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CONTENTS

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

Governor's Statement

*Governor's Statement**

Shaktikanta Das

"It is when the horizon is the darkest and human reason is beaten down to the ground that faith shines brightest and comes to our rescue."[1]

As a nation we must have faith in India's resilience and capacity to overcome all odds. COVID-19, a virus of the size of 0.12 microns, has crippled the global economy, with more than 300,000 dead and economic activity across the world stalled. Once again, central banks have to answer the call to the frontline in defence of the economy.

The recent release of macroeconomic data, that for the first time revealed the damage wrought by COVID-19, brought forward the need for an off-cycle meeting of the monetary policy committee (MPC) in lieu of the scheduled meeting during June 3 to 5, 2020. Over the last three days, *i.e.*, 20th, 21st and 22nd May 2020, the MPC reviewed domestic and global developments and their implications for the outlook. After extensive discussions, the MPC voted unanimously for a reduction in the policy repo rate and for maintaining the accommodative stance of monetary policy as long as necessary to revive growth, mitigate the impact of COVID-19, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target. On the quantum of reduction, the MPC voted with a 5-1 majority to reduce the policy rate by 40 basis points from 4.4 per cent to 4.0 per cent. Consequently, the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate and the Bank rate stand reduced to 4.25 per cent from 4.65 per cent. The reverse repo rate stands reduced to 3.35 per cent from 3.75 per cent.

Before I lay out the backdrop, the rationale and expected outcomes of the MPC's decision, I wish to thank the Committee members for their valuable contributions to the work of the Committee in the monetary policy decision taken today. I would also like to thank my colleagues in the RBI who have been working tirelessly in our fight against COVID-19. My gratitude goes out to our teams for their intellectual support, analytical work and logistical arrangements. A special word of praise for our team of over 200 officers, staff and service providers who are working unstinted 24X7 in isolation in order to keep essential RBI services available to the nation. I wish to express our admiration for doctors, healthcare and medical staff, police and law enforcement agencies, functionaries and personnel in the government, the private sector, banks and other financial institutions who have risen to the call of duty, day after day, through the pandemic to ensure continuity in the provision of all essential services. Our deepest gratitude to their families too.

I. Assessment

By all counts, the macroeconomic and financial conditions are austere. The global economy is inexorably headed into recession. The global manufacturing purchasing managers index (PMI) contracted to an 11-year low in April 2020. The global services PMI recorded its steepest decline in the history of the index. Among advanced economies (AEs) that have released GDP readings for Q1: 2020, contractions were in the range of 3.4 per cent to 14.2 per cent (q-o-q, annualised); for emerging market economies (EMEs), the growth rate ranged between 2.9 per cent and (-) 6.8 per cent (year on year basis). EMEs face additional pressures in the form of capital outflows and asset price volatility from the bouts of turbulence afflicting financial markets. The plunge in crude prices has dried up budgetary revenues for oil exporters; on the other hand, oil importers have been denied terms of trade gains by the crushing blow to demand delivered by the pandemic. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the value of global trade

* Governor's Statement – May 22, 2020.

1 Mahatma Gandhi, Young India, March 21, 1929.

contracted by 3.0 per cent in Q1:2020. The volume of world trade can shrink by 13-32 per cent in 2020, as projected by the World Trade Organisation (WTO). World services trade deteriorated in the first quarter of 2020 due to a broad-based loss of momentum in passenger air travel, container shipping, financial and ICT services. While commodity prices have eased on large demand shocks amidst widespread lockdowns, food price pressures are visible in inflation prints due to supply disruptions, especially in countries where food is a prominent item of households' consumption expenditure. Global financial markets have calmed after a turbulent period in March, and volatility has ebbed; but markets have generally been disconnected from real economy developments.

Relatively unsung, the global policy response by central banks and governments has been unprecedented.

Let me now turn to domestic developments. Domestic economic activity has been impacted severely by the 2 months lockdown. The top 6 industrialised states that account for about 60 per cent of industrial output are largely in red or orange zones. High frequency indicators point to a collapse in demand beginning in March 2020 across both urban and rural segments. Electricity and petroleum products consumption – indicators of day to day demand – have plunged into steep declines. The double whammy in terms of losses of both demand and production has, in turn, taken its toll on fiscal revenues. Investment demand has been virtually halted by a decline of 36 per cent in the production of capital goods in March, which was coincident with a contraction of 27 per cent in imports of capital goods in March and 57.5 per cent in April. This is also evident in a fall of 91 per cent in finished steel consumption in April and a 25 per cent shrinkage in cement production in March. The biggest blow from COVID-19 has been to private consumption, which accounts for about 60 per cent of domestic demand. The production of consumer durables fell by 33 per cent in March 2020, accompanied by a 16 per cent decline in the output of non-durables. Similar indications are reflected in surveys of the fast moving consumer goods space.

In the production sectors, industrial production shrank by close to 17 per cent in March 2020, with manufacturing activity down by 21 per cent. The output of core industries, which constitutes about 40 per cent of overall industrial production, contracted by 6.5 per cent. The manufacturing PMI for April recorded its sharpest deterioration to 27.4, spread across all sectors. The services PMI plunged to an all all-time low of 5.4 in April 2020.

Amidst this encircling gloom, agriculture and allied activities have provided a beacon of hope on the back of an increase of 3.7 per cent in foodgrains production to a new record (as per the third advance estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture released on May 15, 2020). A ray of hope also comes from the forecast of a normal southwest monsoon in 2020 by the India Meteorological Department (IMD). By May 10, 2020 up to which latest information is available, *kharif* sowing was higher by 44 per cent over last year's acreage. *Rabi* procurement is in full flow in respect of oilseeds, pulses and wheat, benefiting from the bumper harvest. These developments will support farm incomes, improve the terms of trade facing the farm sector and strengthen food security for the country. Going forward, these would also have a salutary effect on food price pressures.

The inflation outlook has become complicated by the release of partial information on the consumer price index (CPI) by the National Statistical Office(NSO), obscuring a comprehensive assessment of the price situation. From the incomplete data that have been made available, food inflation, which had eased from its January 2020 peak for the second successive month in March, suddenly reversed and surged to 8.6 per cent in April as supply disruptions took their toll, immune to the ongoing demand compression. Prices of vegetables, pulses, edible oils, milk and cereals emerged as pressure points.[2]

In the external sector, India's merchandise exports and imports suffered their worst slump in the last 30 years as COVID-19 paralysed world production and demand. India's merchandise exports plunged by 60.3 per cent in April 2020 while imports contracted by 58.6 per cent. The trade deficit narrowed to US$ 6.8 billion in April 2020, lowest since June 2016. On the financing side, net foreign direct investment inflows picked up in March 2020 to US$ 2.9 billion from US$ 0.8 billion a year ago. In 2020-21 so far (till May 18), net foreign portfolio investment (FPI) in equities has also increased to US$ 1.2 billion from US$ 0.8 billion a year ago. In the debt segment, however, there were portfolio outflows of US$ 3.8 billion during the same period as against outflows of US$ 1.4 billion a year ago. By contrast, net investment under the voluntary retention route increased by US$ 0.7 billion during the same period. India's foreign exchange reserves have increased by US$ 9.2 billion in 2020-21 so far (up to May 15) to US$ 487.0 billion – equivalent to a year's imports.

II. Outlook

Against this backdrop, the MPC assessed that the inflation outlook is highly uncertain. The supply shock to food prices in April may show persistence over the next few months, depending upon the state of lockdown and the time taken to restore supply chains after relaxation. Among the pressure points, the elevated level of pulses inflation is worrisome, and warrants timely and swift supply management interventions, including a reappraisal of import duties. Immediate step-up of open market sales/PDS-offtake by the FCI to offload some part of excess stocks can cool down cereal prices and also create room for *rabi* procurement. Given the current global demand-supply balance, international crude oil prices, metals and industrial raw material prices are likely to remain soft. This would ease input costs for domestic firms. Deficient demand may hold down pressures on core inflation, although persisting supply dislocations impart uncertainty to the near term outlook. Much will depend on the shape of the recovery after COVID. Accordingly, the MPC is of the view that headline inflation may remain firm in the first half of 2020-21, but should ease in the second half, aided also by favourable base effects. By Q3 and Q4 of FY20-21, it is expected to fall below target. Thus, the MPC's forward guidance on inflation is directional rather than in terms of levels. Going forward, as and when more data are available, it should be possible to estimate the path of inflation with greater certainty.

It is in the growth outlook that the MPC judged the risks to be gravest. The combined impact of demand compression and supply disruption will depress economic activity in the first half of the year. Assuming that economic activity gets restored in a phased manner, especially in the second half of this year, and taking into consideration favourable base effects, it is expected that the combination of fiscal, monetary and administrative measures being currently undertaken would create conditions for a gradual revival in activity in the second half of 2020-21. Nonetheless, downside risks to this assessment are significant and contingent upon the containment of the pandemic and quick phasing out of social distancing/lockdowns. Given all these uncertainties, GDP growth in 2020-21 is estimated to remain in negative territory, with some pick-up in growth impulses from H2: 2020-21 onwards. The end-May 2020 release of NSO on national income should provide greater clarity, enabling more specific projections of GDP growth in terms of both magnitude and direction. Much will depend on how quickly the COVID curve flattens and begins to moderate. As the

[2] All India headline CPI was not released for April 2020 in view of limited transactions in non-food items due to the lockdown; data were released only for the food and housing groups.

nation prepares for this future, the words of Mahatma Gandhi should inspire us to fight on: "We may stumble and fall, but shall rise again……."[3]

The MPC is of the view that that the macroeconomic impact of the pandemic is turning out to be more severe than initially anticipated. Beyond the destruction of economic and financial activity, livelihood and health are severely affected. Judging that the risks to growth are acute, while the risks to inflation are likely to be short-lived, the MPC believes that it is essential now to instil confidence and ease financial conditions further. This will facilitate the flow of funds at affordable rates and rekindle investment impulses. It is in this context that the MPC voted to reduce the policy repo rate by 40 basis points from 4.4 per cent to 4.0 per cent. If the inflation trajectory evolves as expected, more space will open up to address the risks to growth.

III. Regulatory and Developmental Measures

I now turn to the various regulatory and developmental measures being announced today to complement and amplify the reduction in the policy rate decided by the MPC. While doing so, let me spend a little time on the policy actions already taken by the RBI, their rationale and their likely impact. In my statement at the time of the MPC's meeting in February 2020, I had pointed out the increasing downside risks to global growth in the context of the outbreak of the coronavirus, the full effects of which were still uncertain and unfolding. Since then, the RBI has pro-actively managed liquidity conditions, expanding its array of measures, both conventional and unconventional – to augment system-level liquidity, both in rupees and forex, as also to channel liquidity to specific sectors facing funding constraints. These liquidity measures are intended to keep the financial system and financial markets functioning as normally as possible under the circumstances so that financial conditions do not freeze up.

[3] Mahatma Gandhi, "*Our Aim*", Navjivan, September 7, 1919, Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (CWMG), Vol. XVI, p.93

In the meantime, monetary policy transmission to banks' lending rates has continued to improve. The 1 year median marginal cost of funds-based lending rate (MCLR) declined by 90 bps (February 2019-May 15, 2020). The weighted average lending rate (WALR) on fresh rupee loans has cumulatively declined by 114 bps since February 2019, of which 43 bps decline occurred in March 2020 alone. The WALR on outstanding rupee loans declined by 29 bps during October 2019-March 2020. Domestic financial conditions have also eased as reflected in the narrowing of liquidity premia in various market segments. After April 17th when I last spoke to you, interest rates on 3-month CPs, 3-month CDs, 5-year AAA corporate bonds, 91-day Treasury Bills, 5-year and benchmark 10-year government paper have softened by 220 bps, 108 bps, 48 bps, 71 bps, 59 bps and 66 bps, respectively, by May 15, 2020.

The decision of the MPC to reduce the policy repo rate and maintain the accommodative stance of monetary policy provides the opportunity for the RBI to announce certain additional measures against the backdrop of a deteriorating outlook for economic activity. These policy actions complement and strengthen each other in intent and reach. The measures being announced today can be broadly delineated under four categories:

(A) measures to improve the functioning of markets and market participants;

(B) measures to support exports and imports;

(C) efforts to further ease financial stress caused by COVID-19 disruptions by providing relief on debt servicing and improving access to working capital; and

(D) steps to ease financial constraints faced by state governments.

(A) Measures to Improve the Functioning of Markets

Refinancing Facility for Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

The RBI had earlier **announced a special refinance facility of ₹15,000** crore to SIDBI at RBI's policy repo rate for a period of 90 days for on- lending/ refinancing. In order to provide greater flexibility to SIDBI, it has been decided to roll over the facility at the end of the 90th day for another period of 90 days.

Investments by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) under the Voluntary Retention Route (VRR)

Since its introduction, the VRR scheme has evinced strong investor participation, with investments exceeding 90 per cent of the limits allotted under the scheme. In view of difficulties expressed by FPIs and their custodians on account of COVID-19 related disruptions in adhering to the condition that at least 75 per cent of allotted limits be invested within three months, it has been decided that an additional three months time will be allowed to FPIs to fulfil this requirement.

(B) Measures to Support Exports and Imports

The deepening of the contraction in global activity and trade, accentuated by the rapid spread of COVID-19, has crippled external demand. In turn, this has impacted India's exports and imports, both of which have contracted sharply in recent months. In view of the importance of exports and imports to the economy certain measures are being taken to support the foreign trade sector.

Export Credit

In order to alleviate genuine difficulties being faced by exporters in their production and realisation cycles, it has been decided to increase the maximum permissible period of pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit sanctioned by banks from the existing one year to 15 months, for disbursements made up to July 31, 2020.

Liquidity Facility for Exim Bank of India

In order to enable EXIM bank to meet its foreign currency resource requirements, it has been decided to extend a line of credit of ₹ 15,000 crore to the EXIM Bank for a period of 90 days (with rollover up to one year) so as to enable it to avail a US dollar swap facility.

Extension of Time for Payment for Imports

With a view to providing greater flexibility to importers in managing their operating cycles in a COVID-19 environment, it has been decided to extend the time period for completion of outward remittances against normal imports (*i.e.* excluding import of gold/diamonds and precious stones/jewellery) into India from six months to twelve months from the date of shipment for such imports made on or before July 31, 2020.

(C) Measures to Ease Financial Stress

The RBI had earlier, on two separate occasions (March 27 and April 17, 2020), announced certain regulatory measures pertaining to (a) granting of 3 months moratorium on term loan installments; (b) deferment of interest for 3 months on working capital facilities; (c) easing of working capital financing requirements by reducing margins or reassessment of working capital cycle; (d) exemption from being classified as 'defaulter' in supervisory reporting and reporting to credit information companies; (e) extension of resolution timelines for stressed assets; and (f) asset classification standstill by excluding the moratorium period of 3 months, etc. by lending institutions.

In view of the extension of the lockdown and continuing disruptions on account of COVID-19, the above measures are being extended by another three months from June 1, 2020 till August 31, 2020 taking the total period of applicability of the measures to six months (i.e. from March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020). The lending institutions are being permitted to restore the margins for working capital to their original levels by March 31, 2021. Similarly, the measures pertaining to reassessment of working capital cycle are being extended up to March 31, 2021.

Additionally, it has been decided to permit lending institutions to convert the accumulated interest on working capital facilities over the total deferment period of 6 months (i.e. March 1, 2020 up to August 31, 2020) into a funded interest term loan which shall be fully repaid during the course of the current financial year, ending March 31, 2021.

In view of the current difficulty in raising resources from capital markets, the group exposure limit of banks is being increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of eligible capital base, for enabling corporates to meet their funding requirements from banks. The increased limit will be applicable up to June 30, 2021.

(D) Measures to ease financial constraints faced by State Governments

Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) of State Governments - Relaxation of Guidelines

In order to ease the bond redemption pressure on states, it has been decided to relax the rules governing withdrawal from the CSF, while at the same time ensuring that depletion of the Fund balance is done prudently. Together with the normally permissible withdrawal, this measure will enable the states to meet about 45 per cent of the redemptions of their market borrowings, due in 2020-21. This change in withdrawal norms will come into force with immediate effect and will remain valid till March 31, 2021.

Detailed guidelines for all the above announcements will be issued separately.

Concluding Remarks

Central banks are typically seen as conservative institutions. Yet when the tides turn and all the chips are down, it is to them that the world turns for support. As I have stated earlier, the RBI will continue to remain vigilant and in battle readiness to use all its instruments and even fashion new ones, as the recent experience has demonstrated, to address the dynamics of the unknown future. The goals, as I have enunciated earlier, are (i) to keep the financial system and financial markets sound, liquid and smoothly functioning; (ii) to ensure access to finance to all, especially those that tend to get excluded by financial markets; and (iii) to preserve financial stability. It shall be our endeavour that RBI's actions and stance contribute to laying the foundations of a better tomorrow. Today's trials may be traumatic, but together we shall triumph. Thank you.

MONETARY POLICY STATEMENT FOR 2020-21

Monetary Policy Statement, 2020-21

*Monetary Policy Statement, 2020-21 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) Reserve Bank of India**

On the basis of an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) at its meeting today (May 22, 2020) decided to:

- reduce the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 40 bps to 4.0 per cent from 4.40 per cent with immediate effect;
- accordingly, the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate stand reduced to 4.25 per cent from 4.65 per cent; and
- the reverse repo rate under the LAF stands reduced to 3.35 per cent from 3.75 per cent.
- The MPC also decided to continue with the accommodative stance as long as it is necessary to revive growth and mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target.

These decisions are in consonance with the objective of achieving the medium-term target for consumer price index (CPI) inflation of 4 per cent within a band of +/- 2 per cent, while supporting growth.

The main considerations underlying the decision are set out in the statement below.

Assessment

Global Economy

2. Since the MPC met in March 2020, global economic activity has remained in standstill under COVID-19 related lockdowns and social distancing. Among the key advanced economies (AEs), economic activity contracted in the US, Euro area, Japan and the UK in Q1:2020. Among emerging market economies (EMEs), the Chinese economy went into a pronounced decline and data on high frequency indicators suggest that activity may have also shrunk in other EMEs such as Brazil and South Africa.

3. Global financial markets calmed after a turbulent period in March, and volatility ebbed as swift and large fiscal and monetary policy responses helped to soothe sentiment. Equity markets recovered some lost ground, while government bond yields remained range-bound, although somewhat elevated in some EMEs due to country- specific factors. Portfolio flows to EMEs revived in April and the rush to safe havens eased. With the US dollar weakening, major EME currencies, which had experienced persistent downward pressure, traded with an appreciating bias. Crude oil prices firmed up modestly as oil producing countries (OPEC *plus*) agreed to cut production, and prospects for revival in demand improved on expectations of imminent easing of lockdowns. Gold prices remained elevated on hedging demand. CPI inflation remained subdued across major AEs and EMEs primarily due to a collapse in oil prices and compression in demand amidst lockdowns, while food inflation picked up due to supply disruptions.

Domestic Economy

4. Domestic economic activity has been impacted severely by the lockdown which has extended over the past two months. High frequency indicators point to a collapse in demand beginning March 2020 across both urban and rural segments. Electricity consumption has plunged, while both investment activity and private consumption suffered precipitous declines, as reflected in the collapse in capital goods production and the large retrenchment in the output of consumer durables and non-durables in March. High frequency indicators of service sector activity such as passenger and commercial vehicle sales, domestic air passenger

* Released on May 22, 2020.

traffic and foreign tourist arrivals also experienced sizable contractions in March. The only silver lining was provided by agriculture, with the summer sowing of rice, pulses and oilseeds in the country progressing well, with total area sown under the current *kharif season* up by 43.5 per cent so far, and the *rabi* harvest promising to be a bumper as reflected in record procurement.

5. Retail inflation, measured by the consumer price index, moderated for the second consecutive month in March 2020 to 5.8 per cent after peaking in January. This was mainly due to food inflation easing from double digits in December 2019 – January 2020. In April, however, supply disruptions took a toll and reversed the softening of food inflation, which surged to 8.6 per cent from 7.8 per cent in March. Prices of vegetables, cereals, milk, pulses and edible oils and sugar emerged as pressure points[1].

6. The Reserve Bank remained in pro-active liquidity management mode, expanding its array of measures, both conventional and unconventional, to augment system-level liquidity as also to channel liquidity to specific sectors facing funding constraints. Systemic liquidity remained in abundance, with average daily net absorptions under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) increasing to ₹5.66 lakh crore in May 2020 (up to May 20) from ₹4.75 lakh crore in April. During 2020-21 (up to May 20), ₹1,20,474 crore was injected through open market operation (OMO) purchases and ₹87,891 crore through three targeted long-term repo operation (TLTRO) auctions and one TLTRO 2.0 auction. In order to distribute liquidity more evenly across the yield curve, the Reserve Bank conducted one 'operation twist' auction involving the simultaneous sale and purchase of government securities for ₹10,000 crore each on April 27, 2020. Furthermore, the Reserve Bank has provided ₹22,334 crore as refinance to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and National Housing Bank (NHB) so far (as on May 21, 2020) and ₹2,430 crore to mutual funds through a special liquidity facility (SLF) with a view to easing liquidity constraints and de-stress financial markets. Since February 6, 2020 the Reserve Bank has announced liquidity augmenting measures of ₹9.42 lakh crore (4.6 per cent of GDP).

7. Reflecting the various liquidity management measures, domestic financial conditions have eased appreciably as reflected in the narrowing of liquidity premia in various market segments. Yields on government securities, commercial paper (CP), 91-day treasury bills, certificates of deposit (CDs) and corporate bonds have softened. The weighted average lending rates on fresh rupee loans of commercial banks declined by 43 bps in March 2020 alone. Though credit growth remains muted, scheduled commercial banks' investments in commercial paper, bonds, debentures and shares of corporate bodies in this year so far (up to May 8) increased sharply by ₹66,757 crore as against a decline of ₹8,822 crore during the same period last year. There were net inflows into various schemes of mutual funds in April in contrast to large outflows in March.

8. In the external sector, India's merchandise trade slumped in April 2020, with exports shrinking by 60.3 per cent and imports by 58.6 per cent (y-o-y), respectively. While imports contracted in all 30 commodity groups in April, exports contracted in 28 out of 30 groups. The trade deficit narrowed in April 2020 – both sequentially and on a year- on-year basis – to its lowest level in 47 months. On the financing side, net foreign direct investment inflows picked up in March 2020 to US$ 2.9 billion from US$ 0.8 billion a year ago. In 2020-21 so far (till May 18), net foreign portfolio investment (FPI) in equities increased to US$ 1.2 billion from US$ 0.8 billion a year ago. In the debt segment, however, there were portfolio outflows of US$ 3.8 billion during the same period as compared with outflows of US$ 1.4 billion a year ago. By contrast,

[1] All India headline CPI was not released for April 2020 in view of limited transactions in non-food items due to the lockdown; data were released only for the food and housing groups.

net investment under the voluntary retention route increased by US$ 0.7 billion during the same period. India's foreign exchange reserves have increased by US$ 9.2 billion in 2020-21 so far (up to May 15) to US$ 487.0 billion – equivalent to 12 months of imports.

Outlook

9. The inflation outlook is highly uncertain. As supply lines get restored in the coming months with gradual relaxations in the lockdown, the unusual spike in food inflation in April is expected to moderate. The forecast of a normal monsoon also portends well for food inflation. Given the current global demand-supply balance, international crude oil prices are likely to remain low although they may firm up from the recent depressed levels. Soft global prices of metals and other industrial raw materials are likely to keep input costs low for domestic firms. Deficient demand may hold down pressures on core inflation (excluding food and fuel), although persisting supply dislocations impart uncertainty to the near term outlook. However, volatility in financial markets could have a bearing on inflation. These factors, combined with favourable base effects, are expected to take effect and pull down headline inflation below target in Q3 and Q4 of 2020-21.

10. Turning to the growth outlook, economic activity other than agriculture is likely to remain depressed in Q1:2020-21 in view of the extended lockdown. Even though the lockdown may be lifted by end-May with some restrictions, economic activity even in Q2 may remain subdued due to social distancing measures and the temporary shortage of labour. Recovery in economic activity is expected to begin in Q3 and gain momentum in Q4 as supply lines are gradually restored to normalcy and demand gradually revives. For the year as a whole, there is still heightened uncertainty about the duration of the pandemic and how long social distancing measures are likely to remain in place and consequently, downside risks to domestic growth remain significant. On the other hand, upside impulses could be unleashed if the pandemic is contained, and social distancing measures are phased out faster.

11. The MPC is of the view that the macroeconomic impact of the pandemic is turning out to be more severe than initially anticipated, and various sectors of the economy are experiencing acute stress. The impact of the shock has been compounded by the interaction of supply disruptions and demand compression. Beyond the destruction of economic and financial activity, livelihood and health are severely affected. Even as various measures initiated by the Government and the Reserve Bank work to mitigate the adverse impact of the pandemic on the economy, it is necessary to ease financial conditions further. This will facilitate the flow of funds at affordable rates and revive animal spirits. With the inflation outlook remaining benign as lockdown-related supply disruptions are mended, the policy space to address growth concerns needs to be used now rather than later to support the economy, even while maintaining headroom to back up the revival of activity when it takes hold.

12. Accordingly, all members voted for a reduction in the policy repo rate and maintaining the accommodative stance as long as it is necessary to revive growth and mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target.

13. Dr. Pami Dua, Dr. Ravindra H. Dholakia, Dr. Janak Raj, Dr. Michael Debabrata Patra and Shri Shaktikanta Das voted for a reduction in the policy repo rate by 40 bps, while Dr. Chetan Ghate voted for a reduction by 25 bps.

The minutes of the MPC's meeting will be published by June 5, 2020.

STATEMENT ON DEVELOPMENTAL AND REGULATORY POLICIES

Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies

Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies

This Statement sets out various developmental and regulatory policy measures to improve the functioning of markets and market participants; measures to support exports and imports; efforts to further ease financial stress caused by COVID-19 disruptions by providing relief on debt servicing and improving access to working capital; and steps to ease financial constraints faced by state governments.

I. Measures to Improve the Functioning of Markets

These measures are intended to ease constraints on market participants and channel liquidity to various sectors of the economy that are impacted by COVID-19 related dislocations.

1. Refinancing Facility for Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) plays an important role in meeting the long-term funding requirements of small industries. In view of the tightening of financial conditions in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, and difficulties in raising resources from the market, the RBI had announced a special refinance facility of ₹15,000 crore to SIDBI for on-lending/refinancing. Advances under this facility were provided at the RBI's policy repo rate at the time of availment for a period of 90 days. In order to provide greater flexibility to SIDBI in its operations, it has been decided to roll over the facility at the end of the 90th day for another period of 90 days.

2. Investments by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) under the Voluntary Retention Route (VRR)

The regulatory framework for FPI investment in debt has evolved over the years in line with the policy objective of encouraging such flows within the prevailing macro- prudential framework. The Voluntary Retention Route (VRR) introduced in March 2019 facilitates long term and stable FPI investment in debt and offers operational flexibility in terms of instrument choices and exemptions from certain regulatory requirements. Since its introduction, the VRR scheme has evinced strong investor participation, with investments exceeding 90 per cent of the limits allotted under the scheme. In view of difficulties expressed by FPIs and their custodians on account of COVID-19 related disruptions in adhering to the condition that at least 75 per cent of allotted limits be invested within three months, it has been decided that an additional three months will be allowed to FPIs to fulfil this requirement. Detailed guidelines are being issued separately.

II. Measures to Support Exports and Imports

The deepening of the contraction in global activity and trade, which has become accentuated by the outbreak of COVID-19 and its rapid spread, has crippled external demand. In turn, this has impacted India's exports and imports both of which have contracted sharply in recent months. In view of the importance of exports in earning foreign exchange and in providing income and employment; and of imports in bringing in essential requirements of raw materials, intermediates, finished goods and technology, measures are being taken to support the foreign trade sector.

3. Export Credit

Exporters have been facing genuine difficulties such as delay/ postponement of orders and delay in realisation of bills, which are adversely affecting their production and realisation cycles. It is in this context that the RBI permitted an increase in the period of realization and repatriation of export proceeds to India from nine months to 15 months from the date of export in respect of exports made up to or on July 31, 2020. It has now been decided to increase the maximum permissible period of pre-shipment and post- shipment export credit sanctioned by banks from the existing one year to 15 months, for disbursements made up to July 31, 2020.

4. Liquidity Facility for Exim Bank of India

The Export-Import Bank of India provides financial assistance to exporters and importers with a view to promoting the country's international trade. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, however, global trade has contracted sharply and global financial markets have turned highly volatile and risk averse, especially to EMEs. As Exim Bank predominantly relies on foreign currency resources raised from international financial markets for its operations, it is facing challenges to raise funds in international debt capital markets. Accordingly, it has been decided to extend a line of credit of ₹15,000 crore to the EXIM Bank for a period of 90 days from the date of availment with rollover up to a maximum period of one year so as to enable it to avail a US dollar swap facility to meet its foreign exchange requirements.

5. Extension of Time for Payment for Imports

COVID-19 related disruptions to cross-border trade have imposed slowdown in manufacturing/sale of finished products, and delay in realisation of sale proceeds, both domestically and overseas. In turn, this has elongated the operating cycle for business entities. In this situation, units find it difficult to pay for their imports within the time stipulated under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). At present, remittances for normal imports (excluding import of gold/diamonds and precious stones/ jewellery) into India are required to be completed within a period of six months from the date of shipment by the overseas supplier, except in cases where amounts are withheld towards guarantee of performance. It has been decided to extend the time period for completion of remittances against normal imports into India (except in cases where amounts are withheld towards guarantee of performance) from six months to twelve months from the date of shipment for such imports made on or before July 31, 2020. The measure will provide greater flexibility to importers in managing their operating cycles in a COVID-19 environment.

III. Measures to Ease Financial Stress

The intensification of COVID-19 disruptions has imparted priority to relaxing repayment pressures and improving access to working capital by mitigating the burden of debt servicing, prevent the transmission of financial stress to the real economy, and ensure the continuity of viable businesses and households.

6. Moratorium on Term Loan Instalments

On March 27, 2020, the RBI permitted all commercial banks (including regional rural banks, small finance banks and local area banks), co-operative banks, all-India Financial Institutions, and NBFCs (including housing finance companies and micro- finance institutions) (referred to hereafter as "lending institutions") to allow a moratorium of three months on payment of instalments in respect of all term loans outstanding as on March 1, 2020. In view of the extension of the lockdown and continuing disruptions on account of COVID-19, it has been decided to permit lending institutions to extend the moratorium on term loan instalments by another three months, *i.e.*, from June 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020. Accordingly, the repayment schedule and all subsequent due dates, as also the tenor for such loans, may be shifted across the board by another three months.

7. Deferment of Interest on Working Capital Facilities

In respect of working capital facilities sanctioned in the form of cash credit/overdraft, lending institutions are being permitted to allow a deferment of another three months, from June 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020, in addition to the three months allowed on March 27, 2020 on payment of interest in respect of all such facilities outstanding as on March 1, 2020.

8. Payment of Interest on Working Capital Facilities for the Deferment Period

In order to ameliorate the difficulties faced by borrowers in repaying the accumulated interest for the deferment period on working capital facilities in one shot, lending institutions are permitted to convert the accumulated interest on working capital facilities over the deferment period (up to August 31, 2020) into a funded interest term loan which shall be repayable not later than the end of the current financial year (i.e., March 31, 2021).

Lending institutions may, accordingly, put in place a Board approved policy to implement the measures announced in para 6, 7, 8.

9. Asset Classification

(i) As the moratorium/deferment is being provided specifically to enable borrowers to tide over COVID-19 disruptions, the same will not be treated as changes in terms and conditions of loan agreements due to financial difficulty of the borrowers and, consequently, will not result in asset classification downgrade.

(ii) As earlier, the rescheduling of payments on account of the moratorium/deferment will not qualify as a default for the purposes of supervisory reporting and reporting to credit information companies (CICs) by the lending institutions. CICs shall ensure that the actions taken by lending institutions in pursuance of the announcements made today do not adversely impact the credit history of the borrowers.

(iii) In respect of all accounts for which lending institutions decide to grant moratorium/deferment, and which were standard as on March 1, 2020, the 90-day NPA norm shall also exclude the extended moratorium/deferment period. Consequently, there would be an asset classification standstill for all such accounts during the moratorium/deferment period from March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020. Thereafter, the normal ageing norms shall apply.

(iv) NBFCs, which are required to comply with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS), may follow the guidelines duly approved by their Boards and advisories of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) in recognition of impairments. Thus, NBFCs have flexibility under the prescribed accounting standards to consider such relief to their borrowers.

10. Easing of Working Capital Financing

(i) In respect of working capital facilities sanctioned in the form of cash credit/overdraft, lending institutions are permitted to recalculate the 'drawing power' by reducing the margins till the extended period, *i.e.*, August 31, 2020. In order to smoothen the impact for the borrowers, lending institutions are permitted to restore the margins to the original levels by March 31, 2021.

(ii) Further, lending institutions are permitted to reassess the working capital cycle of a borrowing entity up to an extended period till March 31, 2021. This will provide necessary leeway to the lenders to make an informed assessment about the impact of the pandemic on the entity concerned.

(iii) Such changes in credit terms permitted to the borrowers to specifically tide over COVID-19's fallout will not be treated as concessions granted due to financial difficulty of the borrower, under Paragraph 2 of the Annex to the Reserve Bank of India (Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2019 dated June 7, 2019 ('**Prudential Framework**'), and consequently, will not result in asset classification downgrade.

11. Extension of Resolution Timeline

Under the Prudential Framework, lending institutions are required to hold an additional provision of 20 per cent in the case of large accounts under default if a resolution plan has not been implemented within 210 days from the date of such default. Given the continuing challenges to resolution of stressed assets, lending institutions are permitted to exclude the entire moratorium/deferment period from March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020 from the calculation of 30-day Review Period or 180-day Resolution Period, if the Review/Resolution Period had not expired as on March 1, 2020.

12. Limit on Group Exposures under the Large Exposures Framework

Under the extant guidelines on the Large Exposures Framework, the exposure of a bank to a group of connected counterparties shall not be higher than 25 percent of the bank's eligible capital base at all times. On account of the COVID-19 pandemic, debt markets and other capital market segments are witnessing heightened uncertainty. As a result, many corporates are finding it difficult to raise funds from the capital market and are predominantly dependent on funding from banks. With a view to facilitating the flow of resources to corporates, it has been decided, as a one-time measure, to increase a bank's exposure to a group of connected counterparties from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the eligible capital base of the bank. The increased limit will be applicable up to June 30, 2021.

IV. Debt Management

13. Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) of State Governments - Relaxation of Guidelines

State Governments maintain a Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) with the Reserve Bank as a buffer for repayment of their liabilities. In the light of the Covid-19 pandemic and the consequent stress on State Government finances, the RBI has reviewed the Scheme and has decided to relax the rules governing withdrawal from the CSF, while at the same time ensuring that depletion of the Fund balance is done prudently. This will enable States to meet a larger proportion of their redemption of market borrowings falling due in the current financial year from the CSF. These relaxations to states will release an additional amount of about ₹13,300 crore. Together with the normally permissible withdrawal, this measure will enable the states to meet about 45 per cent of their redemptions due in 2020-21 through withdrawal from CSF. This change in withdrawal norms will come into force with immediate effect and will remain valid till March 31, 2021.

In response to COVID-19, the requirement of fiscal resources has increased with likely implications for market conditions going forward. The RBI shall remain watchful and support the smooth completion of the borrowing programme of the Centre and States in the least disruptive manner.

ARTICLES

*Quarterly Estimates of Households' Financial Assets and Liabilities**

Households are the main suppliers of the financial resources to other sectors of the economy. Consequently, movement in financial assets and liabilities of households can provide an understanding of the dynamics of growth in the Indian economy. This article updates the March 2018 pilot exercise and consolidates information on households' financial assets and liabilities for twelve quarters extending to March 2020. Both financial assets and liabilities of households remain bank-centric, with some shift in favour of mutual funds and insurance in recent quarters.

Introduction

In India, the household sector contributes around 60 per cent of gross savings in the Indian economy, and thus remains the major supplier of financial resources for gross investment.

Annual data on household saving are published by the National Statistical Office (NSO), with the latest annual estimates released on January 31, 2020[1] showing that financial saving of the household sector declined to 6.5 per cent of GDP in 2018-19 from 7.7 per cent in 2017-18 and 7.4 per cent in 2016-17. Data for 2019-20 would be available on January 29, 2021.

Annual information on financial assets and liabilities of the household sector was published in the July 2019 issue of the RBI Bulletin[2] on an instrument wise 'from whom to whom' basis. For the first time, this article provides quarterly data up to March 2020, bridging the 10 months lag in the availability of official annual estimates of household financial saving. Data relating to the overlap period - Q1 and Q2:2017-18 - have been revised to incorporate the latest available information. With this release, India joins a select band of countries that publish household savings on a quarterly basis[3].

The rest of the article is divided into three sections. Section II discusses estimates of quarterly financial assets and liabilities of the household sector at the aggregate level. Section III examines the instrument-wise composition of financial assets and liabilities. Section IV sets out concluding remarks. Methodology, data sources/limitations and a tabular presentation of instrument-wise estimates of household financial assets and liabilities are given in the Annex.

II. Financial Assets and Liabilities of Households

Net financial assets of Indian households moderated in 2018-19[4], reflecting higher consumption expenditure by households. In 2019-20, however, they have gathered pace touching the levels reached in 2017-18, *i.e.*, 7.7 per cent of GDP (Table 1). This improvement has occurred due to moderation in household bank borrowings being sharper than that in bank deposits, except in the fourth quarter of 2019-20 due to COVID-19 related economic disruptions.

The quarterly data also reveal large fluctuations in the flow of resources from this sector which are not captured in the annual data (Chart 1).

Households' gross financial liabilities turned negative in Q1:2019-20 owing mainly to contraction in borrowings from commercial banks, but picked up

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1 First Revised Estimates (FRE) of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation.

2 Financial Stocks and Flows Accounts of the Indian Economy: 2011-12 to 2017-18.

3 The OECD Stat reports quarterly household financial savings data for only 19 countries.

4 Household financial savings figure of 6.5 per cent of GDP for 2018-19 published by NSO in January 2020 now works out at 7.2 per cent of GDP based on the updated data on life insurance policies, published by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and small savings data published in Union Budget 2020-21.

Table 1: Financial Assets and Liabilities of Households

(Amount in ₹ lakh crore)

	2017-18					2018-19					2019-20				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Net Financial Assets (A-B)	2.78 (6.9)	3.59 (8.6)	2.48 (5.7)	4.45 (9.7)	**13.29 (7.7)**	2.76 (6.1)	2.29 (4.9)	2.13 (4.4)	6.56 (13.2)	**13.73 (7.2)**	3.48 (7.1)	3.68 (7.5)	3.36 (6.5)	5.09 (9.6)	**15.62 (7.7)**
A. Gross Financial Assets	3.85 (9.6)	5.77 (13.8)	3.42 (7.9)	7.56 (16.5)	**20.60 (12.0)**	3.58 (7.9)	4.82 (10.4)	3.52 (7.3)	9.31 (18.8)	**21.23 (11.1)**	3.31 (6.7)	5.06 (10.3)	5.52 (10.7)	7.73 (14.5)	**21.63 (10.6)**
B. Financial Liabilities	1.08 (2.7)	2.18 (5.2)	0.94 (2.2)	3.11 (6.8)	**7.31 (4.2)**	0.83 (1.8)	2.53 (5.5)	1.38 (2.9)	2.75 (5.6)	**7.50 (3.9)**	-0.18 (-0.4)	1.38 (2.8)	2.16 (4.2)	2.64 (5.0)	**6.01 (2.9)**

Note: (i) Figures in parenthesis are as per cent to GDP.
(ii) Data for Q1 and Q2:2017-18 stand revised from those published in RBI Bulletin, March 2018.
Source: Staff calculations.

thereafter and peaked in Q4:2019-20, reflecting apart from the seasonal uptick, higher borrowings induced by COVID-19 related hardships. Several studies show that households tend to save more during a slowdown and income uncertainty [Mody *et al.*, 2012; Chakrabarti *et al.*, 2011; Nahmias, 2010; Levanon and Franco, 2011].

III. Instrument-wise Portfolio of Household Financial Assets and Liabilities

Households allocate their financial assets and liabilities among various instruments involving varying degrees of liquidity and risk. Financial assets are held in currency, bank deposits, debt securities, mutual funds, insurance, pension funds and small savings. Financial liabilities are primarily held in the form of loans and borrowings from banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and housing finance companies (HFCs).

III.1 Household Assets

Currency and deposits with banks accounted for bulk of total financial assets (66 per cent), followed by insurance funds and mutual funds (Chart 2).

The trends in the composition of outstanding financial assets of households in terms of select

Chart 1: Net Financial Assets of Households (As per cent to Nominal GDP)

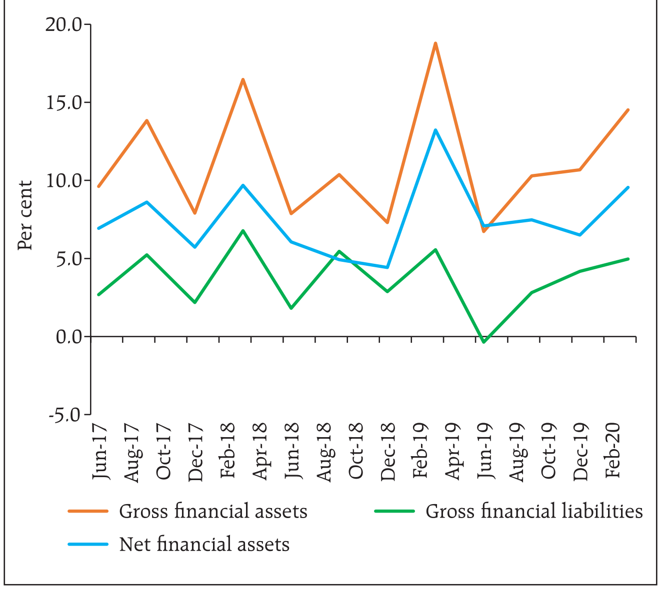
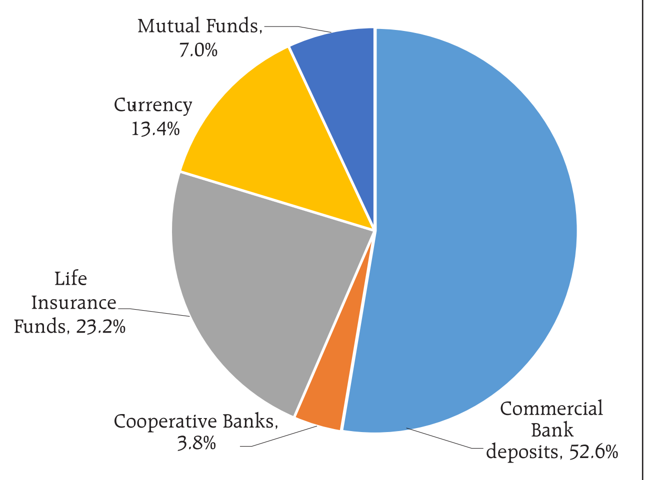


Chart 2: Composition of Household Financial Assets* - Outstanding Position (As at end-March 2020)



*: Outstanding data have been provided for select financial instruments for which data are available.

instruments, *viz.*, currency, commercial bank deposits, cooperative bank deposits, life insurance funds and mutual funds provide some interesting insights (Annex II; Table 3). Deposits with banks, which had declined persistently starting from Q3:2016-17, recorded an uptick starting from Q4:2018-19 as banks competed aggressively to raise resources, especially private banks (RBI, 2019a). The steady increase in insurance and mutual fund products pointed to a growing appetite for alternative financial instruments. The share of currency in total outstanding assets has broadly remained constant.

A clear seasonal pattern is discernible in at least two financial assets, namely, bank deposits and currency (Chart 3). Deposits with the banking system typically contract in the first quarter and expand in the last quarter of the financial year, while currency holdings of households peak in the first quarter and contract in the second quarter. Banks tend to boost credit delivery and deposit mobilisation in the last quarter of the financial year, *i.e.* they window dress[5] to meet the year-end targets[6] and to improve their asset quality indicators (RBI, 2013b; Rajpathak, 2019).

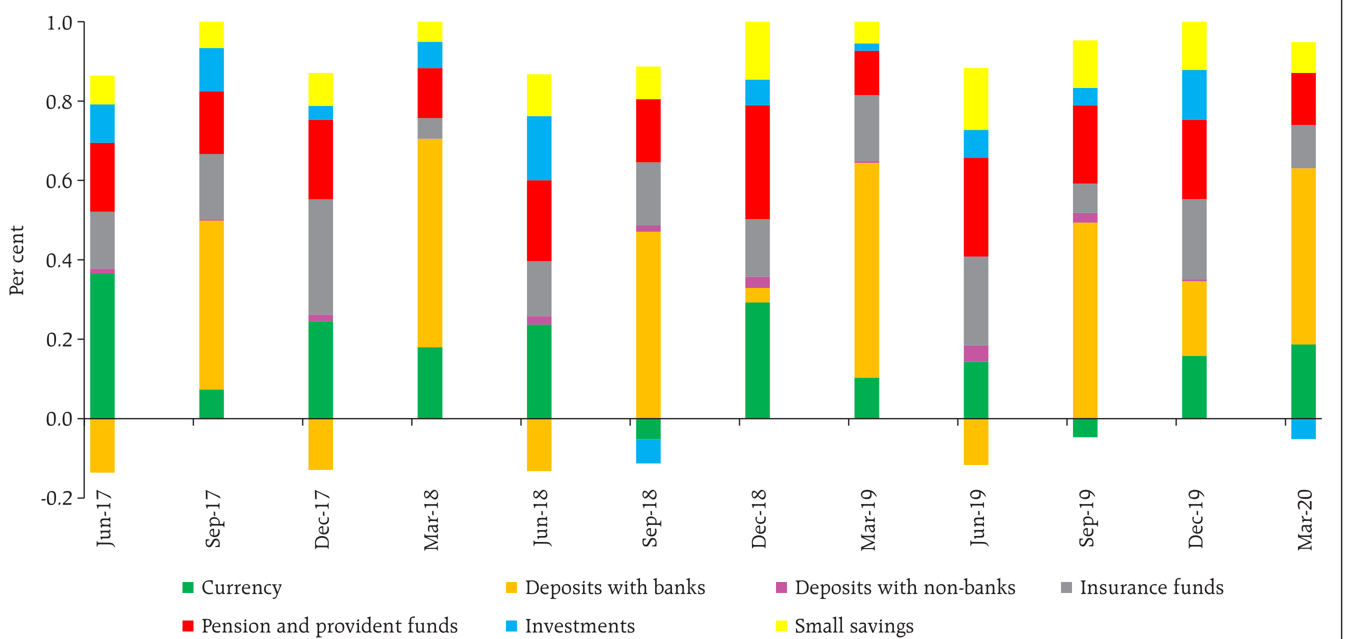
Currency patterns are associated with festivals, *rabi* procurement and *kharif* sowing, and tourism related demand (RBI, 2019c). Moderate seasonality is also seen in insurance products - peaks in the fourth quarter to get income deductions.

III.2 Household Liabilities

Borrowings from commercial banks have the highest share in households' financial liabilities. At the end of Q4:2019-20, outstanding loans availed by households from commercial banks accounted for the bulk of their total financial liabilities (75.9 per cent), followed by the HFCs, NBFCs, cooperative banks and credit societies (Chart 4).

Acquisition of financial liabilities also reveals a seasonal pattern; they generally peak during the fourth quarter and then moderate in the first quarter - by and

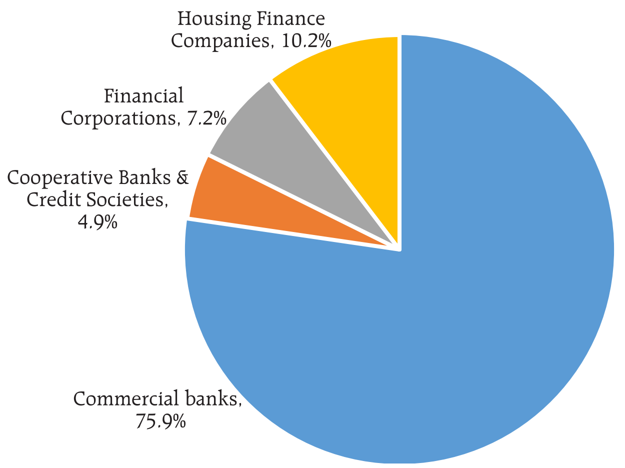
Chart 3: Instrument-wise Variation in Gross Financial Assets of Households



5 The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has imposed, by order dated November 18, 2019, monetary penalty of ₹ One crore on Indian Bank for non-compliance with directions issued by RBI on Window-dressing of Balance Sheet and classification and reporting of frauds (RBI, 2019d).

6 Although SCBs do not have any prescribed credit targets, several banks mention their internal credit growth targets in their respective annual reports.

Chart 4: Composition of Household Financial Liabilities* - Outstanding Position (As at end-March 2020)



*: Outstanding data have been provided for select financial instruments for which data are available.

large, an outcome of seasonality in the disbursement of credit by the banking sector, as discussed in the previous section.

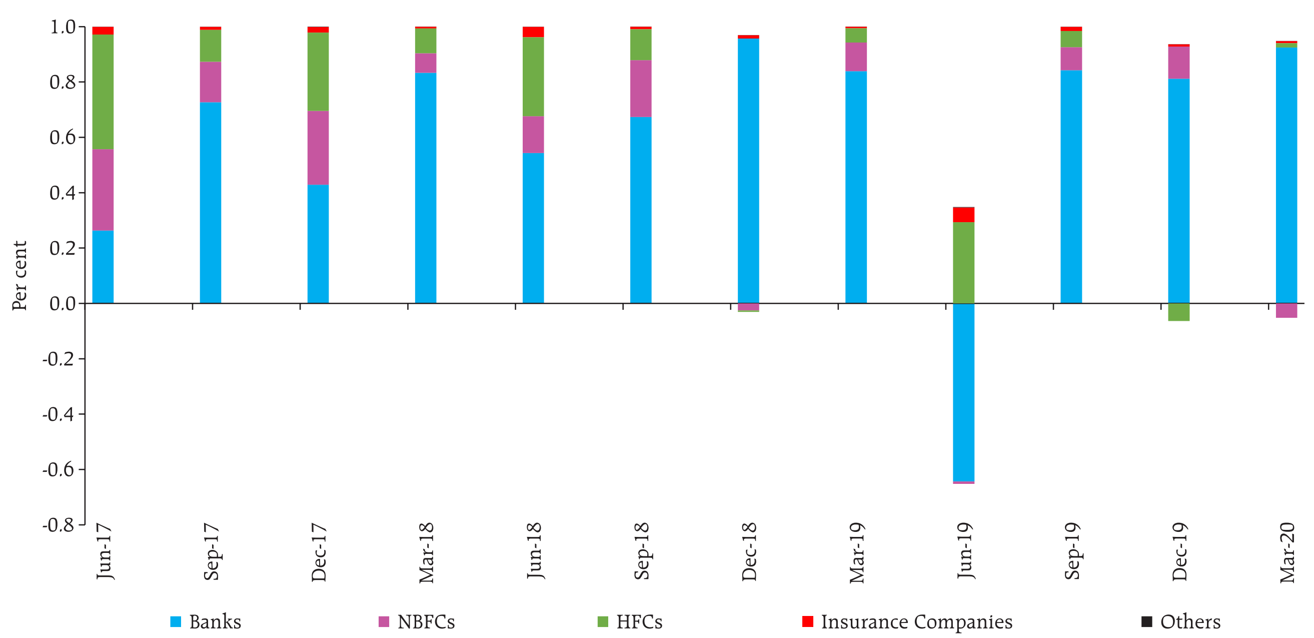
Borrowings by households from NBFCs, which contracted during Q3:2018-19 due to the liquidity strains triggered by the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) crisis, rebounded in subsequent quarters (Chart 5). The contraction of loans from HFCs during Q3:2019-20 points to depressed demand for real estate, which is also evident in moderation of real estate housing sales.

Acquisition of liabilities in the form of bank credit contracted to 1.5 per cent of GDP in Q1:2019-20 followed by an uptick in the subsequent quarters of the year. The significant contraction in the households borrowing from the banking sector in Q1:2019-20 caused by the seasonal factors, seems to have got accentuated by uncertainty about future income growth in a slowing economy, and also due to growing risk aversion among banks in view of asset quality concerns.

IV. Conclusion

The household sector is the most sustainable and self-reliant source of financing for the Indian economy. Its role is likely to become critical in the context of the policy effort gathering critical mass to lift the Indian economy from the vice-like grip of a slowdown and, more recently the life-threatening COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 5 : Institution-wise variation in financial Liabilities of Households



Households continue to rely heavily on the banking sector for borrowing and investing their surpluses, although the share of bank deposits in their financial assets has undergone a secular decline. A recent shift is visible in favour of financial assets in mutual funds and insurance. On the liabilities side, a significant decline in the share of borrowings from the banking sector in total liabilities during 2019-20 reflected the economic slowdown and risk aversion of banks. COVID-19 related uncertainties, have resulted in an outflow from mutual funds and a flight to currency holdings.

Going forward, a spike in net financial assets of households is likely in the first quarter of 2020-21 on account of a sharp drop in lockdown induced consumption. Lags in the pickup of economic activity may cause the financial surplus of households to taper off in subsequent quarters. With construction activity at a standstill, there is a possibility of a shift by households from physical to financial assets.

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Annex I
Data Sources and Methodology

From a statistical point of view, it is important to note that data on households are derived from a horizontal balancing procedure (OECD 2017). In this process, data of households are based on information available in counterparty sectors. For example, data of households loan liability are derived from information available from balance sheet of other institutions such as commercial banks, NBFCs, insurance companies, general government sector and non-financial corporates (Table A). This procedure is generally used across countries in the absence of adequate coverage and non-availability of requisite data at regular frequencies from household surveys. As pointed out by the OECD "fully capturing financial and non-financial behavior of households *via* surveys is not straight forward, whereas counterparty information is usually well defined and well observed" (OECD, 2017).

Table A: Summary of Data Sources for Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets		
Instrument	**Definition**	**Assets**
Currency	Currency issued by the RBI	Residual item estimated following Rangrajan (2009)
Deposits	Current, saving and time deposits regardless of maturity	Counterpart data from commercial banks, co-operative banks, NBFCs, HFCs, *etc.*
Debt securities, listed shares, mutual fund units	Debt securities comprise commercial papers, treasury securities, government bonds, publicly issued debentures by financial and non-financial corporates, shares issued by financial and non-financial corporation through public issues	Reports of the Reserve Bank of India and Securities Exchange Board of India. Prospectus and issue related documents
Life insurance	Actuarial reserves and other technical reserves for entitlements relating to individual life insurance policies	Data from insurance companies and public disclosure statements
Pension / provident funds	Entitlements relating to funded retirement benefits for government sector and non-government sector employees	Government budget documents, reports of employee provident funds organization, pension fund regulatory and development authority, and other pension provident fund trust
Liabilities		
Loans	Housing loans, consumer loans, crop loans and business loans from financial institutions, viz., commercial banks, credit societies, NBFCs, HFCs *etc.*	Counterparty information reported in various annual and quarterly reports of the Reserve Bank and National Housing Bank
Trade credits	Net trade payables	Reports of non-financial corporate sector

Note: In addition to above instruments, Indian households may also own financial assets, *viz.,* financial derivatives, loans and trade credit to trading counterparts, and financial liabilities, *viz.,* trade credit from non-corporate sector. We have not discussed these instruments due to paucity of data.

Annex II
Table 1: Gross Financial Assets of Households

(As per cent of GDP)

Item	2017-18					2018-19					2019-20				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Gross Financial Assets	**9.6**	**13.8**	**7.9**	**16.5**	**12.0**	**7.9**	**10.4**	**7.3**	**18.8**	**11.1**	**6.7**	**10.3**	**10.7**	**14.5**	**10.6**
of which:															
1. Total Deposits (a)+(b)	**-1.6**	**5.9**	**-1.2**	**8.6**	**2.9**	**-1.2**	**6.5**	**0.5**	**10.2**	**4.0**	**-0.7**	**5.9**	**2.1**	**7.1**	**3.6**
(a) Bank Deposits	-1.8	5.9	-1.4	8.6	**2.8**	-1.4	6.3	0.3	10.2	**3.8**	-1.0	5.6	2.0	7.2	**3.4**
i. Commercial Bank Deposits	-1.5	5.7	-1.5	8.6	**2.8**	-1.4	6.2	0.2	9.9	**3.7**	-1.1	5.5	1.2	7.1	**3.2**
ii. Cooperative Banks	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	**0.0**	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	**0.3**
(b) Non-Bank Deposits	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	**0.1**	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	**0.2**	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	**0.2**
2. Life Insurance Funds	**1.9**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**0.9**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**3.1**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.7**
3. Provident and Pension Funds (including PPF)	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.2**
4. Currency	**4.8**	**1.0**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**2.5**	**-0.7**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**-0.5**	**1.7**	**3.0**	**1.4**
5. Investments	**1.3**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**-0.8**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**-0.8**	**0.4**
of which:															
Mutual Funds	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	**0.8**	1.5	-1.0	0.4	0.2	**0.3**	0.2	0.4	1.3	-0.9	**0.2**
6. Small Savings (excluding PPF)	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**

Source: Staff calculations.

Table 2: Gross Financial Liabilities of Households

(As per cent of GDP)

Item	2017-18					2018-19					2019-20				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Gross Financial Liabilities	**2.7**	**5.2**	**2.2**	**6.8**	**4.2**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**2.9**	**5.6**	**3.9**	**-0.4**	**2.8**	**4.2**	**5.0**	**2.9**
Loans (Borrowings) from															
A. Financial Corporations (i+ii)	**2.7**	**5.2**	**2.2**	**6.8**	**4.2**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**2.9**	**5.6**	**3.9**	**-0.4**	**2.8**	**4.2**	**5.0**	**2.9**
(i) Banking Sector	**0.7**	**3.8**	**0.9**	**5.7**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**3.7**	**2.9**	**4.7**	**3.1**	**-0.8**	**2.4**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**1.4**
of which:															
Commercial Banks	0.7	3.8	0.9	5.5	2.7	0.9	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.0	-1.5	2.3	3.4	4.9	2.3
(ii) Other Financial Institutions	**2.0**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**1.8**	**-0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.2**
(a) Non-Banking Financial Companies	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.1	-0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.1
(b) Housing Finance Companies	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1
(c) Insurance Companies	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Non-Financial Corporations (Private Corporate Business)*	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
C. General Government*	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

*: Negligible.
Source: Staff calculations.

Table 3: Outstanding Position of Assets and Liabilities of Households : Select Instruments

(₹ crore)

Item	2017-18				2018-19				2019-20			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Gross Financial Assets												
of which:												
a. Bank Deposits (i+ii)	**74,06,499**	**76,51,681**	**75,92,300**	**79,88,459**	**79,23,991**	**82,16,181**	**82,28,953**	**87,32,543**	**86,82,099**	**89,57,299**	**90,61,181**	**94,43,347**
i. Commercial Bank Deposits	68,48,812	70,86,130	70,23,386	74,16,181	73,54,407	76,43,889	76,54,524	81,45,229	80,92,560	83,60,743	84,24,434	88,02,081
ii. Cooperative Banks	5,57,687	5,65,552	5,68,914	5,72,278	5,69,584	5,72,291	5,74,428	5,87,315	5,89,540	5,96,556	6,36,747	6,41,266
b. Life Insurance Funds	**29,44,884**	**30,38,077**	**31,70,213**	**32,07,898**	**32,70,270**	**33,64,359**	**34,10,441**	**35,59,920**	**36,50,999**	**36,86,887**	**37,92,633**	**38,81,446**
c. Currency Funds	**13,77,115**	**14,19,187**	**15,31,963**	**16,67,814**	**17,82,923**	**17,50,789**	**18,53,445**	**19,49,222**	**20,10,843**	**19,84,738**	**20,71,582**	**22,32,230**
d. Mutual Funds	**9,46,249**	**10,18,110**	**10,61,206**	**10,65,882**	**11,93,501**	**11,50,709**	**11,93,246**	**12,42,184**	**12,65,871**	**12,79,311**	**13,85,427**	**11,62,078**
Total (a+b+c+d)	**1,26,74,748**	**1,31,27,055**	**1,33,55,682**	**1,39,30,053**	**1,41,70,686**	**1,44,82,037**	**1,46,86,085**	**1,54,83,870**	**1,56,09,812**	**1,59,08,234**	**1,63,10,822**	**1,67,19,100**
As per cent to GDP												
a. Bank Deposits (i+ii)	**46.2**	**45.9**	**43.9**	**43.5**	**43.5**	**44.2**	**42.7**	**44.1**	**44.1**	**45.5**	**43.8**	**44.3**
i. Commercial Bank Deposits	42.7	42.5	40.6	40.4	40.4	41.1	39.7	41.1	41.1	42.5	40.7	41.3
ii. Cooperative Banks	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
b. Life Insurance Funds	**18.4**	**18.2**	**18.3**	**17.5**	**18.0**	**18.1**	**17.7**	**18.0**	**18.6**	**18.7**	**18.3**	**18.2**
c. Currency Funds	**8.6**	**8.5**	**8.9**	**9.1**	**9.8**	**9.4**	**9.6**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**10.1**	**10.0**	**10.5**
d. Mutual Funds	**5.9**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**5.8**	**6.6**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.3**	**6.4**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**5.5**
Total	**79.1**	**78.7**	**77.2**	**75.8**	**77.8**	**77.9**	**76.2**	**78.1**	**79.3**	**80.8**	**78.8**	**78.5**
Gross Financial Liabilities												
Loans (Borrowings) from												
A. Financial Corporations (i+ii)	**4615356**	**4833287**	**4927278**	**5238596**	**5321128**	**5574435**	**5712769**	**5988080**	**5970123**	**6108168**	**6323974**	**6587943**
(i) Banking Sector	**3725782**	**3884176**	**3924504**	**4183990**	**4228869**	**4399440**	**4540490**	**4771461**	**4733895**	**4850254**	**5050922**	**5323469**
of which:												
Commercial Banks	3487301	3646121	3684863	3939323	3982324	4152097	4293543	4517329	4445666	4557895	4735661	4998267
Cooperative Banks & Credit Societies	238115	237677	239251	244265	246138	246931	246529	253708	287801	291925	314821	324762
(ii) Other Financial Institutions	**889574**	**949111**	**1002774**	**1054606**	**1092259**	**1174995**	**1172278**	**1216619**	**1236228**	**1257914**	**1273053**	**1264474**
of which:												
Non-Banking Financial Companies	280643	312603	337693	359583	370545	422575	418860	447496	446982	458506	487403	472061
Housing Finance Companies	511319	536379	563004	591058	614618	642947	642160	656279	673312	681405	665695	670179
As per cent to GDP												
A. Financial Corporations (i+ii)	**28.8**	**29.0**	**28.5**	**28.5**	**29.2**	**30.0**	**29.6**	**30.2**	**30.3**	**31.0**	**30.6**	**30.9**
(i) Banking Sector	**23.2**	**23.3**	**22.7**	**22.8**	**23.2**	**23.7**	**23.6**	**24.1**	**24.1**	**24.6**	**24.4**	**25.0**
of which:												
Commercial Banks	21.8	21.8	21.3	21.4	21.9	22.3	22.3	22.8	22.6	23.2	22.9	23.5
Cooperative Banks & Credit Societies	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
(ii) Other Financial Institutions	**5.5**	**5.7**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.4**	**6.2**	**5.9**
of which:												
Non-Banking Financial Companies	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Housing Finance Companies	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1

Note: The outstanding position for household investment in pension and provident funds is not being published as the latest available data from Employee' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), which constitute around 70 per cent of this segment, pertains to 2016-17.

Source: Staff calculations.

Issues in Non-bank Financial Intermediation*

This article addresses some structural risks inherent in open-ended debt mutual funds in India, stemming from correlated redemption pressures in the context of COVID-19. The article proposes some modifications in the extant policy framework to help mitigate the spillover risks from the debt mutual fund sector.

Introduction

COVID-19 has led to a widespread and synchronised retreat from credit risk exposures in both advanced and emerging market economies, leading to large asset price corrections in debt markets amidst amplified volatility. In its trail a rush for liquid cash and safe assets has sparked a simultaneous selloff across market segments. It has also exposed the financial channels of contagion, mutually reinforcing interactions across such segments.

In recent times, the dramatic growth in resources flowing to mutual funds suggests a discernible shift in the pattern of deployment of financial savings in India. Net assets under management (AUM) of debt/income oriented mutual fund schemes have grown from ₹6.94 trillion as at end-March, 2015 to ₹11.97 trillion as at end-March, 2020, an increase by about 70 per cent in a span of 5 years.

In this milieu, the recent episode of a debt portfolio manager halting withdrawals has brought the spotlight to bear on the functioning of open-ended mutual funds in times of crisis. This article highlights the dominance of institutional investors in debt mutual funds, ineffective diversification and the lack of a robust valuation framework as factors that play an important role in accentuating the withdrawals from such funds in a stress situation. Lack of credible counterparties in a shallow secondary bond market leads to large swings in prices, accentuating risk aversion. Furthermore, there is a significant short-term clustering of liabilities of non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)/housing finance companies (HFCs), raising concerns regarding the ability of these entities to service such liabilities, in the context of the moratorium on repayments. The possibility of adverse feedback loops developing in the financial system through mutual funds, which hold a significant share of these assets in their portfolios, has heightened the risks to overall financial stability.

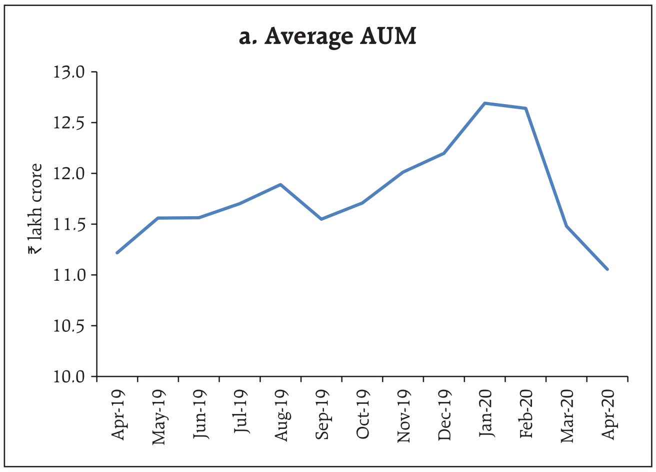
The article is structured into five sections. Section II sets out the broad categorisation of the open-ended debt mutual funds used in the analysis. Section III outlines some recent international developments in the debt mutual funds sector. Section IV discusses some issues relating to debt mutual funds in India and Section V provides some policy suggestions and concluding observations.

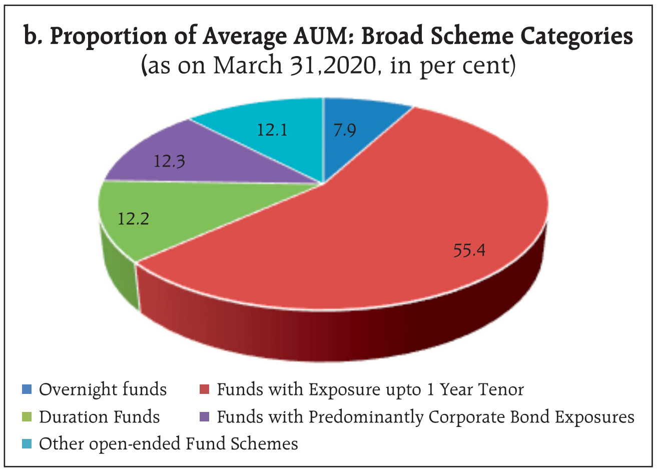
II. Open-ended Debt Mutual Funds

Mutual fund (MF) schemes can be classified into four categories, keeping in mind guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on categorisation and rationalisation of mutual fund schemes. Schemes allowed overnight exposure only are grouped under overnight funds. Second, there are schemes that are allowed exposure to instruments with a tenor upto 1 year, they include liquid funds, ultra short duration funds, low duration funds and money market funds. Third, duration funds, which are categorised based on Macaulay duration of the portfolio (greater than 1 year), *i.e.,* short duration funds, medium to long duration funds and funds allowed to invest across duration. Fourth, those funds that predominantly invest in corporate bonds such as credit risk fund and corporate bond funds (Chart 1).

* This article is prepared by Yaswant Bitra, Manish Meena and Anubhav Agarwal of the Financial Stability Unit (FSU), Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The authors are grateful to Shri Indranil Chakraborty, Shri R Gurumurthy and Shri Rajeshwar Rao for their insightful comments and support. The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not represent the views of the Reserve Bank of India. Usual disclaimers apply.

Chart 1 : AUM of Open-ended Debt Mutual Funds





Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI)

III. Recent International Developments

Market-based finance complements the banking system in providing finance and other intermediation services, and has been growing across the globe. Around half of the financial sector assets, both in the UK and globally (FSR, Bank of England, 2019) are accounted for by the non-bank financial system.

The total assets managed by regulated open-ended funds world-wide have increased to around USD 59.2 trillion by Q4:2019[1]. Liquidity risk management in the asset management sector has attracted considerable attention over the past few years[2, 3]. In the wake of the global financial crisis, regulators across jurisdictions have started adopting redemption gates[4], swing pricing[5] or side pocketing[6] to deal with these concerns.

Regulators' apprehensions have been renewed in the wake of the suspension of the LF Woodford Equity Fund in June 2019. Following the suspension, steps have been announced by sector-specific regulators such as the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) publishing guidance on liquidity stress tests for investment funds, which is to be used as a tool to mitigate this risk. In India, the SEBI introduced a risk management framework for liquid and overnight funds which posits that liquid funds will hold atleast 20 per cent of their net assets in liquid assets. Nonetheless, there are specific features of Indian markets, which make open-ended debt funds particularly susceptible to a "run risk".

1 See International Statistical Release of the European Fund and Asset Management Association published on March 25,2020 available at *https://www.efama.org/Publications/Statistics/International/Quarterly%20%20International/20-03%20International%20Statistical%20Release%20Q4%202019.pdf*

2 International Monetary Fund (2015): Global Financial Stability Report – "Navigating Monetary Policy Challenges and Managing Risks", April; Bank for International Settlements (2015): 85th Annual Report; Financial Stability Board & International Organisation of Securities Commissions (2015): "Assessment Methodologies for Identifying Non-Bank Non-Insurer Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions."

3 Bank of England (2019): Tackling vulnerabilities in open-ended funds: Financial Stability Report, no.45; Liberty Street Economics Blog (2016): "Are Asset Managers Vulnerable to Fire Sales", Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

4 Redemption gates are partial restrictions to investors' ability to redeem their capital, generally on a pro-rata basis.

5 Swing pricing occurs when a fund provider adjusts the net asset value (NAV) of a fund in order to pass on the costs of trading to those that are buying and selling within their accounts. It's designed to protect longer-term shareholders from having the value of their accounts eroded by the transaction activity of others within the same fund.

6 Side Pocketing is a mechanism to separate distressed, illiquid and hard-to-value assets from other more liquid assets in a portfolio. This prevents the distressed assets from damaging the returns generated by more liquid, better-performing assets.

IV. Investor Profile of Debt Mutual Funds in India

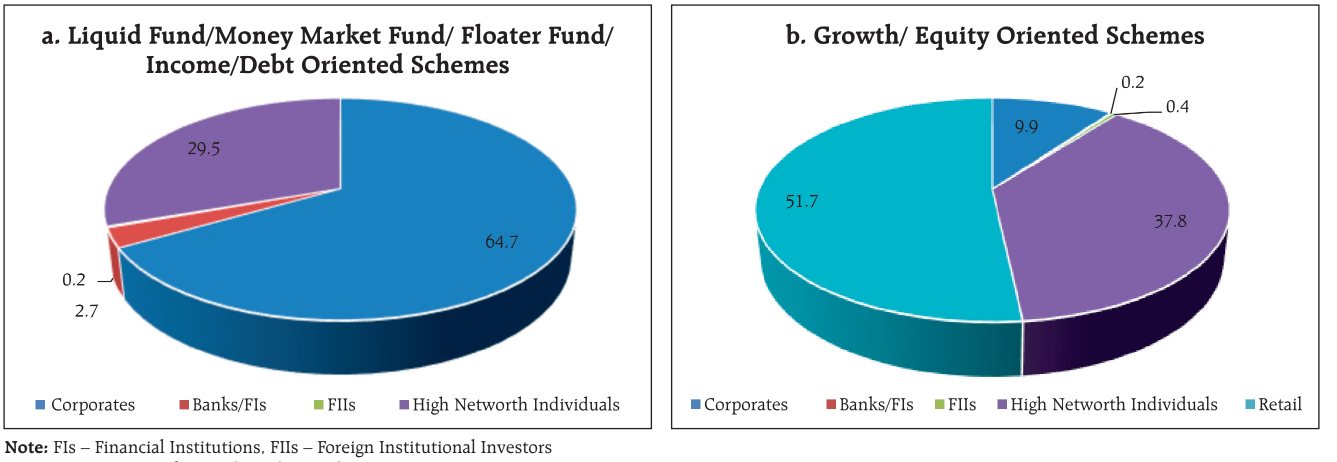
The December 2018 edition of the Financial Stability Report (FSR) (in the wake of IL&FS crisis) highlighted the role of non-retail investor dominance in debt funds (Chart 2). Corporates and high net-worth individuals (HNIs)comprise more than 90 per cent of the aggregate assets under management (AUM) of debt funds; in sharp contrast, their share in equity funds is 48 per cent.

HNIs and corporate investors are generally cost conscious. While expense ratios are capped through regulations, large fund houses enjoy an advantage in being able to spread fixed costs over a large AUM and be cost competitive. Hence, corporate dominance in investment may lead to concentration in fund management as smaller fund houses are unable to compete on expense ratios. Moreover, a large fund size is also incentive compatible from an investor point of view – such funds have significant systemic spillovers, potentially improving bailout possibilities.[7]

In theory, the risk of stampedes due to corporate fleet footedness can be mitigated by ensuring that no single investor contributes a disproportionate share of any scheme of an asset management company (AMC). The extant regulations specify single investor concentration norms to diversify the investor base. However, when the investor profile is as dominated by risk averse investors as is the case in money market/ debt mutual funds, there still is a strong possibility of a few corporates distributing their surplus over four/five fund houses, and hence stress time exits could still be concerted.

Recent portfolio performance plays a disproportionate role in incremental inflows, typically masking illiquidity premium as (short-run) excess returns. Since illiquidity in the portfolio is not internalised by the AMCs (owing to pass through nature of the funds) while the (short-run) excess returns arising out of such illiquidity have significant near-term upsides for portfolio managers in terms of excess corporate flows - debt mutual funds show significant pro-cyclical behaviour by loading of spread risk when interest rate views are not benign and the resultant illiquidity of the portfolios is sought to be (partially) resolved through bank credit lines. Such arrangements have inbuilt spillover of liquidity risk from the corporate bond market to inter-bank funding market.

Chart 2: Investor Profile of Debt and Equity Funds
(as on December 31, 2019, in per cent)



Note: FIs – Financial Institutions, FIIs – Foreign Institutional Investors
Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India

[7] "Big gets Bigger: Investors flight to safety boosts Big-3 AMC's market share", published on April 27,2020 at *http://indianstructuredfinance.com/big-gets-bigger-investors-flight-to-safety-boosts-big-3-amcs-market-share/*

Valuation framework and implications

The dislocation arising out of the IL&FS incident-induced risk aversion and the valuation framework for corporate bond has already been highlighted(FSR, RBI-2018). However, the general view in the MF industry seems to have been that enough safeguards in the valuation framework are present to contain the credit risk of mutual fund portfolios[8], even as open ended debt funds are less liquid than they are supposed to be (given their open-ended nature) as the underlying assets themselves turn more and more illiquid. Some of the deficiencies in valuation and risk management framework of debt securities have been addressed (SEBI, 2019)[9, 10]. However, valuation of securities across the credit risk spectrum under correlated withdrawals amidst extreme risk aversion remains a challenge.

COVID-19 disruption and secondary market liquidity

The issue of secondary market liquidity in corporate bonds has been highlighted in the context of recent COVID-19 induced debt market disruption globally[11,12]. Even in the US, the most liquid market of all, significant divergences in corporate bond exchange traded funds (ETFs) and the underlying bond values have been observed (occasionally the discounts in ETFs exceeded 5 per cent compared to the valuation based on debt). In the Indian scenario, the issue becomes more acute as the structural aspects discussed earlier tend to accentuate effects due to redemptions during stress times. In the case of a significant withdrawal across mutual funds, counterparties of a MF corporate bond sale may not be forthcoming. Banks and other institutional investors are typically ruled out of market activities in times of turbulence, largely on account of risk aversion and/or on account of the fact that they already have significant loan-related exposures to the underlying obligors and regulatory/ risk exposure limits constrain their behaviour during times of market volatility.

Hence, two design features of MF industry micro structure stand out. First, debt MFs' investor profile makes them particularly more susceptible to a run. Second, in case of large correlated withdrawals specifically during stressed times, when credible counterparties are absent to provide liquidity, markets witness large swings in prices accentuating risk aversion.

Spillovers

The financial sector leads the debt holding pattern of mutual funds, with banking/term lending, financial services/investments and HFCs accounting for about 69.3 per cent of the total corporate bond holdings as on March 31, 2020 (Chart 3.a). This is also true of money market instruments (Chart 3.b).

Redemption pressures are clearly evident from the dip in the AUM of open-ended debt mutual funds (in which corporates and HNIs are the biggest investors) post January 2020. The moratorium extended by NBFCs/HFCs on their assets has given rise to concerns about their ability to service the interest/maturing liabilities, with potential spillovers to mutual funds.

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8 "Mutual funds dismiss RBI's red flag on passing on default risk to investors" published on January 3,2019 at *https://www.bloombergquint.com/business/mutual-funds-dismiss-rbis-red-flag-on-passing-on-default-risk-to-investors*

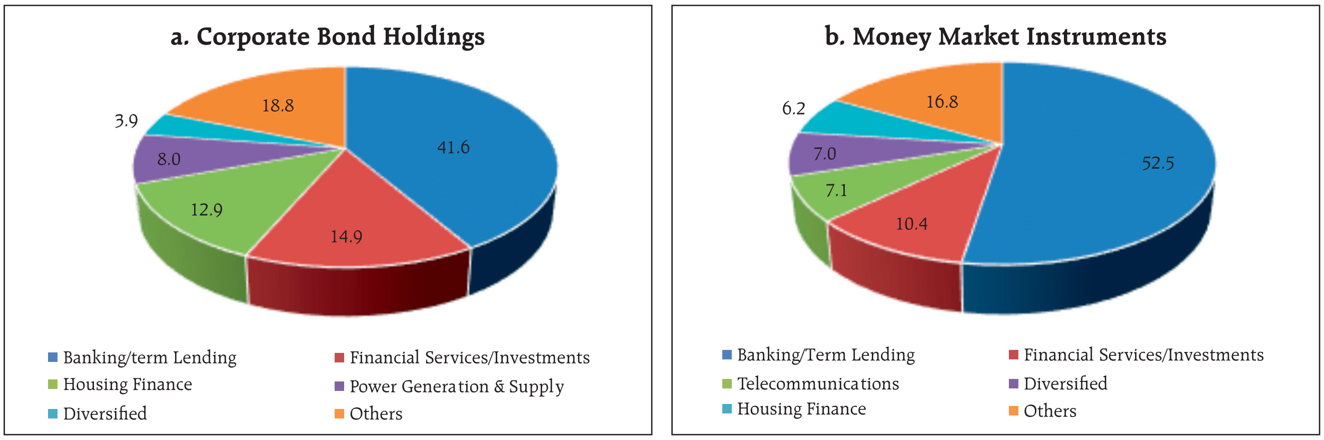
9 SEBI (2019) "Valuation of money market and debt securities", March 22,2019 circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/41.

10 SEBI (2019) "Valuation of money market and debt securities", September 24,2019 circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/102.

11 "European regulators ramp up scrutiny of investment fund liquidity" published on April 19, 2020 at *https://www.ft.com/content/69e46be8-9513-4f15-ba10-0f9b70ca1c55*

12 "Bond ETFs Face Toughest Liquidity Test Yet in Virus Turmoil" published on March 12, 2020 at *https://www.bloombergquint.com/markets/liquidity-reckoning-of-epic-proportions-is-brewing-in-bond-etfs*

Chart 3: Industry-wise Holdings of Mutual Funds
(as on March 31, 2020 in per cent)

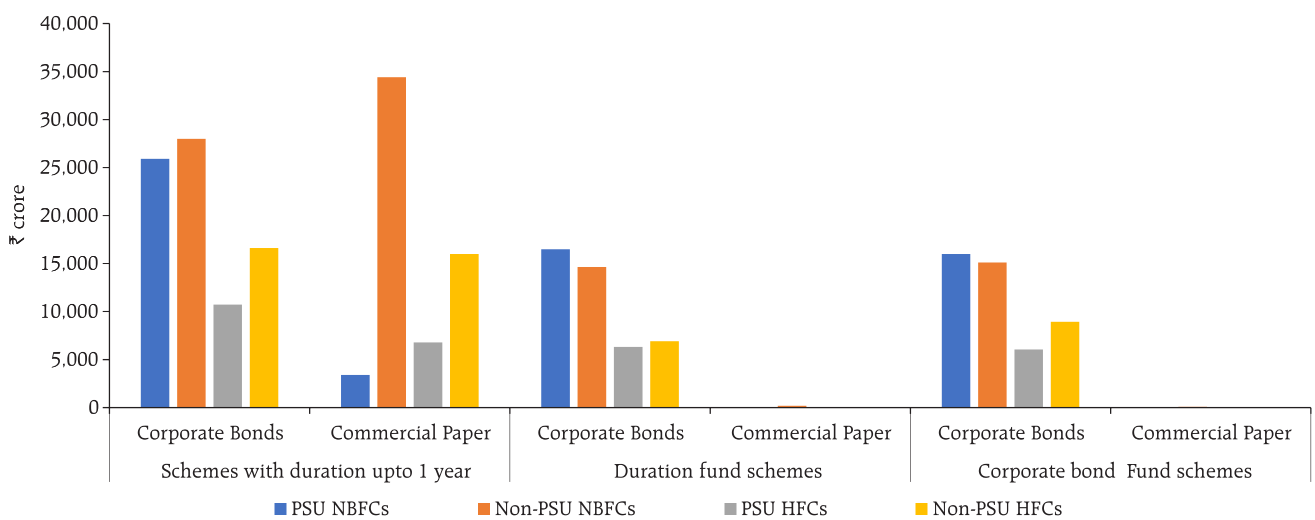


Source: Prime MF database.

The portfolio composition of MF debt funds shows that the emphasis is on private entities, largely on account of the fact that financial instruments of public sector undertaking (PSU) NBFCs/HFCs are generally more amenable to generate funds, compared to most private sector (Non-PSU) NBFCs, irrespective of the underlying ratings (Chart 4). In this regard, the significant holdings of commercial paper (CP) liabilities of Non-PSU NBFCs highlight the importance of the MF sector in funding needs of private NBFCs – a possible spillover route through which stress in this particular segment of the financial sector may affect funding to the real sector.

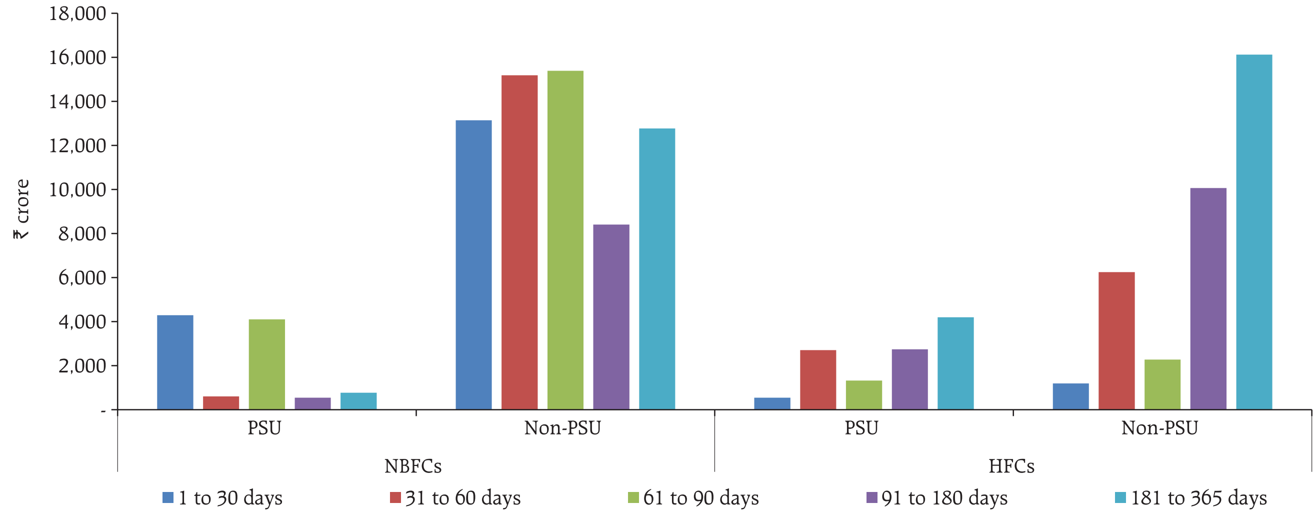
Tracking the maturity profile of private entities, a significant bunching of maturities of CPs for private NBFCs upto 90 days is being observed (Chart 5 and 6).

Chart 4: Scheme-wise Portfolio Composition of Debt Mutual Funds
(as on March 31, 2020)



Source: Prime MF database.

Chart 5: Maturity Profile of CPs issued by NBFCs/HFCs
(as on March 31, 2020)



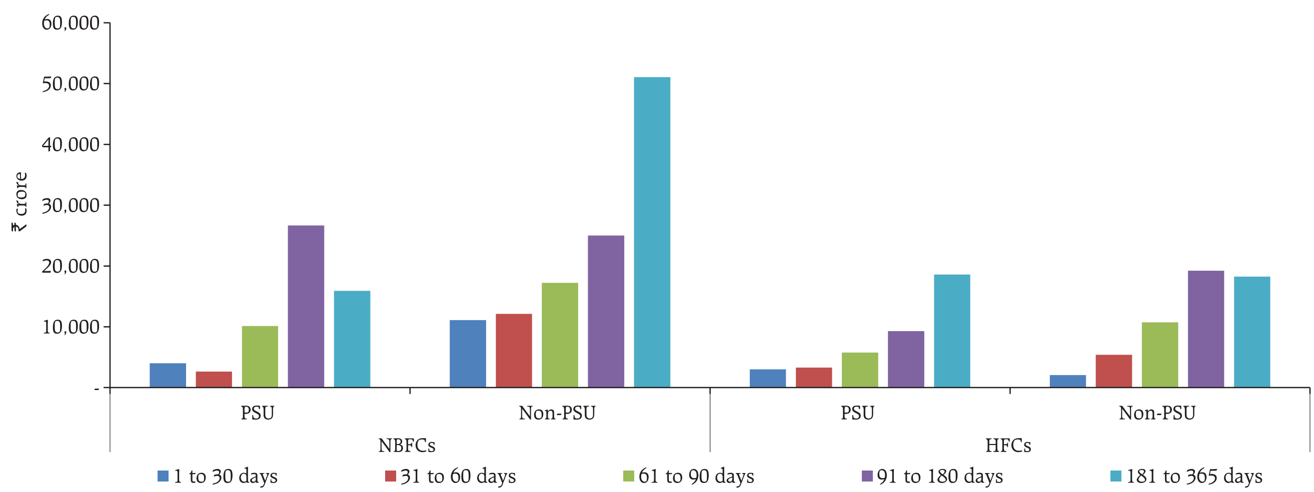
Source: National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).

There is significant bunching of maturity proceeds across top two rating grades upto 90 days for private NBFCs. As regards corporate debt for private NBFCs/HFCs some clustering from the 61-90 day bucket is observed, although maturity proceeds are typically dominated by 'AAA' rated NBFC/HFCs (Charts 7 to 9).

Composition of corporate bond funds

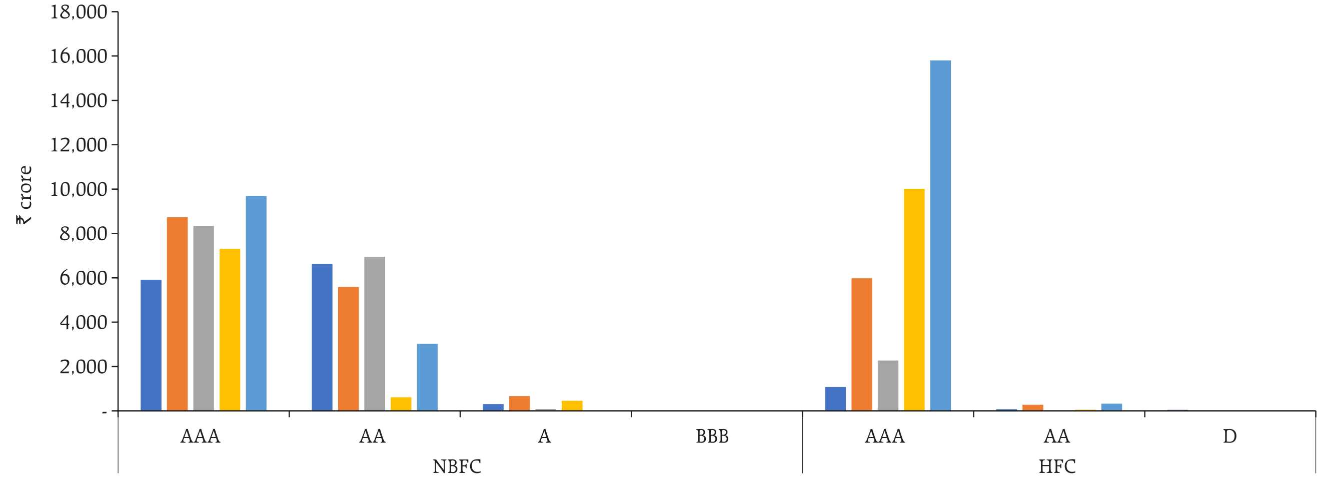
Delving into the composition of corporate bond funds, the two constituent fund categories, *viz.*, corporate bond funds and credit risk funds have very different compositions/characteristics. Based on March 31, 2020 data, about 97.3 per cent of the

Chart 6: Maturity Profile of NCDs issued by NBFCs/HFCs
(as on March 31, 2020)



Note: Covers debt issued after March 31,2014 and maturing in FY 2020-21.
Source: Prime database.

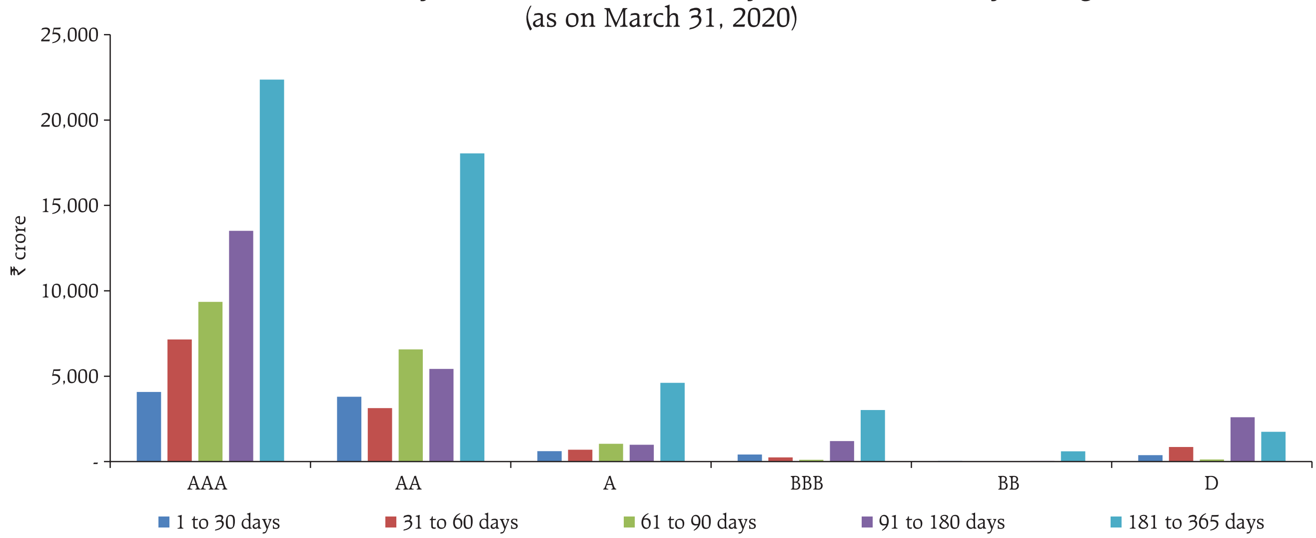
Chart 7: Maturity Profile of CPs issued by Private NBFCs/HFCs – by Ratings
(as on March 31, 2020)



Source: NSDL and Prime Credit Rating Migration Database.

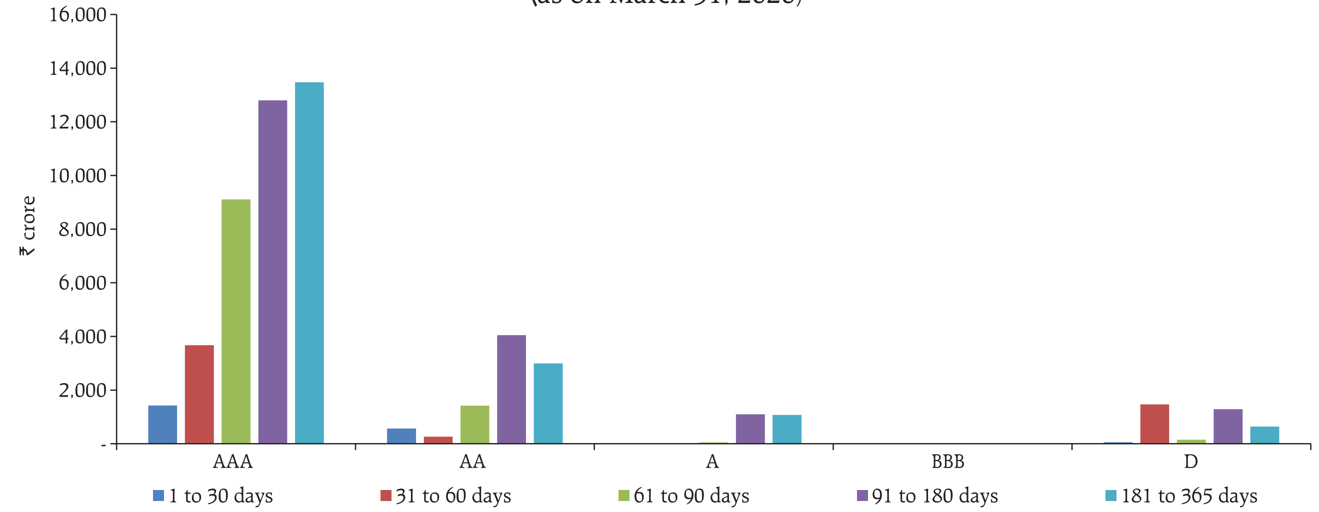
corporate bond holdings of the corporate bond funds are rated 'AA' and above (Chart 10). Large PSUs and diversified private sector corporates largely form a significant proportion of the Non-convertible debentures (NCD) corpus. In sharp contrast, about 53.5 per cent of the corporate bond holdings of the credit risk funds are rated 'AA' and above. Furthermore, credit risk funds have sizeable exposure to cyclical assets such as commodity companies or industries severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic such as

Chart 8: Maturity Profile of NCDs issued by Private NBFCs – by Ratings
(as on March 31, 2020)



Note: Covers debt issued after March 31,2014 and maturing in FY 2020-21.
Source: Prime database.

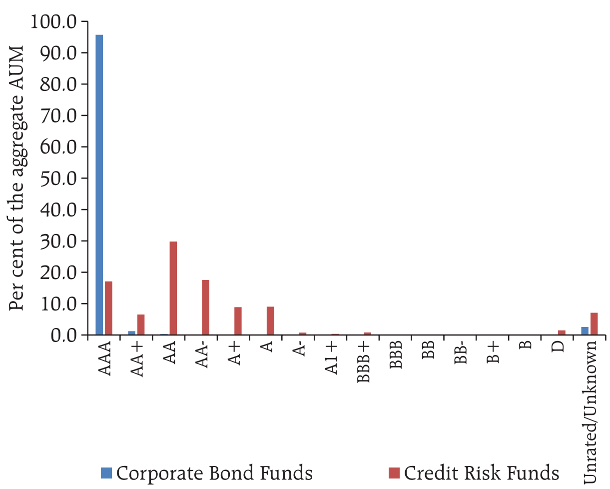
Chart 9: Maturity Profile of NCDs issued by Private HFCs – by Ratings
(as on March 31, 2020)



Note: Covers debt issued after March 31,2014 and maturing in FY 2020-21.
Source: Prime database.

automobiles. While such a contrast in composition is certainly driven by the regulatory mandates (minimum 80 per cent investment in highest rated instruments for corporate bond funds *vis-à-vis* minimum 65 per cent investment in below highest rated instruments for credit risk funds), it may be difficult to generate liquidity out of the credit risk fund in case of a severe market dislocation.

Chart 10: Ratings Distribution of Corporate Bond Funds and Credit Risk Funds
(as on March 31, 2020)



Source: Prime MF database.

V. Conclusion: Policy Responses and the Way Forward

Vulnerabilities of the open-ended debt mutual fund model in India get accentuated by the shallow secondary corporate debt markets. After the recent instance of suspension of withdrawal from a specific scheme of an AMC, the Reserve Bank of India had stepped in with a Special Liquidity Facility for Mutual funds amounting to ₹50,000 crore to address the possible spillovers to other parts of the financial market and to safeguard financial stability. This decision has helped to reduce the liquidity stress and restore confidence in the financial markets.

Sound policy frameworks should be supported by credible and effective financial safety nets, reinforced by short-term liquidity support from central banks. However, any amount of liquidity support cannot address solvency issues, weaknesses in investment design and incentives thereof for fund managers, and a widespread risk aversion.

Offering Mutual Fund units repayable on demand where the net asset value (NAV) impact is passed through to the investor is akin to offering deposits repayable on demand as in banks but without the cushion of high quality liquid assets (HQLAs)/ reserve requirements / lender of last resort and hence amounts to significant regulatory advantage. The issue is particularly relevant for jurisdictions where the investor base is narrow/concentrated and secondary debt markets are illiquid.

Given the issues of incentive compatibility through bail-out mechanisms and attendant moral hazard issues brought in by size, there is clearly a need to balance the growth in AUM with additional liquidity buffers to moderate risk and spillovers. One particular way to address the same may be through stipulating that the ratio of government securities in incremental holding should increase as the size of a debt scheme increases.

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*Market Financing Conditions for NBFCs: Issues and Policy Options**

Market financing conditions for non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), have become more challenging in recent times, due to COVID-19 related disruptions, and developments in the mutual fund sector, in an environment of heightened risk aversion and differentiation between entities, based on their perceived risk profile. Further policy interventions may be needed to ensure flow of funds to credit-worthy NBFCs, especially small and medium-sized ones and to minimise systemic risks.

Introduction

Non-banking financial companies play an important role in promoting inclusive growth in the country, by catering to the diverse financial needs of customers not having access to bank finance. NBFCs in India appear to be substituting for direct lending by banks in the non-urban parts of the Indian economy (Acharya *et al.,* 2013). In recent years, NBFCs have also been a significant source of credit to the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector, which accounts for about 29 per cent of India's GDP[1]. Further, specialised NBFCs have also played an important role in infrastructure development by providing long term financing to this sector.

The significance of NBFCs in the Indian financial landscape has increased during the past years, with their combined assets expanding from ₹14.5 lakh crore as at end March-2014 to above ₹32 lakh crore by end September-2019[2], though there has been some moderation post Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) event. Over time, NBFCs have also become deeply intertwined with other categories of financial institutions. Banks are a key source of credit for NBFCs. The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) regulations making credit to NBFCs for on-lending to certain specific sectors, eligible for classification as priority sector lending have also incentivised the flow of credit from banks to NBFCs. The reliance of NBFCs on market-based instruments, like corporate bonds and commercial paper (CPs), to meet their financing needs has also grown and stands at about 31 per cent of their total liabilities at end-December 2019[3]. Mutual funds, especially debt funds, are one of the major investors in market instruments issued by NBFCs: mutual funds account for 61 per cent of total outstanding commercial papers issued by NBFCs as at end-March, 2020[4].

Post IL&FS, however, market financing conditions for NBFCs became challenging. Action in terms of rating downgrades, intensive investor scrutiny and enhanced regulatory oversight were instrumental in bringing about greater market discipline, with the better rated and better performing companies continuing to have relatively easy access to market financing, while those with asset-liability mismatch (ALM) issues and/or asset quality concerns were subjected to higher borrowing costs (Financial Stability Report, RBI, June 2019). This period also saw an increase in offshore borrowing due to difficulties in raising funds domestically. These financing conditions got further affected in the wake of the collapse of a large housing finance company during 2019. In more recent times, the disruptions caused

* This article is prepared by Rituraj, M Jagadeesh, Abhishek Kumar and Amit Meena of Financial Markets Regulation Department, Reserve Bank of India. The authors are grateful to Saswat Mahapatra for valuable guidance. The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not represent the views of the Reserve Bank of India. The analysis is based on data upto end April 2020.

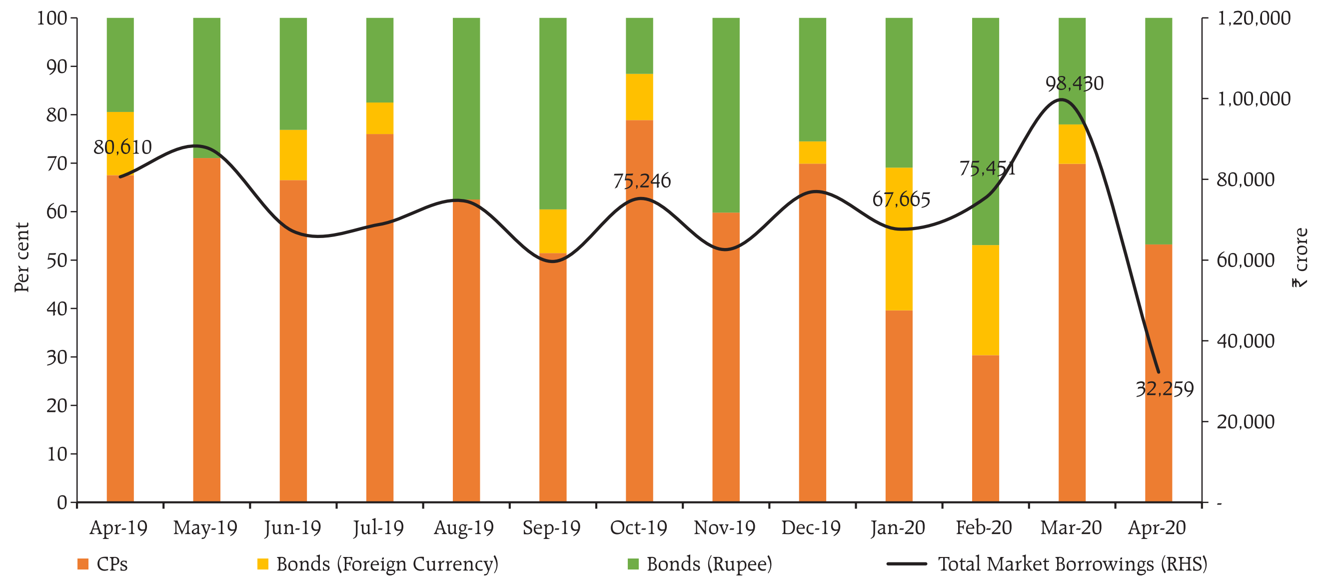
1 Annual Report of Ministry of MSMEs, 2018-19.

2 Various issues of Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India.

3 RBI staff calculation for top 100 NBFCs from RBI supervisory returns. Data as on December 2019.

4 SEBI data and RBI staff calculation.

Chart 1: Trend in Market Borrowings



Top 100 NBFCs were identified based on asset-size computed from RBI supervisory returns; Source for CP data: F-TRAC platform; Source for bonds data: Bloomberg

by COVID-19 outbreak have led to apprehensions that credit profiles of NBFCs could deteriorate, given the moratorium extended by NBFCs on their assets, as well as the overall environment of heightened risk aversion. Recent developments in the mutual fund industry, which is one of the major source of funding for NBFCs, have also led to apprehensions that NBFCs may face rollover risks.

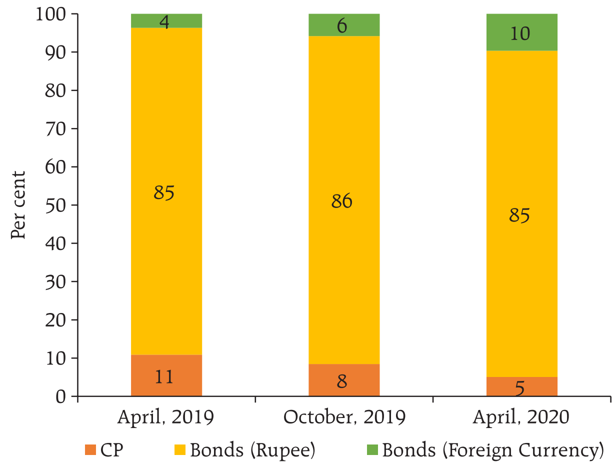
In this milieu, this article examines the impact of recent events on the financing conditions of NBFCs. It attempts to assess their impact on the ability of NBFCs to continue to raise funds from the markets to meet their repayment obligations and other funding needs. The analysis is restricted to NBFCs' market liabilities and does not factor in the impact (ameliorative or otherwise) of their bank borrowings, given that bank credit to NBFCs increased by a robust 29 per cent during 2018-19 and by 26 per cent during 2019-20[5]. Section II discusses developments in market-based borrowing by the top 100 NBFCs in terms of asset size. Sections III and IV examine the changes in financing conditions in the corporate bond and CP markets, respectively. The impact of recent measures by the RBI to channel liquidity to this sector is set out in Section V. Section VI concludes the study.

II. Developments in Market Borrowing by Top 100 NBFCs

As on April 30, 2020, outstanding market borrowings for top 100 NBFCs, through CPs and bonds (both onshore and offshore), stood at around ₹12.6 lakh crore, marginally higher than ₹12.5 lakh crore a year before. Monthly market borrowings, during the past one year, remained in the range of ₹60,000 crore to ₹1,00,000 crore. In April 2020, however, such borrowings fell to less than ₹33,000 crore (Chart 1). There were increased offshore borrowing too, especially in the last quarter of FY 2019-20. Consequently, over the last one year, the share of foreign currency bonds issued by NBFCs in their total outstanding market liabilities has increased even as the share of CPs has reduced (Chart 2). The share of outstanding corporate bonds remained largely unchanged.

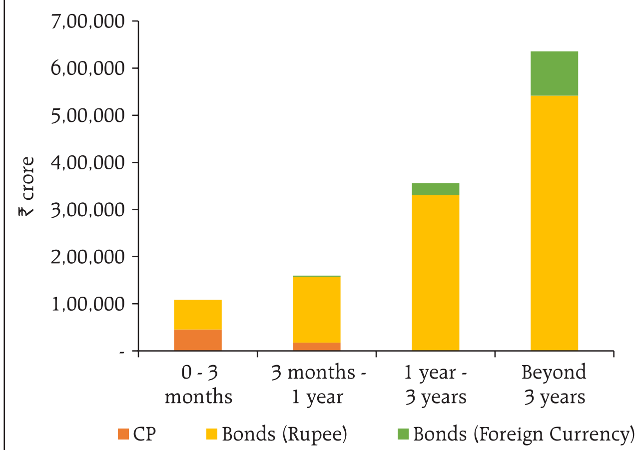
[5] As per data on sectoral deployment of banks credit released by RBI.

Chart 2: Outstanding Borrowings
(at month-end)



Top 100 NBFCs were identified based on asset-size computed from RBI supervisory returns;
Source for CP data: F-TRAC platform;
Source for bonds data: Bloomberg

Chart 3: Maturity Profile of Market Borrowings



Top 100 NBFCs were identified based on asset-size computed from RBI supervisory returns;
Source for CP data: F-TRAC platform;
Source for bonds data: Bloomberg
Data as on April 30, 2020

An analysis of the maturity pattern of outstanding market liabilities of NBFCs shows that, on April 30, 2020, ₹1.08 lakh crore (or close to 9 per cent of total outstanding market borrowings) is expected to mature within the next three months, while another ₹1.6 lakh crore (or 13.4 per cent of total outstanding market borrowings) will become due for repayment in the following nine months (Chart 3). Some NBFCs could face challenges in rolling over / financing the redemption requirements at competitive rates, given the current financing conditions for the sector as set out in Section III and IV, and the overall economic environment. To a certain extent, regulatory/ liquidity measures by the Reserve Bank, increased financing by banks and recent decisions by some banks to extend moratorium to borrowings by NBFCs may alleviate these challenges.

III. Corporate Bonds and NCDs

Corporate bonds and non-convertible debentures (NCDs) account for 29 percent[6] of the total liabilities of NBFCs indicating the crucial role of this market in providing funding to the sector. The financing conditions for NBFCs through the bond market have been analysed through various metrics, *viz.*, share of the sector in overall issuances; spread over Government securities (G-Secs) for AAA and lower rated NBFCs; and bond rollover ratio (Table 1 and 2).

Table 1: Developments in Corporate Bond Market Conditions for NBFCs (Public and Private)

NBFCs	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
Share in total corporate bond issuance	35%	12%	43%	25%	24%	43%	31%	20%
3Y Spread in bps (AAA over G-Sec)	129	154	129	119	95	110	156	198
3Y Spread in bps (AA over G-Sec)	210	228	212	190	174	185	226	274
Bond rollover ratio (Issuance/redemption) #	1.51	1.32	1.68	1.44	2.45	3.53	1.01	1.01

Source: Prime database, Bloomberg.
Red color indicates deteriorating condition in the month compared to one year moving average while green indicates improvement in the condition.
#includes bonds (both INR and FCY bonds) issued by top 100 NBFCs

6 RBI supervisory (provisional) returns data for top 100 NBFCs based on asset-size. Data as on December 31, 2019.

Table 2: Developments in Corporate Bond Market Conditions for NBFC-Private

(in per cent)

NBFC-Pvt	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
Share in total issuance	13	4	19	13	10	26	11	5
Share in total issuances by all NBFCs	38	36	45	51	42	61	37	26
Share of AAA rated bonds in total issuances by all NBFCs	23	17	31	28	38	41	18	26
Share of AA+ and below rated bonds in total issuances by all NBFCs	15	20	14	23	4	20	20	0

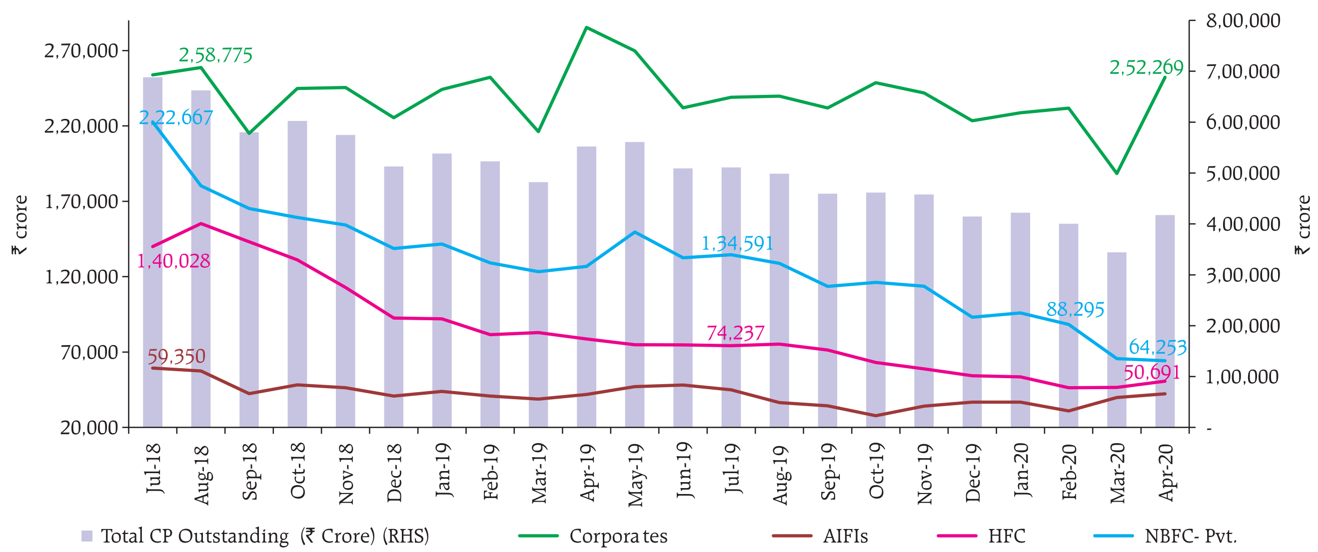
Source: Prime database, Bloomberg
Red color indicates deteriorating condition in the month compared to one year moving average while green indicates improvement in the condition.

The financing conditions in the corporate bond market, which have remained under stress since the IL&FS event, gradually stabilised in the period December 2019 to February 2020 aided by lower interest rates, higher banking system liquidity and liquidity support measures such as Long Term Repo Operations (LTRO) by the Reserve Bank. This is illustrated by the green cells for the month of February 2020. Rationalisation of External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) directions by the RBI in January 2019 also facilitated overseas capital access for NBFCs and helped in diversifying their funding avenues. However, post the outbreak of COVID-19, market conditions for NBFCs have shown signs of deterioration, with a relatively greater impact on financing conditions for NBFC-Pvt - their share in overall corporate bond issuances fell sharply to 5 per cent in April 2020 from 26 per cent in February 2020.

IV. CP Market

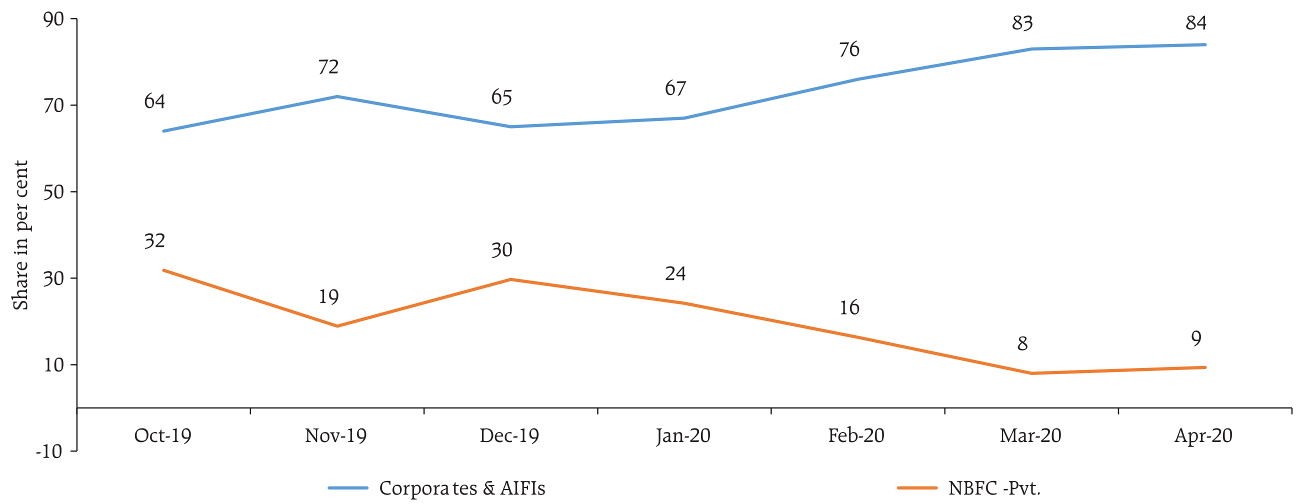
Post the developments related to IL&FS, total outstanding CPs, which stood at ₹6.88 lakh crore as on July 31, 2018, declined by 39 per cent to ₹4.17 lakh crore as on April 30, 2020 primarily in the case of NBFC-Pvt. and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs). Issuances by corporates and All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) remained largely unchanged. Outstanding CPs of NBFC-Pvt. in particular, fell by 71 per cent (from ₹2.22 lakh crore as on July 31, 2018 to ₹64,253 crore as on April 30, 2020) (Chart 4).

Chart 4: CP Outstanding - Category-wise



* CP Outstanding as on Month end based on RBI staff calculation.

Chart 5: CP Issuances - Share of Top Category Issuers



* Monthly CP issuances have been considered based on RBI staff calculation. CP issuances by NBFCs for financing of IPOs in March 2020 have been excluded as they are in the nature of very short tenors.

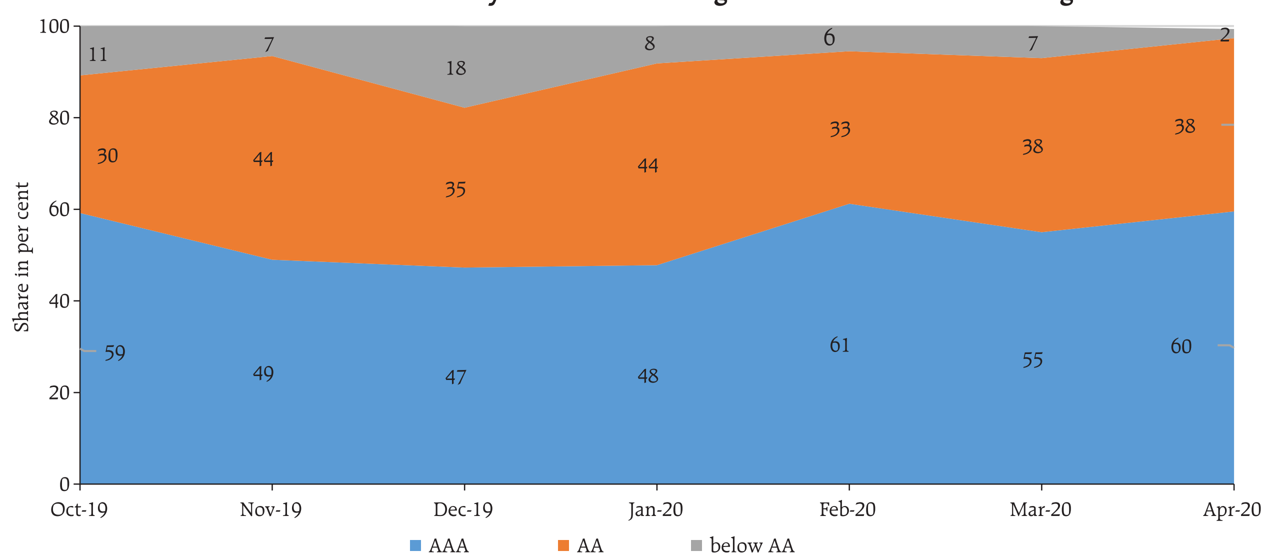
IV.1 CP Issuance of NBFCs

CP issuances of corporates and AIFIs category of issuers, as a percentage of the total issuance, has been increasing steadily (Chart 5). However, the share of NBFC-Pvt. issuances in total issuances has fallen sharply, especially during February and March 2020.

IV.2 Lower Rated NBFCs

Even as the overall issuances of CPs by NBFCs have declined in recent months, there has been a sharper reduction in issuances by lower rated NBFCs, possibly a manifestation of the increasingly challenging financial conditions faced by them (Chart 6).

Chart 6: CP Issuances by NBFCs- Percentage Share as Per Credit Rating



* For the purpose of better analysis of the pricing of issuers, the long term-ratings of the issuers have been considered. Based on RBI staff calculation.

Mutual funds, which are the largest investors in the CP market, except during the month of January and March 2020 when banks were major subscribers, have brought down their share in AA and below rated NBFCs from 94 per cent in December 2019 to 74 per cent in April 2020 (Chart 7).

Chart 7 Share of Mutual Fund Investment in CPs of NBFCs - Ratings wise

* For the purpose of analysis, the long-term ratings of the issuers has been considered. Based on RBI staff calculation.

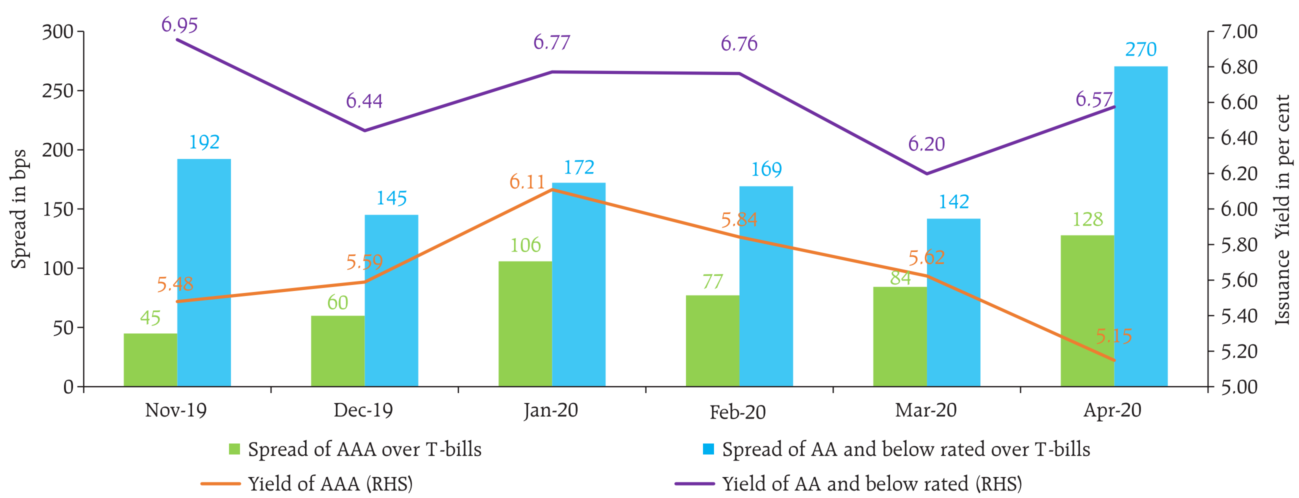
IV.3 Pricing of CP Issuances

In the recent period, the issuance rates for AAA rated NBFCs have moderated in line with the softening of policy rates. Yields for lower rated NBFCs have also softened but not commensurately. Between January and April 2020, yields on CP issuances by AAA rated corporates eased, on an average, by 96 basis points while yields for lower rated issuances softened by only 20 basis points over the same period. This was accompanied by a sharp increase in the spread of AA and below rated papers over the corresponding tenor Treasuy-Bills in the month of April 2020 (Chart 8).

V. Steps by RBI

Beginning March 2020, the Reserve Bank undertook Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTROs) of three years tenor for a total amount of up to ₹1 lakh crore at a floating rate linked to the policy repo rate, with a view to easing liquidity constraints and de-stressing markets for corporate bonds and CPs. Liquidity availed under the scheme by banks had to be deployed in investment grade corporate bonds, CPs and NCDs. Investments under this facility are also eligible to be classified as held to maturity (HTM) even

Chart 8: 3 Month CP Issuance Rate of NBFCs and Spread Over T-bills



* For the purpose of analysis, the long-term ratings of the issuers has been considered. The monthly weighted average yield of the issuances of NBFCs with a weighted average tenor of 3 months (72 days to 115 days issuance tenor as per FBIL classification) has been considered. The corresponding T-bill rates are the monthly average of FBIL 3 month T-bill rates. Chart based on RBI staff calculation.

Table 3: Weighted Average Rate of Issuance in Corporate Bonds (in per cent)

Tenor	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
1 year	7.24	7.38	8.43	7.59	6.90
2-3 years	8.16	7.48	7.54	8.52	7.05
4-6 years	7.93	7.39	7.35	7.39	7.38
7-10 years	7.96	7.72	7.53	7.37	7.99
Above 10 years	8.14	8.78	7.24	7.72	6.80

Source: Based on NSE and BSE EBP data.

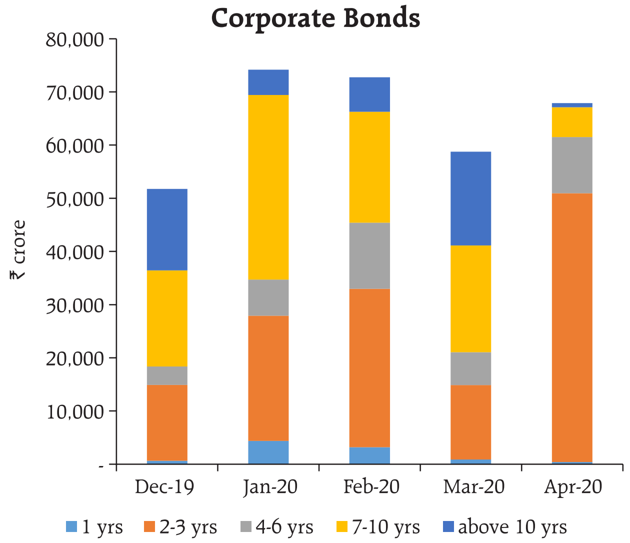
in excess of 25 per cent of total investment permitted to be included in the HTM portfolio. Furthermore, their exposures under this facility would not be reckoned under the large exposure framework.

TLTROs had a salutary impact on the market. In response to these auctions, there was a significant uptick in the corporate bond market and a moderation in the liquidity pressures faced by various entities including NBFCs. The weighted average rate of issuances in the 2-3 years bucket was also lower by around 150 basis points in April 2020 (Table 3). In respect of issuances by NBFCs, the weighted average rate of issuances in the bucket softened by around 85 bps. Around 74 per cent of the total issuance in April 2020 was in 2-3 years bucket as compared to around 41 per cent and 24 per cent of issuance being in the 2-3 years bucket during February and March 2020, respectively (Chart 9).

Corporates (including banks) were the major category of issuers, followed by NBFCs and HFCs during March and April 2020. However, like in previous months, most issuances in March-April 2020 were by AAA rated entities and public sector undertakings (Chart 10), indicating that the bulk of the benefit of TLTROs accrued to higher rated entities. In the CP market, issuances were lower across all categories in April as issuers appeared to prefer raising longer tenor bonds and lock-in the lower rates for a longer time to avoid roll-over risks.

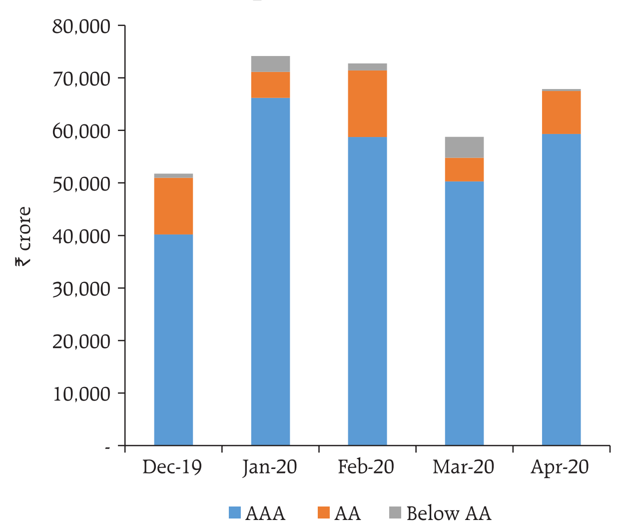
In order to ensure flow of liquidity to small and mid-sized corporates, including NBFCs and micro finance institutions (MFIs), the Reserve Bank decided to conduct TLTRO 2.0 for an aggregate amount of ₹50,000 crore. The funds availed by banks under TLTRO 2.0 should be invested in investment grade bonds, CPs, and NCDs of NBFCs, with at least 50 per cent of the total amount availed going to small and mid-sized NBFCs and MFIs. However, the response to these auctions has been less than encouraging, with the bid to cover ratio for the first tranche of TLTRO 2.0 for a notified amount of ₹25,000 crore at 0.5.

Chart 9: Tenor-wise Issuances in Corporate Bonds



Source: Based on NSE and BSE EBP data and RBI staff calculations.

Chart 10: Rating-wise Issuances in Corporate Bonds



Source: Based on NSE and BSE EBP data.

VI. Conclusion

Going forward, there are significant near-term redemptions arising out of scheduled repayments on market borrowings through CPs and corporate bonds by NBFCs. The moratorium extended by NBFCs/HFCs on their assets, coupled with the overall environment of risk aversion, could impact the cashflows for the sector. The possibility of liquidity pressures remaining elevated for some of these NBFCs, especially those with high dependencies on market borrowing, cannot be ruled out. To a certain extent, this gap could be bridged through increased bank borrowing and/or group support by some NBFCs. However, one of the major lenders to NBFCs – the mutual fund industry – is also facing challenges due to the uncertain economic outlook and the impact of closure of a few debt funds. In this context, the possibility of the NBFC sector, at least some of the NBFCs, facing headwinds in meeting their funding requirements through market borrowing cannot be ruled out.

Measures undertaken by the Reserve Bank have considerably eased the stress in market conditions; however, stress is still visible in certain areas of the market. This appears to suggest that the problem is not just of liquidity but, possibly, of expectations of deterioration in credit quality on account of COVID-19 related disruptions.

The emerging developments indicate a need for policy interventions, which go beyond liquidity related measures to credit related ones. There is a need for ensuring flow of credit/liquidity to NBFCs with concrete credit backstop measures to address the risk aversion in the system, bridge the trust deficit and restore confidence.

At the time of this article going to press, Government of India, as part of an economic stimulus package, has announced full and partial guarantees on investments in debt securities issued by NBFCs under two different schemes. The first scheme is a ₹ 30,000 crore special liquidity facility for NBFCs and HFCs, under which a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) would acquire investment grade debt of short duration (residual maturity of upto 3 months) of eligible NBFCs / HFCs. Through another scheme, which is an extension of already existing Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme (PCGS), Government would guarantee up to 20 percent of first loss for purchase by public sector banks of bonds or CPs with a rating of AA and below (including unrated paper with original/ initial maturity of up to one year) issued, among others, by NBFCs. These measures may lead to softening in yields of CPs and bonds of NBFCs, supplement the measures already announced by the Reserve Bank, and may alleviate the challenges in raising/rolling-over market debt for NBFCs. The improvements in market financing conditions and robust bank credit to the NBFC sector are expected to ease the liquidity conditions for this sector.

In the medium term, there is a need to deepen the corporate bond markets. Standardisation of valuation of the corporate bonds will also result in transparent pricing for the investors, which will help them in taking more informed decision on their risk appetite. Diversification of investor base and increased participation from long term investors will also be needed. All these measures need to be supported by a credit risk transfer mechanism in the corporate bond market through an active credit default swap (CDS) market. Introduction of the legislation on bilateral netting could provide a fillip to the CDS market.

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*Provisional Accounts of Central Government Finances 2019-20: An Assessment**

Provisional accounts (PA) data of central government finances for 2019-20 released by the Office of Controller General of Accounts (CGA) on May 29, 2020 points to deterioration in the fiscal balances primarily led by shortfall in revenues consequent upon growth slowdown and structural measures being taken to address it during the year. Any curtailment in expenditure, on the other hand, has been avoided in view of the economic slowdown that deepened from the second half of 2018-19. Given that the budget estimates of 2020-21 were projected on the basis of 2019-20 revised estimates (RE), a shortfall in tax revenue collections in 2019-20 (PA) vis-à-vis 2019-20 (RE) may distort the fiscal arithmetic for 2020-21.

Introduction

Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, this article presents a synoptic overview of the provisional accounts (PA) of the Government of India (GoI) in 2019-20. The revised estimates (RE) for 2019-20 released with the Union Budget for 2020-21 on February 1, 2020, had revealed a deterioration in the GoI finances relative to budget estimates (BE), warranting the use of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) escape clause. The provisional accounts show a further deterioration in the fiscal balances, primarily due to shortfall in revenues.

Against this background, the rest of the article is divided into eight Sections, including this introductory Section. In the immediately following Section, the gross fiscal deficit and its underlying fiscal arithmetic has been discussed. Sections III and IV examine receipts and spending, respectively. Section V deals with the financing pattern of gross fiscal deficit (GFD). Section VI addresses outstanding liabilities of the GoI. Section VII presents an analysis of resource transfers from GoI to states. Section VIII sets out concluding observations. Data are presented in Annex 1.

II. The Fiscal Arithmetic underlying Provisional Accounts

The provisional accounts for a fiscal year are available with a lag of about two months, while final accounts arrive with an additional lag of about eight months[1]. Provisional Accounts tend to be close to actual data than BE and RE (Chart 1).

The provisional accounts place the GoI's gross fiscal deficit at 4.6 per cent of GDP for 2019-20, overshooting by 0.8 per cent of GDP over the RE (3.8 per cent of GDP) and by about 1.3 per cent of GDP over the BE (3.3 per cent of GDP). The overshoot of 0.5 per cent of GDP between BE and RE itself warranted invoking the provisions under section 4(3) of the revised FRBM Act[2]. The deterioration in the GFD in 2019-20 was primarily caused by a decline of 1.1 per cent of GDP in net tax revenues from the BE (Table 1).

Performance since FRBM

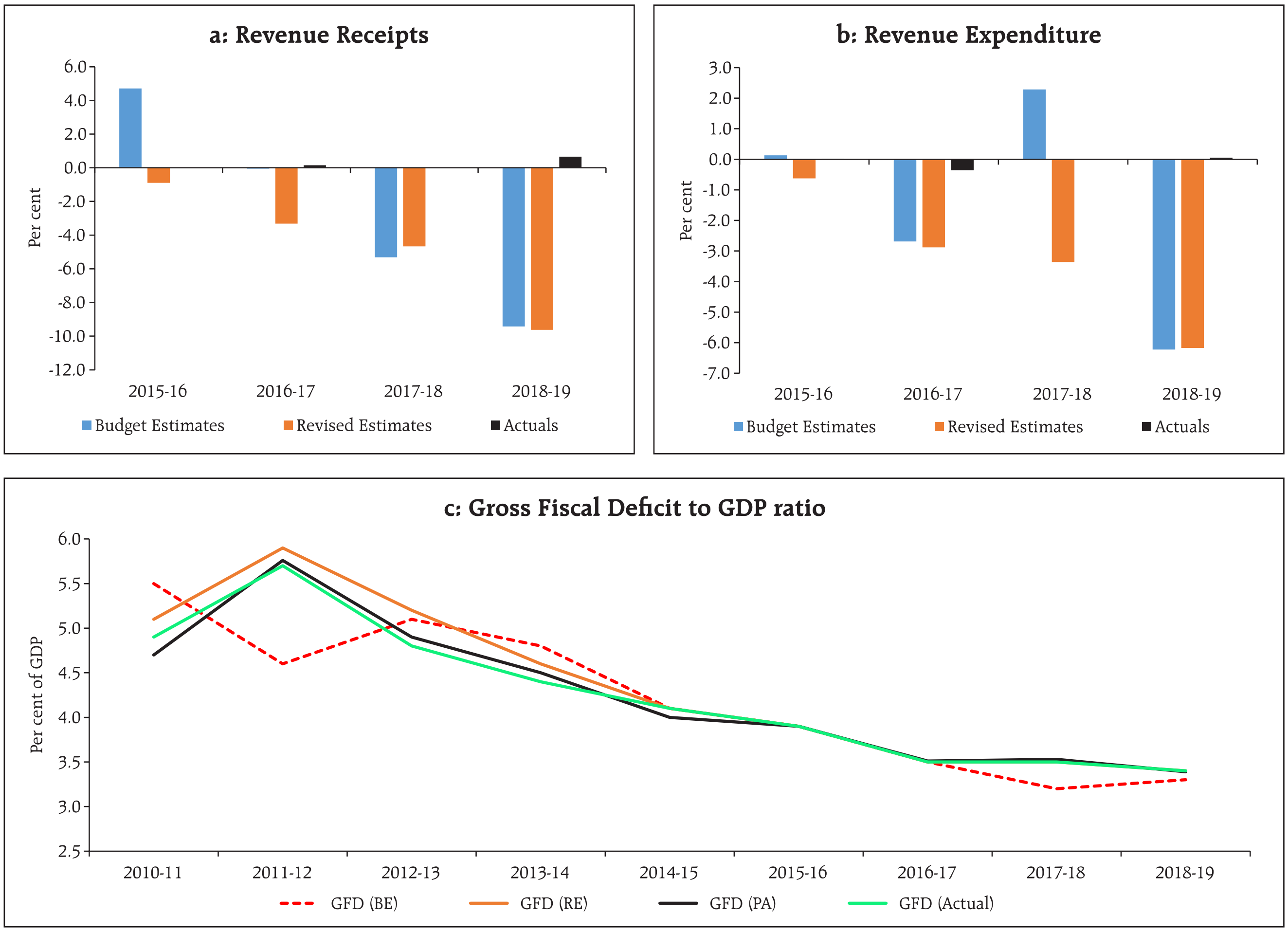
In a long-term perspective, the period since the enactment of the FRBM Act in 2003 can be divided into phases (Chart 2). The immediate post-FRBM period witnessed significant consolidation, with the GFD declining from above 4 percent in 2003-04 to 2.7 percent in 2007-08, supported by high GDP growth and the associated higher tax buoyancy. The

* Prepared by Sangita Misra, Samir Ranjan Behera, Kaushiki Singh and Saksham Sood of the Department of Economic and Policy Research, Reserve Bank of India. Data support from Anshuman Kamila is acknowledged. The views expressed are of the authors and do not pertain to the institution they belong to. Usual disclaimers apply.

1 For example, 2019-20 (PA) was released by CGA on May 29, 2020 while actual data for 2019-20 will be released by Centre as part of Union Budget 2021-22 in February 2021.

2 Reserve Bank of India (2020). Union Budget 2020-21- An Assessment, RBI Bulletin, April.

Chart 1: Deviation of Provisional Accounts from Various Estimates of Union Government



Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

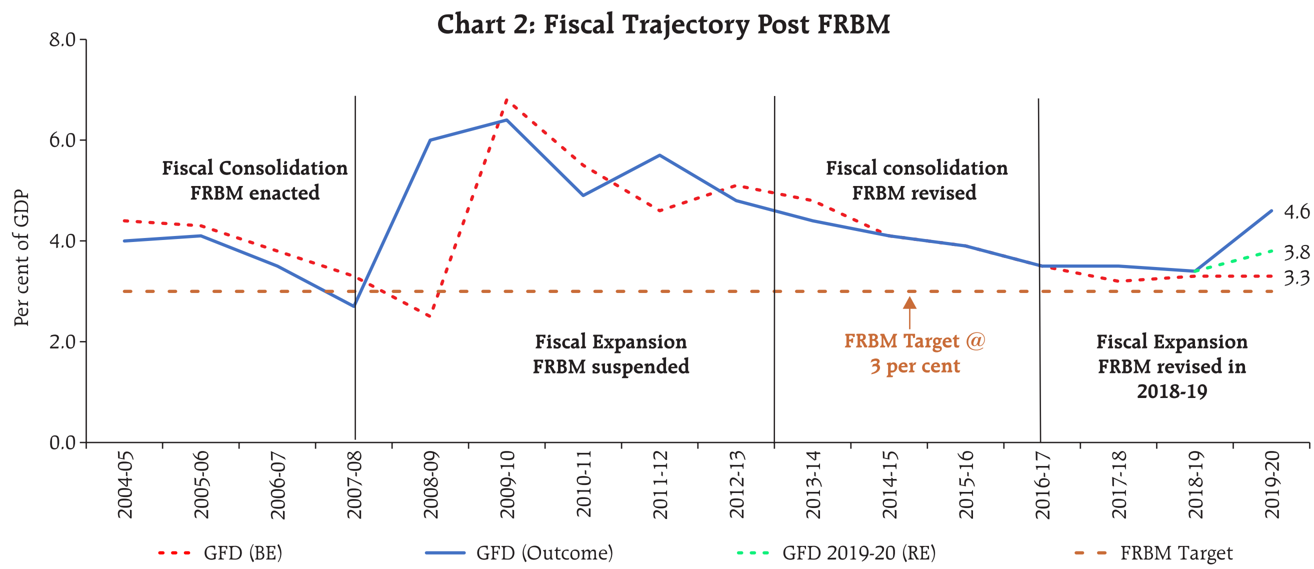
five-year period since 2008-09 was associated with a large scale fiscal stimulus to counteract the effects of the global financial crisis (GFC). The period 2013-14 till about 2016-17 saw fiscal rectitude with a decline in the overall GFD-GDP ratio by about 1 percentage point (4.4 percent in 2013-14 to 3.5 per cent in 2016-17) *albeit*, *via* cuts in expenditures. The period since 2017-18 is marked by a pause in fiscal consolidation, with a sizeable overshoot in 2019-20 (Chart 2). India has entered the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21 with constrained fiscal space, unlike during the immediate pre-GFC period[3].

Table 1: Key Fiscal Indicators (Per cent of GDP)

	2018-19	2019-20			2020-21
	Actuals	BE	RE	PA	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Fiscal Deficit	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**4.6**	**3.5**
2. Revenue Deficit	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.7
3. Primary Deficit	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.4
4. Net Tax Revenue	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	7.3
5. Non-Tax Revenue	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
6. Revenue Expenditure	10.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.7
7. Capital Expenditure	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Memo Item:					
Nominal GDP growth (in per cent)	11.0	12.0	7.8	7.2	10.0

Source: Union Budget Documents, CGA and NSO.

3 The availability of fiscal space at the time of the crisis enabled the GFD-GDP ratio to move from the budgeted fiscal deficit for 2008-09 of 2.5 percent of GDP to 6.0 per cent in the actual outcomes.



Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

The Underlying Dynamics

While some part of the fiscal deterioration in 2019-20 was anticipated because of the structural reforms undertaken in corporate taxes and goods and services tax (GST), the unanticipated component came from the sharp deceleration in nominal GDP growth (from 12.0 per cent in BE to 7.8 per cent in RE and 7.2 per cent in PA). A slowdown in GDP growth impacts the GFD-GDP ratio in two ways: (i) automatic stabilisers come into play as tax revenues fall naturally, as GDP slows[4], thereby pushing up the numerator; and (ii) the denominator is lower than budgeted due to less than projected nominal growth in GDP. Together these two comprise the cyclical component, *i.e.*, the impact of business cycles on the fiscal balance. Adjusting the actual fiscal balance for this cyclical impact gives the structural component of the fiscal balance that essentially reflects discretionary changes on account of policy actions.

During 2019-20, BE to PA, cyclical and structural factors have equally shared in the fiscal slippage (Chart 3). Adjusting for the cyclical effects, the GFD works out to 4.0 per cent of GDP[5], lower by 61 basis points than the provisional estimates, of which 13 basis points is due to the direct impact of lower GDP growth on the denominator. It may be noted that the major part of the structural slippage (about 50 bps out of 65 bps) was on account of the corporate tax rate and minimum alternate tax (MAT) rate cut along with incentive for new manufacturing companies that had necessitated the use of escape clause[6].

[4] Government expenditure is, in general, viewed as discretionary in its entirety, and thus independent from the business cycle (Bornhost *et al, 2011*)*. This is particularly true for emerging economies like India which do not have expenditures that respond naturally to slow down like unemployment related social security benefits which might be prevalent in some of the advanced economies.

*: Bornhorst, F., Gabriela, D., Fedelino, A., Gottschalk, J., & Nakata, T. (2011). When and How to Adjust Beyond the Business Cycle? A Guide to Structural Fiscal Balances. Technical Notes and Manuals 11/02, Washington DC, International Monetary Fund.

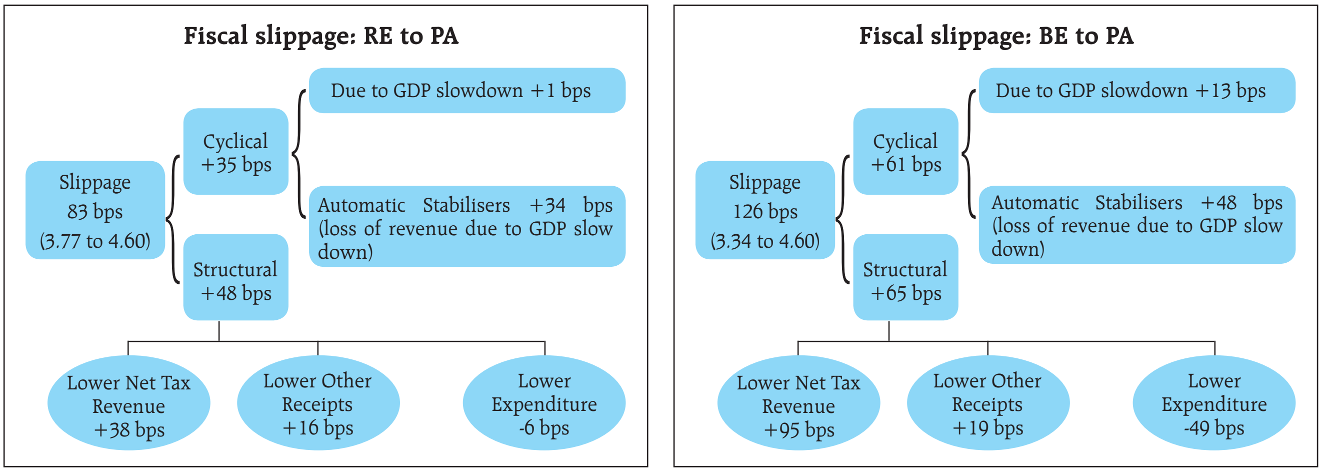
[5] Computed using - Fedelino Annalisa, Mark Horton, and Anna Ivanova (2009). Computing Cyclically-Adjusted Balances and Automatic Stabilizers, Technical Notes and Manuals, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, December.

Potential output and Tax elasticity estimates are based on staff calculations.

[6] It may be noted that cyclical impact could be little depressed because of the differences in sectors contributing to GDP slowdown and higher inflation. While in real terms, GDP has slowed down more in tax generating sectors like manufacturing; in nominal terms, which actually goes into fiscal calculation, inflation has gone up, that too more in food inflation in second half of 2019-20, which is not taxed. Simultaneously, the unanticipated hike in structural component could be associated with several regulatory measures announced in late March 2020 that pushed deadlines for filing tax returns from March 31, 2020 to June 30, 2020 along with exemption from income-tax to individuals earning income up to ₹5 lakh and increase in standard deduction (PIB, June 07, 2020)[#]. Shortfall in income tax collections may be attributed to this, part of which is feeding into the structural component (details in revenue section).

[#]: Press Information Bureau (PIB). (2020). Growth Trajectory of Direct Tax Collection & Recent Direct Tax Reforms, Ministry of Finance, June 07.

Chart 3: Fiscal Arithmetic



Source: Staff Estimates.

Table 2: Decomposition of GFD

(Per cent)

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20			2020-21
	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	RE	PA	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Revenue Deficit	58.8	75.1	66.6	70.0	68.9	65.1	71.3	76.5
2. Capital Outlay	49.4	41.5	44.6	43.0	44.2	41.9	33.1	47.8
3. Net Lending	5.1	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	2.1
4. Disinvestment (minus)	13.3	16.9	12.8	14.6	14.9	8.5	5.4	26.4

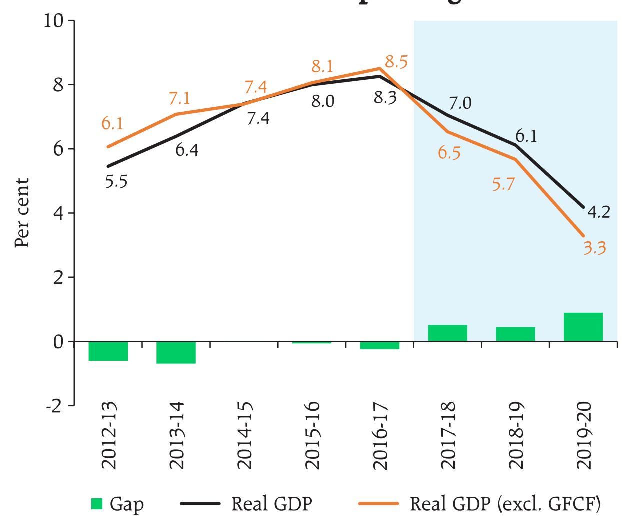
Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

Decomposition of GFD

The revenue deficit pre-empted more than 70 per cent of the GFD in 2019-20, a phenomenon that has started since 2017-18. Unlike in 2017-18 and 2018-19, however, funding support from disinvestments fell in 2019-20 PA, lowering capital outlay share (Table 2).

The fiscal stress has to be seen in context of the support that it has provided to GDP in these years. While the National Statistical Office's (NSO) latest GDP print released on May 29, 2020 shows a real growth rate of 4.2 per cent in 2019-20; it would have been only 3.3 per cent, excluding government spending (Chart 4).

Chart 4: Real GDP Growth: With and Without Government Spending



Source: NSO.

III. Receipts

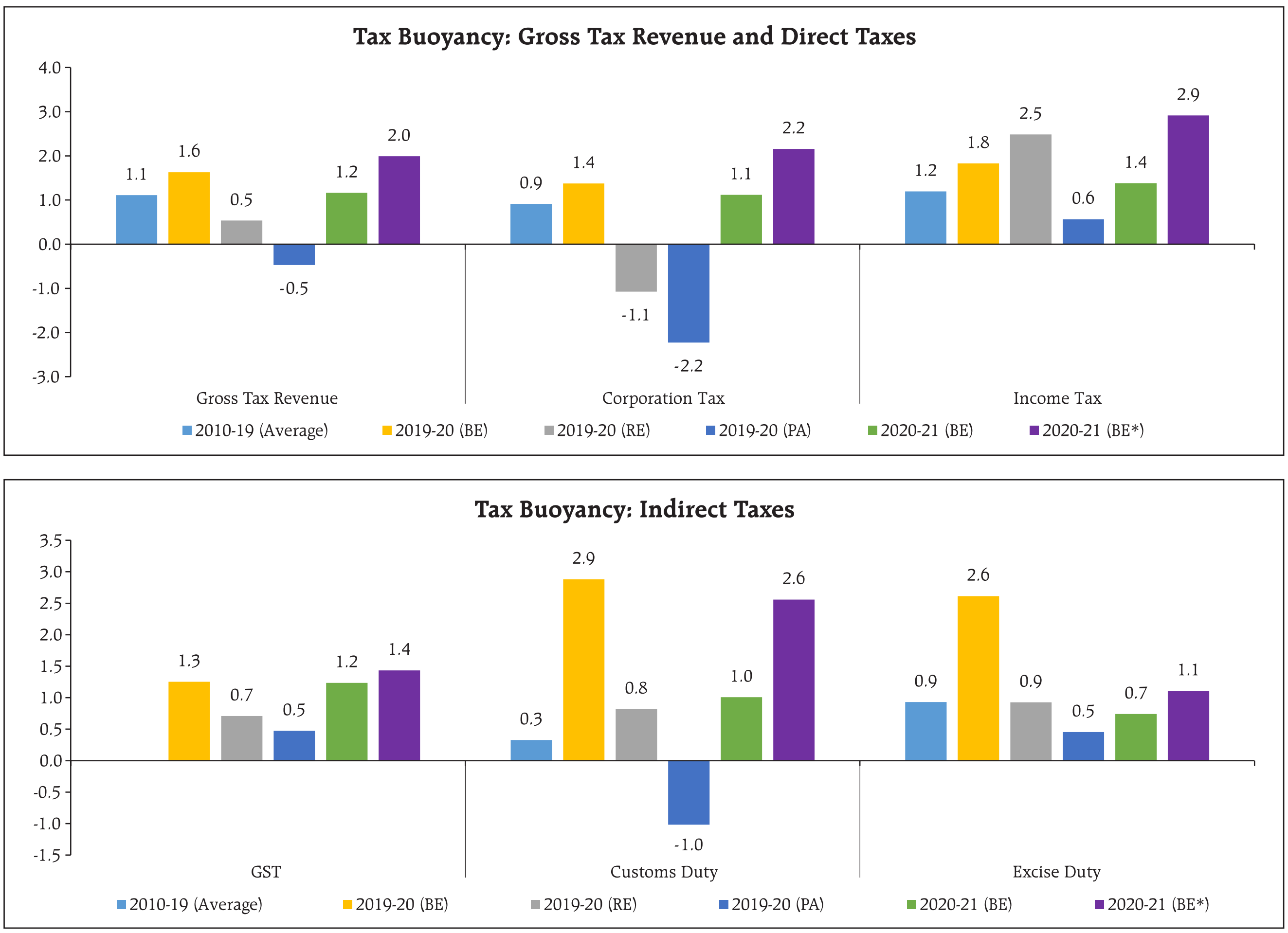
In 2019-20 (PA), total receipts stood at 8.6 per cent of GDP, as against the BE of 9.9 per cent and RE of 9.5 per cent, respectively. This shortfall was due to net tax revenues which stood at 6.7 per cent of GDP and disinvestment receipts which stood at 0.2 per cent of GDP, as against the BE of 7.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively. Non-tax revenues held up well and even exceeded the BE modestly.

Tax Revenues

In 2019-20, growth rate of 18.3 per cent was budgeted for gross tax revenue as against the average of 14.4 per cent achieved during 2010-11 to 2018-19.

In the revised estimates, it was reduced to 4.0 per cent but the realised growth rate as per 2019-20 PA was (-) 3.4 per cent, as reflected in the declining buoyancy (Chart 5). As discussed earlier, the unprecedented shortfall in tax collection during 2019-20 may be attributed to three broad reasons: (1) cyclical slowdown in growth during the year, (2) structural measures in terms of mid-year rationalisation of corporation tax rate coupled with cut in MAT rate and incentive for new manufacturing domestic companies; and (3) some other measures *viz.*, exemption from income-tax to individuals earning income up to ₹5 lakh along with increase in standard deduction, as announced in the Budget earlier and extension of deadlines ending on March 31, 2020 (including *Vivaad se Vishwaas* scheme) and eased conditions for delayed tax payments as announced towards end of the fiscal (PIB, 2020).

Chart 5: Tax Buoyancy Estimates



Note: 2020-21(BE) refers to the tax buoyancy for 2020-21(BE) over 2019-20 (RE) assuming a nominal GDP growth of 10 per cent (budgeted); 2020-21 (BE*) refers to tax buoyancy of 2020-21(BE) over 2019-20 (PA) assuming the budgeted nominal GDP growth of 10 per cent.

Tax buoyancy measures the total response of tax revenue both to changes in national income and to discretionary changes in tax policies over time, and is construed as the percentage change in revenue associated to a one percent change in income (Dudine and Jalles, 2018[7]).

Source: Staff Estimates

[7] Dudine, P., & Jalles, J. T. (2018). How Buoyant is the Tax System? New Evidence from a Large Heterogeneous Panel. *Journal of International Development*, 30, 961-991.

Table 3: Tax Revenue of Central Government

	₹ thousand crore					Per cent to GDP			Growth Rate (per cent)		
	2018-19	2019-20 (BE)	2019-20 (RE)	2019-20 (PA)	2020-21 (BE)	2019-20 (BE)	2019-20 (RE)	2019-20 (PA)	2019-20 (BE)	2019-20 (RE)	2019-20 (PA)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Direct tax	1,137	1,335	1,170	1050	1,319	6.3	5.7	5.2	17.5	2.9	-7.7
of which:											
i. Income tax	461	556	547	480	625	2.6	2.7	2.4	20.5	18.5	4.1
ii. Corporation tax	664	766	611	557	681	3.6	3.0	2.7	15.4	-8.0	-16.1
2. Indirect tax	944	1,126	993	960	1,104	5.3	4.9	4.7	19.3	5.3	1.7
of which:											
i. GST	582	663	612	599	691	3.1	2.9	3.0	14.1	5.3	3.0
ii. Customs	118	156	125	109	138	0.7	0.6	0.5	32.3	6.1	-7.3
iii. Excise	232	300	248	240	267	1.4	1.2	1.2	29.3	6.9	3.3
3. Gross Tax Revenue (1+2)	2,080	2,461	2,163	2,010	2,423	11.7	10.6	9.9	18.3	4.0	-3.4

Note: For 2019-20 (PA) 'other taxes', as reported by CGA, have been classified into direct and indirect taxes proportionately.
Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

Direct Taxes

For direct taxes, as against the budgeted buoyancy of 1.6, the realised buoyancy in 2019-20 (PA) turned out to be significantly lower at (-) 1.1, with realised collections in corporation taxes showing a decline of 16 per cent in PA (Table 3). This sharp decline may be attributed to, among others, rationalisation of corporation tax rate which brought down the effective rate of tax for domestic companies to 25.17 per cent. Income tax, on the other hand, fared relatively better, with a positive realised buoyancy.

Indirect Taxes

The indirect taxes registered a buoyancy of 0.2 *vis-à-vis* the budgeted buoyancy of 1.7. A majority of this decline was led by shortfall in GST, followed by union excise duties and custom duties.

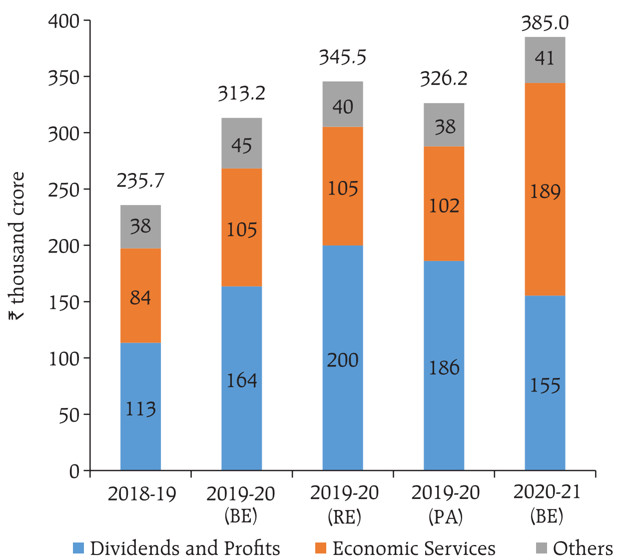
Non-Tax Revenues

Non-tax revenue provided some cushion to government finances in 2019-20. On the back of higher surplus transfers from the Reserve Bank, non-tax revenue in 2019-20 (PA) registered a growth of 38.4 per cent over the previous year, surpassing the budget estimates for 2019-20 (Chart 6).

Non-debt Capital Receipts

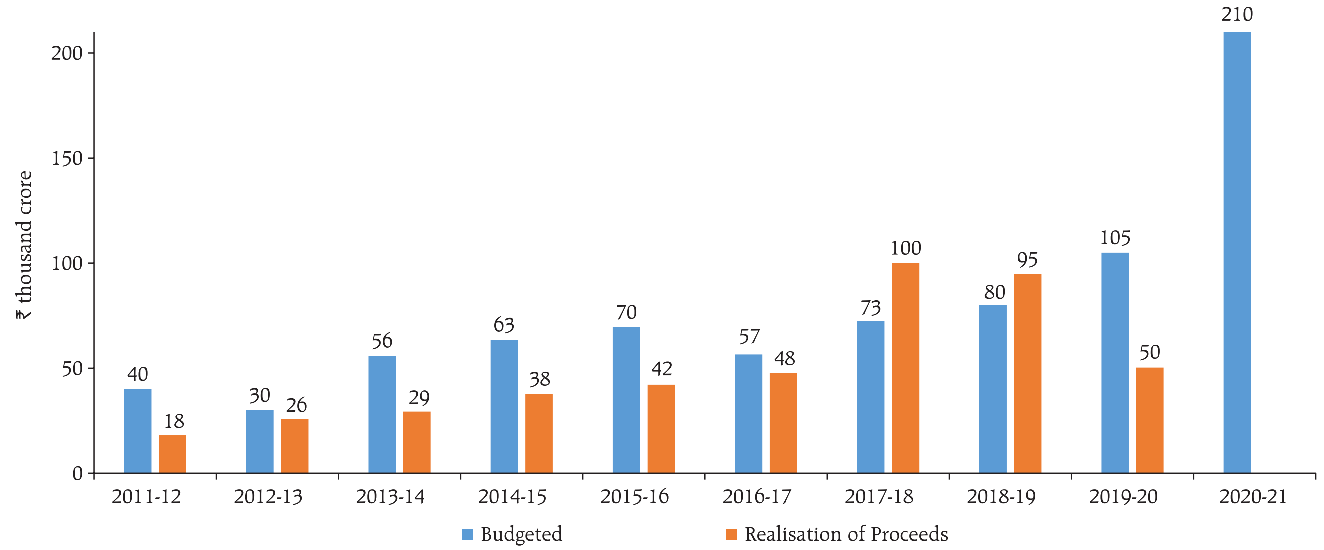
Disinvestment receipts in 2019-20 were budgeted at ₹1.05 lakh crore. As per 2019-20 (PA), however, less than half of this amount could be realised (Chart 7).

Chart 6: Non-Tax Revenue



Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

Chart 7: Disinvestment Receipts: Budgeted *vis-a-vis* Actual



Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

IV. Expenditure Pattern

Though, total expenditure as per PA has registered a y-o-y growth of 16 per cent, falling short of BE by 3.6 per cent, any major curtailment in expenditure from RE to PA has been avoided given the pressures emanating from growth slowdown (Table 4).

Interest payments, though higher than in the previous fiscal by nearly 5 per cent, were less than the BE and the RE. Expenditure on major subsidies has grown y-o-y by 13.4 per cent, despite being curbed *vis-a-vis* the budget estimates. It was, however, almost maintained at the levels of RE with some curtailment in petroleum subsidy *vis-a-vis* RE. Petroleum subsidies have grown the most, by more than 30 per cent since the previous fiscal. Food subsidy, on the other hand, which has the highest allocation among all subsidies, was curtailed by over 40 per cent (PA) with respect to the budgeted amount, but was maintained at its RE.

Table 4: Expenditure of Central Government

Item	₹ thousand crores					Growth Rate of PA (Per cent)		
	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (BE)	2019-20 (RE)	2019-20 (PA)	2020-21 (BE)	Over 2018-19	Over BE	Over RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Total Expenditure	**2,315**	**2,786**	**2,699**	**2,686**	**3,042**	**16.0**	**-3.6**	**-0.5**
2. Revenue Expenditure	**2,007**	**2,448**	**2,350**	**2,350**	**2,630**	**17.0**	**-4.0**	**0.0**
(of which)								
(i) Interest Payments	583	660	625	611	708	4.9	-7.5	-2.3
(ii) Major Subsidies	197	302	227	223	228	13.4	-26.0	-1.8
Food	101	184	109	109	116	7.3	-41.0	0.0
Fertiliser	71	80	80	81	71	14.9	1.4	1.4
Petroleum	25	37	39	33	41	34.5	-10.9	-13.4
3. Capital Expenditure	**308**	**339**	**349**	**337**	**412**	**9.4**	**-0.5**	**-3.5**

Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

Table 5: Ministry-wise Expenditure of Central Government

Item	₹ thousand crores				Growth Rate of PA (Per cent)		
	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (BE)	2019-20 (RE)	2019-20 (PA)	Over 2018-19	Over BE	Over RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Defence	403	431	449	453	12.2	5.0	0.8
2. Road Transport and Highways	77	83	83	78	1.2	-5.7	-5.7
3. Railways	55	68	70	70	27.4	2.8	0.0
4. Petroleum and Natural Gas	32	43	43	43	32.3	-0.2	-0.2
5. Housing and Urban Affairs	41	48	42	42	3.6	-12.4	-0.5

Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

Among ministries with high budgetary outlays, expenditure by the Ministry of Defence increased by about 12 per cent, higher than the budgeted amount and the RE (Table 5). Similarly, spending by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Railways has been higher than the previous year by around 1 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively.

Ministries of Defence, Road Transport and Highways and Railways form the major share of the capital expenditure, *viz.*, about 70 per cent of total budgetary capital outlay. Among these, Road Transport and Highways, along with Railways comprise about 40 per cent of the total capital expenditure. Though Defence and Railways recorded a y-o-y growth, the spending as per PA was higher than RE for Defence, but lower for railways (Table 6). Contrarily, the capital spending by Road Transport and Highways has been compressed since the previous year and PA has been lower than both RE and BE.

V. GFD Financing

Gross market borrowing through dated securities remained intact at ₹7.1 lakh crore in 2019-20, as budgeted. While share of financing *via* net market borrowing for 2019-20 has remained around 60 per cent, the share of financing through the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) has seen a rise to about 26 per cent (Table 7).

VI. Outstanding liabilities

Total outstanding liabilities of the Union government inflated sharply in 2019-20 (PA) from its level in 2018-19 (Chart 8). The government in its Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement, released

Table 6: Ministry-wise Capital Expenditure of Central Government

Item	₹ thousand crores				Growth Rate of PA (Per cent)		
	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (BE)	2019-20 (RE)	2019-20 (PA)	Over 2018-19	Over BE	Over RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Defence	100	108	115	116	16.3	7.2	0.6
2. Railways	53	66	68	68	28.4	3.0	0.0
3. Road Transport and Highways	68	72	72	67	-0.6	-6.6	-6.8
4. Housing and Urban Affairs	16	20	19	19	22.4	-1.2	0.6
5. Power	2	2	2	2	-21.0	-32.7	-11.4

Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

Table 7: GFD Financing

(Amount in ₹ thousand crore)

Item	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (BE)	2019-20 (RE)	2019-20 (PA)	2020-21 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross Fiscal Deficit	**649**	**704**	**767**	**936**	**796**
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Financed by					
Net Market Borrowings	**430**	**498**	**499**	**556***	**570 [990]****
	(66.3)	(70.7)	(65.1)	(59.4)	(71.6)
NSSF	125	130	240	240	240
	(19.3)	(18.5)	(31.3)	(25.7)	(30.2)
External Assistance	6	-3	5	12	5
	(0.9)	(-0.4)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.6)
State Provident Fund	16	18	18	12	18
	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(2.3)
Reserve Fund	-18	-1	0	3	3
	(-2.8)	(-0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Draw Down of Cash Balances	-1	51	0	76	-53
	(-0.2)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(-6.7)
Others	91	11	5	37	13
	(14.0)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(4.0)	(1.6)
Memo Item					
Gross Borrowings through dated securities	571	710	710	710	780 [1200]**

Notes: Net market borrowings include borrowings through dated securities along with 91-day, 182-day, 364-day and all other treasury bills.
*: Market borrowing for 2019-20 (PA) is inclusive of CMBs
**: Additional market borrowings of ₹4.2 lakh crore has been announced by GoI after budget.
Others include deposits and advances, buyback of securities, switching off of securities, Cash Management Bills, Ways and Means Advances, saving bonds, relief bonds, *etc.*
Figures in parenthesis represent percentages to GFD.
Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

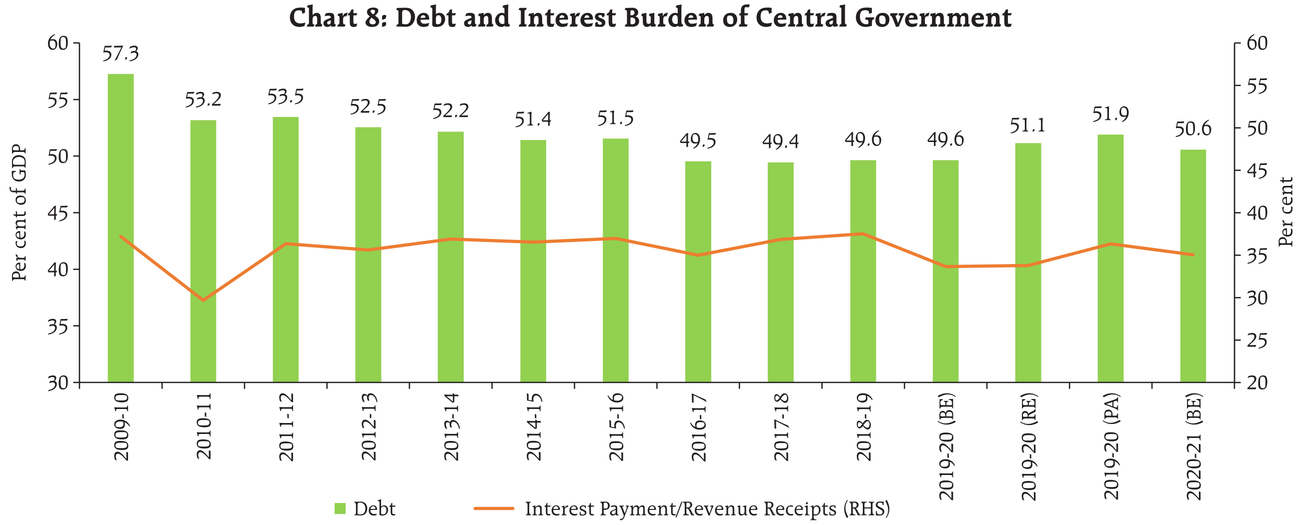
along with the Union Budget 2020-21, had projected that the outstanding liabilities will contract to 45.5 per cent by 2022-23. This, however, looks unlikely given the escalation witnessed in 2019-20 (PA) from the BE/RE and the likely hike expected for 2020-21 in view of COVID-19 related stimulus measures, thus, necessitating a redrawing of the fiscal roadmap. The debt servicing capacity represented by ratio of interest payments to revenue receipts, *albeit* lower than 2018-19, deteriorated from 2019-20 BE and RE.

With the revised deficit and debt figures, it may be pertinent to observe that unlike the GFC, India has entered the COVID-19 pandemic at a relatively weaker starting position *vis-à-vis* some of its peers (Chart 9).

VII. Tax Devolution from Centre to States

While tax revenue showed a significant shortfall in 2019-20 (PA) in comparison to 2019-20 (RE), the tax devolution from Centre to states has not declined commensurately. Tax devolution declined in PA by ₹5,369 crores (0.03 per cent of GDP) from RE and by ₹1.6 lakh crores (0.8 per cent of GDP) from BE (Table 8)[8]. Considering that devolution to states is undertaken on the basis of RE, the excess transfer of

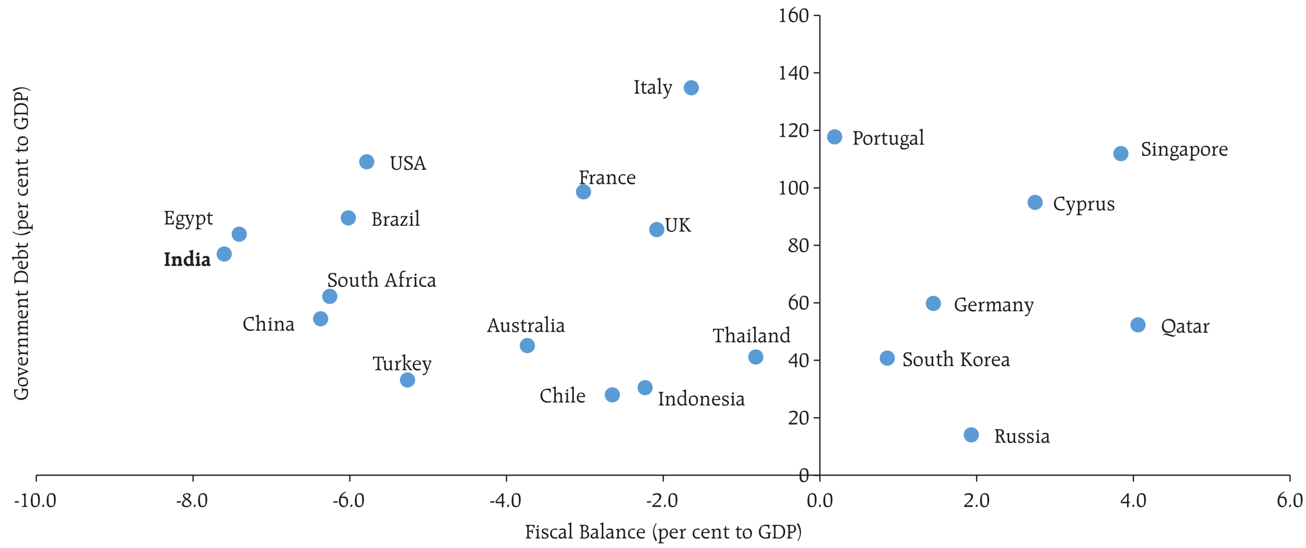
Chart 8: Debt and Interest Burden of Central Government



Note: 2019-20 (PA) is staff estimates.
Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

[8] It may be noted that out of 80 bps, 30 bps is coming from adjustment in 2019-20 (RE) of lower actual tax collections in 2018-19. For further details, see RBI April 2020 Bulletin Article on Government Finances.

Chart 9: Fiscal Indicators: Cross Country Comparison for 2019



Source: IMF, data for India pertains to FY 2019-20.

resources from Centre to states (about ₹49,000 crores) would have to be adjusted in the tax devolution to states in 2020-21 which is likely to affect it negatively along with lower devolution due to likely slow-down in 2020-21. Besides, it may be a challenge for Centre in a slowdown year to garner resources for compensation cess to states. Furthermore, it is pertinent to note that the tax devolution budgeted by the Centre does not exactly match with the data reported by states in their budget accounting. States, generally, tend to budget higher than the Centre[9].

Table 8: Centre's Devolution of Taxes to States

(₹ lakh crore)

	2019-20 BE	2019-20 RE	2019-20 PA	2020-21 BE
1	2	3	4	5
Centre's Gross Tax Revenue	24.61	21.63	20.10	24.23
Tax Devolution to States@	8.09*	6.56	6.51	7.84
Less Excess Tax Devolution in the previous year				0.49
Actual Tax Devolution after adjustment				7.35

Notes: @ - Tax Devolution to States is taken as 34.5 per cent of gross tax revenue (the average ratio for 2017-19).
* - States budgeted 8.52 lakh crore in 2019-20 BE as against 8.09 budgeted by Centre.
Source: Union Budget Documents, CGA, State Budget Documents and Staff Estimates

VIII. Conclusion

The deterioration in provisional accounts for 2019-20 can be attributed to tax revenue shortfall, both cyclical and structural. Any significant curtailment in expenditure has been avoided in view of the economic slowdown that became accentuated from the second half of 2018-19. Given that the budget estimates of 2020-21 were projected on the basis of 2019-20 RE, a shortfall in tax revenue collections in 2019-20 (PA) *vis-à-vis* 2019-20 (RE) may distort the fiscal arithmetic for 2020-21. This could be further impacted adversely by COVID-19 related macroeconomic effects in 2020-21, especially Q1. Against this backdrop, fiscal effort in 2020-21 has to be calibrated and judicious, while simultaneously charting out a glide path back to fiscal rectitude once the rough waters calm.

9 This mismatch is about ₹50,000 crores for 2020-21.

Annex 1: Key Fiscal Indicators

	₹ thousand crore					Per cent to GDP		Growth Rate	
	2018-19	**2019-20 (BE)**	**2019-20 (RE)**	**2019-20 (PA)**	**2020-21 (BE)**	**2019-20 (PA)**	**2020-21 (BE)**	**2019-20 (PA)**	**2020-21 (BE)**
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Direct Tax	1,137	1,335	1,170	1,050	1,319	5.2	5.9	-7.7	25.7
(i) Corporation	664	766	611	557	681	2.7	3.0	-16.1	22.3
(ii) Income	461	556	547	480	625	2.4	2.8	4.1	30.1
2. Indirect Tax	944	1,126	993	960	1,104	4.7	4.9	1.7	15.0
(i) GST	582	663	612	599	691	2.9	3.1	3.0	15.3
(ii) Customs	118	156	125	109	138	0.5	0.6	-7.3	26.4
(iii) Excise	232	300	248	240	267	1.2	1.2	3.3	11.4
3. Gross tax revenue (1+2)	2,080	2,461	2,163	2,010	2,423	9.9	10.8	-3.4	20.6
4. Assignment to States & NCCD transfers	763	812	659	654	787	3.2	3.5	-14.3	20.4
5. Net tax revenue (3-4)	1,317	1,650	1,505	1,356	1,636	6.7	7.3	2.9	20.7
6. Non-tax revenue	236	313	346	326	385	1.6	1.7	38.4	18.0
(i) Dividends and Profits	113	164	200	186	155	0.9	0.7	64.1	-16.5
(ii) Interest Receipts	12	14	11	12	11	0.1	0.0	-4.3	-5.0
7. Revenue Receipts (5+6)	1,553	1,963	1,850	1,682	2,021	8.3	9.0	8.3	20.1
8. Non debt capital receipts	113	120	82	69	225	0.3	1.0	-39.2	227.8
(i) Disinvestment receipts	95	105	65	50	210	0.2	0.9	-46.9	317.5
(ii) Recovery of Loans	18	15	17	18	15	0.1	0.1	1.5	-18.3
9. Total Receipts (ex. borrowings) (7+8)	1,666	2,083	1,932	1,751	2,246	8.6	10.0	5.1	28.3
10. Revenue Expenditure	2,007	2,448	2,350	2,350	2,630	11.6	11.7	17.0	11.9
(i) Interest payments	583	660	625	611	708	3.0	3.1	4.9	15.9
(ii) Major Subsidies	197	302	227	223	228	1.1	1.0	13.4	2.1
Food	101	184	109	109	116	0.5	0.5	7.3	6.3
Fertilizer	71	80	80	81	71	0.4	0.3	14.9	-12.1
Petroleum	25	37	39	33	41	0.2	0.2	34.5	22.5
11. Capital expenditure (i + ii)	308	339	349	337	412	1.7	1.8	9.4	22.4
(i) Capital Outlay	279	311	322	310	380	1.5	1.7	10.8	22.8
(ii) Loans & Advances	28	28	27	27	32	0.1	0.1	-3.8	17.0
12. Total Expenditure (10+11)	2,315	2,786	2,699	2,686	3,042	13.2	13.5	16.0	13.2
13. Fiscal deficit (12-9)	649	704	767	936	796	4.6	3.5	44.1	-14.9

Note: For 2019-20 (PA), 'other taxes', as reported by CGA, have been classified into direct and indirect taxes proportionately.

Source: Union Budget Documents and CGA.

CURRENT STATISTICS

Contents

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

No. 1: Select Economic Indicators

Item	2019-20	2018-19		2019-20	
		Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Real Sector (% Change)					
1.1 GVA at Basic Prices	3.9	5.6	5.6	3.5	3.0
1.1.1 Agriculture	4.0	2.0	1.6	3.6	5.9
1.1.2 Industry	0.8	4.4	1.4	-0.4	-0.01
1.1.3 Services	5.0	7.3	8.3	4.9	3.5
1.1a Final Consumption Expenditure	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.6	4.2
1.1b Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-2.8	11.4	4.4	-5.2	-6.5

	2019-20	2019		2020	
		Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5
1.2 Index of Industrial Production	-0.7	2.7	3.2	-16.7	-
2 Money and Banking (% Change)					
2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks					
2.1.1 Deposits	7.9	10.0	9.7	7.9	9.9
2.1.2 Credit	6.1	13.3	13.0	6.1	6.8
2.1.2.1 Non-food Credit	6.1	13.4	13.1	6.1	6.7
2.1.3 Investment in Govt. Securities	9.1	1.9	2.8	9.1	14.9
2.2 Money Stock Measures					
2.2.1 Reserve Money (M0)	9.4	14.5	13.0	9.4	9.1
2.2.2 Broad Money (M3)	8.9	10.5	10.0	8.9	10.8
3 Ratios (%)					
3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio	18.25	19.25	19.00	18.25	18.00
3.3 Cash-Deposit Ratio	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.6	3.7
3.4 Credit-Deposit Ratio	76.4	77.7	77.1	76.4	74.9
3.5 Incremental Credit-Deposit Ratio	60.3	99.9	#	60.3	-62.6
3.6 Investment-Deposit Ratio	27.2	26.9	#	27.2	28.9
3.7 Incremental Investment-Deposit Ratio	30.8	5.4	#	30.8	182.1
4 Interest Rates (%)					
4.1 Policy Repo Rate	4.40	6.25	6.00	4.40	4.40
4.2 Reverse Repo Rate	4.00	6.00	5.75	4.00	3.75
4.3 Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate	4.65	6.50	6.25	4.65	4.65
4.4 Bank Rate	4.65	6.50	6.25	4.65	4.65
4.5 Base Rate	8.15/9.40	8.95/9.40	8.95/9.40	8.15/9.40	8.15/9.40
4.6 MCLR (Overnight)	7.40/7.90	8.05/8.55	8.05/8.50	7.40/7.90	7.10/7.75
4.7 Term Deposit Rate >1 Year	5.90/6.40	6.25/7.50	6.25/7.50	5.90/6.40	5.70/6.00
4.8 Savings Deposit Rate	3.00/3.50	3.50/4.00	3.50/4.00	3.00/3.50	2.75/3.50
4.9 Call Money Rate (Weighted Average)	5.05	6.35	6.16	5.05	4.09
4.10 91-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	4.36	6.31	6.44	4.36	3.64
4.11 182-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	4.97	6.35	6.50	4.97	3.66
4.12 364-Day Treasury Bill (Primary) Yield	4.94	6.39	6.51	4.94	3.70
4.13 10-Year G-Sec Par Yield (FBIL)	6.71	7.34	7.44	6.71	6.55
5 Reference Rate and Forward Premia					
5.1 INR-US$ Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	74.84	69.17	70.14	74.84	76.42
5.2 INR-Euro Spot Rate (Rs. Per Foreign Currency)	82.64	77.70	78.13	82.64	82.21
5.3 Forward Premia of US$ 1-month (%)	8.98	6.07	4.83	8.98	3.93
3-month (%)	5.93	4.80	4.51	5.93	3.85
6-month (%)	5.05	4.16	4.28	5.05	3.93
6 Inflation (%)					
6.1 All India Consumer Price Index	4.76	2.9	3.0	5.8	-
6.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	7.54	7.7	8.3	5.5	5.4
6.3 Wholesale Price Index	1.74	3.1	3.2	1.0	-
6.3.1 Primary Articles	6.90	4.9	6.6	3.7	-0.8
6.3.2 Fuel and Power	-1.53	4.6	3.8	-1.8	-10.1
6.3.3 Manufactured Products	0.30	2.2	1.9	0.3	-
7 Foreign Trade (% Change)					
7.1 Imports	-9.12	2.1	3.6	-28.7	-58.6
7.2 Exports	-4.78	12.2	0.5	-34.6	-60.3

Denominator is 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 *

(₹ Crore)

Item	As on the Last Friday/ Friday						
	2019-20	2019	2020				
		May	May 1	May 8	May 15	May 22	May 29
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Issue Department							
1.1 Liabilities							
1.1.1 Notes in Circulation	2412993	2171370	2508819	2543244	2562603	2584761	2590153
1.1.2 Notes held in Banking Department	10	11	12	12	11	11	16
1.1/1.2 Total Liabilities (Total Notes Issued) or Assets	**2413003**	**2171381**	**2508831**	**2543256**	**2562614**	**2584772**	**2590169**
1.2 Assets							
1.2.1 Gold Coin and Bullion	103439	75782	108177	108892	110683	110805	109837
1.2.2 Foreign Securities	2308718	2094736	2399819	2433535	2451108	2473151	2479521
1.2.3 Rupee Coin	846	863	835	829	824	816	811
1.2.4 Government of India Rupee Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Banking Department							
2.1 Liabilities							
2.1.1 Deposits	1187409	680897	1299090	1302054	1294454	1250578	1170867
2.1.1.1 Central Government	100	101	101	101	101	101	101
2.1.1.2 Market Stabilisation Scheme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.3 State Governments	43	42	42	42	42	43	42
2.1.1.4 Scheduled Commercial Banks	536186	536415	451948	423722	432978	433987	435222
2.1.1.5 Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	7603	3910	5770	5565	5667	6059	5619
2.1.1.6 Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	3445	2584	2725	2690	2658	2574	2575
2.1.1.7 Other Banks	32641	30172	25896	25613	26192	25594	25557
2.1.1.8 Others	605100	107673	812532	844321	825299	775382	694192
2.1.1.9 Financial Institution Outside India	2291	–	76	–	1517	6838	7559
2.1.2 Other Liabilities	1350333	1143601	1421365	1441267	1442266	1466511	1468659
2.1/2.2 Total Liabilities or Assets	**2537742**	**1824498**	**2720455**	**2743321**	**2736720**	**2717089**	**2639526**
2.2 Assets							
2.2.1 Notes and Coins	10	11	12	12	11	11	16
2.2.2 Balances held Abroad	1006357	680328	956148	975153	966994	985129	990118
2.2.3 Loans and Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.1 Central Government	50477	–	165833	134970	128836	86080	–
2.2.3.2 State Governments	1967	1322	3823	5582	5815	6752	7187
2.2.3.3 Scheduled Commercial Banks	285623	44976	291382	290858	290842	292242	291023
2.2.3.4 Scheduled State Co-op.Banks	–	35	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.5 Industrial Dev. Bank of India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.6 NABARD	–	–	–	10000	19000	19000	22000
2.2.3.7 EXIM Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.3.8 Others	10064	7021	4510	5855	1372	3741	5402
2.2.3.9 Financial Institution Outside India	2300	–	7599	–	–	–	–
2.2.4 Bills Purchased and Discounted							
2.2.4.1 Internal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.4.2 Government Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2.5 Investments	1042951	962890	1145639	1174398	1174429	1174460	1174491
2.2.6 Other Assets	137993	127915	145509	146493	149421	149674	149289
2.2.6.1 Gold	127644	84483	134183	135069	137998	138150	137294

* Data are provisional

No. 3: Liquidity Operations by RBI

(₹ Crore)

Date	Repo	Reverse Repo	Variable Rate Repo	Variable Rate Reverse Repo	MSF	Standing Liquidity Facilities	Market Stabilisation Scheme	Sale	Purchase	Long Term Repo Operations	Targeted Long Term Repo Operations #	Special Liquidity Facility for Mutual Funds	Net Injection (+)/ Absorption (-) (1+3+5+6+9+10+11+12-2-4-7-8)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Apr. 1, 2020	-	61250	-	-	5	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-61245
Apr. 2, 2020	-	74765	-	-	2549	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-72216
Apr. 3, 2020	-	553978	-	-	5250	-644	-	-	-	-	25016	-	-524356
Apr. 4, 2020	-	46617	-	-	1764	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-44853
Apr. 5, 2020	-	0	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
Apr. 6, 2020	-	31863	-	-	13070	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-18793
Apr. 7, 2020	-	620468	-	-	5925	330	-	-	960	-	-	-	-613253
Apr. 8, 2020	-	576741	-	-	7552	41	-	-	8750	-	-	-	-560398
Apr. 9, 2020	-	694403	-	-	5640	–	-	-	4950	-	25016	-	-658797
Apr. 10, 2020	-	6945	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6945
Apr. 11, 2020	-	339	-	-	300	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-39
Apr. 12, 2020	-	12	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12
Apr. 13, 2020	-	689655	-	-	1576	–	-	-	840	-	-	-	-687239
Apr. 14, 2020	-	586	-	-	50	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-536
Apr. 15, 2020	-	692305	-	-	0	-501	-	-	595	-	-	-	-692211
Apr. 16, 2020	-	699312	-	-	0	-44	-	-	14989	-	-	-	-684367
Apr. 17, 2020	-	709290	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	25009	-	-684281
Apr. 18, 2020	-	17534	-	-	75	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-17459
Apr. 19, 2020	-	13	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13
Apr. 20, 2020	-	712823	-	-	290	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-712533
Apr. 21, 2020	-	706176	-	-	60	-469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-706585
Apr. 22, 2020	-	705394	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-705394
Apr. 23, 2020	-	721500	-	-	0	-471	-	-	29991	-	12850	-	-679130
Apr. 24, 2020	-	720716	-	-	45	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-720671
Apr. 25, 2020	-	7421	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7421
Apr. 26, 2020	-	0	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Apr. 27, 2020	-	727043	-	-	0	–	-	-	-	-	-	2000	-725043
Apr. 28, 2020	-	756801	-	-	0	-215	-	10000	10000	-	-	-	-757016
Apr. 29, 2020	-	748828	-	-	0	1281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-747547
Apr. 30, 2020	-	735849	-	-	15	-718	-	-	29931	-	-	430	-706191

Notes: # Includes Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTRO) and Targeted Long Term Repo Operations 2.0 (TLTRO 2.0)

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

i) Operations in onshore / offshore OTC segment

Item	2019-20	2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US $ Million) (1.1–1.2)	45097	4901	-4054	-1142
1.1 Purchase (+)	72205	7724	3984	2450
1.2 Sale (–)	27108	2823	8038	3592
2 ₹ equivalent at contract rate (₹ Crores)	312005	33092	-30974	-8589
3 Cumulative (over end-March) (US $ Million)	45097	4901	45097	-1142
(₹ Crores)	312005	33092	312005	-8589
4 Outstanding Net Forward Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	-4939	-18512	-4939	-1739

ii) Operations in currency futures segment

Item	2019-20	2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4
1 Net Purchase/ Sale of Foreign Currency (US $ Million) (1.1–1.2)	0	0	0	0
1.1 Purchase (+)	7713	180	2808	500
1.2 Sale (–)	7713	180	2808	500
2 Outstanding Net Currency Futures Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)	-500	0	-500	0

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

Item	As on April 30, 2020		
	Long (+)	Short (-)	Net (1-2)
	1	2	3
1. Upto 1 month	519	300	219
2. More than 1 month and upto 3 months	1866	140	1726
3. More than 3 months and upto 1 year	7901	1565	6336
4. More than 1 year	0	10020	-10020
Total (1+2+3+4)	**10286**	**12025**	**-1739**

No. 5: RBI's Standing Facilities

(₹ Crore)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday							
	2019-20	2019		2020				
		May 24	Dec. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 27	Apr. 24	May 22
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 MSF	1262	1615	3856	2340	4130	1262	45	1400
2 Export Credit Refinance for Scheduled Banks								
2.1 Limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Liquidity Facility for PDs								
3.1 Limit	10000	2800	2800	2800	2800	10000	10000	4900
3.2 Outstanding	4782	2762	1615	1872	1815	4782	4162	1372
4 Others								
4.1 Limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	50000	50000
4.2 Outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	21369
5 Total Outstanding (1+2.2+3.2+4.2)	6044	4377	5471	4212	5945	6044	4207	24141

Note :1.Special refinance facility to Others, i.e. to the EXIM Bank, is closed since March 31, 2013.
2.Refinance facility to Others, i.e. to the NABARD/SIDBI/NHB U/S 17(4H) of RBI ACT,1934, since, April 17, 2020.

Money and Banking

No. 6: Money Stock Measures

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2019-20	2019	2020		
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Currency with the Public (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 – 1.4)	2349715	2092067	2341744	2389526	2424621
1.1 Notes in Circulation	2420964	2154070	2412993	2460582	2496611
1.2 Circulation of Rupee Coin	25572	25167	25572	25572	25572
1.3 Circulation of Small Coins	743	743	743	743	743
1.4 Cash on Hand with Banks	97563	87913	97563	97371	98305
2 Deposit Money of the Public	1776199	1494100	1775869	1635906	1621593
2.1 Demand Deposits with Banks	1737692	1466439	1737692	1596480	1582022
2.2 'Other' Deposits with Reserve Bank	38507	27660	38177	39426	39570
3 M_1 (1 + 2)	**4125915**	**3586167**	**4117614**	**4025432**	**4046213**
4 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	141786	142785	141786	141786	141786
5 M_2 (3 + 4)	**4267701**	**3728952**	**4259400**	**4167218**	**4187999**
6 Time Deposits with Banks	12674016	11792438	12674016	12964111	12987875
7 M_3 (3 + 6)	**16799930**	**15378604**	**16791629**	**16989543**	**17034088**
8 Total Post Office Deposits	409246	372622	409246	409246	409246
9 M_4 (7 + 8)	**17209176**	**15751226**	**17200875**	**17398789**	**17443334**

No. 7: Sources of Money Stock (M_3)

(₹ Crore)

Sources	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2019-20	2019	2020		
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Net Bank Credit to Government	**4906583**	**4502970**	**5008525**	**5365413**	**5415971**
1.1 RBI's net credit to Government (1.1.1–1.1.2)	992192	842809	1094134	1171048	1214517
1.1.1 Claims on Government	1047808	928547	1094277	1171191	1214660
1.1.1.1 Central Government	1045314	928481	1092310	1170829	1213597
1.1.1.2 State Governments	2494	66	1967	362	1063
1.1.2 Government deposits with RBI	55616	85738	143	143	143
1.1.2.1 Central Government	55573	85696	100	100	100
1.1.2.2 State Governments	43	42	43	43	43
1.2 Other Banks' Credit to Government	3914391	3660161	3914391	4194365	4201454
2 Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	**11038644**	**10226812**	**11037091**	**10991283**	**10923206**
2.1 RBI's credit to commercial sector	13166	8681	11613	7612	6126
2.2 Other banks' credit to commercial sector	11025478	10218131	11025478	10983671	10917080
2.2.1 Bank credit by commercial banks	10370861	9620945	10370861	10338598	10273416
2.2.2 Bank credit by co-operative banks	637776	588367	637776	635535	633810
2.2.3 Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	16842	8818	16842	9538	9854
3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (3.1 + 3.2)	**3798902**	**3143334**	**3754433**	**3839237**	**3870102**
3.1 RBI's net foreign exchange assets (3.1.1–3.1.2)	3590402	2921080	3545933	3630737	3661602
3.1.1 Gross foreign assets	3590636	2921292	3546167	3630971	3661836
3.1.2 Foreign liabilities	234	212	234	234	234
3.2 Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	208500	222254	208500	208500	208500
4 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	**26315**	**25910**	**26315**	**26315**	**26315**
5 Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities	**2970514**	**2520422**	**3034735**	**3232705**	**3201505**
5.1 Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	1378342	1093371	1344671	1428226	1456364
5.2 Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	1592172	1427051	1690064	1804479	1745141
M_3 (1+2+3+4–5)	**16799930**	**15378604**	**16791629**	**16989543**	**17034088**

No. 8: Monetary Survey

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2019-20	2019	2020		
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary Aggregates					
NM_1 (1.1 + 1.2.1+1.3)	4125915	3586167	4117614	4025432	4046213
NM_2 (NM_1+ 1.2.2.1)	9745743	8813622	9737442	9777023	9809686
NM_3 (NM_2 + 1.2.2.2 + 1.4 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	16923860	15572196	16915559	17105428	17155388
1 Components					
1.1 Currency with the Public	2349715	2092067	2341744	2389526	2424621
1.2 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	14226198	13083007	14226198	14377792	14389739
1.2.1 Demand Deposits	1737692	1466439	1737692	1596480	1582022
1.2.2 Time Deposits of Residents	12488506	11616567	12488506	12781312	12807716
1.2.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	5619828	5227455	5619828	5751590	5763472
1.2.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	169419	278598	169419	178130	163845
1.2.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	6868678	6389112	6868678	7029722	7044244
1.3 ‘Other’ Deposits with RBI	38507	27660	38177	39426	39570
1.4 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	309439	369462	309439	298684	301459
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	16802627	15652304	16903016	17181134	17253140
2.1.1 Net Bank Credit to the Government	4906583	4502970	5008525	5365413	5415971
2.1.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	992192	842809	1094134	1171048	1214517
2.1.1.2 Credit to the Government by the Banking System	3914391	3660161	3914391	4194365	4201454
2.1.2 Bank Credit to the Commercial Sector	11896044	11149334	11894491	11815721	11837169
2.1.2.1 RBI Credit to the Commercial Sector	13166	8681	11613	7612	6126
2.1.2.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector by the Banking System	11882878	11140653	11882878	11808109	11831043
2.1.2.2.1 Other Investments (Non-SLR Securities)	846284	913592	846284	813447	902293
2.2 Government’s Currency Liabilities to the Public	26315	25910	26315	26315	26315
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	3612303	2857066	3567834	3632818	3668867
2.3.1 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	3590402	2921080	3545933	3630737	3661602
2.3.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of the Banking System	21900	-64014	21900	2081	7264
2.4 Capital Account	2670439	2399359	2645611	2745883	2789555
2.5 Other items (net)	846946	563725	935995	988956	1003377

No. 9: Liquidity Aggregates

(₹ Crore)

Aggregates	2019-20	2019	2020		
		Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5
1 NM_3	**16923860**	**15572196**	**16589311**	**16923860**	**17155388**
2 Postal Deposits	409246	372620	409246	409246	409246
3 L_1 (1 + 2)	**17333106**	**15944816**	**16998557**	**17333106**	**17564634**
4 Liabilities of Financial Institutions	57479	2932	57964	57479	56424
4.1 Term Money Borrowings	7928	2656	2851	7928	9928
4.2 Certificates of Deposit	46249	31	51556	46249	43199
4.3 Term Deposits	3302	245	3557	3302	3297
5 L_2 (3 + 4)	**17390584**	**15947748**	**17056522**	**17390584**	**17621058**
6 Public Deposits with Non-Banking Financial Companies	31905	..	..	31905	..
7 L_3 (5 + 6)	**17422489**	..	..	**17422489**	..

Note : Since November 2019, updated data on liabilities of financial institutions have been incorporated in this table , and hence, are not comparable with past data

No. 10: Reserve Bank of India Survey

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/last reporting Fridays of the month/reporting Fridays				
	2019-20	2019	2020		
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Currency in Circulation	2447279	2179980	2439308	2486897	2522926
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	543888	560462	579875	435745	457178
1.2.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks	505131	522944	536186	401621	423731
1.3 'Other' Deposits with the RBI	38507	27660	38177	39426	39570
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 – 2.5)	3029674	2768103	3057360	2962068	3019674
2 Sources					
2.1 RBI's Domestic Credit	791299	914483	829783	733242	788121
2.1.1 Net RBI credit to the Government	992192	842809	1094134	1171048	1214517
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)	989741	842785	1092210	1170729	1213497
2.1.1.1.1 Loans and Advances to the Central Government	–	–	50477	110942	111985
2.1.1.1.2 Investments in Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.1.1.3 Investments in dated Government Securities	1044468	927571	1040987	1059045	1100775
2.1.1.1.3.1 Central Government Securities	1044468	927571	1040987	1059045	1100775
2.1.1.1.4 Rupee Coins	846	910	846	842	837
2.1.1.1.5 Deposits of the Central Government	55573	85696	100	100	100
2.1.1.2 Net RBI credit to State Governments	2451	24	1924	319	1020
2.1.2 RBI's Claims on Banks	-214059	62993	-275964	-445418	-432522
2.1.2.1 Loans and Advances to Scheduled Commercial Banks	-214059	62993	-275964	-445418	-432522
2.1.3 RBI's Credit to Commercial Sector	13166	8681	11613	7612	6126
2.1.3.1 Loans and Advances to Primary Dealers	5920	2348	4782	5647	4162
2.1.3.2 Loans and Advances to NABARD	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	26315	25910	26315	26315	26315
2.3 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	3590402	2921080	3545933	3630737	3661602
2.3.1 Gold	230527	161192	231083	237531	251551
2.3.2 Foreign Currency Assets	3359893	2759906	3314868	3393224	3410069
2.4 Capital Account	1165066	1001770	1140238	1215928	1239451
2.5 Other Items (net)	213276	91601	204433	212298	216913

No. 11: Reserve Money - Components and Sources

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on March 31/ last Fridays of the month/ Fridays						
	2019-20	2019	2020				
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reserve Money (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 = 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.4 + 2.5 – 2.6)	3029674	2768103	3057360	2972911	2962068	3016027	3019674
1 Components							
1.1 Currency in Circulation	2447279	2179980	2439308	2457025	2486897	2506266	2522926
1.2 Bankers' Deposits with RBI	543888	560462	579875	477843	435745	470869	457178
1.3 'Other' Deposits with RBI	38507	27660	38177	38043	39426	38892	39570
2 Sources							
2.1 Net Reserve Bank Credit to Government	992192	842809	1094134	1088018	1171048	1211995	1214517
2.2 Reserve Bank Credit to Banks	-214059	62993	-275964	-357239	-445418	-433991	-432522
2.3 Reserve Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	13166	8681	11613	12513	7612	7066	6126
2.4 Net Foreign Exchange Assets of RBI	3590402	2921080	3545933	3602983	3630737	3658405	3661602
2.5 Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	26315	25910	26315	26315	26315	26315	26315
2.6 Net Non- Monetary Liabilities of RBI	1378342	1093371	1344671	1399679	1428226	1453763	1456364

No. 12: Commercial Bank Survey

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on last reporting Fridays of the month/ reporting Fridays of the month				
	2019-20	2019	2020		
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Components					
1.1 Aggregate Deposits of Residents	13381983	12307999	13381983	13531819	13543024
1.1.1 Demand Deposits	1617003	1351722	1617003	1476185	1461382
1.1.2 Time Deposits of Residents	11764979	10956277	11764979	12055633	12081642
1.1.2.1 Short-term Time Deposits	5294241	4930324	5294241	5425035	5436739
1.1.2.1.1 Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	169419	278598	169419	178130	163845
1.1.2.2 Long-term Time Deposits	6470739	6025952	6470739	6630598	6644903
1.2 Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions	309439	369462	309439	298684	301459
2 Sources					
2.1 Domestic Credit	14913131	13990278	14913131	15113490	15148325
2.1.1 Credit to the Government	3684917	3454331	3684917	3957998	3968353
2.1.2 Credit to the Commercial Sector	11228214	10535948	11228214	11155492	11179973
2.1.2.1 Bank Credit	10370861	9620945	10370861	10338598	10273416
2.1.2.1.1 Non-food Credit	10319097	9577783	10319097	10284524	10220772
2.1.2.2 Net Credit to Primary Dealers	11378	9193	11378	11254	11933
2.1.2.3 Investments in Other Approved Securities	8653	1180	8653	1156	1293
2.1.2.4 Other Investments (in non-SLR Securities)	837321	904629	837321	804484	893331
2.2 Net Foreign Currency Assets of Commercial Banks (2.2.1–2.2.2–2.2.3)	21900	-64014	21900	2081	7264
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Assets	315641	251601	315641	285981	294196
2.2.2 Non-resident Foreign Currency Repatriable Fixed Deposits	185510	175871	185510	182799	180159
2.2.3 Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings	108231	139745	108231	101102	106773
2.3 Net Bank Reserves (2.3.1+2.3.2–2.3.3)	899410	538119	899410	933982	944027
2.3.1 Balances with the RBI	536186	522944	536186	401621	423731
2.3.2 Cash in Hand	87260	78168	87260	86943	87774
2.3.3 Loans and Advances from the RBI	-275964	62993	-275964	-445418	-432522
2.4 Capital Account	1481202	1373418	1481202	1505784	1525934
2.5 Other items (net) (2.1+2.2+2.3–2.4–1.1–1.2)	661818	413504	661818	713266	729201
2.5.1 Other Demand and Time Liabilities (net of 2.2.3)	495445	348151	495445	463376	414847
2.5.2 Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (other than to PDs)	65654	-55907	65654	71083	68082

No. 13: Scheduled Commercial Banks' Investments

(₹ Crore)

Item	As on March 27, 2020	2019	2020		
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 SLR Securities	3693570	3455511	3693570	3959154	3969646
2 Commercial Paper	104526	93223	104526	104021	110876
3 Shares issued by					
3.1 PSUs	14106	11721	14106	13578	13561
3.2 Private Corporate Sector	75415	69232	75415	70621	70543
3.3 Others	5734	6323	5734	5286	5250
4 Bonds/Debentures issued by					
4.1 PSUs	125710	132729	125710	88879	128736
4.2 Private Corporate Sector	226559	259429	226559	230581	254953
4.3 Others	191690	167345	191690	155518	154872
5 Instruments issued by					
5.1 Mutual funds	35610	46128	35610	32672	45305
5.2 Financial institutions	97665	95601	97665	103317	109222

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	As on the Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/ Last Friday							
	All Scheduled Banks				All Scheduled Commercial Banks			
	2019-20	2019	2020		2019-20	2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Reporting Banks	219	213	219	211	142	138	142	134
1 Liabilities to the Banking System	**320240**	**259760**	**320240**	**329365**	**314513**	**254808**	**314513**	**323746**
1.1 Demand and Time Deposits from Banks	239943	174593	239943	248981	234348	170026	234348	243507
1.2 Borrowings from Banks	64001	74764	64001	64521	64001	74556	64001	64521
1.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	16295	10402	16295	15863	16163	10226	16163	15717
2 Liabilities to Others	**14905949**	**13681911**	**14905949**	**14979130**	**14480607**	**13341227**	**14480607**	**14546260**
2.1 Aggregate Deposits	13975551	12811649	13975551	14139462	13567492	12483869	13567492	13723182
2.1.1 Demand	1653242	1381905	1653242	1497338	1617003	1351722	1617003	1461382
2.1.2 Time	12322309	11429744	12322309	12642124	11950489	11132147	11950489	12261801
2.2 Borrowings	313908	373174	313908	305776	309439	369462	309439	301459
2.3 Other Demand and Time Liabilities	616491	497087	616491	533892	603676	487896	603676	521620
3 Borrowings from Reserve Bank	**285623**	**105478**	**285623**	**288194**	**285623**	**105478**	**285623**	**288194**
3.1 Against Usance Bills /Promissory Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Others	285623	105478	285623	288194	285623	105478	285623	288194
4 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	643038	616584	643038	526668	623446	601112	623446	511505
4.1 Cash in Hand	89671	79907	89671	90298	87260	78168	87260	87774
4.2 Balances with Reserve Bank	553367	536677	553367	436370	536186	522944	536186	423731
5 Assets with the Banking System	**323680**	**360417**	**323680**	**333867**	**260238**	**319908**	**260238**	**267597**
5.1 Balances with Other Banks	181460	242913	181460	195016	155401	222711	155401	161923
5.1.1 In Current Account	17204	13796	17204	20132	14457	11244	14457	17946
5.1.2 In Other Accounts	164256	229117	164256	174884	140945	211467	140945	143977
5.2 Money at Call and Short Notice	43335	40395	43335	44728	20273	27323	20273	19699
5.3 Advances to Banks	38266	28291	38266	26670	30531	26461	30531	25331
5.4 Other Assets	60619	48817	60619	67453	54032	43412	54032	60643
6 Investment	**3811765**	**3548355**	**3811765**	**4090673**	**3693570**	**3455511**	**3693570**	**3969646**
6.1 Government Securities	3797040	3541477	3797040	4082760	3684917	3454331	3684917	3968353
6.2 Other Approved Securities	14724	6878	14724	7914	8653	1180	8653	1293
7 Bank Credit	**10705336**	**9906829**	**10705336**	**10604651**	**10370861**	**9620945**	**10370861**	**10273416**
7a Food Credit	82172	70197	82172	83051	51763	43161	51763	52643
7.1 Loans, Cash-credits and Overdrafts	10480934	9667703	10480934	10404931	10149509	9386746	10149509	10076434
7.2 Inland Bills-Purchased	26214	25783	26214	22933	25658	24435	25658	22511
7.3 Inland Bills-Discounted	147209	148773	147209	135807	145683	146161	145683	134450
7.4 Foreign Bills-Purchased	20866	23924	20866	15344	20458	23522	20458	14956
7.5 Foreign Bills-Discounted	30114	40647	30114	25637	29554	40081	29554	25065

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 27, 2020	2019	2020		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 24	2020-21	2020
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Gross Bank Credit	**9263134**	**8524065**	**9263134**	**9153122**	**-1.2**	**7.4**
1.1 Food Credit	**51590**	**43033**	**51590**	**52474**	**1.7**	**21.9**
1.2 Non-food Credit	**9211544**	**8481032**	**9211544**	**9100648**	**–1.2**	**7.3**
1.2.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	**1157795**	**1107970**	**1157795**	**1151330**	**–0.6**	**3.9**
1.2.2 Industry	**2905151**	**2835204**	**2905151**	**2884372**	**–0.7**	**1.7**
1.2.2.1 Micro & Small	381825	366577	381825	358340	–6.2	-2.2
1.2.2.2 Medium	105598	106283	105598	99458	–5.8	-6.4
1.2.2.3 Large	2417728	2362344	2417728	2426574	0.4	2.7
1.2.3 Services	**2594946**	**2315042**	**2594946**	**2574155**	**–0.8**	**11.2**
1.2.3.1 Transport Operators	144466	140924	144466	148733	3.0	5.5
1.2.3.2 Computer Software	20051	18625	20051	20157	0.5	8.2
1.2.3.3 Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants	45977	39879	45977	45862	–0.3	15.0
1.2.3.4 Shipping	6558	6482	6558	6491	–1.0	0.1
1.2.3.5 Professional Services	177085	171279	177085	173346	–2.1	1.2
1.2.3.6 Trade	552392	507357	552392	545240	–1.3	7.5
1.2.3.6.1 Wholesale Trade	263397	226653	263397	249316	–5.3	10.0
1.2.3.6.2 Retail Trade	288995	280704	288995	295924	2.4	5.4
1.2.3.7 Commercial Real Estate	229770	200296	229770	229926	0.1	14.8
1.2.3.8 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)	807383	623418	807383	812388	0.6	30.3
1.2.3.9 Other Services	611264	606782	611264	592012	–3.1	-2.4
1.2.4 Personal Loans	**2553652**	**2222816**	**2553652**	**2490791**	**–2.5**	**12.1**
1.2.4.1 Consumer Durables	9298	6200	9298	8908	–4.2	43.7
1.2.4.2 Housing	1338964	1168623	1338964	1330709	–0.6	13.9
1.2.4.3 Advances against Fixed Deposits	79496	67389	79496	67905	–14.6	0.8
1.2.4.4 Advances to Individuals against share & bond	5334	5692	5334	4818	–9.7	-15.4
1.2.4.5 Credit Card Outstanding	108094	92526	108094	96978	–10.3	4.8
1.2.4.6 Education	65745	67546	65745	65246	–0.8	-3.4
1.2.4.7 Vehicle Loans	220609	199817	220609	216968	–1.7	8.6
1.2.4.8 Other Personal Loans	726112	615023	726112	699259	–3.7	13.7
1.2A Priority Sector	**2897461**	**2729851**	**2897461**	**2811116**	**–3.0**	**3.0**
1.2A.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	1146624	1101235	1146624	1145120	–0.1	4.0
1.2A.2 Micro & Small Enterprises	1149394	1065969	1149394	1100834	–4.2	3.3
1.2A.2.1 Manufacturing	381825	366577	381825	358340	–6.2	-2.2
1.2A.2.2 Services	767568	699392	767568	742494	–3.3	6.2
1.2A.3 Housing	449945	432122	449945	459911	2.2	6.4
1.2A.4 Micro-Credit	38237	27331	38237	35154	–8.1	28.6
1.2A.5 Education Loans	51906	53814	51906	52003	0.2	-3.4
1.2A.6 State-Sponsored Orgs. for SC/ST	388	392	388	395	1.8	0.8
1.2A.7 Weaker Sections	731409	677013	731409	743790	1.7	9.9
1.2A.8 Export Credit	16114	15212	16114	16690	3.6	9.7

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

(₹ Crore)

Industry	Outstanding as on				Growth (%)	
	Mar. 27, 2020	2019	2020		Financial year so far	Y-o-Y
		Apr. 26	Mar. 27	Apr. 24	2020-21	2020
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Industry	**2905151**	**2835204**	**2905151**	**2884372**	**–0.7**	**1.7**
1.1 Mining & Quarrying (incl. Coal)	**43927**	**41852**	**43927**	**43508**	**–1.0**	**4.0**
1.2 Food Processing	**154146**	**153960**	**154146**	**152326**	**–1.2**	**–1.1**
1.2.1 Sugar	27382	30532	27382	27362	–0.1	–10.4
1.2.2 Edible Oils & Vanaspati	19240	20946	19240	18044	–6.2	–13.9
1.2.3 Tea	5375	5102	5375	5193	–3.4	1.8
1.2.4 Others	102149	97380	102149	101727	–0.4	4.5
1.3 Beverage & Tobacco	**16522**	**13034**	**16522**	**16458**	**–0.4**	**26.3**
1.4 Textiles	**192424**	**199280**	**192424**	**190040**	**–1.2**	**–4.6**
1.4.1 Cotton Textiles	89283	95458	89283	87254	–2.3	–8.6
1.4.2 Jute Textiles	2116	2138	2116	1994	–5.8	–6.7
1.4.3 Man-Made Textiles	26074	26456	26074	26094	0.1	–1.4
1.4.4 Other Textiles	74951	75228	74951	74698	–0.3	–0.7
1.5 Leather & Leather Products	**11098**	**11066**	**11098**	**10830**	**–2.4**	**–2.1**
1.6 Wood & Wood Products	**12233**	**11644**	**12233**	**12343**	**0.9**	**6.0**
1.7 Paper & Paper Products	**30965**	**30146**	**30965**	**31276**	**1.0**	**3.7**
1.8 Petroleum, Coal Products & Nuclear Fuels	**75834**	**54874**	**75834**	**81636**	**7.7**	**48.8**
1.9 Chemicals & Chemical Products	**202949**	**177611**	**202949**	**193201**	**–4.8**	**8.8**
1.9.1 Fertiliser	49066	32750	49066	35981	–26.7	9.9
1.9.2 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	53427	49881	53427	53198	–0.4	6.6
1.9.3 Petro Chemicals	42233	41242	42233	47383	12.2	14.9
1.9.4 Others	58223	53738	58223	56639	–2.7	5.4
1.10 Rubber, Plastic & their Products	**50415**	**45410**	**50415**	**49763**	**–1.3**	**9.6**
1.11 Glass & Glassware	**8777**	**9766**	**8777**	**8412**	**–4.2**	**–13.9**
1.12 Cement & Cement Products	**58689**	**55348**	**58689**	**58916**	**0.4**	**6.4**
1.13 Basic Metal & Metal Product	**350325**	**355290**	**350325**	**354085**	**1.1**	**–0.3**
1.13.1 Iron & Steel	262396	270001	262396	268125	2.2	–0.7
1.13.2 Other Metal & Metal Product	87929	85289	87929	85960	–2.2	0.8
1.14 All Engineering	**157259**	**166433**	**157259**	**154251**	**–1.9**	**–7.3**
1.14.1 Electronics	30159	38118	30159	29968	–0.6	–21.4
1.14.2 Others	127100	128315	127100	124283	–2.2	–3.1
1.15 Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	**82606**	**77769**	**82606**	**82565**	**0.0**	**6.2**
1.16 Gems & Jewellery	**59515**	**66697**	**59515**	**58880**	**–1.1**	**–11.7**
1.17 Construction	**104288**	**98440**	**104288**	**98980**	**–5.1**	**0.5**
1.18 Infrastructure	**1053913**	**1064713**	**1053913**	**1055204**	**0.1**	**–0.9**
1.18.1 Power	559774	569829	559774	566556	1.2	–0.6
1.18.2 Telecommunications	143760	129704	143760	139040	–3.3	7.2
1.18.3 Roads	190676	186154	190676	189441	–0.6	1.8
1.18.4 Other Infrastructure	159703	179026	159703	160167	0.3	–10.5
1.19 Other Industries	**239266**	**201871**	**239266**	**231698**	**–3.2**	**14.8**

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/Last Friday/ Reporting Friday								
	2018-19	2019	2020						
		Mar. 29	Jan. 03	Jan. 17	Jan. 31	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar. 13	Mar. 27
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Reporting Banks	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
1 Aggregate Deposits (2.1.1.2+2.2.1.2)	**62003.4**	**62003.4**	**124366.8**	**124885.4**	**123075.2**	**119021.8**	**123327.0**	**123095.1**	**123812.9**
2 Demand and Time Liabilities									
2.1 Demand Liabilities	**18241.3**	**18241.3**	**24731.1**	**24075.7**	**22487.2**	**23392.4**	**23551.9**	**24248.2**	**26007.5**
2.1.1 Deposits									
2.1.1.1 Inter-Bank	5842.3	5842.3	4708.8	4427.8	4195.9	4959.8	4673.7	5573.2	5295.0
2.1.1.2 Others	9,808.6	9808.6	13689.5	13123.8	11836.3	11897.2	12354.8	12161.4	14317.3
2.1.2 Borrowings from Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	199.9	100.0
2.1.3 Other Demand Liabilities	2590.5	2590.5	6332.8	6524.0	6414.9	6535.3	6523.4	6313.7	6295.2
2.2 Time Liabilities	**98531.4**	**98531.4**	**165054.1**	**167344.8**	**166992.5**	**157744.2**	**166156.7**	**167444.2**	**167558.4**
2.2.1 Deposits									
2.2.1.1 Inter-Bank	45655.9	45655.9	52520.1	54056.6	54245.2	49117.1	53699.0	54997.7	56564.0
2.2.1.2 Others	52194.8	52194.8	110677.4	111761.5	111238.8	107124.6	110972.2	110933.7	109495.7
2.2.2 Borrowings from Banks	0.0	0.0	958.2	629.9	629.9	629.9	629.9	630.0	630.2
2.2.3 Other Time Liabilities	680.7	680.7	898.5	896.7	878.6	872.5	855.6	882.7	868.6
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	50375.4	50375.4	47721.8	46896.8	47300.4	42517.2	47242.3	49412.6	52538.8
4.1 Demand	16826.7	16826.7	14077.8	13830.6	13669.2	13469.1	12968.7	14027.1	13764.4
4.2 Time	33548.7	33548.7	33644.0	33066.2	33631.2	29048.0	34273.6	35385.6	38774.4
5 Cash in Hand and Balances with Reserve Bank	**5721.0**	**5721.0**	**9377.1**	**9283.9**	**9097.3**	**8975.0**	**8975.0**	**8860.3**	**9425.7**
5.1 Cash in Hand	319.1	319.1	716.2	733.6	763.1	763.8	835.8	694.2	748.4
5.2 Balance with Reserve Bank	5401.9	5401.9	8660.9	8550.3	8334.2	8211.2	8139.3	8166.1	8677.2
6 Balances with Other Banks in Current Account	**1543.2**	**1543.2**	**904.8**	**1095.3**	**1072.3**	**1007.6**	**1390.0**	**1127.9**	**1489.1**
7 Investments in Government Securities	**30885.3**	**30885.3**	**50225.7**	**49531.9**	**49785.7**	**47885.8**	**47261.4**	**49381.9**	**50626.9**
8 Money at Call and Short Notice	**16190.2**	**16190.2**	**22950.8**	**21965.6**	**19796.7**	**21632.0**	**19828.7**	**22642.7**	**25259.9**
9 Bank Credit (10.1+11)	**60089.8**	**60089.8**	**107825.9**	**102106.5**	**104819.2**	**105187.4**	**106797.1**	**108078.9**	**110575.6**
10 Advances									
10.1 Loans, Cash-Credits and Overdrafts	**60086.2**	**60086.2**	**107825.4**	**102105.9**	**104818.7**	**105186.7**	**106796.5**	**108078.4**	**110575.0**
10.2 Due from Banks	82610.9	82610.9	70604.2	78326.2	78091.6	78958.8	79645.0	80135.6	81300.1
11 Bills Purchased and Discounted	3.7	3.7	0.6	0.6	27.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2

Prices and Production

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

Group/Sub group	2019-20			Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Apr. '19	Mar. '20	Apr. '20	Apr. '19	Mar. '20	Apr. '20	Apr. '19	Mar. '20	Apr. '20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Food and beverages	**146.3**	**149.6**	**147.5**	**138.0**	**148.2**	**150.1**	**141.7**	**150.1**	**153.5**	**139.4**	**148.9**	**151.4**
1.1 Cereals and products	140.7	143.2	141.4	137.1	144.4	147.2	140.0	146.5	151.8	138.0	145.1	148.7
1.2 Meat and fish	163.3	161.4	162.6	156.2	166.8	--	153.7	167.5	--	155.3	167.0	--
1.3 Egg	142.1	145.7	143.5	134.7	147.6	146.9	139.4	148.9	151.9	136.5	148.1	148.8
1.4 Milk and products	146.5	146.0	146.3	142.4	151.7	155.6	141.9	151.1	155.5	142.2	151.5	155.6
1.5 Oils and fats	127.1	121.8	125.1	124.0	133.3	137.1	118.4	127.5	131.6	121.9	131.2	135.1
1.6 Fruits	144.0	148.8	146.2	143.8	141.8	147.3	148.6	143.3	152.9	146.0	142.5	149.9
1.7 Vegetables	163.5	187.8	171.7	129.3	152.3	162.7	150.2	167.0	180.0	136.4	157.3	168.6
1.8 Pulses and products	133.7	132.0	133.1	122.9	141.8	150.2	121.7	139.7	150.8	122.5	141.1	150.4
1.9 Sugar and confectionery	112.0	113.4	112.5	108.4	112.6	119.8	110.4	114.4	121.2	109.1	113.2	120.3
1.10 Spices	145.6	145.1	145.5	138.7	154.0	158.7	140.4	151.5	154.0	139.3	153.2	157.1
1.11 Non-alcoholic beverages	138.8	130.2	135.2	137.5	140.1	139.2	128.7	131.9	133.5	133.8	136.7	136.8
1.12 Prepared meals, snacks, sweets	157.6	156.7	157.2	156.3	160.0	--	154.2	159.1	--	155.3	159.6	--
2 Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	**166.3**	**169.0**	**167.0**	**162.9**	**170.5**	**--**	**165.7**	**173.3**	**--**	**163.6**	**171.2**	**--**
3 Clothing and footwear	**151.3**	**143.7**	**148.3**	**150.1**	**152.5**	**--**	**142.0**	**145.6**	**--**	**146.9**	**149.8**	**--**
3.1 Clothing	152.0	145.7	149.5	150.8	153.4	--	143.9	147.7	--	148.1	151.2	--
3.2 Footwear	146.9	132.4	140.9	146.3	147.6	--	131.3	133.8	--	140.1	141.9	--
4 Housing	**--**	**152.2**	**152.2**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**149.7**	**154.5**	**155.6**	**149.7**	**154.5**	**155.6**
5 Fuel and light	**148.6**	**131.5**	**142.2**	**146.6**	**153.4**	**--**	**129.1**	**141.4**	**137.1**	**140.0**	**148.9**	**--**
6 Miscellaneous	**145.6**	**135.9**	**140.9**	**142.6**	**148.6**	**--**	**133.1**	**138.7**	**--**	**138.0**	**143.8**	**--**
6.1 Household goods and services	150.6	138.7	145.0	149.4	151.5	--	136.9	140.8	--	143.5	146.4	--
6.2 Health	153.6	142.1	149.3	150.9	156.7	154.3	139.5	145.0	144.8	146.6	152.3	150.7
6.3 Transport and communication	132.6	122.2	127.1	130.2	135.8	--	120.2	124.6	--	124.9	129.9	--
6.4 Recreation and amusement	148.3	135.9	141.3	144.9	151.2	--	133.8	137.9	--	138.6	143.7	--
6.5 Education	159.8	150.9	154.5	156.3	161.2	--	147.7	152.5	--	151.3	156.1	--
6.6 Personal care and effects	139.2	138.4	138.9	133.7	145.1	--	132.4	145.3	--	133.2	145.2	--
General Index (All Groups)	**147.3**	**145.1**	**146.3**	**141.7**	**149.8**	**--**	**140.6**	**147.3**	**--**	**141.2**	**148.6**	**--**

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

No. 19: Other Consumer Price Indices

Item	Base Year	Linking Factor	2019-20	2019	2020	
				Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	2001	4.63	323	312	326	329
2 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	1986-87	5.89	980	932	1007	1014
3 Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers	1986-87	–	986	939	1013	1019

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

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

Item	2019-20	2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4
1 Standard Gold (₹ per 10 grams)	37018	31659	42285	45504
2 Silver (₹ per kilogram)	42514	37328	41382	42058

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	2019-20	2019	2020		
			Apr.	Feb.	Mar. (P)	Apr. (P)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 ALL COMMODITIES	**100.000**	**121.9**	**121.1**	**122.2**	**121.1**	
1.1 PRIMARY ARTICLES	**22.618**	**143.5**	**139.3**	**142.8**	**139.5**	**138.2**
1.1.1 FOOD ARTICLES	**15.256**	**155.8**	**148.8**	**154.7**	**151.6**	**152.6**
1.1.1.1 Food Grains (Cereals+Pulses)	3.462	159.6	153.5	163.4	159.8	160.1
1.1.1.2 Fruits & Vegetables	3.475	174.8	158.5	157.2	150.7	159.3
1.1.1.3 Milk	4.440	146.7	143.2	149.6	150.9	151.6
1.1.1.4 Eggs,Meat & Fish	2.402	147.0	142.9	153.7	146.8	140.5
1.1.1.5 Condiments & Spices	0.529	144.0	127.4	150.0	149.4	146.8
1.1.1.6 Other Food Articles	0.948	143.9	149.6	142.7	141.5	140.1
1.1.2 NON-FOOD ARTICLES	**4.119**	**128.9**	**127.7**	**131.7**	**126.1**	**126.2**
1.1.2.1 Fibres	0.839	128.3	133.4	124.4	124.0	123.8
1.1.2.2 Oil Seeds	1.115	151.4	147.8	153.7	149.9	150.0
1.1.2.3 Other non-food Articles	1.960	104.8	102.8	105.4	105.1	105.3
1.1.2.4 Floriculture	0.204	239.7	234.2	294.6	206.0	206.0
1.1.3 MINERALS	**0.833**	**154.2**	**158.0**	**157.4**	**153.8**	**157.4**
1.1.3.1 Metallic Minerals	0.648	147.1	153.7	148.0	144.4	148.0
1.1.3.2 Other Minerals	0.185	178.9	173.0	190.1	186.6	190.1
1.1.4 CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	**2.410**	**86.7**	**92.7**	**81.3**	**81.3**	**61.2**
1.2 FUEL & POWER	**13.152**	**102.3**	**102.8**	**103.6**	**100.7**	**92.4**
1.2.1 COAL	**2.138**	**125.3**	**123.6**	**126.5**	**126.5**	**126.5**
1.2.1.1 Coking Coal	0.647	138.1	133.9	141.9	141.9	141.9
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	129.1	121.2	131.1	131.1	131.1
1.2.2 MINERAL OILS	**7.950**	**92.3**	**95.4**	**92.4**	**87.2**	**74.9**
1.2.3 ELECTRICITY	**3.064**	**112.1**	**107.3**	**116.6**	**117.9**	**113.9**
1.3 MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	**64.231**	**118.3**	**118.5**	**118.8**	**118.7**	
1.3.1 MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS	**9.122**	**133.9**	**129.4**	**137.0**	**136.9**	**136.5**
1.3.1.1 Processing and Preserving of meat	0.134	137.5	135.6	136.8	136.6	
1.3.1.2 Processing and Preserving of fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs and products thereof	0.204	136.1	133.6	136.0	137.2	139.2
1.3.1.3 Processing and Preserving of fruit and Vegetables	0.138	114.3	112.2	114.9	114.5	114.7
1.3.1.4 Vegetable and Animal oils and Fats	2.643	119.4	113.9	129.3	128.4	127.6
1.3.1.5 Dairy products	1.165	145.0	135.1	151.0	151.9	151.4
1.3.1.6 Grain mill products	2.010	146.3	143.4	146.2	146.6	146.1
1.3.1.7 Starches and Starch products	0.110	135.5	133.3	133.4	132.5	129.5
1.3.1.8 Bakery products	0.215	133.5	131.3	136.4	136.2	136.4
1.3.1.9 Sugar, Molasses & honey	1.163	118.3	112.9	119.2	118.9	118.9
1.3.1.10 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar confectionery	0.175	127.3	128.2	126.4	126.4	126.8
1.3.1.11 Macaroni, Noodles, Couscous and Similar farinaceous products	0.026	132.7	133.1	130.5	131.3	123.6
1.3.1.12 Tea & Coffee products	0.371	139.5	146.2	126.2	127.5	128.2
1.3.1.13 Processed condiments & salt	0.163	132.4	125.3	140.4	140.6	139.5
1.3.1.14 Processed ready to eat food	0.024	128.7	128.3	130.3	129.4	
1.3.1.15 Health supplements	0.225	159.9	158.7	156.4	156.7	156.0
1.3.1.16 Prepared animal feeds	0.356	173.7	165.3	170.0	167.2	166.9
1.3.2 MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGES	**0.909**	**123.6**	**122.7**	**123.9**	**124.1**	**124.4**
1.3.2.1 Wines & spirits	0.408	117.7	115.6	119.1	119.1	119.2
1.3.2.2 Malt liquors and Malt	0.225	125.7	122.6	126.5	126.7	127.1
1.3.2.3 Soft drinks; Production of mineral waters and Other bottled waters	0.275	130.5	133.3	129.1	129.3	129.8
1.3.3 MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	**0.514**	**153.5**	**153.2**	**155.0**	**154.8**	
1.3.3.1 Tobacco products	0.514	153.5	153.2	155.0	154.8	

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Contd.)

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities		Weight	2019-20	2019	2020		
				Apr.	Feb.	Mar. (P)	Apr. (P)
1.3.4	**MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES**	**4.881**	**117.7**	**119.4**	**116.9**	**116.6**	
1.3.4.1	Preparation and Spinning of textile fibres	2.582	107.9	111.7	105.8	105.6	
1.3.4.2	Weaving & Finishing of textiles	1.509	130.1	130.3	130.9	130.7	
1.3.4.3	Knitted and Crocheted fabrics	0.193	114.5	111.6	113.8	112.9	
1.3.4.4	Made-up textile articles, Except apparel	0.299	134.5	132.2	133.5	133.5	
1.3.4.5	Cordage, Rope, Twine and Netting	0.098	143.0	139.4	146.0	146.0	
1.3.4.6	Other textiles	0.201	116.8	115.7	116.7	117.2	
1.3.5	**MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL**	**0.814**	**138.3**	**139.0**	**138.1**	**138.0**	
1.3.5.1	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (woven), Except fur Apparel	0.593	139.2	140.2	138.8	138.9	
1.3.5.2	Knitted and Crocheted apparel	0.221	135.8	135.5	136.2	135.7	
1.3.6	**MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND RELATED PRODUCTS**	**0.535**	**118.7**	**120.6**	**118.1**	**117.9**	
1.3.6.1	Tanning and Dressing of leather; Dressing and Dyeing of fur	0.142	105.5	108.4	103.6	103.5	
1.3.6.2	Luggage, HandbAgs, Saddlery and Harness	0.075	136.3	135.3	137.6	137.4	
1.3.6.3	Footwear	0.318	120.4	122.5	119.9	119.7	
1.3.7	**MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK**	**0.772**	**133.7**	**133.6**	**132.7**	**133.0**	
1.3.7.1	Saw milling and Planing of wood	0.124	122.2	125.6	120.1	119.5	
1.3.7.2	Veneer sheets; Manufacture of plywood, Laminboard, Particle board and Other panels and Boards	0.493	135.5	135.3	135.4	135.3	
1.3.7.3	Builder's carpentry and Joinery	0.036	176.2	173.9	178.0	178.0	
1.3.7.4	Wooden containers	0.119	125.7	123.3	121.5	123.8	
1.3.8	**MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS**	**1.113**	**121.1**	**123.9**	**120.3**	**120.3**	
1.3.8.1	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	0.493	125.0	129.5	123.6	123.7	
1.3.8.2	Corrugated paper and Paperboard and Containers of paper and Paperboard	0.314	114.9	116.2	115.3	114.8	
1.3.8.3	Other articles of paper and Paperboard	0.306	121.2	122.9	120.1	120.4	
1.3.9	**PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA**	**0.676**	**150.6**	**150.1**	**152.3**	**153.3**	
1.3.9.1	Printing	0.676	150.6	150.1	152.3	153.3	
1.3.10	**MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS**	**6.465**	**117.6**	**119.9**	**115.8**	**115.8**	**116.8**
1.3.10.1	Basic chemicals	1.433	120.0	125.4	117.1	116.5	116.5
1.3.10.2	Fertilizers and Nitrogen compounds	1.485	123.1	122.9	122.4	122.7	123.0
1.3.10.3	Plastic and Synthetic rubber in primary form	1.001	112.5	116.9	109.3	109.1	107.1
1.3.10.4	Pesticides and Other agrochemical products	0.454	122.6	123.0	121.7	121.5	121.5
1.3.10.5	Paints, Varnishes and Similar coatings, Printing ink and Mastics	0.491	114.7	116.2	113.2	113.3	
1.3.10.6	Soap and Detergents, Cleaning and Polishing preparations, Perfumes and Toilet preparations	0.612	118.8	120.0	117.7	119.0	117.1
1.3.10.7	Other chemical products	0.692	114.2	115.6	113.5	113.6	114.4
1.3.10.8	Man-made fibres	0.296	98.0	100.7	95.8	95.6	95.7
1.3.11	**MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICINAL CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL PRODUCTS**	**1.993**	**127.4**	**125.1**	**131.7**	**130.6**	**130.4**
1.3.11.1	Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal chemical and Botanical products	1.993	127.4	125.1	131.7	130.6	130.4
1.3.12	**MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS**	**2.299**	**108.5**	**109.7**	**107.9**	**107.7**	
1.3.12.1	Rubber Tyres and Tubes; Retreading and Rebuilding of Rubber Tyres	0.609	99.0	100.2	98.7	98.2	
1.3.12.2	Other Rubber Products	0.272	93.6	92.5	93.5	93.6	
1.3.12.3	Plastics products	1.418	115.4	117.1	114.5	114.6	
1.3.13	**MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS**	**3.202**	**116.7**	**117.4**	**116.5**	**116.5**	
1.3.13.1	Glass and Glass products	0.295	124.7	125.4	125.5	125.9	
1.3.13.2	Refractory products	0.223	108.7	108.0	108.6	107.9	
1.3.13.3	Clay Building Materials	0.121	102.7	102.2	102.7	106.4	
1.3.13.4	Other Porcelain and Ceramic Products	0.222	113.9	114.5	114.7	112.3	
1.3.13.5	Cement, Lime and Plaster	1.645	119.5	119.9	119.4	119.4	

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Contd.)

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2019-20	2019	2020		
			Apr.	Feb.	Mar. (P)	Apr. (P)
1.3.13.6 Articles of Concrete, Cement and Plaster	0.292	121.7	121.8	122.9	122.8	
1.3.13.7 Cutting, Shaping and Finishing of Stone	0.234	120.1	120.5	121.1	121.0	
1.3.13.8 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0.169	86.6	94.4	78.1	78.1	
1.3.14 MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	**9.646**	**106.3**	**110.5**	**107.0**	**106.6**	**105.7**
1.3.14.1 Inputs into steel making	1.411	100.7	106.2	104.3	104.2	115.6
1.3.14.2 Metallic Iron	0.653	107.8	115.5	109.7	108.0	111.1
1.3.14.3 Mild Steel - Semi Finished Steel	1.274	95.1	98.0	96.0	96.1	96.6
1.3.14.4 Mild Steel -Long Products	1.081	105.5	110.1	105.6	106.4	106.3
1.3.14.5 Mild Steel - Flat products	1.144	108.7	116.0	109.5	108.5	98.1
1.3.14.6 Alloy steel other than Stainless Steel- Shapes	0.067	102.8	110.6	101.5	101.5	102.9
1.3.14.7 Stainless Steel - Semi Finished	0.924	102.8	109.9	104.1	101.8	101.9
1.3.14.8 Pipes & tubes	0.205	126.3	127.1	127.4	126.9	124.5
1.3.14.9 Non-ferrous metals incl. precious metals	1.693	107.0	110.1	105.7	105.6	104.3
1.3.14.10 Castings	0.925	113.2	113.1	112.4	112.4	110.1
1.3.14.11 Forgings of steel	0.271	146.5	140.5	146.6	145.2	
1.3.15 MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**3.155**	**115.5**	**116.8**	**114.6**	**114.7**	
1.3.15.1 Structural Metal Products	1.031	113.8	115.6	112.8	112.5	
1.3.15.2 Tanks, Reservoirs and Containers of Metal	0.660	124.4	126.7	123.0	124.9	
1.3.15.3 Steam generators, Except Central Heating Hot Water Boilers	0.145	104.7	102.7	107.7	107.7	
1.3.15.4 Forging, Pressing, Stamping and Roll-Forming of Metal; Powder Metallurgy	0.383	100.4	101.6	99.0	99.0	
1.3.15.5 Cutlery, Hand Tools and General Hardware	0.208	100.5	99.9	100.9	100.9	
1.3.15.6 Other Fabricated Metal Products	0.728	124.0	125.3	122.9	122.3	
1.3.16 MANUFACTURE OF COMPUTER, ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PRODUCTS	**2.009**	**110.3**	**111.4**	**109.4**	**109.3**	
1.3.16.1 Electronic Components	0.402	98.1	98.0	98.1	97.9	
1.3.16.2 Computers and Peripheral Equipment	0.336	135.0	135.1	135.0	135.0	
1.3.16.3 Communication Equipment	0.310	117.0	116.6	115.0	114.6	
1.3.16.4 Consumer Electronics	0.641	98.6	101.9	96.5	96.5	
1.3.16.5 Measuring, Testing, Navigating and Control equipment	0.181	111.5	111.9	110.6	110.6	
1.3.16.6 Watches and Clocks	0.076	139.1	139.7	140.9	141.1	
1.3.16.7 Irradiation, Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic equipment	0.055	103.9	105.3	108.3	108.0	
1.3.16.8 Optical instruments and Photographic equipment	0.008	110.2	109.2	112.0	112.0	
1.3.17 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	**2.930**	**111.3**	**112.7**	**110.7**	**111.7**	
1.3.17.1 Electric motors, Generators, Transformers and Electricity distribution and Control apparatus	1.298	109.0	111.0	108.6	111.1	
1.3.17.2 Batteries and Accumulators	0.236	117.0	117.6	115.9	115.9	
1.3.17.3 Fibre optic cables for data transmission or live transmission of images	0.133	109.9	119.0	105.9	104.7	
1.3.17.4 Other electronic and Electric wires and Cables	0.428	109.8	110.2	109.4	109.3	
1.3.17.5 Wiring devices, Electric lighting & display equipment	0.263	111.1	110.3	111.7	111.7	
1.3.17.6 Domestic appliances	0.366	119.9	120.4	118.1	118.1	
1.3.17.7 Other electrical equipment	0.206	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.1	
1.3.18 MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4.789**	**113.1**	**112.5**	**113.2**	**112.9**	
1.3.18.1 Engines and Turbines, Except aircraft, Vehicle and Two wheeler engines	0.638	104.8	105.0	105.3	105.3	
1.3.18.2 Fluid power equipment	0.162	119.9	119.5	119.6	119.6	
1.3.18.3 Other pumps, Compressors, Taps and Valves	0.552	111.3	110.1	111.8	110.4	
1.3.18.4 Bearings, Gears, Gearing and Driving elements	0.340	109.8	110.1	107.9	108.6	
1.3.18.5 Ovens, Furnaces and Furnace burners	0.008	80.0	77.9	81.0	81.0	
1.3.18.6 Lifting and Handling equipment	0.285	111.5	111.8	111.2	110.9	

No. 21: Wholesale Price Index (Concld.)

(Base: 2011-12 = 100)

Commodities	Weight	2019-20	2019	2020		
			Apr.	Feb.	Mar. (P)	Apr. (P)
1.3.18.7 Office machinery and Equipment	0.006	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	
1.3.18.8 Other general-purpose machinery	0.437	130.9	128.4	128.5	128.5	
1.3.18.9 Agricultural and Forestry machinery	0.833	120.6	119.3	121.4	121.5	
1.3.18.10 Metal-forming machinery and Machine tools	0.224	108.1	104.9	109.7	109.7	
1.3.18.11 Machinery for mining, Quarrying and Construction	0.371	75.1	76.9	75.0	74.8	
1.3.18.12 Machinery for food, Beverage and Tobacco processing	0.228	125.1	123.1	128.6	128.6	
1.3.18.13 Machinery for textile, Apparel and Leather production	0.192	119.6	122.1	117.9	117.8	
1.3.18.14 Other special-purpose machinery	0.468	126.3	125.6	126.9	125.8	
1.3.18.15 Renewable electricity generating equipment	0.046	66.1	66.6	65.4	65.4	
1.3.19 MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS	**4.969**	**114.5**	**113.2**	**115.6**	**115.4**	
1.3.19.1 Motor vehicles	2.600	115.1	113.6	116.3	116.1	
1.3.19.2 Parts and Accessories for motor vehicles	2.368	113.7	112.8	114.8	114.7	
1.3.20 MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**1.648**	**118.0**	**114.2**	**120.5**	**120.5**	
1.3.20.1 Building of ships and Floating structures	0.117	158.8	158.8	158.8	158.8	
1.3.20.2 Railway locomotives and Rolling stock	0.110	106.5	106.2	105.8	105.8	
1.3.20.3 Motor cycles	1.302	114.3	109.4	117.6	117.6	
1.3.20.4 Bicycles and Invalid carriages	0.117	128.9	130.5	128.3	128.2	
1.3.20.5 Other transport equipment	0.002	126.1	124.7	127.5	127.5	
1.3.21 MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE	**0.727**	**130.8**	**128.4**	**131.3**	**130.9**	
1.3.21.1 Furniture	0.727	130.8	128.4	131.3	130.9	
1.3.22 OTHER MANUFACTURING	**1.064**	**112.6**	**106.5**	**117.0**	**117.6**	
1.3.22.1 Jewellery and Related articles	0.996	109.7	103.3	114.4	115.0	
1.3.22.2 Musical instruments	0.001	174.0	170.4	175.1	174.5	
1.3.22.3 Sports goods	0.012	129.7	127.7	131.3	131.0	
1.3.22.4 Games and Toys	0.005	136.7	138.9	135.5	135.5	
1.3.22.5 Medical and Dental instruments and Supplies	0.049	162.1	160.9	163.2	163.2	
2 FOOD INDEX	**24.378**	**147.6**	**141.5**	**148.1**	**146.1**	**146.6**

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

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

Industry	Weight	2018-19	2019-20	April-March		March	
				2018-19	2019-20	2019	2020
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Index	100.00	130.1	129.2	130.1	129.2	144.1	120.1
1 Sectoral Classification							
1.1 Mining	14.37	107.9	109.7	107.9	109.7	132.7	132.7
1.2 Manufacturing	77.63	131.5	129.8	131.5	129.8	144.6	114.8
1.3 Electricity	7.99	156.9	158.6	156.9	158.6	160.1	149.2
2 Use-Based Classification							
2.1 Primary Goods	34.05	126.1	127.1	126.1	127.1	140.0	135.6
2.2 Capital Goods	8.22	108.4	93.6	108.4	93.6	118.6	76.4
2.3 Intermediate Goods	17.22	126.2	137.3	126.2	137.3	154.4	125.8
2.4 Infrastructure/ Construction Goods	12.34	141.7	136.1	141.7	136.1	155.4	118.4
2.5 Consumer Durables	12.84	130.4	119.4	130.4	119.4	131.7	88.1
2.6 Consumer Non-Durables	15.33	145.5	146.3	145.5	146.3	156.6	131.2

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

Government Accounts and Treasury Bills

No. 23: Union Government Accounts at a Glance

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Item	2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget Estimates	April 2020		Provisional Accounts	Revised Estimates	Provisional Accounts as per cent to Revised Estimates
		Actuals	Percent to Budget Estimates			
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Revenue Receipts	**2020926**	**27183**	**1.3**	**1682107**	**1850101**	**90.9**
1.1 Tax Revenue (Net)	1635909	21412	1.3	1355886	1504587	90.1
1.2 Non-Tax Revenue	385017	5771	1.5	326221	345514	94.4
2 Non Debt Capital Receipts	**224967**	**365**	**0.2**	**68620**	**81605**	**84.1**
2.1 Recovery of Loans	14967	365	2.4	18316	16605	110.3
2.2 Other Receipts	210000	0	0.0	50304	65000	77.4
3 Total Receipts (1+2)	**2245893**	**27548**	**1.2**	**1750727**	**1931706**	**90.6**
4 Revenue Expenditure	2630145	278754	10.6	2349618	2349645	100.0
of which :						
4.1 Interest Payments	708203	26696	3.8	611036	625105	97.7
5 Capital Expenditure	412085	28306	6.9	336744	348907	96.5
6 Total Expenditure (4+5)	**3042230**	**307060**	**10.1**	**2686362**	**2698552**	**99.5**
7 Revenue Deficit (4-1)	**609219**	**251571**	**41.3**	**667511**	**499544**	**133.6**
8 Fiscal Deficit (6-3)	**796337**	**279512**	**35.1**	**935635**	**766846**	**122.0**
9 Gross Primary Deficit (8-4.1)	**88134**	**252816**	**286.9**	**324599**	**141741**	**229.0**

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

No. 24: Treasury Bills – Ownership Pattern

(₹ Crore)

Item	2018-19	2019	2020					
		Apr. 26	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 91-day								
1.1 Banks	18521	22870	12826	10165	10444	12291	17513	19626
1.2 Primary Dealers	17878	16568	9116	9190	11003	13344	14404	23622
1.3 State Governments	26999	29114	10746	8173	8173	8123	8218	8218
1.4 Others	27747	44885	50577	48004	47230	52692	52325	52995
2 182-day								
2.1 Banks	31953	40665	66070	66419	65008	68514	66368	67072
2.2 Primary Dealers	38738	45519	36917	43302	49074	48741	48233	45949
2.3 State Governments	28036	20946	13386	13386	13382	13936	13934	13934
2.4 Others	18567	15078	24319	22465	29209	30310	36921	54270
3 364-day								
3.1 Banks	48811	52653	46954	49660	51148	51981	53188	53348
3.2 Primary Dealers	74170	78485	64818	70672	72936	74688	69990	66146
3.3 State Governments	18892	20157	11945	11945	11145	13024	13133	12688
3.4 Others	62393	53565	72104	70576	75489	78389	84965	99950
4 14-day Intermediate								
4.1 Banks								
4.2 Primary Dealers								
4.3 State Governments	165605	146432	154060	155112	130780	140053	123775	169253
4.4 Others	252	522	245	617	1093	976	1100	1112
Total Treasury Bills (Excluding 14 day Intermediate T Bills) #	412704	440506	419779	423957	444241	466034	479194	517816

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

No. 25: Auctions of Treasury Bills

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Date of Auction	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Total Issue (6+7)	Cut-off Price	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)
		Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value				
			Competitive	Non-Competitive		Competitive	Non-Competitive			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
91-day Treasury Bills										
2019-20										
Mar. 30	5000	59	23312	470	12	5000	470	5470	98.92	4.3595
2020-21										
Apr. 8	10000	99	38025	836	36	9999	836	10835	98.94	4.2972
Apr. 15	10000	102	61457	1826	7	9994	1826	11820	98.98	4.1493
Apr. 22	15000	133	92233	2051	14	14989	2051	17040	99.08	3.7297
Apr. 29	15000	120	97283	689	35	14981	689	15670	99.10	3.6427
182-day Treasury Bills										
2019-20										
Mar. 30	10000	133	43927	0	35	10000	0	10000	97.58	4.9694
2020-21										
Apr. 8	8000	171	55592	460	35	7990	460	8450	97.77	4.5799
Apr. 15	8000	142	74684	15	5	7990	15	8005	97.89	4.3201
Apr. 22	16000	187	136473	7	7	15993	7	16000	98.21	3.6553
Apr. 29	16000	143	93303	3	9	15997	3	16000	98.21	3.6553
364-day Treasury Bills										
2019-20										
Mar. 30	10000	102	33465	0	23	10000	0	10000	95.31	4.9396
2020-21										
Apr. 8	7000	117	32062	1931	43	6999	1931	8930	95.59	4.6261
Apr. 15	7000	115	62228	1	4	6999	1	7000	95.82	4.3751
Apr. 22	14000	146	114476	2	5	13998	2	14000	96.41	3.7393
Apr. 29	14000	127	80287	2	10	13998	2	14000	96.44	3.7016

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
April	3, 2020	0.50-5.00	4.18
April	4, 2020	3.05-4.40	3.69
April	7, 2020	2.00-5.00	4.23
April	8, 2020	2.40-5.25	4.24
April	9, 2020	2.40-5.25	4.34
April	13, 2020	2.40-5.00	4.25
April	15, 2020	2.40-5.25	4.26
April	16, 2020	2.40-5.00	4.24
April	17, 2020	2.40-5.00	4.21
April	18, 2020	2.60-3.90	3.12
April	20, 2020	2.30-5.00	4.14
April	21, 2020	2.30-5.00	4.10
April	22, 2020	2.30-5.00	4.13
April	23, 2020	2.30-4.55	4.13
April	24, 2020	2.30-5.00	4.04
April	27, 2020	2.00-4.50	4.03
April	28, 2020	2.25-4.50	4.04
April	29, 2020	2.30-4.50	4.07
April	30, 2020	2.30-4.50	4.16
May	2, 2020	2.80-4.25	3.19
May	4, 2020	2.40-4.75	4.04
May	5, 2020	2.30-4.50	3.96
May	6, 2020	2.30-4.50	3.90
May	8, 2020	2.30-4.75	3.98
May	11, 2020	2.30-4.75	3.87
May	12, 2020	2.30-4.30	3.79
May	13, 2020	2.30-4.50	3.88
May	14, 2020	2.30-4.50	3.92
May	15, 2020	2.30-4.60	3.96

Note: Includes Notice Money.

No. 27: Certificates of Deposit

Item	2019	2020			
	Apr. 26	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 10	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Crore)	225478.45	173941.00	172996.00	180116.00	180891.00
1.1 Issued during the fortnight (₹ Crore)	4582.87	19166.55	18290.30	12556.15	4539.49
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	6.65-7.33	4.95-6.50	4.96-8.80	4.70-7.94	4.70-7.84

No. 28: Commercial Paper

Item	2019	2020			
	Apr. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Amount Outstanding (₹ Crore)	542885.80	401724.55	344526.95	381273.50	417227.05
1.1 Reported during the fortnight (₹ Crore)	71210.80	148273.30	63166.10	54770.55	77889.20
2 Rate of Interest (per cent)	6.67-13.14	5.01-13.95	4.88-12.39	4.55-9.90	3.78-10.45

No. 29: Average Daily Turnover in Select Financial Markets

(₹ Crore)

Item	2019-20	2019	2020					
		Apr. 26	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Call Money	26815	38125	30536	23920	11672	17680	19192	19171
2 Notice Money	3660	682	7169	1904	7996	1069	6162	622
3 Term Money	790	900	1104	1239	1835	1347	1516	1083
4 CBLO/TRIPARTY REPO	300691	219772	411859	356209	355378	273677	384497	365866
5 Market Repo	221719	158935	346213	203083	275424	230768	291022	239087
6 Repo in Corporate Bond	2468	4548	1137	3670	4333	4600	2630	1568
7 Forex (US $ million)	67793	76959	83800	64600	60818	38068	40305	39840
8 Govt. of India Dated Securities	93960	60217	119391	41929	60096	30921	34227	99925
9 State Govt. Securities	5800	6178	4733	2699	2680	2991	3123	3927
10 Treasury Bills								
10.1 91-Day	3720	3877	4596	1848	4441	3165	2998	2783
10.2 182-Day	2380	2947	2161	1988	3205	2746	5900	9547
10.3 364-Day	2900	1648	1690	1543	4986	4530	6849	8753
10.4 Cash Management Bills	2310		4918		17100	14893	3193	3170
11 Total Govt. Securities (8+9+10)	111070	74867	137490	50006	92508	59247	56290	128104
11.1 RBI	–	209	239	7873	133	4897	4134	6002

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

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Security & Type of Issue	2019-20		2019-20 (Apr.-Apr.)		2020-21 (Apr.-Apr.) *		Apr. 2019		Apr. 2020 *	
	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	**72**	**64926**	**9**	**27756**	**3**	**14**	**9**	**27756**	**3**	**14**
1A Premium	70	43259	9	7709	3	7	9	7709	3	7
1.1 Public	57	9867	7	2744	3	14	7	2744	3	14
1.1.1 Premium	55	9434	7	2698	3	7	7	2698	3	7
1.2 Rights	15	55059	2	25012	–	–	2	25012	–	–
1.2.1 Premium	15	33825	2	5011	–	–	2	5011	–	–
2 Preference Shares	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Bonds & Debentures	**34**	**14984**	**5**	**2191**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**2191**	**–**	**–**
3.1 Convertible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.1 Public	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 Non-Convertible	34	14984	5	2191	–	–	5	2191	–	–
3.2.1 Public	34	14984	5	2191	–	–	5	2191	–	–
3.2.2 Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Total(1+2+3)	**106**	**79910**	**14**	**29947**	**3**	**14**	**14**	**29947**	**3**	**14**
4.1 Public	91	24851	12	4935	3	14	12	4935	3	14
4.2 Rights	15	55059	2	25012	–	–	2	25012	–	–

Note : Since April 2020, monthly data on equity issues is compiled on the basis of their listing date.

Source : Securities and Exchange Board of India.

* : Data is Provisional

External Sector

No. 31: Foreign Trade

Item	Unit	2019-20	2019		2020			
			Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Exports	₹ Crore	2226567	181021	194919	185219	197646	159158	78951
	US $ Million	314314	26073	27379	25972	27647	21406	10356
1.1 Oil	₹ Crore	302858	25535	27711	23555	24265	18523	9473
	US $ Million	42782	3678	3892	3303	3394	2491	1243
1.2 Non-oil	₹ Crore	1923709	155487	167208	161664	173382	140635	69479
	US $ Million	271532	22396	23487	22669	24253	18915	9114
2 Imports	₹ Crore	3307977	287433	282124	293440	268064	231711	130525
	US $ Million	467193	41401	39628	41148	37497	31165	17121
2.1 Oil	₹ Crore	917306	78989	76110	92503	76894	74462	35537
	US $ Million	129431	11377	10691	12971	10756	10015	4661
2.2 Non-oil	₹ Crore	2390671	208443	206014	200938	191170	157249	94988
	US $ Million	337762	30023	28938	28177	26741	21150	12460
3 Trade Balance	₹ Crore	-1081410	-106412	-87205	-108221	-70418	-72553	-51574
	US $ Million	-152879	-15327	-12249	-15175	-9850	-9758	-6765
3.1 Oil	₹ Crore	-614448	-53455	-48399	-68948	-52629	-55939	-26065
	US $ Million	-86648	-7699	-6798	-9668	-7362	-7524	-3419
3.2 Non-oil	₹ Crore	-466962	-52957	-38806	-39274	-17788	-16614	-25509
	US $ Million	-66231	-7628	-5451	-5507	-2488	-2235	-3346

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

No. 32: Foreign Exchange Reserves

Item	Unit	2019	2020					
		May 24	Apr. 17	Apr. 24	May 1	May 8	May 15	May 22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Total Reserves	**₹ Crore**	**2924080**	**3662709**	**3665786**	**3612274**	**3666574**	**3680676**	**3721819**
	US $ Million	**419992**	**479568**	**479455**	**481078**	**485313**	**487039**	**490044**
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	₹ Crore	2730010	3374844	3376090	3328720	3381304	3390717	3430708
	US $ Million	392189	441884	441564	443316	447548	448670	451706
1.2 Gold	₹ Crore	160780	249585	251551	242360	243961	248680	248955
	US $ Million	23022	32679	32901	32277	32291	32906	32779
1.3 SDRs	SDRs Million	1047	1045	1045	1045	1045	1048	1048
	₹ Crore	10060	10896	10865	10705	10748	10766	10876
	US $ Million	1445	1427	1421	1426	1423	1425	1432
1.4 Reserve Tranche Position in IMF	₹ Crore	23230	27384	27280	30489	30561	30513	31278
	US $ Million	3337	3578	3570	4059	4051	4038	4127

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

No. 33: NRI Deposits

(US$ Million)

Scheme	Outstanding				Flows	
	2019-20	2019	2020		2019-20	2020-21
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 NRI Deposits	**130581**	**130912**	**130581**	**129310**	**1983**	**924**
1.1 FCNR(B)	24244	24580	24244	23112	1410	-1132
1.2 NR(E)RA	90367	91282	90367	90456	548	1954
1.3 NRO	15969	15050	15969	15742	26	102

No. 34: Foreign Investment Inflows

(US$ Million)

Item	2019-20	2019-20	2020-21	2019	2020	
		Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1 Net Foreign Direct Investment (1.1.1–1.1.2)	**42810**	**4649**	**1366**	**4649**	**2477**	**1366**
1.1.1 Direct Investment to India (1.1.1.1–1. 1.1.2)	**55742**	**5540**	**2132**	**5540**	**4075**	**2132**
1.1.1.1 Gross Inflows/Gross Investments	**74591**	**6866**	**4479**	**6866**	**6422**	**4479**
1.1.1.1.1 Equity	51203	5364	2884	5364	4339	2884
1.1.1.1.1.1 Government (SIA/FIPB)	3265	63	80	63	188	80
1.1.1.1.1.2 RBI	39364	4584	2169	4584	3004	2169
1.1.1.1.1.3 Acquisition of shares	7348	604	524	604	1086	524
1.1.1.1.1.4 Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	1226	112	112	112	61	112
1.1.1.1.2 Reinvested earnings	14052	1116	1116	1116	1217	1116
1.1.1.1.3 Other capital	9336	386	479	386	866	479
1.1.1.2 Repatriation/Disinvestment	**18849**	**1325**	**2346**	**1325**	**2346**	**2346**
1.1.1.2.1 Equity	18677	1319	2345	1319	2345	2345
1.1.1.2.2 Other capital	173	6	1	6	1	1
1.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment by India (1.1.2.1+1.1.2.2+1.1.2.3–1.1.2.4)	**12932**	**892**	**767**	**892**	**1598**	**767**
1.1.2.1 Equity capital	6528	378	442	378	611	442
1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	3121	263	263	263	253	263
1.1.2.3 Other Capital	5954	379	377	379	1050	377
1.1.2.4 Repatriation/Disinvestment	2672	128	315	128	315	315
1.2 Net Portfolio Investment (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3–1.2.4)	**-138**	**1111**	**-1114**	**1111**	**-16165**	**-1114**
1.2.1 GDRs/ADRs	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.2 FIIs	247	1216	-1001	1216	-16053	-1001
1.2.3 Offshore funds and others	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2.4 Portfolio investment by India	386	105	112	105	112	112
1 Foreign Investment Inflows	**42672**	**5760**	**252**	**5760**	**-13688**	**252**

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

(US$ Million)

Item	2019-20	2019	2020		
		Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Outward Remittances under the LRS	**18760.69**	**1287.91**	**1686.70**	**1358.82**	**499.14**
1.1 Deposit	623.37	65.18	50.17	112.96	60.17
1.2 Purchase of immovable property	86.43	8.47	7.59	8.99	3.21
1.3 Investment in equity/debt	431.41	35.38	29.68	49.22	24.80
1.4 Gift	1907.71	166.59	196.77	190.91	55.15
1.5 Donations	22.33	0.54	1.16	0.76	2.68
1.6 Travel	6955.98	429.75	539.74	307.24	121.13
1.7 Maintenance of close relatives	3439.74	296.14	342.58	346.31	148.25
1.8 Medical Treatment	33.90	2.49	4.02	3.21	1.35
1.9 Studies Abroad	4991.07	252.84	496.87	312.68	78.76
1.10 Others	268.75	30.53	18.10	26.55	3.66

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

Item	2018-19	2019-20	2019	2020	
			May	April	May
	1	2	3	4	5
36-Currency Export and Trade Based Weights (Base: 2004-05=100)					
1 Trade-Based Weights					
1.1 NEER	72.64	73.28	74.40	70.37	70.63
1.2 REER	114.01	116.75	116.04	113.86	114.28
2 Export-Based Weights					
2.1 NEER	74.18	74.33	75.45	71.17	71.48
2.2 REER	116.32	119.61	118.62	116.52	117.03
6-Currency Trade Based Weights					
1 Base: 2004-05 (April-March) =100					
1.1 NEER	63.07	63.59	64.23	59.75	60.24
1.2 REER	121.70	125.76	125.15	119.83	121.27
2 Base: 2017-18 (April-March) =100					
2.1 NEER	92.88	93.63	94.58	87.99	88.71
2.2 REER	94.20	97.32	96.87	92.76	93.87

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

(Amount in US$ Million)

Item	2019-20	2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4
1 Automatic Route				
1.1 Number	1292	108	115	50
1.2 Amount	38011	2658	4959	696
2 Approval Route				
2.1 Number	41	1	8	1
2.2 Amount	14921	500	2478	300
3 Total (1+2)				
3.1 Number	1333	109	123	51
3.2 Amount	52932	3158	7437	996
4 Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	6.00	4.70	5.58	7.00
5 Interest Rate (per cent)				
5.1 Weighted Average Margin over 6-month LIBOR or reference rate for Floating Rate Loans	1.34	1.31	1.07	1.70
5.2 Interest rate range for Fixed Rate Loans	0.00-25.00	0.00-11.50	0.00-10.50	0.00-10.86

No. 38: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(US $ Million)

Item	Oct-Dec 2018(PR) Credit	Oct-Dec 2018(PR) Debit	Oct-Dec 2018(PR) Net	Oct-Dec 2019(P) Credit	Oct-Dec 2019(P) Debit	Oct-Dec 2019(P) Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**285511**	**289806**	**-4296**	**314908**	**293307**	**21601**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**162792**	**180544**	**-17752**	**162579**	**163995**	**-1417**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**83082**	**132363**	**-49281**	**81232**	**115856**	**-34625**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**79710**	**48181**	**31529**	**81347**	**48139**	**33208**
1.2.1 Services	55075	33397	21678	55158	33278	21880
1.2.1.1 Travel	7372	4865	2508	8545	5569	2977
1.2.1.2 Transportation	4807	5231	-424	5448	6411	-963
1.2.1.3 Insurance	689	419	271	617	549	67
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	144	289	-145	157	218	-62
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	42062	22594	19469	40391	20531	19860
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	21148	1254	19895	23760	2305	21455
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	9978	10135	-156	11889	12027	-138
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	1324	992	332	1183	550	633
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	673	284	390	757	308	449
1.2.2 Transfers	18976	1552	17424	20627	1935	18693
1.2.2.1 Official	102	237	-134	50	290	-240
1.2.2.2 Private	18874	1316	17558	20577	1645	18932
1.2.3 Income	5658	13231	-7573	5562	12926	-7364
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	4295	12639	-8344	4122	12232	-8110
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	1363	592	771	1440	694	746
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**122719**	**108948**	**13770**	**151666**	**129312**	**22355**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	**73237**	**68038**	**5199**	**94408**	**76606**	**17802**
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	16130	8820	7309	19713	9740	9973
2.1.1.1 In India	15505	5139	10366	19085	5856	13229
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	11002	5101	5901	11033	5747	5286
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	3450		3450	3590		3590
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	1052	38	1014	4462	109	4354
2.1.1.2 Abroad	625	3681	-3056	628	3884	-3256
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	625	1817	-1192	628	1804	-1176
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	758	-758	0	788	-788
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	1106	-1106	0	1293	-1293
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	57107	59218	-2111	74695	66866	7829
2.1.2.1 In India	56733	58921	-2188	71761	63627	8133
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	56733	58921	-2188	71761	63627	8133
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	45530	47949	-2419	56356	50342	6014
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	11203	10972	231	15405	13285	2119
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0		0	0		0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	374	297	77	2934	3239	-304
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**20492**	**17554**	**2938**	**23041**	**19910**	**3131**
2.2.1 External Assistance	2960	1278	1682	2511	1243	1268
2.2.1.1 By India	11	29	-18	2	28	-26
2.2.1.2 To India	2949	1249	1700	2509	1215	1294
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	10468	8466	2002	11007	7774	3233
2.2.2.1 By India	3337	3346	-9	2692	2687	5
2.2.2.2 To India	7131	5120	2011	8315	5087	3228
2.2.3 Short Term to India	7064	7809	-745	9523	10893	-1370
2.2.3.1 Buyers' credit & Suppliers' Credit >180 days	4433	7809	-3377	9523	10129	-606
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	2631	0	2631	0	764	-764
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**21193**	**16279**	**4913**	**21012**	**23336**	**-2324**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	21193	16095	5098	21012	23279	-2266
2.3.1.1 Assets	5964	1763	4202	5753	7260	-1507
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	15228	14332	896	15259	16019	-760
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	13298	13159	139	14407	13579	828
2.3.2 Others	0	185	-185	0	58	-58
2.4 Rupee Debt Service		0	0		0	0
2.5 Other Capital	7797	7077	720	13205	9460	3745
3 Errors & Omissions		**314**	**-314**	**663**		**663**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	**4296**	0	**4296**	0	**21601**	**-21601**
4.1 I.M.F.	0	0	0			
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	4296	0	4296	0	21601	-21601

Note : P : Preliminary PR: Partially Revised

No. 39: India's Overall Balance of Payments

(₹ Crore)

	Oct-Dec 2018(PR)			Oct-Dec 2019(P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
Overall Balance of Payments(1+2+3)	**2057747**	**2088707**	**-30960**	**2243026**	**2089165**	**153861**
1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (1.1+ 1.2)	**1173282**	**1301224**	**-127943**	**1158014**	**1168105**	**-10091**
1.1 MERCHANDISE	**598791**	**953970**	**-355179**	**578595**	**825220**	**-246625**
1.2 INVISIBLES (1.2.1+1.2.2+1.2.3)	**574491**	**347254**	**227236**	**579419**	**342885**	**236534**
1.2.1 Services	396941	240704	156237	392878	237033	155845
1.2.1.1 Travel	53135	35060	18075	60866	39664	21202
1.2.1.2 Transportation	34647	37704	-3057	38802	45662	-6860
1.2.1.3 Insurance	4967	3016	1950	4395	3914	481
1.2.1.4 G.n.i.e.	1039	2086	-1047	1116	1555	-438
1.2.1.5 Miscellaneous	303153	162837	140316	287699	146238	141461
1.2.1.5.1 Software Services	152422	9037	143385	169238	16420	152819
1.2.1.5.2 Business Services	71917	73043	-1126	84680	85666	-986
1.2.1.5.3 Financial Services	9541	7149	2392	8427	3917	4510
1.2.1.5.4 Communication Services	4854	2046	2808	5390	2194	3196
1.2.2 Transfers	136768	11188	125580	146924	13780	133143
1.2.2.1 Official	738	1705	-967	358	2066	-1708
1.2.2.2 Private	136030	9483	126547	146566	11714	134852
1.2.3 Income	40781	95362	-54581	39617	92072	-52455
1.2.3.1 Investment Income	30957	91096	-60139	29362	87129	-57766
1.2.3.2 Compensation of Employees	9824	4266	5558	10255	4943	5312
2 CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5)	**884465**	**785218**	**99247**	**1080286**	**921060**	**159227**
2.1 Foreign Investment (2.1.1+2.1.2)	527835	490368	37468	672447	545645	126802
2.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment	116250	63571	52680	140410	69373	71037
2.1.1.1 In India	111745	37038	74707	135938	41710	94229
2.1.1.1.1 Equity	79294	36764	42530	78585	40936	37649
2.1.1.1.2 Reinvested Earnings	24868	0	24868	25569		25569
2.1.1.1.3 Other Capital	7583	274	7309	31784	774	31011
2.1.1.2 Abroad	4505	26532	-22027	4472	27664	-23192
2.1.1.2.1 Equity	4505	13097	-8592	4472	12846	-8375
2.1.1.2.2 Reinvested Earnings	0	5464	-5464		5611	-5611
2.1.1.2.3 Other Capital	0	7971	-7971	0	9207	-9207
2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	411585	426797	-15212	532037	476272	55765
2.1.2.1 In India	408890	424658	-15768	511136	453204	57933
2.1.2.1.1 FIIs	408890	424658	-15768	511136	453204	57933
2.1.2.1.1.1 Equity	328145	345579	-17434	401412	358574	42838
2.1.2.1.1.2 Debt	80746	79080	1666	109725	94630	15095
2.1.2.1.2 ADR/GDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2.2 Abroad	2695	2139	556	20901	23068	-2168
2.2 Loans (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	**147693**	**126518**	**21175**	**164114**	**141812**	**22303**
2.2.1 External Assistance	21334	9213	12121	17887	8856	9031
2.2.1.1 By India	81	209	-128	14	201	-187
2.2.1.2 To India	21253	9004	12249	17873	8655	9218
2.2.2 Commercial Borrowings	75446	61020	14425	78398	55370	23028
2.2.2.1 By India	24052	24119	-67	19175	19136	39
2.2.2.2 To India	51394	36901	14493	59224	36234	22990
2.2.3 Short Term to India	50913	56284	-5372	67829	77586	-9757
2.2.3.1 Buyers' credit & Suppliers' Credit >180 days	31949	56284	-24335	67829	72147	-4318
2.2.3.2 Suppliers' Credit up to 180 days	18964	0	18964	0	5439	-5439
2.3 Banking Capital (2.3.1+2.3.2)	**152740**	**117328**	**35412**	**149666**	**166220**	**-16553**
2.3.1 Commercial Banks	152740	115997	36743	149666	165808	-16142
2.3.1.1 Assets	42987	12706	30281	40978	51709	-10731
2.3.1.2 Liabilities	109753	103292	6461	108688	114099	-5411
2.3.1.2.1 Non-Resident Deposits	95839	94838	1001	102621	96723	5898
2.3.2 Others	0	1331	-1331	0	411	-411
2.4 Rupee Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5 Other Capital	56197	51005	5192	94059	67383	26675
3 Errors & Omissions	0	**2264**	**-2264**	**4725**	0	**4725**
4 Monetary Movements (4.1+ 4.2)	**30960**	0	**30960**	0	**153861**	**-153861**
4.1 I.M.F.	0	0	0			
4.2 Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	30960	0	30960	0	153861	-153861

Note : P: Preliminary PR: Partially Revised

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

(US $ Million)

Item	Oct-Dec 2018(PR)			Oct-Dec 2019(P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**162786**	**180523**	**-17738**	**162576**	**163968**	**-1391**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**138157**	**165760**	**-27603**	**136389**	**149134**	**-12745**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**83082**	**132363**	**-49281**	**81232**	**115856**	**-34625**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	82438	125275	-42837	80294	108605	-28311
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	643	0	643	938		938
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold		7087	-7087		7252	-7252
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**55075**	**33397**	**21678**	**55158**	**33278**	**21880**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	99	13	87	76	9	67
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	64	376	-313	64	207	-143
1.A.b.3 Transport	4807	5231	-424	5448	6411	-963
1.A.b.4 Travel	7372	4865	2508	8545	5569	2977
1.A.b.5 Construction	865	618	247	734	570	164
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	689	419	271	617	549	67
1.A.b.7 Financial services	1324	992	332	1183	550	633
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	182	2173	-1990	184	2197	-2013
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	21907	1629	20278	24592	2712	21880
1.A.b.10 Other business services	9978	10135	-156	11889	12027	-138
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	459	583	-124	535	757	-222
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	144	289	-145	157	218	-62
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	7183	6075	1108	1134	1502	-367
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**5658**	**13231**	**-7573**	**5562**	**12926**	**-7364**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	1363	592	771	1440	694	746
1.B.2 Investment income	3438	12472	-9035	3312	12078	-8767
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	1668	6495	-4827	1369	5760	-4391
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	35	2311	-2277	28	2435	-2408
1.B.2.3 Other investment	204	3653	-3449	138	3871	-3733
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	1531	14	1517	1777	12	1764
1.B.3 Other primary income	857	167	690	811	154	657
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**18970**	**1532**	**17438**	**20625**	**1907**	**18718**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	18874	1316	17558	20577	1645	18932
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	18200	987	17213	19862	1189	18673
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	674	329	345	715	455	260
1.C.2 General government	96	216	-120	48	262	-214
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**71**	**147**	**-76**	**108**	**258**	**-150**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	5	42	-36	19	108	-89
2.2 Capital transfers	66	106	-40	89	150	-61
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**126950**	**108822**	**18128**	**151560**	**150683**	**878**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**16130**	**8820**	**7309**	**19713**	**9740**	**9973**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	15505	5139	10366	19085	5856	13229
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	14452	5101	9351	14623	5747	8875
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	11002	5101	5901	11033	5747	5286
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	3450		3450	3590		3590
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	1052	38	1014	4462	109	4354
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1052	38	1014	4462	109	4354
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	625	3681	-3056	628	3884	-3256
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	625	2575	-1950	628	2591	-1963
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	625	1817	-1192	628	1804	-1176
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings		758	-758		788	-788
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	1106	-1106	0	1293	-1293
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises		1106	-1106		1293	-1293
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**57107**	**59218**	**-2111**	**74695**	**66866**	**7829**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	56733	58921	-2188	71761	63627	8133
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	45530	47949	-2419	56356	50342	6014
3.2.2 Debt securities	11203	10972	231	15405	13285	2119
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	374	297	77	2934	3239	-304
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**5859**	**5362**	**497**	**7328**	**7194**	**134**
3.4 Other investment	**43559**	**35422**	**8137**	**49825**	**45282**	**4542**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	13298	13343	-46	14407	13637	770
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	0	185	-185	0	58	-58
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	13298	13159	139	14407	13579	828
3.4.2.3 General government						
3.4.2.4 Other sectors						
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	21323	12681	8642	20123	18716	1407
3.4.3.A Loans to India	17975	9305	8670	17429	16001	1428
3.4.3.B Loans by India	3348	3376	-27	2694	2715	-21
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	29	207	-179	190	660	-469
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	7064	7809	-745	9523	10893	-1370
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	1845	1381	464	5581	1377	4205
3.4.7 Special drawing rights						0
3.5 Reserve assets	**4296**	0	**4296**	0	**21601**	**-21601**
3.5.1 Monetary gold						0
3.5.2 Special drawing rights n.a.						0
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF n.a.						0
3.5.4 Other reserve assets (Foreign Currency Assets)	4296	0	4296	0	21601	-21601
4 Total assets/liabilities	**126950**	**108822**	**18128**	**151560**	**150683**	**878**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	66869	61491	5378	82059	69772	12287
4.2 Debt instruments	53940	45950	7991	63920	57933	5988
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	6141	1381	4759	5581	22978	-17396
5 Net errors and omissions		**314**	**-314**	**663**		**663**

Note : P : Preliminary PR: Partially Revised

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	Oct-Dec 2018(PR)			Oct-Dec 2019(P)		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	**1173236**	**1301076**	**-127839**	**1157998**	**1167908**	**-9910**
1.A Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	**995732**	**1194674**	**-198942**	**971473**	**1062253**	**-90780**
1.A.a Goods (1.A.a.1 to 1.A.a.3)	**598791**	**953970**	**-355179**	**578595**	**825220**	**-246625**
1.A.a.1 General merchandise on a BOP basis	594154	902892	-308738	571916	773569	-201652
1.A.a.2 Net exports of goods under merchanting	4637	0	4637	6679	0	6679
1.A.a.3 Nonmonetary gold	0	51078	-51078	0	51652	-51652
1.A.b Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	**396941**	**240704**	**156237**	**392878**	**237033**	**155845**
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	716	91	626	543	63	480
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	460	2713	-2254	456	1477	-1021
1.A.b.3 Transport	34647	37704	-3057	38802	45662	-6860
1.A.b.4 Travel	53135	35060	18075	60866	39664	21202
1.A.b.5 Construction	6235	4455	1781	5227	4057	1170
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	4967	3016	1950	4395	3914	481
1.A.b.7 Financial services	9541	7149	2392	8427	3917	4510
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	1314	15658	-14344	1312	15650	-14338
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	157892	11741	146151	175162	19318	155844
1.A.b.10 Other business services	71917	73043	-1126	84680	85666	-986
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	3311	4203	-892	3813	5395	-1582
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	1039	2086	-1047	1116	1555	-438
1.A.b.13 Others n.i.e.	51768	43785	7982	8079	10696	-2617
1.B Primary Income (1.B.1 to 1.B.3)	**40781**	**95362**	**-54581**	**39617**	**92072**	**-52455**
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	9824	4266	5558	10255	4943	5312
1.B.2 Investment income	24777	89892	-65115	23588	86031	-62443
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	12022	46809	-34787	9753	41027	-31274
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	250	16658	-16408	199	17347	-17148
1.B.2.3 Other investment	1471	26327	-24857	982	27570	-26588
1.B.2.4 Reserve assets	11034	97	10936	12655	88	12567
1.B.3 Other primary income	6180	1204	4976	5774	1097	4677
1.C Secondary Income (1.C.1+1.C.2)	**136723**	**11039**	**125684**	**146908**	**13584**	**133324**
1.C.1 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	136030	9483	126547	146566	11714	134852
1.C.1.1 Personal transfers (Current transfers between resident and/	131173	7113	124060	141473	8471	133002
1.C.1.2 Other current transfers	4857	2370	2487	5093	3243	1850
1.C.2 General government	693	1556	-864	342	1869	-1527
2 Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	**512**	**1063**	**-550**	**770**	**1837**	**-1068**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	39	299	-260	132	768	-636
2.2 Capital transfers	473	763	-290	637	1069	-432
3 Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	**914958**	**784305**	**130653**	**1079533**	**1073281**	**6253**
3.1 Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	**116250**	**63571**	**52680**	**140410**	**69373**	**71037**
3.1.A Direct Investment in India	111745	37038	74707	135938	41710	94229
3.1.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	104162	36764	67398	104154	40936	63218
3.1.A.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	79294	36764	42530	78585	40936	37649
3.1.A.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	24868	0	24868	25569	0	25569
3.1.A.2 Debt instruments	7583	274	7309	31784	774	31011
3.1.A.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	7583	274	7309	31784	774	31011
3.1.B Direct Investment by India	4505	26532	-22027	4472	27664	-23192
3.1.B.1 Equity and investment fund shares	4505	18561	-14056	4472	18457	-13985
3.1.B.1.1 Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	4505	13097	-8592	4472	12846	-8375
3.1.B.1.2 Reinvestment of earnings	0	5464	-5464	0	5611	-5611
3.1.B.2 Debt instruments	0	7971	-7971	0	9207	-9207
3.1.B.2.1 Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0	7971	-7971	0	9207	-9207
3.2 Portfolio Investment	**411585**	**426797**	**-15212**	**532037**	**476272**	**55765**
3.2.A Portfolio Investment in India	408890	424658	-15768	511136	453204	57933
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	328145	345579	-17434	401412	358574	42838
3.2.2 Debt securities	80746	79080	1666	109725	94630	15095
3.2.B Portfolio Investment by India	2695	2139	556	20901	23068	-2168
3.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	**42225**	**38642**	**3583**	**52196**	**51239**	**957**
3.4 Other investment	**313938**	**255295**	**58642**	**354890**	**322535**	**32355**
3.4.1 Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	95839	96169	-330	102621	97135	5486
3.4.2.1 Central bank (Rupee Debt Movements; NRG)	0	1331	-1331	0	411	-411
3.4.2.2 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (NRI Deposits)	95839	94838	1001	102621	96723	5898
3.4.2.3 General government	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2.4 Other sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.3 Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	153680	91392	62288	143331	133310	10020
3.4.3.A Loans to India	129547	67064	62483	124142	113973	10168
3.4.3.B Loans by India	24133	24328	-195	19189	19337	-148
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	207	1494	-1287	1355	4699	-3344
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	50913	56284	-5372	67829	77586	-9757
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable - other	13298	9955	3343	39755	9805	29949
3.4.7 Special drawing rights	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.5 Reserve assets	**30960**	**0**	**30960**	**0**	**153861**	**-153861**
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)	30960	0	30960	0	153861	-153861
4 Total assets/liabilities	**914958**	**784305**	**130653**	**1079533**	**1073281**	**6253**
4.1 Equity and investment fund shares	481939	443179	38761	584489	496972	87516
4.2 Debt instruments	388761	331171	57590	455289	412642	42648
4.3 Other financial assets and liabilities	44258	9955	34302	39755	163666	-123912
5 Net errors and omissions	**0**	**2264**	**-2264**	**4725**	**0**	**4725**

Note : P: Preliminary PR: Partially Revised

No. 42: International Investment Position

(US$ Million)

Item	As on Financial Year /Quarter End							
	2018-19		2018		2019			
			Dec.		Sep.		Dec.	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Direct Investment Abroad/in India	169964	399229	166594	386172	175438	417137	178694	426928
1.1 Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	111122	382105	109875	369544	114340	398819	116303	404393
1.2 Other Capital	58841	17124	56719	16628	61099	18318	62392	22536
2 Portfolio Investment	4699	260313	2666	245842	4541	260001	4845	266707
2.1 Equity	590	147479	1386	138091	2344	144039	2619	148859
2.2 Debt	4109	112834	1280	107752	2197	115962	2226	117848
3 Other Investment	54538	419092	41550	401165	55406	428901	54006	430301
3.1 Trade Credit	924	105192	252	103657	1707	106581	2286	105214
3.2 Loan	9884	167924	6553	160322	7895	174838	6183	177286
3.3 Currency and Deposits	25158	130644	17211	125997	27563	133105	27099	133331
3.4 Other Assets/Liabilities	18574	15332	17534	11190	18240	14378	18438	14469
4 Reserves	412871		395591		433707		459863	
5 Total Assets/ Liabilities	642072	1078634	606401	1033179	669092	1106039	697409	1123937
6 IIP (Assets - Liabilities)		-436563		-426779		-436947		-426528

Payment and Settlement Systems

No.43: Payment System Indicators

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

System	Volume (Lakh)				Value (₹ Crore)			
	FY 2018-19	2019	2020		FY 2018-19	2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Settlement Systems		–				–		
Financial Market Infrastructures (FMIs)		–				–		
1 CCIL Operated Systems (1.1 to 1.3)	–	–	3.14	1.34	–	–	13808922	9808581
1.1 Govt. Securities Clearing (1.1.1 to 1.1.3)	–	–	1.27	0.70	–	–	8427404	6644724
1.1.1 Outright	–	–	0.86	0.38	–	–	1306083	779511
1.1.2 Repo	–	–	0.23	0.17	–	–	3096901	2517435
1.1.3 Tri-party Repo	–	–	0.19	0.16	–	–	4024420	3347778
1.2 Forex Clearing	–	–	1.82	0.63	–	–	5034489	3030887
1.3 Rupee Derivatives @	–	–	0.04	0.01	–	–	347030	132970
B. Payment Systems								
I Financial Market Infrastructures (FMIs)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 Credit Transfers - RTGS (1.1 to 1.2)	–	–	118.95	54.35	–	–	12047221	6443653
1.1 Customer Transactions	–	–	117.06	53.35	–	–	10368946	5612493
1.2 Interbank Transactions	–	–	1.89	1.00	–	–	1678274	831161
II Retail								
2 Credit Transfers - Retail (2.1 to 2.7)	–	–	19743.26	17950.56	–	–	2831185	1687713
2.1 AePS (Fund Transfers) @	–	–	0.66	0.69	–	–	36	29
2.2 APBS $	–	–	1247.79	2312.36	–	–	7951	18996
2.3 ECS Cr	–	–	0.00	0.00	–	–	0	0
2.4 IMPS	–	–	2168.23	1224.75	–	–	201962	121141
2.5 NACH Cr $	–	–	1234.43	2657.23	–	–	131109	89999
2.6 NEFT	–	–	2623.70	1759.79	–	–	2283665	1306406
2.7 UPI @	–	–	12468.45	9995.74	–	–	206462	151141
2.7.1 of which USSD @	–	–	0.68	0.70	–	–	12	11
3 Debit Transfers and Direct Debits (3.1 to 3.4)	–	–	818.06	691.42	–	–	76126	56029
3.1 BHIM Aadhaar Pay @	–	–	8.88	20.66	–	–	141	217
3.2 ECS Dr	–	–	0.00	0.00	–	–	0	0
3.3 NACH Dr $	–	–	791.30	667.06	–	–	75952	55805
3.4 NETC (linked to bank account) @	–	–	17.88	3.70	–	–	33	7
4 Card Payments (4.1 to 4.2)	–	–	5354.85	2863.83	–	–	115877	49807
4.1 Credit Cards (4.1.1 to 4.1.2)	–	–	1638.57	768.53	–	–	50574	20765
4.1.1 PoS based $	–	–	900.64	283.26	–	–	26656	8052
4.1.2 Others $	–	–	737.93	485.27	–	–	23918	12713
4.2 Debit Cards (4.2.1 to 4.2.1)	–	–	3716.28	2095.30	–	–	65303	29043
4.2.1 PoS based $	–	–	1925.25	676.32	–	–	27238	9005
4.2.2 Others $	–	–	1791.03	1418.98	–	–	38065	20037
5 Prepaid Payment Instruments (5.1 to 5.2)	–	–	3982.85	2086.01	–	–	15341	9648
5.1 Wallets	–	–	3178.60	1841.26	–	–	13111	8693
5.2 Cards (5.2.1 to 5.2.2)	–	–	804.25	244.75	–	–	2229	956
5.2.1 PoS based $	–	–	81.02	38.21	–	–	1021	313
5.2.2 Others $	–	–	723.23	206.54	–	–	1209	642
6 Paper-based Instruments (6.1 to 6.2)	–	–	710.34	176.82	–	–	565315	163685
6.1 CTS (NPCI Managed)	–	–	710.01	176.57	–	–	565046	163487
6.2 Others	–	–	0.33	0.25	–	–	269	197
Total - Retail Payments (2+3+4+5+6)	–	–	30609.36	23768.64	–	–	3603844	1966882
Total Payments (1+2+3+4+5+6)	–	–	30728.31	23822.99	–	–	15651064	8410535
Total Digital Payments (1+2+3+4+5)	–	–	30017.97	23646.17	–	–	15085750	8246850

PART II - Payment Modes and Channels

System	Volume (Lakh)				Value (₹ Crore)			
		2019	2020			2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Other Payment Channels	–				–			
1 Mobile Payments (mobile app based) (1.1 to 1.2)	–	–	13830.33	11276.04	–	–	520199	364031
1.1 Intra-bank $	–	–	1287.27	1064.77	–	–	109624	73418
1.2 Inter-bank $	–	–	12543.06	10211.27	–	–	410575	290613
2 Internet Payments (Netbanking / Internet Browser Based) @ (2.1 to 2.2)	–	–	2530.83	1597.63	–	–	3421077	2246296
2.1 Intra-bank @	–	–	584.09	390.07	–	–	1595574	1203819
2.2 Inter-bank @	–	–	1946.74	1207.57	–	–	1825503	1042477
B. ATMs	–				–			
3 Cash Withdrawal at ATMs $ (3.1 to 3.3)	–	–	5471.63	2866.32	–	–	251075	127660
3.1 Using Credit Cards $	–	–	7.54	3.68	–	–	360	159
3.2 Using Debit Cards $	–	–	5441.22	2851.68	–	–	249930	127121
3.3 Using Pre-paid Cards $	–	–	22.87	10.97	–	–	785	379
4 Cash Withdrawal at PoS $ (4.1 to 4.2)	–	–	33.69	40.87	–	–	110	111
4.1 Using Debit Cards $	–	–	30.55	35.67	–	–	105	105
4.2 Using Pre-paid Cards $	–	–	3.14	5.21	–	–	5	5
5 Cash Withrawal at Micro ATMs @	–	–	344.98	875.54	–	–	9993	14462
5.1 AePS @	–	–	344.98	875.54	–	–	9993	14462

PART III - Payment Infrastructures (Lakh)

System		2019	2020	
		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1	2	3	4
Payment System Infrastructures	–			
1 Number of Cards (1.1 to 1.2)	–	–	8863.07	8868.07
1.1 Credit Cards	–	–	577.45	573.60
1.2 Debit Cards	–	–	8285.62	8294.47
2 Number of PPIs @ (2.1 to 2.2)	–	–	18251.64	18342.76
2.1 Wallets @	–	–	17032.85	17150.44
2.2 Cards @	–	–	1218.79	1192.32
3 Number of ATMs (3.1 to 3.2)	–	–	2.34	2.34
3.1 Bank owned ATMs $	–	–	2.11	2.10
3.2 White Label ATMs $	–	–	0.24	0.24
4 Number of Micro ATMs @	–	–	2.71	2.76
5 Number of PoS Terminals	–	–	51.39	50.85
6 Bharat QR @	–	–	20.27	20.18

@: New inclusion w.e.f. November 2019
$: Inclusion separately initiated from November 2019 - would have been part of other items hitherto.

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

Occasional Series

No. 44: Small Savings

(₹ Crore)

Scheme		2018-19	2019		2020	
			Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		1	2	3	4	5
1 Small Savings	**Receipts**	**115714**	**9839**	**15814**	**15184**	**16911**
	Outstanding	**918459**	**899191**	**1015010**	**1030037**	**1046766**
1.1 Total Deposits	**Receipts**	**91108**	**7130**	**12117**	**11091**	**11460**
	Outstanding	**618418**	**606920**	**693812**	**704903**	**716363**
1.1.1 Post Office Saving Bank Deposits	Receipts	31037	2360	3455	3106	2690
	Outstanding	140247	134863	150462	153568	156258
1.1.2 MGNREG	Receipts					
	Outstanding					
1.1.3 National Saving Scheme, 1987	Receipts	-31	-19	-31	-25	-20
	Outstanding	3107	2877	2984	2959	2939
1.1.4 National Saving Scheme, 1992	Receipts	53	0	-827	-2	-3
	Outstanding	10	-8	-18	-20	-23
1.1.5 Monthly Income Scheme	Receipts	10967	928	1753	1712	1887
	Outstanding	192658	191653	203460	205172	207059
1.1.6 Senior Citizen Scheme 2004	Receipts	13990	1184	2070	2133	2131
	Outstanding	55708	54446	69464	71597	73728
1.1.7 Post Office Time Deposits	Receipts	25000	2451	4296	3999	4494
	Outstanding	124292	121687	152622	156621	161115
1.1.7.1 1 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	71534	70179	86344	88247	90327
1.1.7.2 2 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	5910	5824	6749	6854	6970
1.1.7.3 3 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	6901	6910	7328	7397	7464
1.1.7.4 5 year Time Deposits	Outstanding	39947	38774	52201	54123	56354
1.1.8 Post Office Recurring Deposits	Receipts	10081	215	1401	168	281
	Outstanding	102401	101407	114842	115010	115291
1.1.9 Post Office Cumulative Time Deposits	Receipts	11	11	0	0	0
	Outstanding	-26	-26	-25	-25	-25
1.1.10 Other Deposits	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	21	21	21	21	21
1.2 Saving Certificates	**Receipts**	**16067**	**1732**	**3326**	**3524**	**3937**
	Outstanding	**221517**	**219257**	**240900**	**244267**	**248022**
1.2.1 National Savings Certificate VIII issue	Receipts	11318	1262	2272	2458	2619
	Outstanding	98492	94795	110050	112508	115127
1.2.2 Indira Vikas Patras	Receipts	334	3	0	0	1
	Outstanding	263	300	-289	-289	-288
1.2.3 Kisan Vikas Patras	Receipts	-18678	-1609	-971	-1713	-1120
	Outstanding	19303	21232	6782	5069	3949
1.2.4 Kisan Vikas Patras - 2014	Receipts	23018	2065	2025	2782	2452
	Outstanding	93630	91314	113273	116055	118507
1.2.5 National Saving Certificate VI issue	Receipts	93	12	0	-1	0
	Outstanding	2	-47	-179	-180	-180
1.2.6 National Saving Certificate VII issue	Receipts	-18	-1	0	-2	-15
	Outstanding	-80	-82	-82	-84	-99
1.2.7 Other Certificates	Outstanding	9907	11745	11345	11188	11006
1.3 Public Provident Fund	**Receipts**	**8539**	**977**	**371**	**569**	**1514**
	Outstanding	**78524**	**73014**	**80298**	**80867**	**82381**

Source: Accountant General, Post and Telegraphs.

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

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

(Per cent)

Central Government Dated Securities					
Category	2019				2020
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(A) Total (in ₹. Crore)	**5921026**	**6072243**	**6314426**	**6512659**	**6486585**
1 Commercial Banks	40.28	39.05	39.66	39.05	40.41
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.31	0.36	0.42	0.39	0.39
3 Insurance Companies	24.34	24.88	24.86	24.90	25.09
4 Mutual Funds	0.35	0.64	0.77	1.53	1.43
5 Co-operative Banks	2.29	2.17	2.01	1.97	1.90
6 Financial Institutions	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.14	0.53
7 Corporates	0.97	0.99	0.92	0.84	0.81
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	3.22	3.27	3.31	3.33	2.44
9 Provident Funds	5.47	5.35	4.87	4.93	4.72
10 RBI	15.27	15.67	14.99	14.72	15.13
11. Others	6.46	6.57	7.05	7.23	7.17
11.1 State Governments	2.00	2.02	1.99	1.97	2.05

State Governments Securities					
Category	2019				2020
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(B) Total (in ₹. Crore)	**2777229**	**2826935**	**2905169**	**3047353**	**3265990**
1 Commercial Banks	33.87	32.57	32.53	32.46	34.99
2 Non-Bank PDs	0.58	0.81	0.72	0.64	0.76
3 Insurance Companies	33.04	33.94	33.39	32.50	31.63
4 Mutual Funds	1.20	1.24	1.12	1.20	1.14
5 Co-operative Banks	4.55	4.65	4.24	4.16	4.12
6 Financial Institutions	0.42	0.44	0.33	0.31	0.11
7 Corporates	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.30
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.02
9 Provident Funds	22.15	21.88	22.36	23.66	22.22
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	3.81	4.08	4.98	4.73	4.71
11.1 State Governments	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18

Treasury Bills					
Category	2019				2020
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
	1	2	3	4	5
(C) Total (in ₹. Crore)	**412704**	**524618**	**538041**	**514588**	**538409**
1 Commercial Banks	57.56	53.60	50.81	45.19	61.06
2 Non-Bank PDs	2.68	1.85	1.92	2.07	2.26
3 Insurance Companies	6.61	5.13	5.55	5.76	7.45
4 Mutual Funds	2.78	13.00	14.08	20.42	13.24
5 Co-operative Banks	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.07	2.55
6 Financial Institutions	2.49	2.14	1.82	2.12	0.58
7 Corporates	2.23	1.67	1.57	1.66	1.89
8 Foreign Portfolio Investors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Provident Funds	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02
10 RBI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Others	23.10	19.99	21.70	20.70	10.95
11.1 State Governments	17.91	15.59	17.91	16.36	6.22

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 RE	2019-20 BE
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Total Disbursements	**3285210**	**3760611**	**4265969**	**4515946**	**5516932**	**6071777**
1.1 Developmental	1872062	2201287	2537905	2635110	3344948	3660857
1.1.1 Revenue	1483018	1668250	1878417	2029044	2543965	2830634
1.1.2 Capital	332262	412069	501213	519356	694352	732102
1.1.3 Loans	56782	120968	158275	86710	106630	98121
1.2 Non-Developmental	1366769	1510810	1672646	1812455	2089516	2315637
1.2.1 Revenue	1269520	1379727	1555239	1741432	2002766	2204742
1.2.1.1 Interest Payments	584542	648091	724448	814757	901783	1009776
1.2.2 Capital	94687	127306	115775	69370	85375	109030
1.2.3 Loans	2563	3777	1632	1654	1375	1865
1.3 Others	46379	48514	55417	68381	82469	95284
2 Total Receipts	**3189737**	**3778049**	**4288432**	**4528422**	**5364245**	**6003162**
2.1 Revenue Receipts	2387693	2748374	3132201	3376416	4205473	4653758
2.1.1 Tax Receipts	2020728	2297101	2622145	2978134	3512454	3910428
2.1.1.1 Taxes on commodities and services	1212348	1440952	1652377	1853859	2186529	2399337
2.1.1.2 Taxes on Income and Property	805176	852271	965622	1121189	1323113	1506912
2.1.1.3 Taxes of Union Territories (Without Legislature)	3204	3878	4146	3086	2812	4179
2.1.2 Non-Tax Receipts	366965	451272	510056	398282	693019	743330
2.1.2.1 Interest Receipts	39622	35779	33220	34224	36739	33619
2.2 Non-debt Capital Receipts	60955	59827	69063	142433	136636	170056
2.2.1 Recovery of Loans & Advances	22072	16561	20942	42213	56398	63131
2.2.2 Disinvestment proceeds	38883	43266	48122	100219	80238	106926
3 Gross Fiscal Deficit [1 - (2.1 + 2.2)]	**836563**	**952410**	**1064704**	**997097**	**1174823**	**1247962**
3A Sources of Financing: Institution-wise						
3A.1 Domestic Financing	823630	939662	1046708	989167	1179716	1250914
3A.1.1 Net Bank Credit to Government	-37476	231090	617123	144792	386389	...
3A.1.1.1 Net RBI Credit to Government	-334185	60472	195816	-144847	325987	...
3A.1.2 Non-Bank Credit to Government	861106	708572	429585	844375	793327	-----
3A.2 External Financing	12933	12748	17997	7931	-4893	-2952
3B Sources of Financing: Instrument-wise						
3B.1 Domestic Financing	823630	939662	1046708	989167	1179716	1250914
3B.1.1 Market Borrowings (net)	664058	673298	689821	794856	831554	959294
3B.1.2 Small Savings (net)	-56580	-78515	-105038	-163222	-217165	-208528
3B.1.3 State Provident Funds (net)	34339	35261	45688	42351	42703	42482
3B.1.4 Reserve Funds	5109	-3322	-6436	18423	-14577	-871
3B.1.5 Deposits and Advances	27545	13470	17792	25138	16011	13706
3B.1.6 Cash Balances	95474	-17438	-22463	-12476	152688	68615
3B.1.7 Others	53684	316908	427343	284095	368504	376216
3B.2 External Financing	12933	12748	17997	7931	-4893	-2952
4 Total Disbursements as per cent of GDP	*26.3*	*27.3*	*27.8*	*26.4*	*29.0*	*28.8*
5 Total Receipts as per cent of GDP	*25.6*	*27.4*	*27.9*	*26.5*	*28.2*	*28.5*
6 Revenue Receipts as per cent of GDP	*19.2*	*20.0*	*20.4*	*19.8*	*22.1*	*22.1*
7 Tax Receipts as per cent of GDP	*16.2*	*16.7*	*17.1*	*17.4*	*18.5*	*18.5*
8 Gross Fiscal Deficit as per cent of GDP	*6.7*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*5.9*

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

Source : Budget Documents of Central and State Governments.

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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	During April-2020					
		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	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	-	-	640	19	4	2
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	354	15	566	13	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	83	7	18	2	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	351	20	-	-	-	-
20	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

No. 48: Investments by State Governments

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	As on end of April 2020			
		Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)	Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)	Government Securities	Auction Treasury Bills (ATBs)
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	8062	792	--	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1346	2	--	-
3	Assam	4306	53	--	-
4	Bihar	6774	--	--	-
5	Chhattisgarh	4302	--	1	5000
6	Goa	578	291	--	-
7	Gujarat	13282	467	--	-
8	Haryana	2022	1166	--	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	--	--	--	-
11	Jharkhand	--	--	--	-
12	Karnataka	4110	--	--	-
13	Kerala	2092	--	--	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	--	892	--	-
15	Maharashtra	39969	417	--	-
16	Manipur	367	97	--	-
17	Meghalaya	644	35	9	-
18	Mizoram	536	38	--	-
19	Nagaland	1596	32	--	-
20	Odisha	13016	1413	82	18505
21	Puducherry	286	--	--	902
22	Punjab	236	--	8	-
23	Rajasthan	--	--	129	1800
24	Tamil Nadu	6440	--	40	8634
25	Telangana	5502	1199	--	-
26	Tripura	319	5	--	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	--	--	180	-
28	Uttarakhand	3070	77	--	-
29	West Bengal	10737	519	214	-
	Total	**129593**	**7494**	**662**	**34840**

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

No. 49: Market Borrowings of State Governments

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	State	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21						Total amount raised, so far in 2020-21	
						February		March		April			
		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	30200	23824	42915	33944	3928	3345	5020	4213	5000	3834	5000	3834
2	Arunachal Pradesh	719	693	1366	1287	87	87	807	807	428	428	428	428
3	Assam	10595	8089	12406	10496	1000	-910	2306	2306	500	500	500	500
4	Bihar	14300	10903	25601	22601	1959	1959	5000	5000	-	-1000	-	-1000
5	Chhattisgarh	12900	12900	11680	10980	-	-	5680	5680	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	2350	1850	2600	2000	175	175	344	244	200	200	200	200
7	Gujarat	36971	27457	38900	28600	2500	1700	5500	5500	2080	2080	2080	2080
8	Haryana	21265	17970	24677	20677	1500	1100	4176	3476	5000	4000	5000	4000
9	Himachal Pradesh	4210	2108	6580	4460	1500	1500	1580	660	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	6684	4927	7869	6760	600	57	1677	1650	800	300	800	300
11	Jharkhand	5509	4023	7500	5656	1000	1000	4500	4500	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	39600	31383	48500	42500	6000	6000	6400	5150	2000	2000	2000	2000
13	Kerala	19500	14784	18073	12617	1000	-480	1471	1471	5930	5930	5930	5930
14	Madhya Pradesh	20496	14971	22371	16550	3000	3000	7371	6223	2000	2000	2000	2000
15	Maharashtra	20869	3117	48498	32998	11998	9498	5000	3000	7000	7000	7000	7000
16	Manipur	970	667	1757	1254	400	86	554	554	200	200	200	200
17	Meghalaya	1122	863	1344	1070	150	150	449	449	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	0	-123	900	745	90	90	360	306	100	-	100	-
19	Nagaland	822	355	1000	423	150	22	200	200	200	200	200	200
20	Odisha	5500	4500	7500	6500	1000	1000	2000	1000	3000	3000	3000	3000
21	Puducherry	825	475	970	470	100	100	170	170	-	-	-	-
22	Punjab	22115	17053	27355	18470	1300	1300	3400	3400	1600	800	1600	800
23	Rajasthan	33178	20186	39092	24686	2500	2326	6511	2361	2750	2750	2750	2750
24	Sikkim	1088	795	809	481	-	-188	216	76	467	467	467	467
25	Tamil Nadu	43125	32278	62425	49826	5500	5500	3535	2136	8000	8000	8000	8000
26	Telangana	26740	22183	37109	30697	2000	1583	8985	8409	4000	3166	4000	3166
27	Tripura	1543	1387	2928	2578	470	370	378	378	-	-	-	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	46000	33307	67453	50494	7750	4679	17703	15675	5000	3000	5000	3000
29	Uttarakhand	6300	5289	5100	4500	750	750	2000	2000	1000	500	1000	500
30	West Bengal	42828	30431	59242	43132	7250	6450	12982	12982	2000	-500	2000	-500
	Grand Total	478323	348643	634521	487454	65657	52250	116275	99976	59255	48855	59255	48855

- : Nil.

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

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Explanatory Notes to the Current Statistics

Table No. 1
1.2& 6: Annual data are average of months.
3.5 & 3.7: Relate to ratios of increments over financial year so far.
4.1 to 4.4, 4.8,4.9 &5: Relate to the last friday of the month/financial year.
4.5, 4.6 & 4.7: Relate to five major banks on the last Friday of the month/financial year.
4.10 to 4.12: Relate to the last auction day of the month/financial year.
4.13: Relate to last day of the month/ financial year
7.1&7.2: Relate to Foreign trade in US Dollar.

Table No. 2
2.1.2: Include paid-up capital, reserve fund and Long-Term Operations Funds.
2.2.2: Include cash, fixed deposits and short-term securities/bonds, e.g., issued by IIFC (UK).

Table No. 4
Maturity-wise position of outstanding forward contracts is available at http://nsdp.rbi.org.in under ''Reserves Template''.

Table No. 5
Special refinance facility to Others, i.e. to the EXIM Bank, is closed since March 31, 2013.

Table No. 6
For scheduled banks, March-end data pertain to the last reporting Friday.
2.2: Exclude balances held in IMF Account No.1, RBI employees' provident fund, pension fund, gratuity and superannuation fund.

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

Table No. 8
NM_2 and NM_3 do not include FCNR (B) deposits.
2.4: Consist of paid-up capital and reserves.
2.5: includes other demand and time liabilities of the banking system.

Table No. 9
Financial institutions comprise EXIM Bank, SIDBI, NABARD and NHB.
L_1 and L_2 are compiled monthly and L_3 quarterly.
Wherever data are not available, the last available data have been repeated.

Table No. 13
Data against column Nos. (1), (2) & (3) are Final (including RRBs) and for column Nos. (4) & (5) data are Provisional (excluding RRBs)

Table No. 14
Data in column Nos. (4) & (8) are Provisional.

Table No. 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

Part I-A. Settlement systems

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

Part I-B. Payments systems

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

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

5: Available from December 2010.

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

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

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

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

Part II-A. Other payment channels

1: Mobile Payments –
- o Include transactions done through mobile apps of banks and UPI apps.
- o The data from July 2017 includes only individual payments and corporate payments initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device. Other corporate payments which are not initiated, processed, and authorised using mobile device are excluded.

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

Part II-B. ATMs

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

Part III. Payment systems infrastructure

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

Table No. 45

(-): represents nil or negligible

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

State Government Securities include special bonds issued under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme.

Bank PDs are clubbed under Commercial Banks. However, they form very small fraction of total outstanding securities.

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

Table No. 46

GDP data is based on 2011-12 base. GDP data from 2018-19 pertains to the Provisional Estimates of National Income released by Central Statistics Office on 31st May 2019. GDP for 2019-20 is from Union Budget 2019-20.

Data for 2017-18 onwards also includes NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

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.

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, loans from financial institutions, insurance and pension funds, remittances, cash balance investment account.

Table No. 47

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

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

OD is advanced to State Governments beyond their WMA limits.

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

- : Nil.

Table No. 48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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12. Perspectives on Central Banking Governors Speak (1935-2010) Platinum Jubilee	₹1400 per copy (over the counter)	US$ 50 per copy (inclusive of air mail courier charges)

Notes

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

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