



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Statement on Half Yearly Review of the Trends in Receipts and Expenditure in relation to the Budget at the end of the First Half of the Financial Year 2023-24

(As required under Section 7(1) of the
Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003)

Ministry of Finance

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1. Macro-economic Backdrop

India's economic growth, measured by growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices, has been estimated at 7.7 per cent for the first half (H1) (April-September) of FY 2023-24, as compared to 5.3 per cent in H2 (October-March) of FY 2022-23 and 9.5 per cent in the first half (H1) (April-September) of FY 2022-23. Growth in gross value added (GVA) at constant basic prices for H1 of FY 2023-24 has been estimated at 7.6 per cent as against 5.6 per cent in H2 of FY 2022-23 and 8.6 per cent in H1 of FY 2022-23. Real GDP growth rates in the first and second quarters of FY 2023-24 are estimated at 7.8 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively. Growth rates of real GVA are estimated at 7.8 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively, in the first and second quarters of FY 2023-24.

Private final consumption expenditure at constant prices witnessed growth at 4.5 per cent in H1 of FY 2023-24 as against a growth of 13.6 per cent in H1 of FY 2022-23 and 2.5 per cent in H2 of FY 2022-23. Growth in gross fixed capital formation at constant prices has been estimated at 9.5 per cent in H1 of FY 2023-24 as against 14.7 per cent in H1 of FY 2022-23 and 8.5 per cent in H2 of FY 2022-23. At the sectoral level, the growth rate of GVA during H1 of FY 2023-24 is estimated at 2.4 per cent for the agriculture and allied sectors, 9.3 per cent for the industry sector and 8 per cent for the services sector. Corresponding growth rates of these sectors were 2.4 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 12.6 per cent, respectively, in H1 of FY 2022-23.

Inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Combined) during H1 of FY 2023-24 was 5.5 per cent as compared to 7.2 per cent during H1 of FY 2022-23 and 6.2 per cent in H2 of FY 2022-23. Inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during H1 of FY 2023-24 was (-) 1.8 per cent as compared to 14.2 per cent during H1 of FY 2022-23 and 4.9 per cent in H2 of FY 2022-23.

Merchandise exports at Current Prices during H1 of FY 2023-24 stood at USD 211.3 billion, which declined by 8.8 per cent over the level of USD 231.7 billion during H1 of FY 2022-23. During H1 of FY 2023-24, merchandise imports at Current Prices were USD 326.9 billion, registering a decline of 12.2 per cent, as against the level of USD 372.6 billion in H1 of FY 2022-23. The merchandise trade deficit for H1 of FY 2023-24 stood at USD 115.6 billion, as compared to USD 140.8 billion in H1 of FY 2022-23.

During Q1 of FY 2023-24, the Current account balance recorded a deficit of USD 9.2 billion (1.1 per cent of GDP), as compared to USD 1.4 billion (0.2 per cent of GDP) in Q4 of FY 2022-23 and a deficit of USD 18 billion (2.1 per cent of GDP) in Q1:2022-23.

Foreign portfolio inflows were USD 16.5 billion in H1 of FY 2023-24, as compared to USD (-) 7.8 billion in H1 of FY 2022-23. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows stood at USD 20.5 billion during H1 of FY 2023-24 vis-à-vis USD 26.9 billion in H1 of FY 2022-23. Net Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) flows stood at USD 20.9 billion in H1 of FY 2023-24 vis-à-vis USD (-) 7.8 billion in H1 of FY 2022-23.

India's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 586.9 billion at end-September 2023 as compared to USD 532.7 billion at end-September 2022. The average exchange rate was ₹82.4 per USD during H1 of FY 2023-24 as compared to ₹78.5 per USD in H1 of FY 2022-23.

2. Review of Trends in Receipts and Expenditure in H1 of FY 2023-24

Budget for FY 2023-24 reflected the commitment of the Government of India to increase productive capital expenditure without impacting fiscal consolidation. The Government of India (GoI) adopted a calibrated fiscal path to strike a balance between growth and fiscal consolidation. Though the hovering global uncertainties due to the continuing Russia-Ukraine war and tight monetary policy by major economies were factors of concern, strong macro-economic fundamentals of the country in FY 2022-23 provided an opportunity to continue focus on infrastructure building.

In BE 2023-24, total expenditure was estimated at about ₹45.03 lakh crore, of which, expenditure on revenue account and capital account were estimated at about ₹35.02 lakh crore and ₹10.01 lakh crore, respectively. However, the effective CAPEX comprising expenditure on capital account and GIA Capital was estimated to be ₹13.71 lakh crore.

Gross Tax Revenue (GTR) was estimated at about ₹33.61 lakh crore with an implied tax-GDP ratio of 11.1 per cent. Total non-debt receipt of the Centre was estimated at about ₹27.16 lakh crore consisting of Tax Revenue (Net to Centre) of about ₹23.31 lakh crore, Non-Tax Revenue of about ₹3.02 lakh crore, disinvestment receipts of ₹0.61 lakh crore and remaining receipts on account of recovery of loans.

With above estimates of receipts and expenditure, Fiscal Deficit was pegged at about ₹17.87 lakh crore in BE 2023-24, which was 5.9 per cent of the GDP. Fiscal deficit was planned to be financed by raising ₹12.31 lakh crore from market (G-sec + T-Bills) and remaining amount of ₹5.56 lakh crore from other sources such as NSSF, State Provident Fund, External debt etc.

GTR and Tax Revenue (Net to Centre) upto Sept., 2023 was ₹16.19 lakh crore (48.2 per cent of BE) and ₹11.60 lakh crore (49.8 per cent of BE), respectively, as compared to ₹13.92 lakh crore (50.5 per cent of BE) and ₹10.12 lakh crore (52.3 per cent of BE) during H1 FY 2022-23.

In H1 of FY 2023-24, Tax Revenue (Net to Centre) at 49.8 per cent of BE was higher than the last 5 years' moving average of 43.2 per cent of BE. Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) during H1 of FY 2023-24 at 78.5 per cent of BE 2023-24 (i.e. ₹2.37 lakh crore) was also substantially higher than the last five years' moving average of about 51.9 per cent of BE.

Revenue Receipts defined as sum of Tax Revenue (Net to Centre) and NTR in H1 of FY 2023-24 at about ₹13.97 lakh crore was 53.1 per cent of BE. This was higher than the five years' moving average of 44.5 per cent of BE. In the H1 of FY 2023-24, Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes recorded a growth of 25.2 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively, over H1 of FY 2022-23.

Total Expenditure in H1 of FY 2023-24 at about ₹21.19 lakh crore was 47.1 per cent of BE. Revenue expenditure was about ₹16.29 lakh crore which was about 10% higher than the expenditure in H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹14.81 lakh crore). Similarly, Capital Expenditure was about ₹4.91 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2023-24, which was 43.1 per cent higher than the expenditure of ₹3.43 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2022-23. The trend was in line with the Government's focus on investing in infrastructure development with a historic push to capital expenditure.

With above position of receipts and expenditure, fiscal deficit in H1 of FY 2023-24 was about ₹7.02 lakh crore which was about 39.3 per cent of BE 2023-24.

Trends in receipts and expenditure at the end of H1 of FY 2023-24 are summarized in Table – 1 below. The receipts and recoveries, wherever linked to expenditure have been netted out.

Table 1: Key Fiscal Indicators in H1 of FY 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

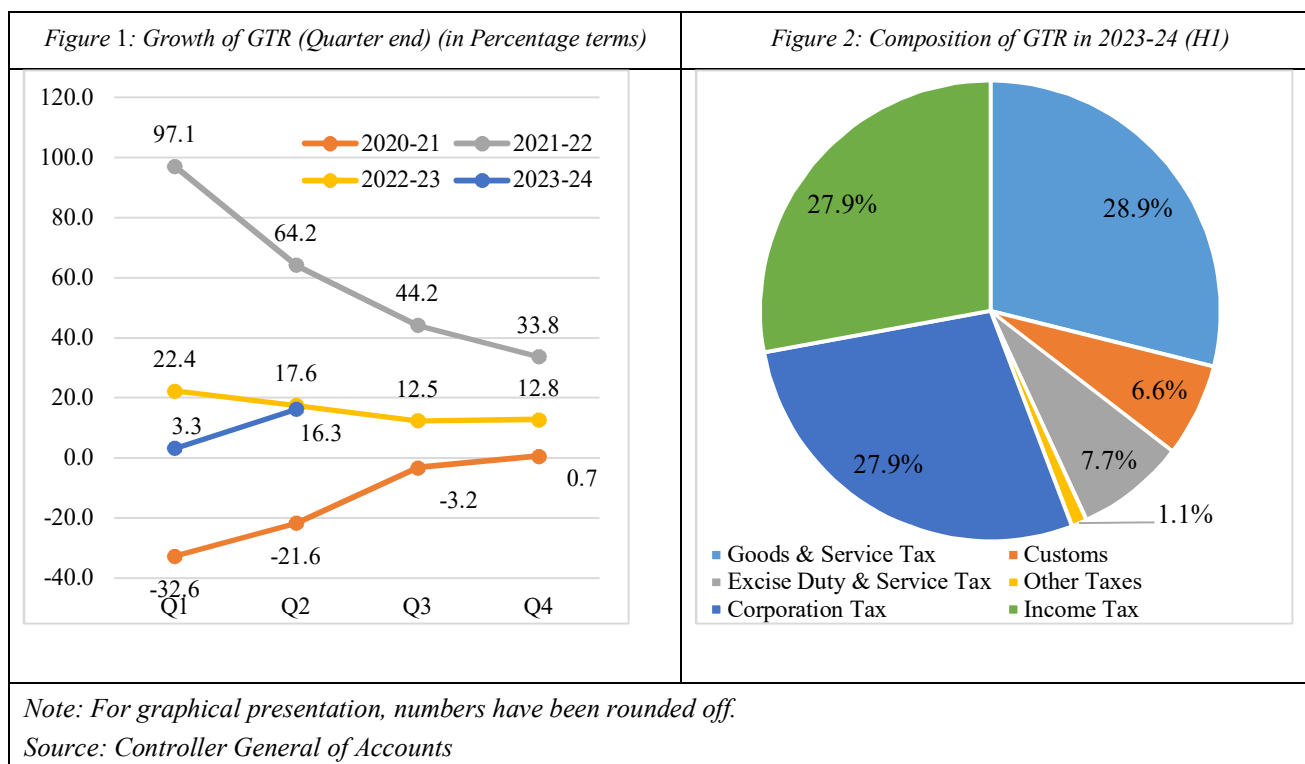
		BE 2023-24	Actuals		Percentage to BE		
			H1 of FY 2023-24	H1 of FY 2022-23	H1 of FY 2023-24	H1 of FY 2022-23	5 years' moving average
1.	Revenue Receipts	26,32,281	13,97,112	11,69,561	53.1%	53.1%	44.5%
2.	Tax Revenue (Net)	23,30,631	11,60,340	10,11,961	49.8%	52.3%	43.2%
3.	Non-Tax Revenue	3,01,650	2,36,772	1,57,600	78.5%	58.4%	51.9%
4.	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	18,70,816	7,22,027	6,54,036	38.6%	37.6%	65.6%
	Non Debt Capital Receipts (5+6)	84,000	20,166	34,187	24.0%	43.1%	19.1%
5.	Recovery of Loans	23,000	13,216	9,597	57.5%	67.2%	63.0%
6.	Other Receipts	61,000	6,950	24,590	11.4%	37.8%	14.0%
7.	Borrowings and other liabilities	17,86,816	7,01,861	6,19,849	39.3%	37.3%	75.0%
8.	Total Receipts (1+4)	45,03,097	21,19,139	18,23,597	47.1%	46.2%	49.7%
9.	Revenue Expenditure <i>Of which</i>	35,02,136	16,28,511	14,80,708	46.5%	46.3%	50.1%
10.	Interest Payments	10,79,971	4,84,329	4,36,682	44.8%	46.4%	44.0%
11.	Grants for creation of Capital Assets	3,69,988	1,45,278	1,30,571	39.3%	41.1%	50.9%
12.	Capital Expenditure	10,00,961	4,90,628	3,42,889	49.0%	45.7%	47.4%
13.	Total Expenditure (9+12)	45,03,097	21,19,139	18,23,597	47.1%	46.2%	49.7%
14.	Revenue Deficit (9-1)	8,69,855	2,31,399	3,11,147	26.6%	31.4%	78.4%
15.	Effective Revenue Deficit (14-11)	4,99,867	86,121	1,80,576	17.2%	26.8%	99.6%
16.	Fiscal Deficit {13 – (1+5+6)}	17,86,816	7,01,861	6,19,849	39.3%	37.3%	75.0%
17.	Primary Deficit (16-10)	7,06,845	2,17,532	1,83,167	30.8%	25.4%	463.7%
Source: Budget 2023-24, Ministry of Finance, Controller General of Accounts. The figures upto Sept., 2023 are unaudited and provisional.							
Notes: The figures of Railways have been netted as in Budget Estimates.							

2.1 RECEIPTS

2.1.1 Gross Tax Revenues (GTR)

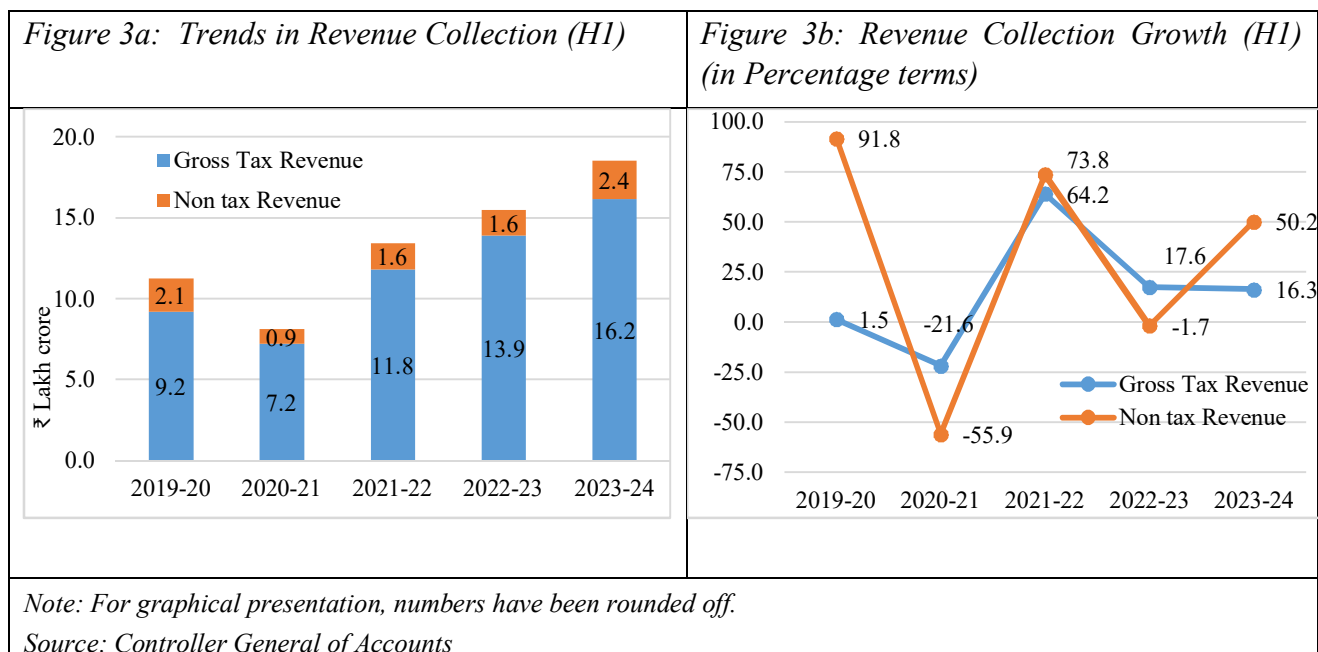
GTR at the end of September, 2023 was ₹16.19 lakh crore and recorded a growth of 16.3 per cent over H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹13.92 lakh crore). The collection in H1 of FY 2023-24 was 48.2 per cent of BE 2023-24 of ₹33.61 lakh crore.

Figure-1 shows the growth of GTR (Quarter end) and Figure-2 shows its major components in first half (H1) of FY 2023-24.



2.1.2 Revenue receipts

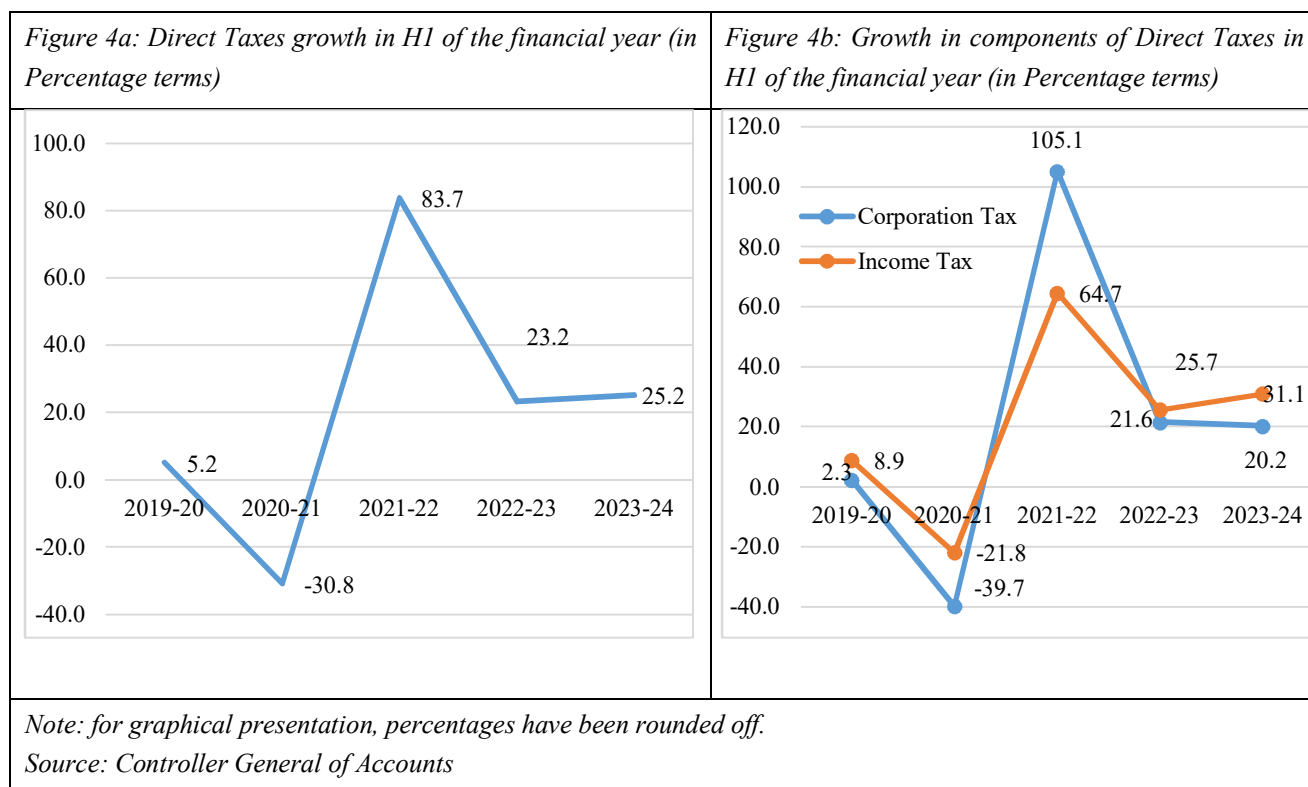
Revenue receipts of the Centre was estimated at ₹26.32 lakh crore in BE 2023-24 consisting of ₹23.31 lakh crore from Tax Revenue (Net to Centre) and remaining from NTR. Revenue Receipts stood at ₹13.97 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2023-24 which was 53.1 per cent of BE and 19.5 per cent higher than ₹11.70 lakh crore of H1 of FY 2022-23. Trends of GTR and NTR in H1 of previous years is shown in Figure 3a and its growth in Figure 3b:



2.1.3 Direct Taxes

The main components of Direct taxes are Corporation tax and Taxes on Income. Direct Taxes for FY 2023-24 were budgeted at ₹18.24 lakh crore. Total receipts from direct taxes in H1 of FY

2023-24 were ₹9.17 lakh crore indicating an increase of 25.2 per cent over receipts of H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹7.32 lakh crore) (Figure 4a and Figure 4b).



2.1.3.1 Corporation Tax

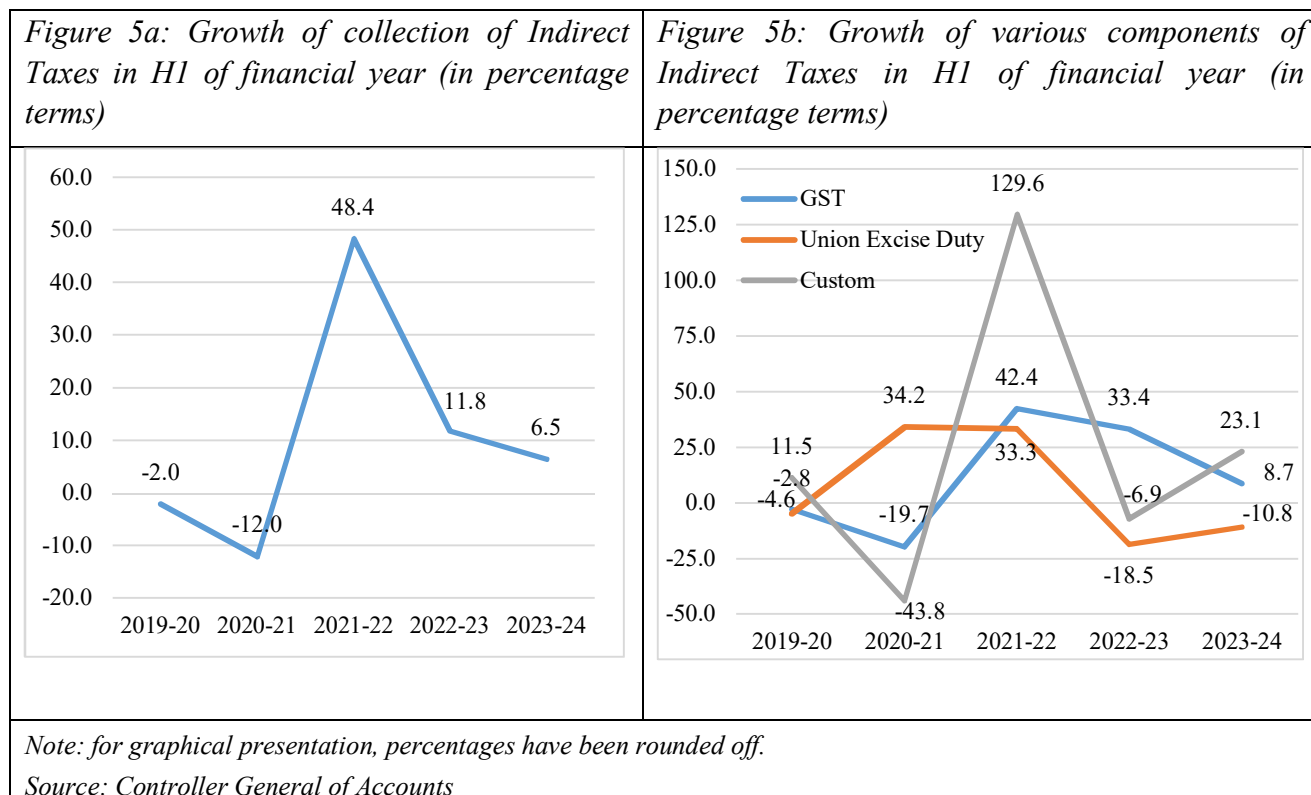
The Corporation Tax receipts in BE 2023-24 were estimated at ₹9.23 lakh crore which was 10.5 per cent higher than RE 2022-23 of ₹8.35 lakh crore. In H1 of FY 2023-24, the actual receipts from Corporation tax were ₹4.51 lakh crore indicating an increase of 20.2 per cent over the receipts in H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹3.75 lakh crore).

2.1.3.2 Taxes on Income

Receipts from Taxes on Income include Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax, and Securities Transaction Tax. Total receipt under these components was estimated at ₹9.01 lakh crore (₹8.73 lakh crore under Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and ₹0.28 lakh crore under Securities Transaction Tax) in BE 2023-24. Actual receipts in H1 of FY 2023-24 were ₹4.65 lakh crore (₹4.52 lakh crore under Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and ₹0.13 lakh crore under Securities Transaction Tax). The receipts were 51.6 per cent of BE 2023-24 and higher than the comparable period collections in H1 of FY 2022-23 by about 30.5 per cent.

2.1.4 Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes mainly include Goods and Services Tax, Union Excise Duties and Custom Duties. The indirect tax collection in BE 2023-24 was estimated at ₹15.37 lakh crore. The receipt during H1 of FY 2023-24 was ₹7.03 lakh crore, which was about 6.5 per cent higher than the receipts of ₹6.60 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2022-23. The H1 growth of Indirect taxes and its components is presented in Figures 5a and 5b.



2.1.4.1 Goods and Services Tax

Goods and Services Tax (GST) includes Central GST, IGST, UT GST and GST Compensation Cess. GST receipts stood at ₹4.68 lakh crore at the end of Sept, 2023 which was 48.7 per cent of BE 2023-24 (H1 of FY 2022-23 was 54.9 per cent of BE 2022-23). Central GST (CGST) was the biggest component under Indirect taxes and was budgeted at ₹8.12 lakh crore in BE 2023-24. CGST receipts of ₹3.98 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2023-24 were 49.0 per cent of BE and grew by 16.6% over the collections in comparable period of FY 2022-23 (₹3.41 lakh crore). Integrated GST receipts stood at negative ₹0.01 lakh crore at the end of H1 of FY 2023-24 compared to ₹0.25 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2022-23.

Receipts from GST Compensation Cess were ₹0.69 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2023-24, which was about 47.7 per cent of BE 2023-24 of ₹1.45 lakh crore and grew by 11.7 per cent over the collections in H1 of FY 2022-23 (0.62 lakh crore). UT GST receipts of ₹1,669 crore in H1 of FY 2023-24 were 42.4 per cent of BE and higher than the comparable period collections in H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹1,375 crore) by 21.4 per cent.

2.1.4.2 Union Excise Duty and Customs Duty

Other significant contributors under Indirect taxes are Union Excise Duties and Customs which were estimated at ₹3.39 lakh crore and ₹2.33 lakh crore, respectively in BE 2023-24. The actual receipts in H1 from these components of indirect taxes were ₹1.25 lakh crore (36.8 per cent of BE) and ₹1.06 lakh crore (45.6 per cent of BE), respectively.

2.1.5 Non-Tax Revenue (NTR)

NTR of the Government of India mainly comprises of interest, dividend from Public Sector Undertakings, receipts from services provided by Central Ministries and Departments like deployment of Central Police Forces for various agencies, issue of passport and visa, registration of companies, patent and license fees, royalty from off-shore oil fields, various receipts from telecom sector etc.

The Budget Estimate of NTR was ₹3.02 lakh crore in FY 2023-24. In H1 of FY 2023-24, NTR Receipts stood at ₹2.37 lakh crore in comparison to ₹1.58 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2022-23 thereby recording an increase of about 50.2 per cent. As percentage of BE, collection under NTR in H1 stood at 78.5 per cent of BE in FY 2023-24 which was higher than its five years' moving average of 51.9 per cent of BE.

2.1.6 Non-debt Capital Receipts (NDCR)

Non-debt capital receipts mainly include Disinvestment receipts and receipts from Recovery of Loans. NDCR of the government was budgeted at ₹0.84 lakh crore comprising of ₹0.61 lakh crore from Disinvestments receipts and ₹0.23 lakh crore from Recovery of Loans and Advances. Total NDCR receipts in H1 of FY 2023-24 were ₹0.20 lakh crore as compared to ₹0.34 lakh crore realized in H1 of FY 2022-23. The NDCR in H1 of FY 2023-24 was 24.0 per cent of BE as compared to five years' moving average of 19.1 per cent of BE in H1 of the financial year.

Table 2: Trends of Receipts in H1 for the last five Financial Years.

(₹ in Crore)

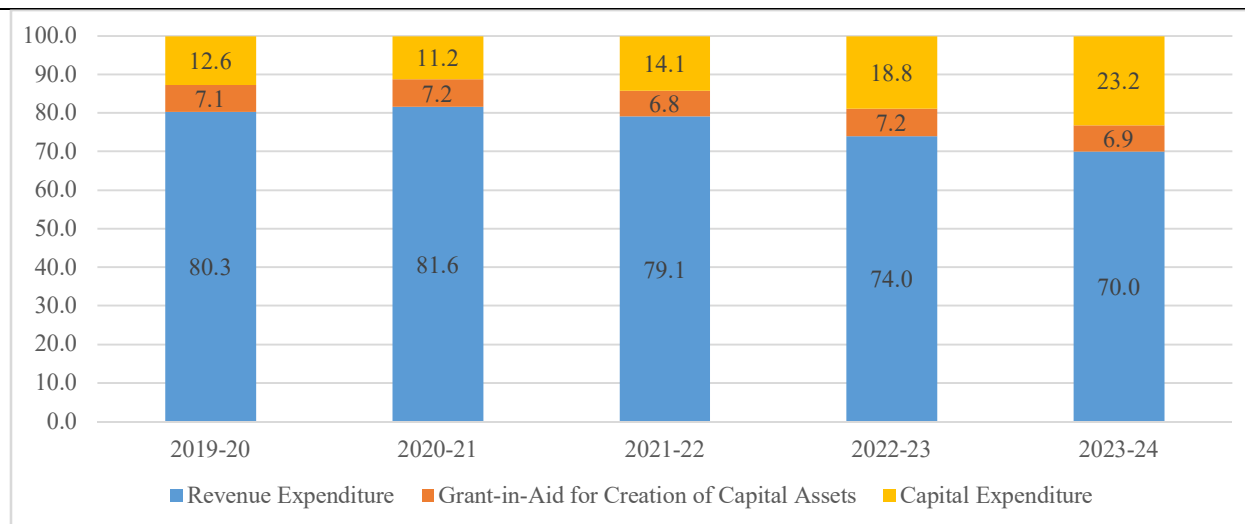
Sr. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Gross Tax Revenue (2+3)	9,19,470	7,20,896	11,83,808	13,91,806	16,19,270
2	Direct Taxes	4,67,462	3,23,276	5,93,933	7,31,805	9,16,538
3	Indirect Taxes	4,52,008	3,97,620	5,89,875	6,60,001	7,02,732
4	Revenue Receipts of the Centre (5+6)	8,16,467	5,50,782	10,81,048	11,69,561	13,97,112
5	Tax Revenue (Net)	6,07,429	4,58,508	9,20,692	10,11,961	11,60,340
6	Non-Tax Revenue	2,09,038	92,274	1,60,356	1,57,600	2,36,772
7	Non Debt Capital Receipts (8+9)	20,598	14,635	18,118	34,187	20,166
8	Recovery of Loans	8,239	8,854	9,003	9,597	13,216
9	Other Receipts	12,359	5,781	9,115	24,590	6,950
10	Total Non-debt Receipts (4+7)	8,37,065	5,65,417	10,99,166	12,03,748	14,17,278
11	Borrowings and other liabilities	6,51,554	9,13,993	5,26,851	6,19,849	7,01,861
12	Total Receipts (10+11)	14,88,619	14,79,410	16,26,017	18,23,597	21,19,139

Source: Controller General of Accounts

2.2 EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure in BE 2023-24 was estimated at ₹45.03 lakh crore. The actual expenditure in H1 of FY 2023-24 was ₹21.19 lakh crore which was 47.1 per cent of BE. Total expenditure during H1 of FY 2022-23 was ₹18.24 lakh crore (46.2 per cent of BE) while five years' moving average for expenditure in H1 as percentage of BE was 49.7 per cent. Figure 6 depicts the composition of Revenue and Capital expenditure along with Grant-in-Aid for creation of Capital Assets (GIA Capital) in total expenditure during H1 of the financial years.

Figure 6: Composition of Total Expenditure (H1) (in percentage terms)



Note: For pictorial depiction and analytical purpose, revenue expenditure excludes grant in aid for creation of capital assets.

Source: Controller General of Accounts

2.2.1 Revenue Expenditure

In BE 2023-24, expenditure on Revenue Account was budgeted at ₹35.02 lakh crore. Against this, revenue expenditure incurred in H1 of FY 2023-24 was ₹16.29 lakh crore which was 46.5 per cent of BE as compared to 46.3 per cent in H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹14.81 lakh crore) and five years' moving average of 50.1 per cent of BE. Out of total revenue expenditure in H1 of FY 2023-24, ₹1.45 lakh crore was on account of GIA Capital.

Interest payments, Defence Services (Revenue), Pension, Major Subsidies and Grants-in-Aid to States/UTs form a significant portion of Revenue Expenditure. In BE 2023-24, total amount under these components was estimated at ₹26.19 lakh crore (74.8 per cent of Total Revenue Expenditure). Expenditure against these components is tabulated in Table - 3 below.

Table 3: Major Items of Revenue Expenditure (₹ in crore)

S. No.	Item of Expenditure	BE 2023-24	Actuals Upto Sep, 2023	Actuals Upto Sep, 2022	Change	Per cent change
1.	Interest Payments (Net)	10,79,971	4,84,329	4,36,682	47,647	10.9%
2.	Defence Services	2,70,120	1,48,970	1,29,733	19,237	14.8%
3.	Grants in Aid to States & UTs	6,59,736	2,48,564	2,22,852	25,712	11.5%
4.	Major Subsidies	3,74,707	2,06,396	1,98,879	7,517	3.8%
5.	Pension	2,34,359	1,34,717	1,12,208	22,509	20.1%

2.2.2 Effective Capital Expenditure

Effective Capital Expenditure is total capital outlay of the Government directed towards building of capital assets and related expenditure. It is sum of Capital Expenditure and GIA Capital. For enhancement of economic growth and development by investing in infrastructure development there has been an increase in Effective Capital Expenditure by about 30.1 per cent to ₹13.71 lakh crore in BE 2023-24 as compared to RE 2022-23 (₹10.54 lakh crore). Effective Capital Expenditure of ₹6.36 lakh crore (46.4 per cent of BE) in H1 of FY 2023-24 was 34.3 per cent higher than H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹4.73 lakh crore).

The Government's commitment to boost economic growth by investing in infrastructure development has been reflected in substantial increase in capital expenditure by about 37.4 per cent to ₹10.01 lakh crore in BE 2023-24 as compared to ₹7.3 lakh crore of RE 2022-23. Capital Expenditure of ₹4.91 lakh crore (49 per cent of BE) in H1 of FY 2023-24 was 43.1 per cent higher than H1 of FY 2022-23 (₹3.43 lakh crore).

2.3 DEFICIT

2.3.1 Fiscal Deficit

Fiscal deficit (FD) in BE 2023-24 was estimated at ₹17.87 Lakh crore which was 5.9 per cent of GDP. The Fiscal Deficit of ₹7.02 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2023-24 was about 39.3 per cent of BE.

2.3.2 Revenue Deficit

Revenue Deficit (RD) for FY 2023-24 was budgeted as ₹8.70 lakh crore (2.9 per cent of GDP). In H1 of FY 2023-24, RD stood at ₹2.31 lakh crore, which was 26.6 per cent of BE, compared to 31.4 per cent of BE in H1 of FY 2022-23.

2.3.3 Financing of Fiscal Deficit

The fiscal deficit of ₹7.02 lakh crore in H1 of FY 2023-24 on Consolidated Fund of India was financed by raising Internal Debt of ₹4.23 lakh crore, External Debt of ₹0.07 lakh crore, Redemption of Investment of ₹0.54 lakh crore, Surplus of Public Account of ₹2.12 lakh crore and cash draw down of ₹0.05 lakh crore. Details are indicated in Table - 4 below.

Table 4: Sources of financing fiscal deficit

	(₹ crore)	
	April-Sept, 2023	April-Sept, 2022
Fiscal Deficit	7,01,861	6,19,849
Sources of Financing		
1. Internal Debt	4,23,051	7,65,323
(a) Market Loans & Short Term Borrowings	8,37,109	7,39,898
(b) Treasury Bills (14 days)	(-)4,68,001	(-)97,992
(c) Compensation and Other Bonds	(-)9,145	3,180
(d) WMA	(-)48,677	0
(e) Cash Management Bill	0	0
(f) Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme 2015	11,329	2,865
(g) Securities against Small Savings	1,08,267	1,17,784
(h) Sovereign Green Bonds	0	0
(i) Marketable Sec. issued in Conversion of Spl. Sec.	(-)8,000	0
(j) Others	169	(-)412
2. External Assistance including Revolving fund	7,185	12,111
3. Cash Draw Down Decrease(+)/Increase(-)	4,990	4,900
4. Investment of Surplus Cash(-)/redemption(+)	54,409	(-)2,04,761
5. Borrowings(-)/Surplus(+) on Public Account*	2,12,226	42,276
*Includes Suspense & Remittances		
Source: Controller General of Accounts		

3. Assessment vis-à-vis mid-year benchmarks (Rule 7 of FRBM Rules, 2004)

There was no deviation against any of the three mid-year benchmarks prescribed under the FRBM Rules during the H1 of FY 2023-24. The table 5 below presents the H1 picture of last 5 years including current financial year.

Table 5: Mid-year benchmarks

Parameters	Mid-year (H1) benchmarks prescribed under FRBM Rules	April-Sept. (H1) of FY (per cent of BE)				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total non-debt receipts	Not less than 40 per cent of BE	40.2%	25.2%	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%
Fiscal deficit	Not more than 70 per cent of BE	92.6%	114.8%	35.0%	37.3%	39.3%
Revenue deficit	Not more than 70 per cent of BE	99.8%	125.2%	27.7%	31.4%	26.6%

4. Conclusion:

The budget 2023-24 was presented in the backdrop of slow global recovery from unprecedented Covid-19 crisis and global uncertainties caused by the Russia-Ukraine war. The fiscal policy led by favourable macroeconomic fundamentals ensured higher pace of capital expenditure compared to last year to push for rapid infrastructure development, considering the multiplier effect of capital expenditure on overall economy.

The current global economy is navigating through lingering uncertainties attributable to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the War in the Middle East as well as an environment of tightening monetary policy, rising borrowing costs for Sovereigns, etc. However, despite the global hurdles, the Indian economy has performed reasonably well when compared to the other major economies and has shown its resilience amidst the turbulent global environment. The Government of India remains committed towards further strengthening its macro-economic position and financial stability.
