137.1	137.4	135.0	140.0	140.4	136.6	138.0	138.3
1.2 Meat and fish	149.5	147.5	148.8	145.7	156.2	159.5	148.2	153.7	156.7	146.6	155.3	158.5
1.3 Egg	137.3	137.3	137.3	135.5	134.7	134.6	130.5	139.4	138.3	133.6	136.5	136.0
1.4 Milk and products	142.7	141.3	142.2	142.9	142.4	142.7	140.7	141.9	142.4	142.1	142.2	142.6
1.5 Oils and fats	124.0	117.6	121.6	123.6	124.0	124.1	116.4	118.4	118.6	121.0	121.9	122.1
1.6 Fruits	146.8	143.4	145.2	157.5	143.8	143.8	151.3	148.6	149.7	154.6	146.0	146.6
1.7 Vegetables	141.4	142.1	141.6	137.8	129.3	133.4	131.4	150.2	161.6	135.6	136.4	143.0
1.8 Pulses and products	124.1	115.3	121.1	127.2	122.9	125.1	112.8	121.7	124.4	122.3	122.5	124.9
1.9 Sugar and confectionery	111.9	110.8	111.5	111.8	108.4	109.3	105.3	110.4	111.2	109.6	109.1	109.9
1.10 Spices	138.8	140.7	139.4	137.4	138.7	139.2	139.6	140.4	141.0	138.1	139.3	139.8
1.11 Non-alcoholic beverages	134.9	127.5	131.8	132.2	137.5	137.7	126.6	128.7	128.9	129.9	133.8	134.0
1.12 Prepared meals, snacks, sweets	155.3	151.3	153.4	154.3	156.3	156.4	148.7	154.2	154.5	151.7	155.3	155.5
2 Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	**159.4**	**162.9**	**160.4**	**157.0**	**162.9**	**163.3**	**160.3**	**165.7**	**166.2**	**157.9**	**163.6**	**164.1**
3 Clothing and footwear	**150.3**	**139.3**	**145.9**	**149.8**	**150.1**	**150.7**	**137.0**	**142.0**	**142.2**	**144.7**	**146.9**	**147.3**
3.1 Clothing	151.2	141.0	147.2	150.8	150.8	151.3	138.6	143.9	144.1	146.0	148.1	148.5
3.2 Footwear	145.2	129.5	138.7	144.1	146.3	146.6	127.9	131.3	131.7	137.4	140.1	140.4
4 Housing	**--**	**145.6**	**145.6**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**143.2**	**149.7**	**150.1**	**143.2**	**149.7**	**150.1**
5 Fuel and light	**147.0**	**129.3**	**140.3**	**144.3**	**146.6**	**146.9**	**124.7**	**129.1**	**129.4**	**136.9**	**140.0**	**140.3**
6 Miscellaneous	**138.6**	**131.1**	**134.9**	**135.1**	**142.6**	**142.9**	**128.9**	**133.1**	**133.3**	**132.1**	**138.0**	**138.2**
6.1 Household goods and services	145.9	134.8	140.6	141.8	149.4	149.5	132.5	136.9	137.2	137.4	143.5	143.7
6.2 Health	143.5	135.5	140.5	138.4	150.9	151.3	132.0	139.5	139.8	136.0	146.6	146.9
6.3 Transport and communication	128.5	120.3	124.2	126.4	130.2	130.2	119.8	120.2	120.1	122.9	124.9	124.9
6.4 Recreation and amusement	140.4	130.3	134.7	136.8	144.9	145.9	128.0	133.8	134.0	131.8	138.6	139.2
6.5 Education	149.4	144.5	146.5	144.4	156.3	156.7	140.4	147.7	148.0	142.1	151.3	151.6
6.6 Personal care and effects	132.6	129.9	131.5	131.2	133.7	133.9	128.1	132.4	132.6	129.9	133.2	133.4
General Index (All Groups)	**141.3**	**137.7**	**139.6**	**139.8**	**141.7**	**142.4**	**135.4**	**140.6**	**141.5**	**137.8**	**141.2**	**142.0**

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

No. 19: Other Consumer Price Indices

Item	Base Year	Linking Factor	2018-19	2018	2019	
				May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	2001	4.63	300	289	312	314
2 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	1986-87	5.89	907	891	932	940
3 Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers	1986-87	–	915	899	939	948

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

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

Item	2018-19	2018	2019	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
1 Standard Gold (₹ per 10 grams)	31,193	31,116	31,659	31,738
2 Silver (₹ per kilogram)	38,404	39,716	37,328	36,590

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	2018-19	2018	2019		
			May	Mar.	Apr. (P)	May (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 ALL COMMODITIES	**100.000**	**119.8**	**118.3**	**119.9**	**120.9**	**121.2**
1.1 PRIMARY ARTICLES	**22.618**	**134.2**	**131.4**	**134.5**	**139.2**	**139.5**
1.1.1 FOOD ARTICLES	**15.256**	**143.7**	**140.3**	**144.5**	**150.1**	**150.1**
1.1.1.1 Food Grains (Cereals+Pulses)	3.462	146.7	140.8	153.4	153.5	154.3
1.1.1.2 Fruits & Vegetables	3.475	147.3	141.1	141.8	164.7	161.5
1.1.1.3 Milk	4.440	143.1	141.8	143.2	143.3	143.4
1.1.1.4 Eggs,Meat & Fish	2.402	138.0	136.6	140.9	141.7	144.3
1.1.1.5 Condiments & Spices	0.529	129.6	128.4	125.7	127.4	132.3
1.1.1.6 Other Food Articles	0.948	144.4	144.2	147.7	149.6	148.5
1.1.2 NON-FOOD ARTICLES	**4.119**	**123.1**	**120.3**	**123.7**	**126.7**	**127.8**
1.1.2.1 Fibres	0.839	127.0	118.5	127.6	133.7	134.2
1.1.2.2 Oil Seeds	1.115	140.5	137.8	145.5	147.8	147.8
1.1.2.3 Other non-food Articles	1.960	107.3	109.4	102.3	102.8	103.6
1.1.2.4 Floriculture	0.204	164.1	137.6	194.9	211.6	225.1
1.1.3 MINERALS	**0.833**	**136.5**	**129.6**	**138.0**	**144.0**	**138.0**
1.1.3.1 Metallic Minerals	0.648	123.0	114.9	124.9	133.0	124.9
1.1.3.2 Other Minerals	0.185	183.5	181.2	183.7	182.4	183.7
1.1.4 CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	**2.410**	**92.4**	**95.1**	**88.2**	**89.7**	**92.8**
1.2 FUEL & POWER	**13.152**	**104.1**	**102.4**	**102.5**	**102.8**	**103.4**
1.2.1 COAL	**2.138**	**123.3**	**123.0**	**123.6**	**123.6**	**123.6**
1.2.1.1 Coking Coal	0.647	132.9	132.0	133.9	133.9	133.9
1.2.1.2 Non-Coking Coal	1.401	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0
1.2.1.3 Lignite	0.090	120.3	120.0	121.2	121.2	121.2
1.2.2 MINERAL OILS	**7.950**	**96.7**	**93.6**	**95.0**	**95.4**	**96.4**
1.2.3 ELECTRICITY	**3.064**	**109.6**	**110.7**	**107.3**	**107.3**	**107.3**
1.3 MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	**64.231**	**117.9**	**116.9**	**118.3**	**118.3**	**118.4**
1.3.1 MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	**9.122**	**128.6**	**127.2**	**128.4**	**128.7**	**129.2**
1.3.1.1 Processing and Preserving of meat	0.134	136.7	137.0	134.2	135.4	135.6
1.3.1.2 Processing and Preserving of fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs and products thereof	0.204	132.1	126.2	131.2	132.4	134.3
1.3.1.3 Processing and Preserving of fruit and Vegetables	0.138	114.3	116.3	111.2	112.2	113.8
1.3.1.4 Vegetable and Animal oils and Fats	2.643	117.6	120.0	113.7	113.2	113.2
1.3.1.5 Dairy products	1.165	136.2	138.5	134.5	134.6	135.9
1.3.1.6 Grain mill products	2.010	141.6	137.7	144.3	143.7	143.3
1.3.1.7 Starches and Starch products	0.110	116.6	110.6	131.7	133.3	135.6
1.3.1.8 Bakery products	0.215	129.3	127.5	131.2	131.2	131.3
1.3.1.9 Sugar, Molasses & honey	1.163	111.2	104.0	111.9	112.8	115.0
1.3.1.10 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar confectionery	0.175	126.7	123.6	126.9	128.3	127.8
1.3.1.11 Macaroni, Noodles, Couscous and Similar farinaceous products	0.026	134.5	128.3	135.1	133.1	137.8
1.3.1.12 Tea & Coffee products	0.371	137.7	138.6	131.2	142.1	139.0
1.3.1.13 Processed condiments & salt	0.163	122.2	119.3	125.8	125.3	126.3
1.3.1.14 Processed ready to eat food	0.024	127.0	125.8	129.4	129.3	128.3
1.3.1.15 Health supplements	0.225	143.6	137.6	156.6	158.3	156.9
1.3.1.16 Prepared animal feeds	0.356	157.5	152.3	161.5	160.5	163.7
1.3.2 MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	**0.909**	**120.7**	**119.2**	**122.0**	**122.7**	**122.5**
1.3.2.1 Wines & spirits	0.408	113.8	111.9	115.1	115.8	115.6
1.3.2.2 Malt liquors and Malt	0.225	120.5	118.3	122.1	121.8	123.4
1.3.2.3 Soft drinks; Production of mineral waters and Other bottled waters	0.275	131.2	130.8	132.1	133.5	132.0
1.3.3 MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	**0.514**	**150.4**	**149.8**	**153.8**	**154.6**	**152.1**
1.3.3.1 Tobacco products	0.514	150.4	149.8	153.8	154.6	152.1
1.3.4 MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	**4.881**	**117.9**	**115.7**	**118.6**	**119.4**	**119.7**
1.3.4.1 Preparation and Spinning of textile fibres	2.582	110.6	108.4	110.4	111.2	111.2
1.3.4.2 Weaving & Finishing of textiles	1.509	127.3	125.4	129.6	130.2	130.9
1.3.4.3 Knitted and Crocheted fabrics	0.193	112.9	111.6	110.6	111.6	114.4
1.3.4.4 Made-up textile articles, Except apparel	0.299	130.3	125.7	134.8	135.1	134.8
1.3.4.5 Cordage, Rope, Twine and Netting	0.098	138.7	137.1	135.5	138.9	139.7
1.3.4.6 Other textiles	0.201	118.3	115.9	116.2	116.9	116.6
1.3.5 MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL	**0.814**	**138.8**	**139.8**	**138.3**	**138.5**	**139.2**
1.3.5.1 Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (woven), Except fur Apparel	0.593	139.4	139.9	138.9	139.1	140.5
1.3.5.2 Knitted and Crocheted apparel	0.221	137.0	139.5	136.7	136.8	136.0

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index *(Contd.)*

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2018-19	2018	2019		
			May	Mar.	Apr. (P)	May (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.3.6 MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND RELATED PRODUCTS	**0.535**	**121.8**	**122.3**	**120.6**	**120.8**	**119.7**
1.3.6.1 Tanning and Dressing of leather; Dressing and Dyeing of fur	0.142	111.0	115.8	106.7	108.2	106.0
1.3.6.2 Luggage, HandbAgs, Saddlery and Harness	0.075	134.7	133.8	133.4	133.6	135.6
1.3.6.3 Footwear	0.318	123.5	122.5	123.8	123.4	122.0
1.3.7 MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK	**0.772**	**133.5**	**133.4**	**135.1**	**133.6**	**134.3**
1.3.7.1 Saw milling and Planing of wood	0.124	124.5	123.7	126.2	125.6	126.5
1.3.7.2 Veneer sheets; Manufacture of plywood, Laminboard, Particle board and Other panels and Boards	0.493	136.3	135.3	136.7	134.7	135.4
1.3.7.3 Builder's carpentry and Joinery	0.036	158.7	157.4	171.5	171.6	174.6
1.3.7.4 Wooden containers	0.119	124.1	128.5	127.0	126.1	126.0
1.3.8 MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**1.113**	**123.3**	**121.6**	**123.8**	**123.7**	**123.5**
1.3.8.1 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	0.493	129.3	126.0	130.5	129.8	128.9
1.3.8.2 Corrugated paper and Paperboard and Containers of paper and Paperboard	0.314	116.5	116.4	115.3	115.8	115.7
1.3.8.3 Other articles of paper and Paperboard	0.306	120.6	119.9	121.7	122.0	122.9
1.3.9 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	**0.676**	**146.6**	**146.3**	**146.1**	**147.5**	**148.3**
1.3.9.1 Printing	0.676	146.6	146.3	146.1	147.5	148.3
1.3.10 MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	**6.465**	**119.1**	**117.4**	**119.6**	**119.7**	**119.7**
1.3.10.1 Basic chemicals	1.433	125.0	122.4	125.3	125.5	124.9
1.3.10.2 Fertilizers and Nitrogen compounds	1.485	121.1	118.8	123.0	122.7	123.1
1.3.10.3 Plastic and Synthetic rubber in primary form	1.001	117.6	118.1	115.5	116.9	115.5
1.3.10.4 Pesticides and Other agrochemical products	0.454	120.2	118.2	122.8	122.9	124.2
1.3.10.5 Paints, Varnishes and Similar coatings, Printing ink and Mastics	0.491	112.7	112.0	113.8	114.7	115.2
1.3.10.6 Soap and Detergents, Cleaning and Polishing preparations, Perfumes and Toilet preparations	0.612	116.8	114.5	119.4	119.4	119.6
1.3.10.7 Other chemical products	0.692	116.6	114.7	115.9	115.6	115.8
1.3.10.8 Man-made fibres	0.296	104.0	103.1	102.7	100.7	101.0
1.3.11 MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	**1.993**	**123.5**	**122.3**	**126.4**	**124.4**	**125.5**
1.3.11.1 Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal chemical and Botanical products	1.993	123.5	122.3	126.4	124.4	125.5
1.3.12 MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	**2.299**	**109.6**	**108.5**	**110.1**	**110.3**	**109.2**
1.3.12.1 Rubber Tyres and Tubes; Retreading and Rebuilding of Rubber Tyres	0.609	98.9	97.4	99.3	100.5	99.5
1.3.12.2 Other Rubber Products	0.272	91.7	90.2	92.7	92.8	92.5
1.3.12.3 Plastics products	1.418	117.6	116.8	118.0	117.9	116.6
1.3.13 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**3.202**	**115.9**	**115.6**	**116.6**	**116.8**	**118.4**
1.3.13.1 Glass and Glass products	0.295	121.4	118.5	125.0	125.3	126.0
1.3.13.2 Refractory products	0.223	111.1	110.5	110.4	108.0	107.7
1.3.13.3 Clay Building Materials	0.121	98.0	101.4	98.1	99.5	101.4
1.3.13.4 Other Porcelain and Ceramic Products	0.222	112.7	112.5	114.4	114.5	114.5
1.3.13.5 Cement, Lime and Plaster	1.645	114.3	114.4	117.3	119.2	122.0
1.3.13.6 Articles of Concrete, Cement and Plaster	0.292	121.5	121.8	122.0	121.1	120.8
1.3.13.7 Cutting, Shaping and Finishing of Stone	0.234	118.8	117.9	119.7	120.1	119.9
1.3.13.8 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0.169	130.4	129.0	105.2	94.4	95.2
1.3.14 MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	**9.646**	**112.2**	**112.2**	**111.1**	**110.6**	**109.7**
1.3.14.1 Inputs into steel making	1.411	113.0	111.6	108.3	106.3	105.7
1.3.14.2 Metallic Iron	0.653	117.8	119.6	114.3	114.9	114.0
1.3.14.3 Mild Steel - Semi Finished Steel	1.274	99.5	99.8	98.1	98.1	96.7
1.3.14.4 Mild Steel -Long Products	1.081	110.2	109.8	110.1	109.7	109.4
1.3.14.5 Mild Steel - Flat products	1.144	119.6	120.5	117.3	116.4	115.3
1.3.14.6 Alloy steel other than Stainless Steel- Shapes	0.067	111.7	111.7	111.6	110.5	109.5
1.3.14.7 Stainless Steel - Semi Finished	0.924	112.7	116.4	109.7	109.6	109.7
1.3.14.8 Pipes & tubes	0.205	126.6	123.4	128.1	127.2	127.1
1.3.14.9 Non-ferrous metals incl. precious metals	1.693	112.2	114.1	110.6	110.2	109.2
1.3.14.10 Castings	0.925	109.8	106.1	114.9	114.8	111.5
1.3.14.11 Forgings of steel	0.271	126.8	118.5	138.3	140.1	141.6
1.3.15 MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**3.155**	**115.1**	**112.6**	**116.8**	**117.2**	**116.9**
1.3.15.1 Structural Metal Products	1.031	112.8	109.5	115.0	115.6	115.3
1.3.15.2 Tanks, Reservoirs and Containers of Metal	0.660	127.3	125.3	126.1	126.8	126.3
1.3.15.3 Steam generators, Except Central Heating Hot Water Boilers	0.145	105.9	108.5	104.8	104.8	102.6
1.3.15.4 Forging, Pressing, Stamping and Roll-Forming of Metal; Powder Metallurgy	0.383	96.3	92.1	103.9	103.1	102.3
1.3.15.5 Cutlery, Hand Tools and General Hardware	0.208	99.7	99.5	100.1	100.0	100.1
1.3.15.6 Other Fabricated Metal Products	0.728	123.1	120.6	124.9	125.7	126.1
1.3.16 MANUFACTURE OF COMPUTER, ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PRODUCTS	**2.009**	**111.8**	**111.3**	**111.4**	**111.0**	**111.4**
1.3.16.1 Electronic Components	0.402	100.9	102.6	98.8	98.8	98.7
1.3.16.2 Computers and Peripheral Equipment	0.336	132.5	127.3	135.0	135.0	135.0

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index *(Concld.)*

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2018-19	2018	2019		
			May	Mar.	Apr. (P)	May (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.3.16.3 Communication Equipment	0.310	116.7	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.6
1.3.16.4 Consumer Electronics	0.641	103.8	103.6	102.8	101.7	102.0
1.3.16.5 Measuring, Testing, Navigating and Control equipment	0.181	109.1	111.4	108.4	109.0	111.9
1.3.16.6 Watches and Clocks	0.076	137.9	137.4	139.7	136.6	136.6
1.3.16.7 Irradiation, Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic equipment	0.055	103.2	102.0	102.5	102.5	105.3
1.3.16.8 Optical instruments and Photographic equipment	0.008	108.7	111.8	107.4	108.9	109.2
1.3.17 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	**2.930**	**111.7**	**110.8**	**112.3**	**112.0**	**112.0**
1.3.17.1 Electric motors, Generators, Transformers and Electricity distribution and Control apparatus	1.298	107.7	105.6	109.1	109.3	109.6
1.3.17.2 Batteries and Accumulators	0.236	117.7	117.3	116.8	117.6	117.5
1.3.17.3 Fibre optic cables for data transmission or live transmission of images	0.133	126.1	126.0	125.8	119.0	118.0
1.3.17.4 Other electronic and Electric wires and Cables	0.428	111.2	110.6	111.0	110.9	110.2
1.3.17.5 Wiring devices, Electric lighting & display equipment	0.263	108.6	109.2	109.8	109.5	110.0
1.3.17.6 Domestic appliances	0.366	121.6	122.8	120.3	120.2	120.4
1.3.17.7 Other electrical equipment	0.206	108.6	107.0	109.7	108.9	108.5
1.3.18 MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4.789**	**111.3**	**109.9**	**112.3**	**112.1**	**112.7**
1.3.18.1 Engines and Turbines, Except aircraft, Vehicle and Two wheeler engines	0.638	103.0	101.1	104.5	105.1	105.5
1.3.18.2 Fluid power equipment	0.162	118.2	117.2	118.5	117.6	119.3
1.3.18.3 Other pumps, Compressors, Taps and Valves	0.552	108.9	108.7	109.3	109.1	110.2
1.3.18.4 Bearings, Gears, Gearing and Driving elements	0.340	111.2	112.5	109.6	110.6	109.9
1.3.18.5 Ovens, Furnaces and Furnace burners	0.008	78.2	79.6	77.7	77.9	79.3
1.3.18.6 Lifting and Handling equipment	0.285	110.4	109.8	111.8	112.0	111.9
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	129.6	128.6	128.3	128.1	128.6
1.3.18.9 Agricultural and Forestry machinery	0.833	116.9	114.2	119.4	118.9	119.2
1.3.18.10 Metal-forming machinery and Machine tools	0.224	101.8	97.5	105.0	104.9	107.2
1.3.18.11 Machinery for mining, Quarrying and Construction	0.371	75.7	73.8	77.1	77.2	76.8
1.3.18.12 Machinery for food, Beverage and Tobacco processing	0.228	124.7	121.5	124.5	121.6	123.9
1.3.18.13 Machinery for textile, Apparel and Leather production	0.192	119.9	120.2	120.3	118.8	121.8
1.3.18.14 Other special-purpose machinery	0.468	123.8	123.2	126.6	125.6	125.8
1.3.18.15 Renewable electricity generating equipment	0.046	67.3	68.8	66.6	66.6	66.6
1.3.19 MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS	**4.969**	**112.8**	**112.1**	**112.9**	**113.0**	**113.3**
1.3.19.1 Motor vehicles	2.600	113.3	112.4	113.0	113.6	113.7
1.3.19.2 Parts and Accessories for motor vehicles	2.368	112.2	111.7	112.8	112.4	112.9
1.3.20 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**1.648**	**111.7**	**110.4**	**113.3**	**113.4**	**114.8**
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	104.7	105.2	105.8	105.8	106.2
1.3.20.3 Motor cycles	1.302	106.6	105.2	108.3	108.4	110.3
1.3.20.4 Bicycles and Invalid carriages	0.117	127.8	124.7	130.3	129.9	128.7
1.3.20.5 Other transport equipment	0.002	123.5	121.6	124.7	124.7	125.0
1.3.21 MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE	**0.727**	**127.3**	**126.2**	**129.5**	**129.3**	**129.4**
1.3.21.1 Furniture	0.727	127.3	126.2	129.5	129.3	129.4
1.3.22 OTHER MANUFACTURING	**1.064**	**107.0**	**106.9**	**107.3**	**106.4**	**106.3**
1.3.22.1 Jewellery and Related articles	0.996	103.9	103.8	104.2	103.3	103.1
1.3.22.2 Musical instruments	0.001	174.1	178.7	177.5	170.4	173.0
1.3.22.3 Sports goods	0.012	127.4	126.5	126.4	126.4	127.0
1.3.22.4 Games and Toys	0.005	132.2	131.7	135.2	135.7	136.1
1.3.22.5 Medical and Dental instruments and Supplies	0.049	159.2	160.0	160.9	160.9	160.9
2 FOOD INDEX	**24.378**	**138.1**	**135.4**	**138.5**	**142.1**	**142.3**

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	2017-18	2018-19	April	
				2018	2019
	1	2	3	4	5
General Index	100.00	125.3	129.8	122.6	126.8
1 Sectoral Classification					
1.1 Mining	14.37	104.9	107.9	102.6	107.8
1.2 Manufacturing	77.63	126.6	131.0	123.1	126.6
1.3 Electricity	7.99	149.2	156.9	153.7	162.9
2 Use-Based Classification					
2.1 Primary Goods	34.05	121.8	126.1	119.7	125.9
2.2 Capital Goods	8.22	105.6	108.6	97.6	100.0
2.3 Intermediate Goods	17.22	125.1	124.5	120.1	121.3
2.4 Infrastructure/ Construction Goods	12.34	132.0	141.9	135.9	138.2
2.5 Consumer Durables	12.84	123.6	130.4	124.4	127.4
2.6 Consumer Non-Durables	15.33	139.9	145.3	132.8	139.7

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 - May			
	2019-20 (Budget Estimates)	2019-20 (Actuals)	2018-19 (Actuals)	Percentage to Budget Estimates	
				2019-20	2018-19
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Revenue Receipts	**19,776.9**	**1,437.6**	**1,264.6**	**7.3**	**7.3**
1.1 Tax Revenue (Net)	17,050.5	1,153.4	1,024.1	6.8	6.9
1.2 Non-Tax Revenue	2,726.5	284.2	240.5	10.4	9.8
2 Non-Debt Capital Receipt	**1,025.1**	**30.7**	**10.0**	**3.0**	**1.1**
2.1 Recovery of Loans	125.1	7.1	5.7	5.7	4.7
2.2 Other Receipts	900.0	23.6	4.3	2.6	0.5
3 Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) (1+2)	**20,802.0**	**1,468.3**	**1,274.6**	**7.1**	**7.0**
4 Revenue Expenditure	24,479.1	4,652.8	4,091.6	19.0	19.1
4.1 Interest Payments	6,650.6	748.0	736.1	11.2	12.8
5 Capital Expenditure	3,362.9	477.0	637.9	14.2	21.2
6 Total Expenditure (4+5)	**27,842.0**	**5,129.9**	**4,729.5**	**18.4**	**19.4**
7 Revenue Deficit (4-1)	**4,702.1**	**3,215.2**	**2,827.1**	**68.4**	**68.0**
8 Fiscal Deficit (6-3)	**7,040.0**	**3,661.6**	**3,454.9**	**52.0**	**55.3**
9 Gross Primary Deficit (8-4.1)	**389.4**	**2,913.5**	**2,718.9**	**748.2**	**560.8**

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	2018-19	2018	2019					
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10	May 17	May 24	May 31
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 91-day								
1.1 Banks	185.2	534.9	228.7	261.0	248.8	247.1	248.9	245.8
1.2 Primary Dealers	178.8	177.1	165.7	189.2	211.3	186.7	182.1	218.7
1.3 State Governments	270.0	634.7	291.1	301.1	391.1	491.1	551.1	521.1
1.4 Others	277.5	332.9	448.8	442.9	481.5	557.7	609.6	627.0
2 182-day								
2.1 Banks	319.5	293.8	406.6	438.3	432.6	414.9	409.7	419.1
2.2 Primary Dealers	387.4	343.1	455.2	458.9	491.9	520.9	554.5	556.2
2.3 State Governments	280.4	240.3	209.5	219.5	209.4	209.2	209.2	209.2
2.4 Others	185.7	216.5	150.8	145.8	149.6	169.4	170.6	190.0
3 364-day								
3.1 Banks	488.1	323.9	526.5	518.6	511.2	509.8	491.6	474.4
3.2 Primary Dealers	741.7	708.1	784.9	788.6	843.0	842.9	867.4	884.5
3.3 State Governments	188.9	142.1	201.6	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.1
3.4 Others	623.9	485.2	535.7	540.5	492.9	495.6	489.8	493.2
4 14-day Intermediate								
4.1 Banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Primary Dealers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.3 State Governments	1,656.1	1,673.6	1,464.3	1,469.0	1,147.0	1,003.7	1,436.5	1,309.1
4.4 Others	2.5	7.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.3	4.5
Total Treasury Bills (Excluding 14 day Intermediate T Bills) #	4,127.0	4,432.7	4,405.1	4,491.4	4,650.4	4,832.4	4,971.5	5,026.4

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										
2019-20										
Apr. 30	90	32	156.36	26.00	21	90.00	26.00	116.00	98.42	6.4391
May 8	90	60	433.88	94.02	46	89.98	94.02	184.00	98.41	6.4805
May 15	90	57	496.40	108.03	42	89.97	108.03	198.00	98.43	6.3977
May 22	90	59	488.70	76.31	45	89.99	76.31	166.30	98.44	6.3563
May 29	90	77	963.80	30.02	22	89.98	30.02	120.00	98.48	6.1908
182-day Treasury Bills										
2019-20										
Apr. 30	70	46	185.72	10.00	18	70.00	10.00	80.00	96.86	6.5014
May 8	70	47	194.07	0.00	22	70.00	0.00	70.00	96.86	6.5014
May 15	70	46	243.60	0.03	27	69.97	0.03	70.00	96.88	6.4587
May 22	70	56	281.75	0.00	22	70.00	0.00	70.00	96.91	6.3946
May 29	70	56	194.05	0.00	24	70.00	0.00	70.00	96.97	6.2665
364-day Treasury Bills										
2019-20										
Apr. 30	40	53	134.35	–	22	40.00	–	40.00	93.90	6.5141
May 8	40	38	96.73	0.00	15	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.88	6.5369
May 15	40	61	195.42	0.00	16	40.00	0.00	40.00	93.94	6.4686
May 22	40	59	161.91	0.02	13	39.98	0.02	40.00	93.99	6.4119
May 29	40	53	155.70	0.09	14	39.91	0.09	40.00	94.09	6.2985

Financial Markets

No. 26: Daily Call Money Rates

(Per cent per annum)

As on		Range of Rates	Weighted Average Rates
		Borrowings/ Lendings	Borrowings/ Lendings
		1	2
May	2, 2019	4.50-6.25	6.06
May	3, 2019	4.50-6.25	6.02
May	4, 2019	4.20-5.95	5.46
May	6, 2019	4.50-6.25	5.94
May	7, 2019	4.50-6.95	5.94
May	8, 2019	4.50-6.05	5.96
May	9, 2019	4.50-6.15	5.98
May	10, 2019	4.50-6.10	5.95
May	13, 2019	4.50-6.25	5.92
May	14, 2019	4.50-6.15	5.91
May	15, 2019	4.50-6.10	5.95
May	16, 2019	4.50-6.05	5.96
May	17, 2019	4.50-6.15	5.99
May	20, 2019	4.50-6.10	5.96
May	21, 2019	4.50-6.15	5.94
May	22, 2019	4.50-6.20	5.94
May	23, 2019	4.50-6.10	5.90
May	24, 2019	4.50-6.15	5.88
May	27, 2019	4.50-6.05	5.94
May	28, 2019	4.50-6.30	5.87
May	29, 2019	4.50-6.05	5.87
May	30, 2019	4.50-6.05	5.92
May	31, 2019	4.50-6.25	5.91
June	1, 2019	4.50-6.00	5.58
June	3, 2019	4.50-6.00	5.85
June	4, 2019	4.50-6.00	5.87
June	6, 2019	4.40-6.00	5.85
June	7, 2019	4.40-5.80	5.69
June	10, 2019	4.40-5.80	5.69
June	11, 2019	4.40-5.80	5.70
June	12, 2019	4.40-5.80	5.69
June	13, 2019	4.40-5.85	5.69
June	14, 2019	4.40-6.12	5.81
June	15, 2019	4.60-6.00	5.59

Note: Includes Notice Money.

No. 27: Certificates of Deposit

Item	2018	2019			
	May 25	Apr. 12	Apr. 26	May 10	May 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	2,052.2	2,617.3	2,254.8	2,494.8	2,271.5
1.1 Issued during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	172.0	145.5	45.8	66.2	139.4
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	7.43-8.50	6.45-8.50	6.65-7.33	7.30-8.60	6.72-7.90

No. 28: Commercial Paper

Item	2018	2019			
	May 31	Apr. 15	Apr. 30	May 15	May 31
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Billion)	4,668.9	5,736.0	5,428.9	5,837.2	5,519.8
1.1 Reported during the fortnight (₹ Billion)	850.2	1,292.1	712.1	1,059.7	1,024.5
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	6.89-9.84	6.41-9.98	6.67-13.14	6.81-13.04	6.43-10.08

No. 29: Average Daily Turnover in Select Financial Markets

(₹ Billion)

Item	2018-19	2018	2019				
		May 25	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10	May 17	May 24	May 31
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Call Money	312.8	315.6	381.3	287.1	347.9	391.2	425.0	340.8
2 Notice Money	49.3	4.5	6.8	127.7	8.8	3.1	4.8	74.0
3 Term Money	7.4	5.1	9.0	10.4	9.0	5.5	7.8	4.8
4 CBLO/TRIPARTY REPO	2,130.1	1,784.0	2,197.7	2,770.2	2,253.6	2,708.7	2,713.2	2,757.3
5 Market Repo	2,009.7	1,812.5	1,589.3	2,174.7	1,958.1	2,185.4	1,985.5	2,334.4
6 Repo in Corporate Bond		8.2	45.5	36.4	6.6	1.8	19.5	29.5
7 Forex (US $ million)	67,793	64,600	76,959	73,393	59,113	59,697	64,867	65,606
8 Govt. of India Dated Securities	658	511.6	602.2	401.9	616.6	718.9	908.2	1,091.7
9 State Govt. Securities	43.2	27.0	61.8	51.9	43.6	50.3	58.0	98.9
10 Treasury Bills								
10.1 91-Day	33.8	25.7	38.8	15.9	35.6	40.9	37.4	28.2
10.2 182-Day	14.5	6.9	29.5	15.0	15.1	9.9	17.8	39.7
10.3 364-Day	16.2	12.1	16.5	11.2	8.3	27.3	29.4	41.4
10.4 Cash Management Bills	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Total Govt. Securities (8+9+10)	779.7	583.3	748.7	495.9	719.2	847.3	1,050.8	1,300.0
11.1 RBI	–	3.8	2.1	62.6	1.2	27.6	2.8	2.7

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	2018-19		2018-19 (Apr.-May)		2019-20 (Apr.-May) *		May 2018		May 2019 *	
	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	**129**	**167.5**	**34**	**25.7**	**16**	**522.3**	**20**	**22.3**	**7**	**244.8**
1A Premium	124	160.8	33	24.4	16	310.4	20	21.3	7	233.3
1.1 Public	119	146.1	32	24.2	12	28.5	20	22.3	5	1.1
1.1.1 Premium	115	141.2	31	22.9	12	27.9	20	21.3	5	0.9
1.2 Rights	10	21.5	2	1.5	4	493.8	–	–	2	243.7
1.2.1 Premium	9	19.6	2	1.5	4	282.5	–	–	2	232.4
2 Preference Shares	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Debentures	**25**	**366.8**	**5**	**154.2**	**9**	**32.4**	**3**	**122.1**	**4**	**10.5**
3.1 Convertible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Non-Convertible	25	366.8	5	154.2	9	32.4	3	122.1	4	10.5
3.2.1 Public	25	366.8	5	154.2	9	32.4	3	122.1	4	10.5
3.2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Bonds	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
4.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Total (1+2+3+4)	**154**	**534.3**	**39**	**179.8**	**25**	**554.7**	**23**	**144.3**	**11**	**255.3**
5.1 Public	144	512.8	37	178.4	21	60.9	23	144.3	9	11.5
5.2 Rights	10	21.5	2	1.5	4	493.8	–	–	2	243.7

* : 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	2018-19	2018	2019				
			May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Exports	₹ Billion	23,039.0	1,949.3	1,863.3	1,902.9	2,264.6	1,810.0	2,092.8
	US $ Million	329,536.2	28,861.4	26,342.1	26,717.6	32,594.5	26,070.1	29,994.5
1.1 Oil	₹ Billion	3,248.2	353.8	224.6	217.7	248.5	255.1	360.3
	US $ Million	46,397.4	5,237.8	3,175.8	3,056.3	3,576.2	3,674.6	5,164.2
1.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	19,790.8	1,595.5	1,638.6	1,685.2	2,016.2	1,554.9	1,732.5
	US $ Million	283,138.8	23,623.6	23,166.3	23,661.3	29,018.3	22,395.5	24,830.2
2 Imports	₹ Billion	35,876.8	2,936.6	2,907.2	2,583.5	3,018.1	2,874.4	3,164.5
	US $ Million	513,085.9	43,479.9	41,100.8	36,273.6	43,439.9	41,401.1	45,354.0
2.1 Oil	₹ Billion	9,860.2	776.5	796.0	670.5	816.1	789.9	868.2
	US $ Million	140,883.8	11,497.6	11,253.1	9,414.0	11,746.0	11,377.8	12,443.5
2.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	26,016.6	2,160.1	2,111.2	1,913.0	2,202.0	2,084.4	2,296.3
	US $ Million	372,202.1	31,982.3	29,847.7	26,859.6	31,693.9	30,023.3	32,910.5
3 Trade Balance	₹ Billion	–12,837.9	–987.3	–1,043.9	–680.6	–753.5	–1,064.4	–1,071.7
	US $ Million	–183,549.7	–14,618.4	–14,758.7	–9,556.0	–10,845.4	–15,330.9	–15,359.5
3.1 Oil	₹ Billion	–6,612.0	–422.8	–571.3	–452.8	–567.6	–534.8	–507.9
	US $ Million	–94,486.4	–6,259.8	–8,077.3	–6,357.7	–8,169.8	–7,703.2	–7,279.3
3.2 Non-oil	₹ Billion	–6,225.9	–564.5	–472.6	–227.8	–185.9	–529.6	–563.8
	US $ Million	–89,063.3	–8,358.6	–6,681.4	–3,198.3	–2,675.5	–7,627.8	–8,080.3

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

No. 32: Foreign Exchange Reserves

Item	Unit	2018	2019					
		Jun. 22	May 17	May 24	May 31	Jun. 7	Jun. 14	Jun. 21
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Total Reserves	**₹ Billion**	**27,619**	**29,322**	**29,241**	**29,449**	**29,365**	**29,376**	**29,697**
	US $ Million	**407,816**	**417,998**	**419,992**	**421,868**	**423,554**	**422,200**	**426,416**
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	₹ Billion	25,910	27,379	27,300	27,513	27,430	27,440	27,760
	US $ Million	382,500	390,197	392,189	394,135	395,801	394,447	398,649
1.2 Gold	₹ Billion	1,439	1,608	1,608	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603
	US $ Million	21,332	23,022	23,022	22,959	22,959	22,959	22,959
1.3 SDRs	SDRs Million	1,057	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047
	₹ Billion	101	101	101	101	100	101	101
	US $ Million	1,492	1,445	1,445	1,443	1,449	1,449	1,453
1.4 Reserve Tranche Position in IMF	₹ Billion	169	234	232	233	232	233	234
	US $ Million	2,493	3,335	3,337	3,331	3,345	3,345	3,355

No. 33: NRI Deposits

(US$ Million)

Scheme	Outstanding				Flows	
	2018-19	2018	2019		2018-19	2019-20
		May	Apr.	May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 NRI Deposits	**130,423**	**123,484**	**130,912**	**131,886**	**2,263**	**2,441**
1.1 FCNR(B)	23,170	22,246	24,580	24,323	220	1,153
1.2 NR(E)RA	92,017	87,482	91,282	92,192	1,736	1,015
1.3 NRO	15,236	13,756	15,050	15,370	307	273

No. 34: Foreign Investment Inflows

(US$ Million)

Item	2018-19	2018-19	2019-20	2018	2019	
		Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1 Net Foreign Direct Investment (1.1.1–1.1.2)	**30,712**	**7,928**	**6,836**	**3,668**	**4,676**	**2,160**
1.1.1 Direct Investment to India (1.1.1.1–1. 1.1.2)	**43,302**	**10,111**	**8,859**	**4,637**	**5,503**	**3,355**
1.1.1.1 Gross Inflows/Gross Investments	**62,001**	**12,666**	**12,357**	**5,915**	**7,252**	**5,104**
1.1.1.1.1 Equity	45,055	9,970	9,156	4,567	5,306	3,850
1.1.1.1.1.1 Government (SIA/FIPB)	2,429	1,305	271	893	63	208
1.1.1.1.1.2 RBI	36,315	8,065	7,564	3,380	4,584	2,979
1.1.1.1.1.3 Acquisition of shares	5,622	490	1,212	239	604	608
1.1.1.1.1.4 Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	689	108	108	54	54	54
1.1.1.1.2 Reinvested earnings	13,672	2,152	2,152	1,076	1,076	1,076
1.1.1.1.3 Other capital	3,274	545	1,049	272	870	179
1.1.1.2 Repatriation/Disinvestment	**18,699**	**2,556**	**3,498**	**1,278**	**1,749**	**1,749**
1.1.1.2.1 Equity	18,452	2,547	3,486	1,274	1,743	1,743
1.1.1.2.2 Other capital	247	8	12	4	6	6
1.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment by India (1.1.2.1+1.1.2.2+1.1.2.3–1.1.2.4)	**12,590**	**2,183**	**2,023**	**970**	**827**	**1,195**
1.1.2.1 Equity capital	7,201	1,414	838	553	306	533
1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	3,032	505	505	253	253	253
1.1.2.3 Other Capital	5,202	447	903	256	381	522
1.1.2.4 Repatriation/Disinvestment	2,845	184	224	92	112	112
1.2 Net Portfolio Investment (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3–1.2.4)	**–618**	**–4,264**	**–966**	**–1,373**	**–1,643**	**677**
1.2.1 GDRs/ADRs	1,820	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.2 FIIs	–2,225	–4,904	2,270	–1,694	–25	2,295
1.2.3 Offshore funds and others	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.4 Portfolio investment by India	213	–640	3,236	–320	1,618	1,618
1 Foreign Investment Inflows	**30,094**	**3,664**	**5,871**	**2,294**	**3,033**	**2,838**

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

(US$ Million)

Item	2018-19	2018	2019		
		May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Outward Remittances under the LRS	**13,787.6**	**996.1**	**1,476.8**	**1,287.9**	**1,486.1**
1.1 Deposit	455.9	31.0	100.6	65.2	50.2
1.2 Purchase of immovable property	84.5	8.2	10.5	8.5	9.4
1.3 Investment in equity/debt	422.9	26.5	74.4	35.4	31.6
1.4 Gift	1,370.2	118.6	161.0	166.6	154.2
1.5 Donations	8.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.8
1.6 Travel	4,803.8	364.7	429.2	429.8	568.3
1.7 Maintenance of close relatives	2,800.9	248.8	322.9	296.1	300.0
1.8 Medical Treatment	28.6	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
1.9 Studies Abroad	3,569.9	178.0	333.8	252.8	334.4
1.10 Others	242.2	17.9	41.6	30.5	32.7

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

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2018	2019	
			June	May	June
	1	2	3	4	5
36-Currency Export and Trade Based Weights (Base: 2004-05=100)					
1 Trade-Based Weights					
1.1 NEER	76.94	72.64	73.94	74.11	74.23
1.2 REER	119.71	114.01	115.94	115.86	116.04
2 Export-Based Weights					
2.1 NEER	78.89	74.18	75.71	75.57	75.75
2.2 REER	121.94	116.32	118.53	118.25	118.54
6-Currency Trade Based Weights					
1 Base: 2004-05 (April-March) =100					
1.1 NEER	67.91	63.07	64.10	64.23	64.45
1.2 REER	129.19	121.70	123.18	125.15	124.55
2 Base: 2017-18 (April-March) =100					
2.1 NEER	100.00	92.88	94.40	94.58	94.91
2.2 REER	100.00	94.20	95.35	96.87	96.41

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

(Amount in US$ Million)

Item	2017-18	2018	2019	
		May	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4
1 Automatic Route				
1.1 Number	769	84	108	117
1.2 Amount	20,397	1,347	2,658	2,895
2 Approval Route				
2.1 Number	38	-	1	5
2.2 Amount	8,471	-	500	653
3 Total (1+2)				
3.1 Number	807	84	109	122
3.2 Amount	28,868	1,347	3,158	3,548
4 Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	6.10	3.10	4.70	5.40
5 Interest Rate (per cent)				
5.1 Weighted Average Margin over 6-month LIBOR or reference rate for Floating Rate Loans	1.34	1.11	1.31	1.35
5.2 Interest rate range for Fixed Rate Loans	0.00-12.25	0.00-13.88	0.00-11.50	0.00-11.50

No. 38: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(US $ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2018 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2019 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**329,455**	**316,218**	**13,237**	**324,141**	**309,979**	**14,162**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**156,683**	**169,750**	**–13,066**	**165,160**	**169,807**	**–4,647**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**82,218**	**123,841**	**–41,623**	**87,367**	**122,581**	**–35,214**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**74,466**	**45,909**	**28,557**	**77,792**	**47,226**	**30,567**
1.2.1 Services	51,585	31,421	20,164	54,630	33,299	21,331
1.2.1.1 Travel	7,710	4,728	2,983	7,583	5,112	2,470
1.2.1.2 Transportation	4,688	4,941	–253	5,154	5,436	–282
1.2.1.3 Insurance	638	370	268	720	603	117
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	179	305	–126	156	285	–129
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	38,370	21,076	17,293	41,018	21,863	19,155
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	19,906	1,345	18,561	21,439	1,571	19,868
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	9,936	9,433	503	10,290	11,109	–820
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	1,686	1,171	515	1,111	618	494
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	600	263	337	760	336	424
1.2.2 Transfers	18,100	1,887	16,213	17,972	1,812	16,160
1.2.2.1 Official	30	219	–190	69	226	–157
1.2.2.2 Private	18,070	1,668	16,402	17,903	1,587	16,317
1.2.3 Income	4,781	12,601	–7,820	5,190	12,115	–6,925
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	3,651	11,984	–8,333	4,033	11,521	–7,488
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	1,129	617	513	1,157	593	564
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**171,492**	**146,468**	**25,024**	**158,982**	**139,740**	**19,241**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	**85,777**	**77,094**	**8,683**	**93,816**	**77,960**	**15,856**
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	13,840	7,432	6,408	16,654	10,235	6,420
2.1.1.1 In India	13,097	4,492	8,605	15,461	5,671	9,790
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	9,096	4,458	4,638	11,058	5,636	5,422
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	3,393	–	3,393	3,650	–	3,650
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	608	34	574	753	36	718
2.1.1.2 Abroad	743	2,941	–2,198	1,193	4,563	–3,370
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	743	1,263	–520	1,193	1,683	–489
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	713	–713	0	758	–758
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	964	–964	0	2,123	–2,123
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	71,937	69,661	2,276	77,162	67,726	9,436
2.1.2.1 In India	71,802	69,427	2,376	76,807	65,338	11,469
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	71,802	69,427	2,376	76,807	65,338	11,469
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	58,274	56,148	2,126	58,600	50,602	7,998
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	13,528	13,279	249	18,207	14,736	3,471
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	–	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	135	235	–100	355	2,388	–2,033
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**40,835**	**33,870**	**6,965**	**31,255**	**20,997**	**10,258**
2.2.1 External Assistance	2,686	1,257	1,430	2,554	1,301	1,253
2.2.1.1 By India	14	31	–17	12	30	–18
2.2.1.2 To India	2,673	1,225	1,447	2,542	1,271	1,271
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	13,581	12,589	992	17,993	10,456	7,537
2.2.2.1 By India	6,134	6,098	36	7,291	7,000	292
2.2.2.2 To India	7,447	6,491	956	10,702	3,456	7,246
2.2.3 Short Term to India	24,568	20,025	4,543	10,708	9,241	1,468
2.2.3.1 Buyers' credit & Suppliers' Credit >180 days	22,951	20,025	2,926	10,052	9,241	812
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	1,617	0	1,617	656	0	656
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**31,834**	**27,205**	**4,629**	**21,606**	**29,670**	**–8,064**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	31,751	27,205	4,547	20,599	29,668	–9,069
2.3.1.1 Assets	7,132	10,960	–3,829	443	16,542	–16,099
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	24,620	16,244	8,375	20,156	13,127	7,029
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	20,068	15,432	4,636	14,974	11,563	3,411
2.3.2 Others	83	0	83	1,007	1	1,006
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	–	50	–50	–	7	–7
2.5 Other Capital	13,045	8,250	4,795	12,304	11,107	1,197
3 Errors & Omissions	**1,279**	**–**	**1,279**	**–**	**431**	**–431**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	0	**13,237**	**–13,237**	0	**14,162**	**–14,162**
4.1 I.M.F.	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	0	13,237	–13,237	0	14,162	–14,162

No. 39: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jan-Mar 2018 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2019 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**21,198**	**20,347**	**852**	**22,845**	**21,847**	**998**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**10,082**	**10,922**	**–841**	**11,640**	**11,968**	**–328**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**5,290**	**7,968**	**–2,678**	**6,157**	**8,639**	**–2,482**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**4,791**	**2,954**	**1,837**	**5,483**	**3,328**	**2,154**
1.2.1 Services	3,319	2,022	1,297	3,850	2,347	1,503
1.2.1.1 Travel	496	304	192	534	360	174
1.2.1.2 Transportation	302	318	–16	363	383	–20
1.2.1.3 Insurance	41	24	17	51	42	8
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	12	20	–8	11	20	–9
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	2,469	1,356	1,113	2,891	1,541	1,350
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	1,281	87	1,194	1,511	111	1,400
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	639	607	32	725	783	–58
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	108	75	33	78	44	35
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	39	17	22	54	24	30
1.2.2 Transfers	1,165	121	1,043	1,267	128	1,139
1.2.2.1 Official	2	14	–12	5	16	–11
1.2.2.2 Private	1,163	107	1,055	1,262	112	1,150
1.2.3 Income	308	811	–503	366	854	–488
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	235	771	–536	284	812	–528
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	73	40	33	82	42	40
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**11,034**	**9,424**	**1,610**	**11,205**	**9,849**	**1,356**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	5,519	4,961	559	6,612	5,494	1,117
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	891	478	412	1,174	721	452
2.1.1.1 In India	843	289	554	1,090	400	690
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	585	287	298	779	397	382
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	218	0	218	257	0	257
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	39	2	37	53	3	51
2.1.1.2 Abroad	48	189	–141	84	322	–238
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	48	81	–33	84	119	–34
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	46	–46	0	53	–53
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	62	–62	0	150	–150
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	4,629	4,482	146	5,438	4,773	665
2.1.2.1 In India	4,620	4,467	153	5,413	4,605	808
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	4,620	4,467	153	5,413	4,605	808
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	3,750	3,613	137	4,130	3,566	564
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	870	854	16	1,283	1,039	245
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	9	15	–6	25	168	–143
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**2,628**	**2,179**	**448**	**2,203**	**1,480**	**723**
2.2.1 External Assistance	173	81	92	180	92	88
2.2.1.1 By India	1	2	–1	1	2	–1
2.2.1.2 To India	172	79	93	179	90	90
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	874	810	64	1,268	737	531
2.2.2.1 By India	395	392	2	514	493	21
2.2.2.2 To India	479	418	62	754	244	511
2.2.3 Short Term to India	1,581	1,288	292	755	651	103
2.2.3.1 Buyers' credit & Suppliers' Credit >180 days	1,477	1,288	188	708	651	57
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	104	0	104	46	0	46
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**2,048**	**1,750**	**298**	**1,523**	**2,091**	**–568**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	2,043	1,750	293	1,452	2,091	–639
2.3.1.1 Assets	459	705	–246	31	1,166	–1,135
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	1,584	1,045	539	1,421	925	495
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	1,291	993	298	1,055	815	240
2.3.2 Others	5	0	5	71	0	71
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	0	3	–3	0	0	–0
2.5 Other Capital	839	531	309	867	783	84
3 Errors & Omissions	**82**	0	**82**	0	**30**	**–30**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	0	**852**	**–852**	0	**998**	**–998**
4.1 I.M.F.	–	–	–	0	0	0
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	0	852	–852	0	998	–998

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

(US $ Million)

Item	Jan-Mar 2018 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2019 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**156,683**	**169,730**	**–13,047**	**165,158**	**169,786**	**–4,628**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**133,803**	**155,262**	**–21,459**	**141,998**	**155,880**	**–13,883**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**82,218**	**123,841**	**–41,623**	**87,367**	**122,581**	**–35,214**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	82,872	116,776	–33,904	86,579	114,412	–27,832
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	–655	0	–655	788	0	788
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	–	7,065	–7,065	–	8,170	–8,170
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**51,585**	**31,421**	**20,164**	**54,630**	**33,299**	**21,331**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	55	13	43	78	11	67
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	60	155	–95	41	358	–317
1.A.b.3 Transport	4,688	4,941	–253	5,154	5,436	–282
1.A.b.4 Travel	7,710	4,728	2,983	7,583	5,112	2,470
1.A.b.5 Construction	535	585	–50	747	625	122
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	638	370	268	720	603	117
1.A.b.7 Financial services	1,686	1,171	515	1,111	618	494
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	212	1,704	–1,492	120	1,826	–1,706
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	20,574	1,708	18,866	22,262	2,029	20,233
1.A.b.10 Other business services	9,936	9,433	503	10,290	11,109	–820
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	480	616	–136	451	649	–198
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	179	305	–126	156	285	–129
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	4,830	5,691	–861	5,917	4,638	1,279
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**4,781**	**12,601**	**–7,820**	**5,190**	**12,115**	**–6,925**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	1,129	617	513	1,157	593	564
1.B.2 Investment income	2,844	11,841	–8,997	3,390	11,109	–7,719
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	1,337	5,968	–4,631	1,411	4,708	–3,297
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	56	2,347	–2,292	71	2,435	–2,364
1.B.2.3 Other investment	268	3,515	–3,247	354	3,951	–3,596
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	1,183	11	1,173	1,553	15	1,538
1.B.3 Other primary income	807	143	664	643	412	231
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**18,099**	**1,868**	**16,231**	**17,970**	**1,791**	**16,179**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	18,070	1,668	16,402	17,903	1,587	16,317
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	17,484	1,260	16,224	17,322	1,199	16,123
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	586	408	178	581	387	194
1.C.2 General government	29	200	–171	67	204	–138
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**62**	**105**	**–43**	**84**	**167**	**–83**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	6	5	1	14	94	–81
2.2 Capital transfers	56	100	–44	70	72	–3
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**171,430**	**159,620**	**11,811**	**158,900**	**153,757**	**5,143**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**13,840**	**7,432**	**6,408**	**16,654**	**10,235**	**6,420**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	13,097	4,492	8,605	15,461	5,671	9,790
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	12,489	4,458	8,031	14,708	5,636	9,072
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	9,096	4,458	4,638	11,058	5,636	5,422
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	3,393	–	3,393	3,650	–	3,650
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	608	34	574	753	36	718
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	608	34	574	753	36	718
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	743	2,941	–2,198	1,193	4,563	–3,370
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	743	1,976	–1,234	1,193	2,441	–1,247
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	743	1,263	–520	1,193	1,683	–489
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	–	713	–713	–	758	–758
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	964	–964	0	2,123	–2,123
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	–	964	–964	–	2,123	–2,123
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**71,937**	**69,661**	**2,276**	**77,162**	**67,726**	**9,436**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	71,802	69,427	2,376	76,807	65,338	11,469
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	58,274	56,148	2,126	58,600	50,602	7,998
3.2.2 Debt securities	13,528	13,279	249	18,207	14,736	3,471
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	135	235	–100	355	2,388	–2,033
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**5,010**	**5,114**	**–104**	**6,425**	**5,687**	**739**
3.4 Other investment	**80,643**	**64,175**	**16,468**	**58,659**	**55,948**	**2,711**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	20,151	15,432	4,719	15,981	11,564	4,417
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	83	0	83	1,007	1	1,006
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	20,068	15,432	4,636	14,974	11,563	3,411
3.4.2.3 General government	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	27,951	25,618	2,333	26,172	29,862	–3,690
3.4.3.A Loans to India	21,803	19,489	2,313	18,869	22,832	–3,963
3.4.3.B Loans by India	6,148	6,129	19	7,303	7,030	273
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	41	951	–910	21	364	–344
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	24,568	20,025	4,543	10,708	9,241	1,468
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	7,933	2,149	5,784	5,777	4,917	860
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5 Reserve assets	0	**13,237**	**–13,237**	0	**14,162**	**–14,162**
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	13,237	–13,237	0	14,162	–14,162
4 Total assets/liabilities	**171,430**	**159,620**	**11,811**	**158,900**	**153,757**	**5,143**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	76,692	68,882	7,810	81,302	67,117	14,184
4.2 Debt instruments	86,806	75,352	11,454	71,822	67,561	4,261
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	7,933	15,386	–7,453	5,777	19,079	–13,303
5 Net errors and omissions	**1,279**	**–**	**1,279**	**–**	**431**	**–431**

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

(₹ Billion)

Item	Jan-Mar 2018 (PR)			Jan-Mar 2019 (P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**10,082**	**10,921**	**–840**	**11,640**	**11,966**	**–326**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**8,609**	**9,990**	**–1,381**	**10,008**	**10,986**	**–978**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**5,290**	**7,968**	**–2,678**	**6,157**	**8,639**	**–2,482**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	5,332	7,514	–2,182	6,102	8,063	–1,962
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	–42	0	–42	56	0	56
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	0	455	–455	0	576	–576
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**3,319**	**2,022**	**1,297**	**3,850**	**2,347**	**1,503**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	4	1	3	6	1	5
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	4	10	–6	3	25	–22
1.A.b.3 Transport	302	318	–16	363	383	–20
1.A.b.4 Travel	496	304	192	534	360	174
1.A.b.5 Construction	34	38	–3	53	44	9
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	41	24	17	51	42	8
1.A.b.7 Financial services	108	75	33	78	44	35
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	14	110	–96	8	129	–120
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1,324	110	1,214	1,569	143	1,426
1.A.b.10 Other business services	639	607	32	725	783	–58
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	31	40	–9	32	46	–14
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	12	20	–8	11	20	–9
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	311	366	–55	417	327	90
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**308**	**811**	**–503**	**366**	**854**	**–488**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	73	40	33	82	42	40
1.B.2 Investment income	183	762	–579	239	783	–544
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	86	384	–298	99	332	–232
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	4	151	–147	5	172	–167
1.B.2.3 Other investment	17	226	–209	25	278	–253
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	76	1	75	109	1	108
1.B.3 Other primary income	52	9	43	45	29	16
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**1,165**	**120**	**1,044**	**1,266**	**126**	**1,140**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	1,163	107	1,055	1,262	112	1,150
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	1,125	81	1,044	1,221	85	1,136
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	38	26	11	41	27	14
1.C.2 General government	2	13	–11	5	14	–10
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**4**	**7**	**–3**	**6**	**12**	**–6**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	0	0	0	1	7	–6
2.2 Capital transfers	4	6	–3	5	5	–0
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**11,031**	**10,271**	**760**	**11,199**	**10,836**	**362**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**891**	**478**	**412**	**1,174**	**721**	**452**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	843	289	554	1,090	400	690
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	804	287	517	1,037	397	639
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	585	287	298	779	397	382
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	218	0	218	257	0	257
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	39	2	37	53	3	51
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	39	2	37	53	3	51
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	48	189	–141	84	322	–238
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	48	127	–79	84	172	–88
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	48	81	–33	84	119	–34
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	0	46	–46	0	53	–53
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	62	–62	0	150	–150
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0	62	–62	0	150	–150
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**4,629**	**4,482**	**146**	**5,438**	**4,773**	**665**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	4,620	4,467	153	5,413	4,605	808
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	3,750	3,613	137	4,130	3,566	564
3.2.2 Debt securities	870	854	16	1,283	1,039	245
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	9	15	–6	25	168	–143
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**322**	**329**	**–7**	**453**	**401**	**52**
3.4 Other investment	**5,189**	**4,129**	**1,060**	**4,134**	**3,943**	**191**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	1,297	993	304	1,126	815	311
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	5	0	5	71	0	71
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	1,291	993	298	1,055	815	240
3.4.2.3 General government	–	–	–	0	0	0
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	–	–	–	0	0	0
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	1,798	1,648	150	1,845	2,105	–260
3.4.3.A Loans to India	1,403	1,254	149	1,330	1,609	–279
3.4.3.B Loans by India	396	394	1	515	495	19
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	3	61	–59	1	26	–24
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	1,581	1,288	292	755	651	103
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	510	138	372	407	347	61
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	–	–	–	0	0	0
3.5 Reserve assets	**0**	**852**	**–852**	**0**	**998**	**–998**
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	852	–852	0	998	–998
4 Total assets/liabilities	**11,031**	**10,271**	**760**	**11,199**	**10,836**	**362**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	4,935	4,432	503	5,730	4,730	1,000
4.2 Debt instruments	5,585	4,848	737	5,062	4,762	300
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	510	990	–480	407	1,345	–938
5 Net errors and omissions	**82**	**–**	**82**	**0**	**30**	**–30**

No. 42: International Investment Position

(US$ Million)

Item	As on Financial Year /Quarter End							
	2018-19		2018				2019	
			Mar.		Dec.		Mar.	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Direct Investment Abroad/in India	169,964	399,199	157,373	378,957	166,594	386,203	169,964	399,199
1.1 Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	111,122	382,105	103,734	363,190	109,875	369,544	111,122	382,105
1.2 Other Capital	58,841	17,094	53,640	15,767	56,719	16,659	58,841	17,094
2 Portfolio Investment	4,699	260,009	3,577	272,151	2,666	245,849	4,699	260,009
2.1 Equity	637	147,479	2,054	155,106	1,386	138,091	637	147,479
2.2 Debt	4,062	112,530	1,524	117,045	1,280	107,759	4,062	112,530
3 Other Investment	54,538	419,309	48,246	401,166	41,550	401,290	54,538	419,309
3.1 Trade Credit	924	105,191	1,696	103,155	252	103,648	924	105,191
3.2 Loan	9,884	168,143	8,235	159,820	6,553	160,454	9,884	168,143
3.3 Currency and Deposits	25,158	130,644	20,790	126,456	17,211	125,997	25,158	130,644
3.4 Other Assets/Liabilities	18,574	15,332	17,524	11,736	17,534	11,190	18,574	15,332
4 Reserves	412,871	–	424,545	–	395,591	–	412,871	–
5 Total Assets/ Liabilities	642,072	1,078,518	633,741	1,052,275	606,401	1,033,342	642,072	1,078,518
6 IIP (Assets - Liabilities)		–436,446		–418,533		–426,942		–436,446

Payment and Settlement Systems

No. 43: Payment System Indicators

System	Volume (Million)				Value (₹ Billion)			
	2018-19	2019			2018-19	2019		
		Mar.	Apr.	May		Mar.	Apr.	May
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 RTGS	**136.63**	**13.64**	**11.48**	**12.49**	**1,715,520.61**	**190,693.10**	**148,481.20**	**158,379.63**
1.1 Customer Transactions	133.30	13.35	11.23	12.22	1,184,368.12	125,551.00	93,080.66	104,886.16
1.2 Interbank Transactions	3.31	0.29	0.25	0.26	172,513.75	23,178.34	19,372.66	19,087.66
1.3 Interbank Clearing	0.027	0.003	0.002	0.003	358,638.74	41,963.75	36,027.89	34,405.81
2 CCIL Operated Systems	**3.62**	**0.28**	**0.25**	**0.31**	**1,165,510.38**	**103,147.77**	**95,078.03**	**108,987.82**
2.1 CBLO	0.130	–	–	–	181,404.63	–	–	–
2.2 Govt. Securities Clearing	1.11	0.09	0.09	0.13	509,315.87	53,731.05	48,748.73	64,438.30
2.2.1 Outright	0.81	0.06	0.06	0.09	93,550.07	7,361.13	7,915.80	10,329.18
2.2.2 Repo	0.216	0.017	0.016	0.022	271,249.89	18,540.59	16,857.34	24,166.31
2.2.3 Tri-party Repo	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	144,515.90	27,829.33	23,975.59	29,942.82
2.3 Forex Clearing	2.38	0.19	0.16	0.19	474,789.88	49,416.73	46,329.31	44,549.52
3 Paper Clearing	**1,123.76**	**99.76**	**89.79**	**92.11**	**82,460.65**	**7,658.15**	**7,268.12**	**7,170.78**
3.1 Cheque Truncation System (CTS)	1,111.67	99.16	89.36	91.77	81,535.92	7,610.47	7,235.33	7,136.88
3.2 MICR Clearing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2.1 RBI Centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2.2 Other Centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.3 Non-MICR Clearing	12.09	0.60	0.44	0.34	924.73	47.68	32.79	33.91
4 Retail Electronic Clearing	**7,113.25**	**727.32**	**731.85**	**683.81**	**258,745.44**	**28,878.55**	**23,801.05**	**24,834.16**
4.1 ECS DR	0.93	0.02	0.03	0.03	12.60	0.09	0.09	0.09
4.2 ECS CR (includes NECS)	5.36	0.25	0.52	0.29	132.35	10.48	11.87	7.77
4.3 EFT/NEFT	2,318.89	242.39	203.44	217.68	227,936.08	25,470.01	20,546.69	21,277.74
4.4 Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)	1,752.91	190.18	185.04	183.33	15,902.57	1,762.89	1,691.97	1,804.56
4.5 National Automated Clearing House (NACH)	3,035.17	294.47	342.82	282.48	14,761.84	1,635.08	1,550.43	1,744.00
5 Cards	**16,046.26**	**1,462.26**	**1,384.27**	**1,397.34**	**45,121.45**	**4,000.60**	**3,974.05**	**4,139.95**
5.1 Credit Cards	1,772.36	163.27	167.79	174.04	6,078.81	580.49	580.50	616.76
5.1.1 Usage at ATMs	9.77	0.86	0.86	0.89	45.33	3.98	4.02	4.17
5.1.2 Usage at POS	1,762.59	162.41	166.92	173.15	6,033.48	576.51	576.48	612.58
5.2 Debit Cards	14,273.90	1,298.99	1,216.48	1,223.30	39,042.64	3,420.10	3,393.55	3,523.19
5.2.1 Usage at ATMs	9,859.61	891.42	808.91	815.71	33,107.89	2,889.99	2,843.96	2,946.67
5.2.2 Usage at POS	4,414.28	407.57	407.57	407.59	5,934.75	530.11	549.58	576.52
6 Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs)	**4,604.34**	**427.24**	**420.97**	**419.00**	**2,128.76**	**185.99**	**185.54**	**182.97**
6.1 m-Wallet	4,139.28	384.89	380.62	367.45	1,836.55	159.90	159.75	157.27
6.2 PPI Cards	465.00	42.35	40.35	51.54	291.34	26.09	25.79	25.70
6.3 Paper Vouchers	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	–	–	–
7 Mobile Banking	**6,200.32**	**872.93**	**881.23**	**841.74**	**29,584.07**	**4,401.53**	**4,020.18**	**4,850.08**
8 Cards Outstanding	**971.72**	**971.72**	**932.77**	**873.85**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
8.1 Credit Card	47.09	47.09	48.00	48.92	–	–	–	–
8.2 Debit Card	924.63	924.63	884.78	824.93	–	–	–	–
9 Number of ATMs (in actuals)	**221703**	**221703**	**227164**	**227227**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
10 Number of POS (in actuals)	**3722229**	**3722229**	**3757621**	**3845111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
11 Grand Total (1.1+1.2+2+3+4+5+6)	**29,027.83**	**2,730.50**	**2,638.61**	**2,605.07**	**2,910,848.56**	**292,600.42**	**242,760.11**	**269,289.51**

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	2018		2019	
			Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		1	2	3	4	5
1 Small Savings	**Receipts**	**728.98**	**59.21**	**104.15**	**85.67**	**98.39**
	Outstanding	**8,039.71**	**7,919.97**	**8,806.98**	**8,893.96**	**8,991.91**
1.1 Total Deposits	**Receipts**	**583.32**	**46.20**	**85.79**	**63.58**	**71.30**
	Outstanding	**5,273.10**	**5,197.72**	**5,934.32**	**5,997.90**	**6,069.20**
1.1.1 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	Receipts	171.45	15.11	29.15	23.18	23.60
	Outstanding	1,092.10	1,066.94	1,301.85	1,325.03	1,348.63
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	–0.19	–0.30	–0.21	–0.19
	Outstanding	31.38	30.32	29.17	28.96	28.77
1.1.4 National Saving Scheme, 1992	Receipts	0.05	–0.68	–0.01	0.04	0.00
	Outstanding	–0.43	–0.46	–0.12	–0.08	–0.08
1.1.5 Monthly Income Scheme	Receipts	16.25	5.27	10.36	9.66	9.28
	Outstanding	1,816.91	1,808.01	1,897.59	1,907.25	1,916.53
1.1.6 Senior Citizen Scheme 2004	Receipts	122.64	10.39	12.32	11.90	11.84
	Outstanding	417.18	405.90	520.72	532.62	544.46
1.1.7 Post Office Time Deposits	Receipts	196.33	15.00	23.17	25.08	24.51
	Outstanding	992.92	973.90	1,167.28	1,192.36	1,216.87
1.1.7.1 1 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	598.18	590.68	676.62	689.20	701.79
1.1.7.2 2 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	45.97	45.59	56.17	57.34	58.24
1.1.7.3 3 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	61.40	60.36	68.60	68.88	69.10
1.1.7.4 5 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	287.37	277.27	365.89	376.94	387.74
1.1.8 Post Office Recurring Deposits	Receipts	78.68	1.30	11.10	–6.07	2.15
	Outstanding	923.20	913.57	1,017.99	1,011.92	1,014.07
1.1.9 Post Office Cumulative Time Deposits	Receipts	–0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
	Outstanding	–0.37	–0.68	–0.37	–0.37	–0.26
1.1.10 Other Deposits	Receipts	–0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Outstanding	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
1.2 Saving Certificates	**Receipts**	**79.43**	**7.90**	**15.00**	**16.23**	**17.32**
	Outstanding	**2,066.76**	**2,059.53**	**2,158.15**	**2,175.69**	**2,192.57**
1.2.1 National Savings Certificate VIII issue	Receipts	–0.65	5.83	11.24	11.59	12.62
	Outstanding	871.74	862.05	923.74	935.33	947.95
1.2.2 Indira Vikas Patras	Receipts	–9.56	–0.01	0.05	0.09	0.03
	Outstanding	–0.71	11.04	2.88	2.97	3.00
1.2.3 Kisan Vikas Patras	Receipts	–155.92	–12.80	–18.95	–16.55	–16.09
	Outstanding	379.81	388.77	244.96	228.41	212.32
1.2.4 Kisan Vikas Patras - 2014	Receipts	245.88	14.89	22.59	20.95	20.65
	Outstanding	706.12	687.83	871.54	892.49	913.14
1.2.5 National Saving Certificate VI issue	Receipts	–0.29	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.12
	Outstanding	–1.40	–1.45	–0.74	–0.59	–0.47
1.2.6 National Saving Certificate VII issue	Receipts	–0.03	–0.01	0.00	0.00	–0.01
	Outstanding	–0.64	–0.64	–0.81	–0.81	–0.82
1.2.7 Other Certificates	Outstanding	111.84	111.93	116.58	117.89	117.45
1.3 Public Provident Fund	**Receipts**	**66.23**	**5.11**	**3.36**	**5.86**	**9.77**
	Outstanding	**699.85**	**662.72**	**714.51**	**720.37**	**730.14**

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	2018				2019
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(A) Total (in ₹. Billion)	**53967.78**	**54556.81**	**56028.30**	**57581.03**	**59210.26**
1 Commercial Banks	42.68	41.84	41.41	40.51	40.28
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.29	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.31
3 Insurance Companies	23.49	24.24	24.61	24.57	24.34
4 Mutual Funds	1.00	1.13	1.41	0.64	0.35
5 Co-operative Banks	2.57	2.59	2.51	2.38	2.29
6 Financial Institutions	0.90	0.93	0.97	1.01	1.05
7 Corporates	0.91	1.09	1.01	1.05	0.97
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	4.35	3.84	3.65	3.60	3.22
9 Provident Funds	5.88	5.79	5.71	5.54	5.47
10 RBI	11.62	11.63	11.76	13.81	15.27
11. Others	6.30	6.58	6.58	6.55	6.46
11.1 State Governments	1.91	1.97	1.99	1.97	2.00

State Governments Securities					
Category	2018				2019
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(B) Total (in ₹. Billion)	**24288.29**	**24954.61**	**25668.33**	**26693.93**	**27772.29**
1 Commercial Banks	35.79	35.02	34.66	34.00	33.87
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.51	0.75	0.58	0.60	0.58
3 Insurance Companies	34.13	34.24	33.74	33.90	33.04
4 Mutual Funds	1.64	1.20	1.05	1.23	1.20
5 Co-operative Banks	4.78	4.79	4.75	4.67	4.55
6 Financial Institutions	0.35	0.35	0.43	0.37	0.42
7 Corporates	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.29
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.09
9 Provident Funds	19.67	20.34	21.04	21.29	22.15
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	2.76	2.99	3.48	3.64	3.81
11.1 State Governments	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.11

Treasury Bills					
Category	2018				2019
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(C) Total (in ₹. Billion)	**3798.76**	**5280.07**	**5657.50**	**5298.26**	**4127.04**
1 Commercial Banks	60.74	55.30	47.84	53.76	57.56
2 Non-Bank PDs	2.17	1.41	1.86	2.06	2.68
3 Insurance Companies	4.17	3.66	4.55	4.74	6.61
4 Mutual Funds	2.27	7.03	10.69	5.65	2.78
5 Co-operative Banks	2.42	1.29	1.20	1.21	2.48
6 Financial Institutions	3.55	2.36	1.67	1.88	2.49
7 Corporates	2.45	1.88	6.67	1.86	2.23
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
9 Provident Funds	0.11	0.21	0.01	0.02	0.08
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	22.12	26.87	25.50	28.72	23.10
11.1 State Governments	16.35	23.11	21.36	24.04	17.91

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*	*27.8*	*28.4*	*28.1*
5 Total Receipts as per cent of GDP	*26.7*	*25.6*	*27.4*	*27.9*	*27.9*	*27.7*
6 Revenue Receipts as per cent of GDP	*19.7*	*19.2*	*20.0*	*20.4*	*21.0*	*21.6*
7 Tax Receipts as per cent of GDP	*16.4*	*16.2*	*16.7*	*17.1*	*17.6*	*18.3*
8 Gross Fiscal Deficit as per cent of GDP	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*6.4*	*5.8*

Source : Budget Documents of Central and State Governments.

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

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

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	During May-2019					
		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	1.40	26	12.29	22	5.22	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	4.70	23	2.75	6
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	0.16	31	1.73	27	1.00	24
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	0.58	6	2.79	6	-	-
23	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Telangana	5.75	21	7.45	20	1.25	3
26	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 May 2019			
		Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)	Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)	Government Securities	Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs)
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.44	7.44	0.02	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.42	0.01	--	0
3	Assam	38.01	0.47	--	30.00
4	Bihar	64.38	--	--	100.00
5	Chhattisgarh	39.03	--	0.01	60.00
6	Goa	5.43	2.73	--	0
7	Gujarat	124.65	4.39	--	0
8	Haryana	18.91	10.96	--	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	--	0
11	Jharkhand	--	--	--	0
12	Karnataka	35.02	--	--	65.00
13	Kerala	19.59	--	--	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	--	8.41	--	0
15	Maharashtra	337.30	2.67	--	200.00
16	Manipur	3.43	0.91	--	0
17	Meghalaya	5.57	0.27	0.09	0
18	Mizoram	5.01	0.29	--	0
19	Nagaland	13.49	0.29	--	0
20	Odisha	121.97	13.21	0.77	173.95
21	Puducherry	2.92	--	--	9.10
22	Punjab	0.75	--	0.08	0
23	Rajasthan	--	--	1.29	37.92
24	Tamil Nadu	60.36	--	0.45	233.47
25	Telangana	50.77	10.31	0.01	0
26	Tripura	3.00	0.05	--	8.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	--	--	1.80	0
28	Uttarakhand	27.44	0.72	--	0
29	West Bengal	100.60	4.82	2.14	0
	Total	**1163.50**	**67.93**	**6.65**	**917.44**

No. 49: Market Borrowings of State Governments

(₹ Billion)

Sr. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2018-19						Total amount raised, so far in 2019-20	
						March		April		May			
		Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	228.00	189.22	302.00	238.24	-	-12.19	50.00	34.84	20.00	14.17	70.00	49.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.88	7.03	7.19	6.93	3.19	2.93	2.11	2.11	-	-	2.11	2.11
3	Assam	77.60	67.97	105.95	80.89	21.95	-3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	100.00	89.08	143.00	109.03	43.00	23.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	81.00	81.00	129.00	129.00	39.00	39.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	18.00	14.00	23.50	18.50	4.50	3.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
7	Gujarat	240.00	157.85	369.71	274.57	82.00	65.60	33.00	33.00	20.00	20.00	53.00	53.00
8	Haryana	166.40	158.40	212.65	179.70	42.40	27.40	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	46.00	25.51	42.10	21.08	4.10	-2.90	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	62.00	39.74	66.84	49.27	3.00	-4.81	8.00	2.61	3.00	3.00	11.00	5.61
11	Jharkhand	60.00	48.07	55.09	40.23	10.09	3.67	-	-5.17	-	-	-	-5.17
12	Karnataka	220.98	173.48	396.00	313.83	70.00	10.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	205.00	162.03	195.00	147.84	5.00	-2.69	30.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	55.00	55.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	131.25	204.96	149.71	32.00	0.85	5.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
15	Maharashtra	450.00	364.80	208.69	31.17	-	-94.57	25.00	25.00	35.00	35.00	60.00	60.00
16	Manipur	5.25	2.78	9.70	6.67	2.70	2.70	2.03	2.03	-	-	2.03	2.03
17	Meghalaya	11.16	9.20	11.22	8.63	3.72	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	4.24	2.77	0.00	-1.23	-	-0.97	1.58	1.58	-	-	1.58	1.58
19	Nagaland	11.35	7.66	8.22	3.55	1.72	-0.35	1.00	-1.60	-	-	1.00	-1.60
20	Odisha	84.38	84.38	55.00	45.00	-	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	10.00	10.00
21	Puducherry	8.25	4.88	8.25	4.75	1.75	-0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	174.70	133.49	221.15	170.53	27.26	18.88	23.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	33.00	22.00
23	Rajasthan	249.14	167.77	331.78	201.86	23.22	-40.21	40.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	55.00	50.00
24	Sikkim	9.95	7.45	10.88	7.95	2.71	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	409.65	360.23	431.25	322.78	25.95	-3.03	30.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	70.00	70.00
26	Telangana	246.00	218.28	267.40	221.83	20.22	11.51	15.00	4.16	25.00	20.83	40.00	25.00
27	Tripura	11.37	11.37	15.43	13.87	-	-1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	416.00	371.78	460.00	333.07	60.00	4.06	-	-	-	-15.00	-	-15.00
29	Uttarakhand	66.60	58.30	63.00	52.89	5.50	4.56	5.00	2.00	-	-	5.00	2.00
30	West Bengal	369.11	253.04	428.28	304.31	88.00	66.43	-	-20.00	-	-40.00	-	-60.00
	Grand Total	**4191.00**	**3402.81**	**4783.23**	**3486.43**	**622.98**	**123.66**	**295.72**	**222.56**	**221.00**	**151.00**	**516.72**	**373.56**

- : 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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Name of Publication	Price	
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