



# **INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT**

## **A STATUS REPORT**

### **2022-23**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
ECONOMIC DIVISION  
EXTERNAL DEBT MANAGEMENT UNIT  
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**September 2023**



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**September 2023**



निर्मला सीतारामन  
वित्त एवं कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्री  
भारत सरकार



सत्यमेव जयते



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## FOREWORD

*India's External Debt: A Status Report 2022-23*, prepared by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, is the 29<sup>th</sup> edition of the Report. The Report documents the position of India's external debt at the end of March 2023 and presents an analysis of its trends in terms of the levels, composition, vulnerability indicators, debt service payments etc.

The External debt of India was US\$ 624.7 billion at the end of March 2023, with the ratio of external debt to GDP declining to 18.9 per cent from 20.0 per cent a year ago. Foreign exchange reserves covered 92.6 per cent of the external debt as of March 2023. The debt service ratio, at 5.3 per cent, was within the comfort zone. The long-term debt constituted 79.4 per cent of total external debt, while short-term debt, which is 20.6 per cent of the total external debt, is basically incurred to finance imports, enhancing the stability aspects of the total external debt.

The total external debt of the world stood at US\$ 93.2 trillion as of December 2022, and comparative data for India was US\$ 613.1 billion, placing India at the 22<sup>nd</sup> position globally. Thus, India's external debt stock is modest from a cross-country perspective. Further, India's share of long-term debt in total external debt, at 78.9 per cent, was way above the global average of 58.6 per cent, as of December 2022. From a cross-country perspective, India's external debt position is better than most of the Low-and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs), as measured by select vulnerability indicators, such as share of short-term debt in total external debt, external debt to GNI, forex reserves to external debt and external debt to exports.

(Nirmala Sitharaman)

New Delhi  
1<sup>st</sup> September, 2023

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEs	Advanced Economies
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM	Balance of Payments Manual
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAAA	Controller of Aid, Audit & Accounts
CBs	Commercial Borrowings
CCIL	Clearing Corporation of India Limited
CCRT	Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust
CI	Composite Indicator
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CUB	Committed Undisbursed Balance
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
DSF	Debt Sustainability Framework
DSR	Debt Service Ratio
DSSI	Debt Service Suspension Initiative
ECBs	External Commercial Borrowings
ED	External Debt
EDS	External Debt Statistics
EMDEs	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMEs	Emerging Market Economies
FAR	Fully Accessible Route
FCCB	Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds
FCNR(B)	Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank
FMCBGs	Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meetings
FPI	Foreign Portfolio Investments
FSW	Food Shock Window

GDDS	General Data Dissemination Standards
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GOFR	Global Open Facility Registry
GRA	General Resource Assessment
G-Secs	Government Securities
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDS	International Debt Statistics
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFC	International Financial Corporation
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INR	Indian Rupee
LICs	Low Income Countries
LMICs	Low- and Middle-Income Countries
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
M-SDR	Market Special Drawing Rights
NDB	New Development Bank
NPISHs	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NRERA	Non-Resident External Rupee Accounts
NRIs	Non-Resident Indians
NRO	Non-Resident Ordinary (Account)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGD	Other Government Debt
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
O-SDR	Official Special Drawing Rights
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRGT	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust
PSUs	Public Sector Units
PV	Present Value
QEDS	Quarterly External Debt Statistics
RBI	Reserve Bank of India

RCF	Rapid Credit Facility
RPI	Rapid Financing Instruments
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SDLs	State Development Loans
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SED	Sovereign External Debt
SNA	System of National Accounts
TBs	Treasury Bills
US	United States
UN	United Nations
VRR	Voluntary Retention Route

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. India's external debt position has been comfortable and prudently managed over time and in cross-country perspective. Placed at US\$ 624.7 billion as at end-March 2023, external debt of the country grew marginally by 0.9 per cent (US \$ 5.6 billion) over the previous year. External debt as a ratio to GDP declined to 18.9 per cent as at end-March 2023 from 20.0 per cent at end-March 2022. Foreign exchange reserves covered 92.6 per cent of the external debt at end-March 2023.
2. Sovereign External Debt (SED), accounting for 21.3 per cent of the total external debt, rose by 1.9 per cent to US\$ 133.3 billion as at end-March 2023. Non-SED, accounting for 78.7 per cent of the total external debt, posted a growth of 0.6 per cent to US\$ 491.3 billion as at end-March 2023. Although SED and non-SED have increased in absolute terms at end-March 2023, they have reduced in terms of ratio to GDP. While the ratio of SED to GDP reduced to 4.0 per cent from 4.2 per cent, the ratio of non-SED to GDP reduced to 14.8 per cent at end-March 2023 from 15.8 per cent at end-March 2022.
3. Long-term debt, accounting for 79.4 per cent of the total debt, reduced by 0.2 per cent to US\$ 496.3 billion as at end-March 2023. Short-term debt, constituting 20.6 per cent of the total debt, rose by 5.5 per cent to US\$ 128.4 billion as at end-March 2023 mainly due to 5.6 per cent increase in the short term trade credit.
4. The largest borrowers were non-financial corporations (with an outstanding debt of US\$ 243.3 billion), followed by the deposit-taking corporations other than the Central bank (US\$160.2 billion), General Government (US\$ 133.3 billion) and other financial corporations (US\$ 58.3 billion).
5. The US dollar continues to be the leading currency of denomination accounting for 54.6 per cent of the total external debt as at end-March 2023 followed by the Indian Rupee (29.8 per cent), SDRs (6.1 per cent), Japanese Yen (5.7 per cent) and Euro (3.2 per cent). There was a valuation gain for the level of external debt of US\$ 20.6 billion as at end-March 2023 due to the appreciation of the US dollar *vis-a-vis* the Indian Rupee and other major currencies, such as, Yen, SDR, and Euro. Excluding the valuation effect, external debt would have increased by US\$ 26.2 billion instead of US\$ 5.6 billion at end-March 2023 over end-March 2022.
6. India's gross external debt service payments increased to US\$ 49.2 billion in 2022-23 compared to US\$ 41.6 billion during the previous year, recording an increase of 18.4 per cent. However, the debt service ratio during 2022-23 has increased marginally to 5.3 per cent from 5.2 per cent during the previous year due to a pick-up in the current receipts. The debt service payment obligations arising out of the stock of external debt as at end-March 2023 are projected to broadly decline over the medium-term horizon.
7. From a cross-country perspective, India's external debt position is comfortable based on the standard set of indicators of debt vulnerability, measured both in terms of nominal and present value.

# Chapter 1

## India's External Debt: An Overview

---

*India's external debt position has been comfortable and prudently managed overtime. In comparison to other Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs), India's external debt position for 2022-23 is comfortable. India's external debt, placed at US\$ 624.7 billion as at end-March 2023, grew marginally by 0.9 per cent (US \$ 5.6 billion) over the previous year. There was a valuation gain of US\$ 20.6 billion as at end-March 2023 due to appreciation of the US Dollar vis-a-vis Indian Rupee and other major currencies, such as, Yen, SDR, and Euro. Excluding the valuation effect, external debt would have increased by US\$ 26.2 billion instead of US\$ 5.6 billion at end-March 2023 over end-March 2022. External debt as a ratio to GDP declined to 18.9 per cent as at end-March 2023 from 20.0 per cent at end-March 2022. The share of the short-term debt in total external debt increased to 20.6 per cent at end-March 2023 from 19.7 per cent as at end-March 2022. Foreign exchange reserves as a ratio to external debt stood at 92.6 per cent as at end-March 2023.*

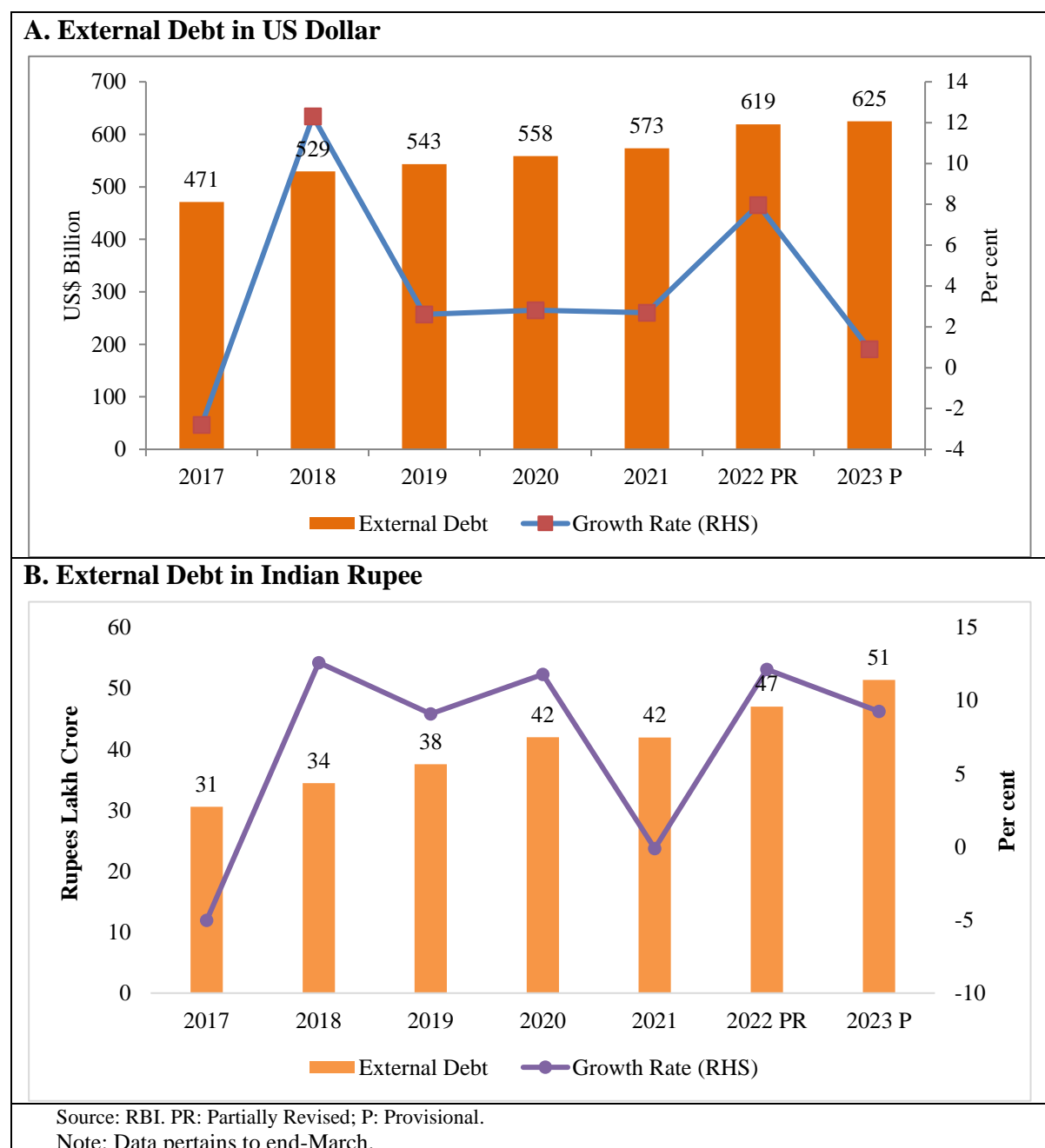
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**1.1 India's External Debt: A Status Report 2022-23** documents the position of India's external debt as at end-March 2023. The Report is organised into five chapters. The current **Chapter 1** presents an overview of India's external debt focusing on the stock of debt, debt and valuation effects, and debt in relation to GDP and foreign exchange reserves. The **Chapter 2** delves into the classification of India's external debt from the perspective of sectors, debtors, creditors, currency, instruments, maturity and concessionality. **Chapter 3** enumerates various aspects of sovereign external debt in detail. The details relating to debt service payments are presented in **Chapter 4**. The final **Chapter 5** presents India's external debt position from a cross-country perspective – both advanced economies *vis-à-vis* the low and middle-income countries.

## I.1 AN OVERVIEW

1.2 India's external debt placed at US\$ 624.7 billion as at end-March 2023, recorded a marginal growth of 0.9 per cent over US\$ 619.1 billion as at end-March 2022<sup>1</sup>. In Rupee terms, the stock of external debt was estimated at ₹51.4 lakh crore as at-end March 2023 registering a growth of 9.3 per cent over ₹47.0 lakh crore as at end-March 2022 (Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1: Stock of India's External Debt - US Dollar and Indian Rupee**

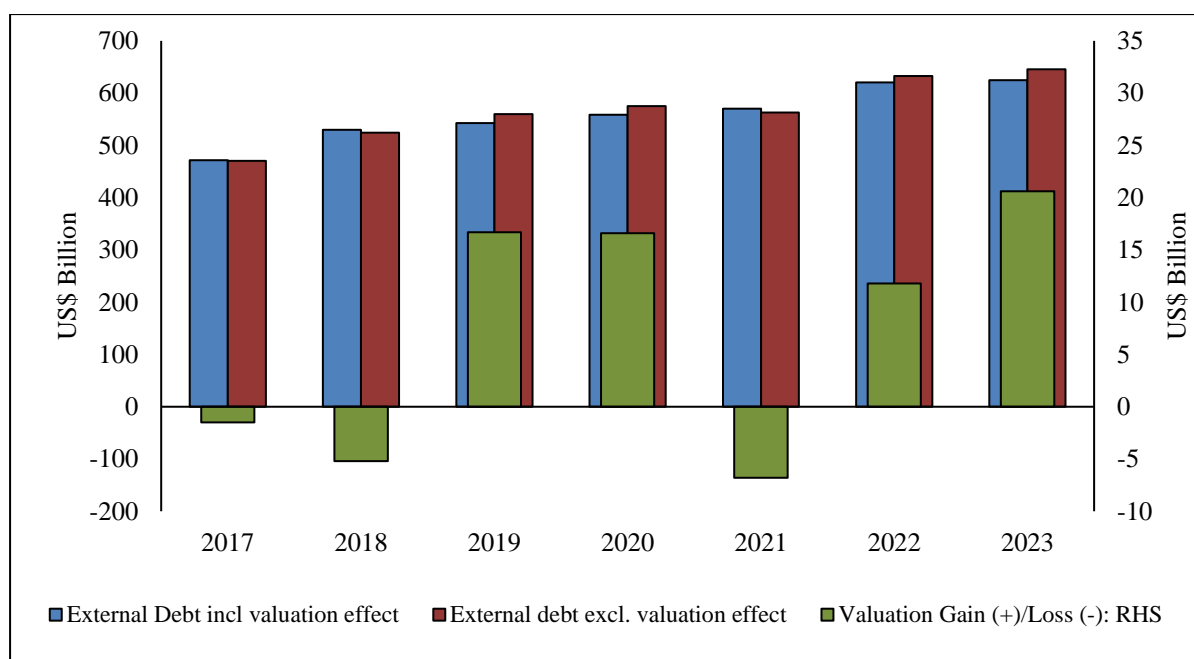


<sup>1</sup>The analysis is based in terms of US Dollar terms. The data is presented in both US dollar and India Rupees, where applicable, in Annexures.

1.3 Commercial borrowings, Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposits, short-term trade credits and multilateral loans together accounted for 89.6 per cent of the total external debt of India. The rise in loans from short-term trade creditors (5.6 per cent), and bilateral (6.3 per cent) and multilateral (2.7 per cent) loans were the major factors contributing to the increase in external debt marginally by 0.9 per cent during the period under review. Commercial borrowings and NRI deposits declined by 1.7 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively.

1.4 The valuation effect captures the impact of changes in the value of the US dollar *vis-à-vis* major currencies on the US dollar value of India's external debt. As at end-March 2023, India's external debt was placed at US\$ 624.7 billion, recording an increase of US\$ 5.6 billion over its level at end-March 2022. Valuation gains in the stock of external debt due to the appreciation of the US dollar *vis-à-vis* Indian rupee and major currencies such as yen, SDR, and euro were placed at US\$ 20.6 billion. Excluding the valuation effect, external debt would have increased by US\$ 26.2 billion instead of US\$ 5.6 billion at end-March 2023 over end-March 2022 (Figure 1.2).

**Figure 1.2: External Debt and Valuation Effect**



Source: RBI

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

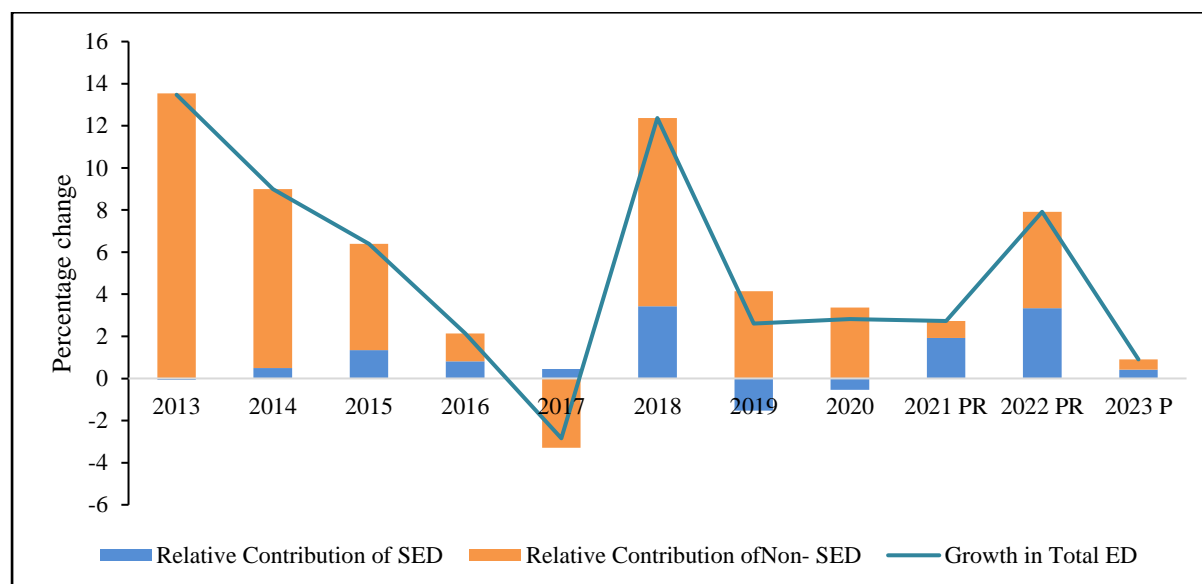
1.5 As a financial sector policy adopted after BoP crisis of 1991<sup>2</sup>, non-SED was encouraged over the years in a calibrated manner to enable the private sector to access foreign debt to supplement domestic savings to fund higher investment. As a result, the volume of non-SED rose relative to that of SED over the years. An exception was the period 2020-21, when as at end-March, 2021, due to the pandemic situation, it was the growth in SED that contributed

<sup>2</sup> These refer to financial sector policy adopted by the RBI and Government, as mentioned in Status Report 2019-20, box 2.1, page 12.



relatively more to the overall growth in external debt in the form of COVID-19 loans from multilateral institutions. However, as the pandemic receded and normalcy was restored, the usual dynamics of India's external debt has been restored. Accordingly, as at end-March 2023, the outstanding non-SED was 3.7 times the stock of SED (detailed analysis is in Chapter 2) (Figure 1.3).

**Figure 1.3: Relative contribution of SED and non-SED to growth of external debt**



Source: RBI

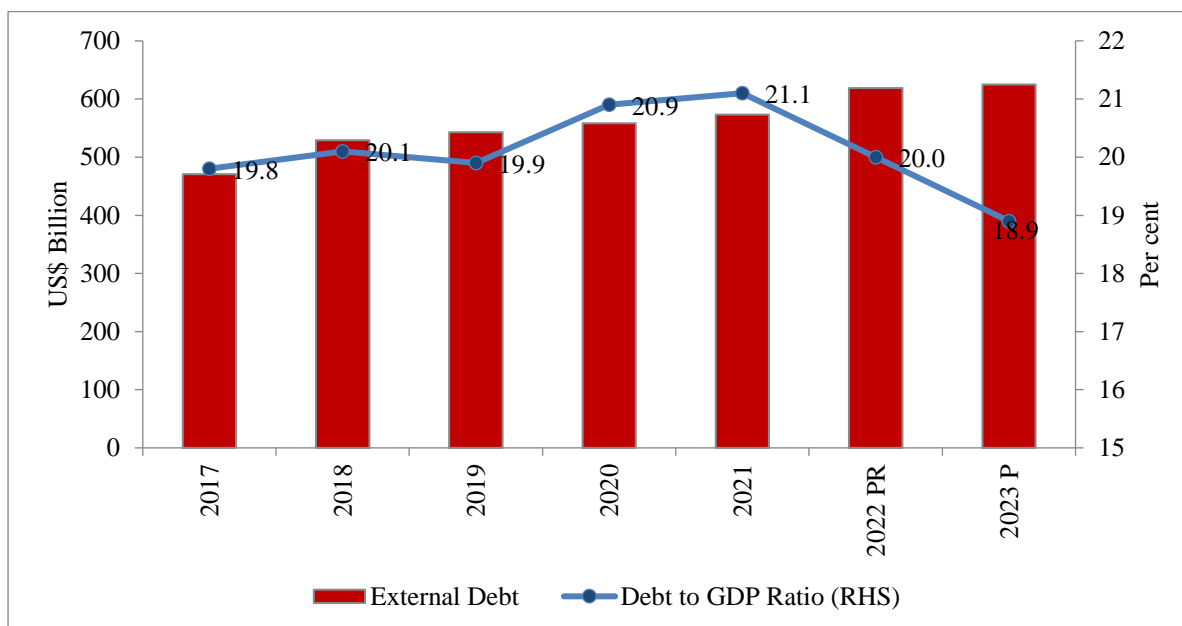
Note: Data pertains to end-March.

## I.2 SALIENT RATIOS

1.6 The external debt vulnerability of an economy can be gauged by salient ratios, such as, external debt to GDP ratio, short-term debt as a ratio to total external debt, and foreign currency reserves as a ratio to external debt. These ratios have been briefly described below and will further be analysed in detail in the subsequent chapters.

1.7 External debt as a ratio of GDP fell to 18.9 per cent as at end-March 2023 from 20.0 per cent a year ago (Figure 1.4). It has been around 20 per cent in recent years. India has managed its external debt prudently with the overarching objective of keeping the current account deficit within sustainable limits. India's external debt has been sustainable over the years.

**Figure 1.4: India's External Debt and Debt to GDP Ratio**



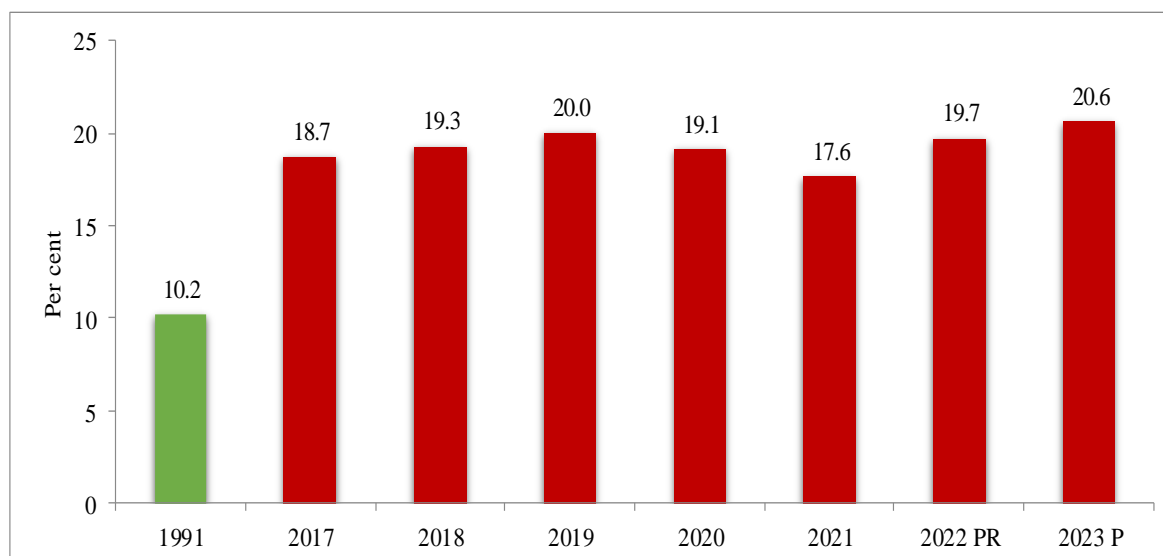
Source: RBI.

PR : Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

1.8 Short-term debt includes: (i) short-term trade credit up to 180 days as well as above 180 days and up to 1 year, (ii) Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) investments in Government Treasury Bills and corporate securities, (iii) investments by foreign central banks and international institutions in Treasury Bills, and (iv) external debt liabilities of central bank and commercial banks. Short-term debt is considered as a part of volatile capital flows. In the Indian context, realizing its nature and characteristics, short-term debt has been prudently permitted in the post-reform period. Consequently, the short-term debt in India is maintained within the manageable level. Further, a major part of the short-term debt is in the form of short-term trade credit. As at end-March 2023, the short-term debt as a ratio to total external debt rose to 20.6 per cent from 19.7 per cent a year ago on the back of the rise in imports (Figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.5: India's short-term external debt as a ratio of total external debt**



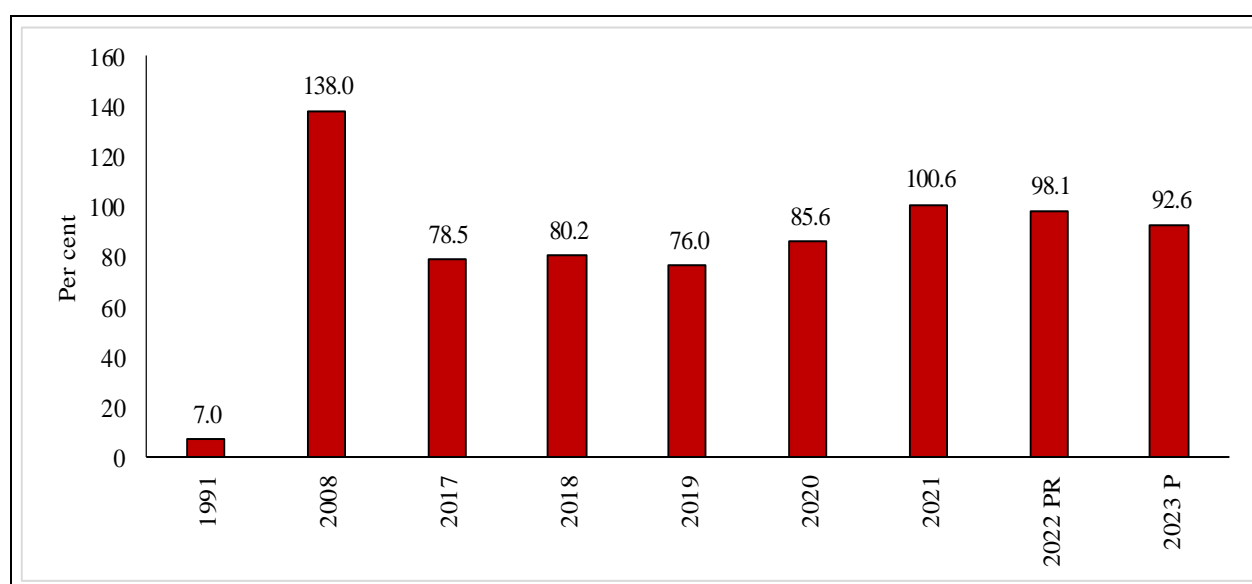
Source: RBI

R : Revised PR : Partially Revised P ; Provisional.

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

1.9 Foreign exchange reserves, which act as a buffer to external sector vulnerabilities, stood lower at 92.6 per cent of external debt as at end-March 2023 compared to 98.1 per cent a year ago (Figure 1.6).

**Figure 1.6: Ratio of foreign exchange reserves to external debt**



Source: RBI

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

### **I.3 Concluding Observations**

1.10 To conclude, India's external debt remained broadly stable and declined to 18.9 per cent of GDP from 20.0 per cent a year ago. As at end-March 2023, all the macroeconomic indicators of external debt remained sustainable. Commercial borrowings remained the largest component of external debt. Foreign exchange reserves are also providing a buffer for mitigating any likely external risks and spillovers.

## Chapter 2

### Classification of India's External Debt

---

*This chapter analyses the trends in India's external debt as classified according to sectors, creditors, debtors, currency, instruments, maturity and concessionality.*

*Sovereign External Debt (SED), accounting for 21.3 per cent of the total external debt, rose by 1.9 per cent to US\$ 133.3 billion as at end-March 2023. Non-SED accounting for 78.7 per cent of the total external debt, posted a growth of 0.6 per cent to US\$ 491.3 billion as at end-March 2023. The short-term trade credit, which accounts for 25.2 per cent of total non-SED, rose by 5.6 per cent to US\$ 123.9 billion as at end-March 2023 on the back of the rise in imports.*

*Commercial lenders were the biggest creditors, accounting for about 35.5 per cent of the outstanding debt as at end-March 2023, followed by NRI depositors (22.2 per cent), short-term trade creditors (19.8 per cent), and multilateral lenders (12.0 per cent). These four groups of creditors account for 89.5 per cent of the total debt.*

*The largest borrowers were non-financial corporations with an outstanding debt of US\$ 243.3 billion as at end-March 2023, predominantly in the form of import financing short-term trade credit.*

*The US dollar continued to be the leading currency of denomination accounting for 54.6 per cent of the total external debt as at-end March 2023. The share of Indian Rupee was lower at 29.8 per cent than a year ago due to a drop in the stock of FPI investment and deposits of NRERA (Non-Resident External Rupee Account).*

*Long-term debt, accounting for 79.4 per cent of the total debt, reduced by 0.2 per cent to US\$ 496.3 billion as at end-March 2023. Short-term debt, constituting 20.6 per cent of the total debt, rose by 5.5 per cent to US\$ 128.4 billion as at end-March 2023 due to a 5.6 per cent increase in the short-term trade credit. Concessional debt, consisting of 8.2 per cent of the total external debt, fell by 1.0 per cent to US\$ 50.9 billion as at end-March 2023.*

---

2.1 This chapter presents the composition of India's external debt from the viewpoint of sectors, creditors, borrowers, instruments, currency, maturity and concessionality. The trends in India's external debt have generally followed the evolving macroeconomic framework, in general, and strategy on external debt management, in particular. The overarching policy objective has been the gradual liberalisation of the current account transactions leading up to

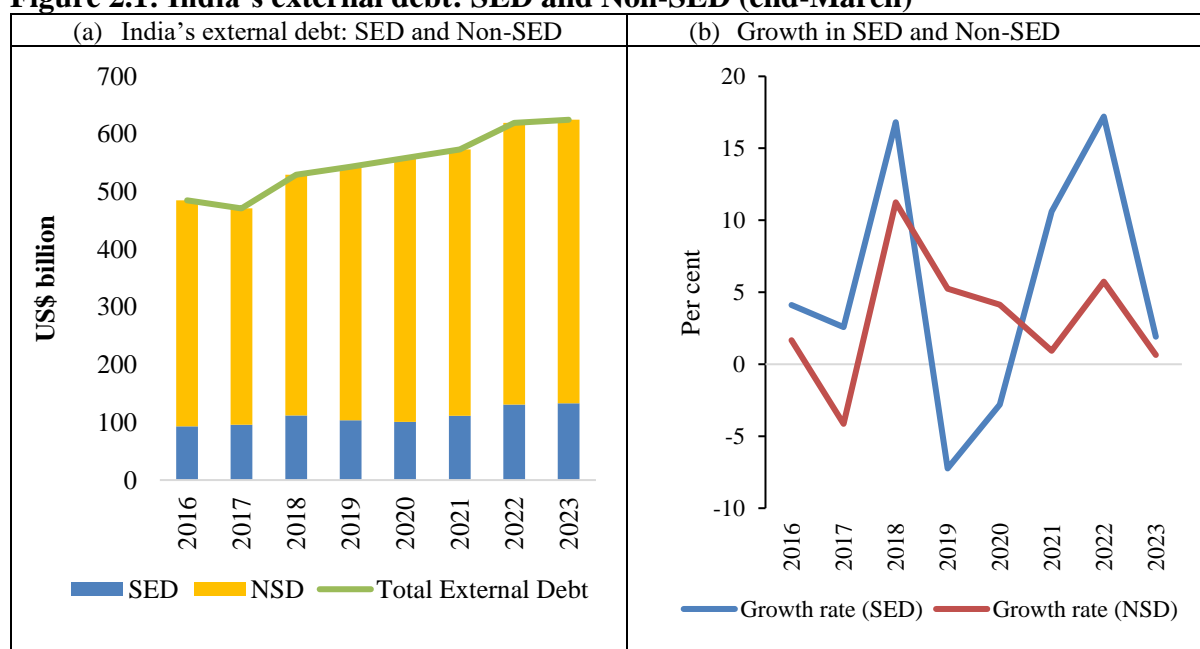
fuller capital account convertibility, gradual opening up of capital accounts, preferring foreign direct investment and a calibrated approach to External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) with restrictions on quantum of loan, end-use, tenor, lender credentials, and cost of borrowing as well as prudent reliance on short-term debt.

## II.1 SECTOR-WISE CLASSIFICATION

2.2 For the purpose of analysis, India's external debt may be classified into sovereign external debt (SED) and non-SED (Details in Annex I). SED comprises, *inter alia*, external assistance (from bilateral and multilateral sources) on Government Account, defence debt, investment in treasury bills/government securities by FPIs, foreign central banks and international institutions, and SDR allocations by the IMF.

2.3 As at end-March 2023, the outstanding debt of both sovereign and non-sovereign components has increased (Figure 2.1). The outstanding SED as at end-March 2023 stood at US\$ 133.3 billion, recorded recording an increase of 1.9 per cent over the previous year. Non-SED is estimated at US\$ 491.3 billion as at end-March 2023, posted a marginal increase of 0.6 per cent over the previous year. The short-term trade credit, which accounts for 25.2 per cent of total non-SED, rose by 5.6 per cent to US\$ 123.9 billion as at end-March 2023 on the back of the rise in imports.

**Figure 2.1: India's external debt: SED and Non-SED (end-March)**



Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

2.4 Although SED and non-SED have increased in absolute terms as at end-March 2023 in comparison to end-March 2022, they have reduced in terms of ratio to GDP. While ratio of

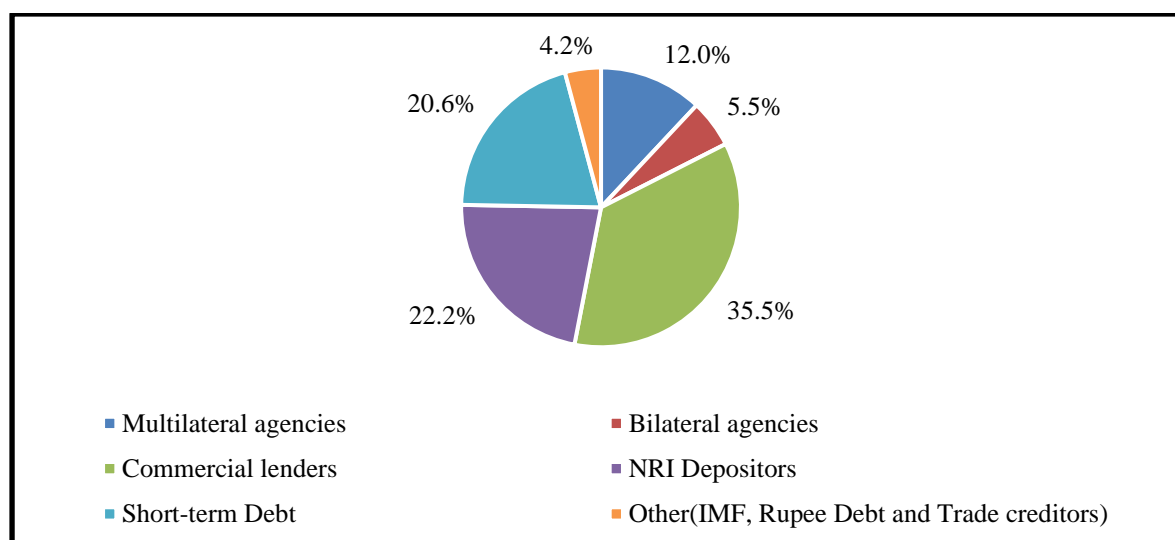
SED to GDP reduced to 4.0 per cent from 4.2 per cent, the ratio of non-SED to GDP reduced to 14.8 per cent as at end-March 2023 from 15.8 per cent at end-March 2022. Thus, the overall external debt to GDP ratio fell to 18.9 per cent at end-March 2023 from 20.0 per cent at end-March 2022.

## II.2 CREDITOR-WISE CLASSIFICATION

2.5 India's external debt statistics are disseminated in two distinct formats - the old and new IMF formats. Under the old format, the data is classified into the following broad categories of creditors: multilateral debt, bilateral debt, IMF-SDR, trade credit, commercial borrowings, NRI deposits, Rupee debt, and short-term debt. In the new IMF format<sup>3</sup>, India's external debt position is classified by debtor sectors, instruments, and maturity.

2.6 India's external debt rose marginally by 0.9 per cent to US\$ 624.7 billion as at end-March 2023 over the previous year. Commercial lenders were the largest creditors accounting for 35.5 per cent of the debt outstanding as at-end March 2023, followed by NRI depositors (22.2 per cent), short-term trade creditors (20.6 per cent), and multilateral lenders (12.0 per cent) (Figure 2.2). These four groups of creditors account for 89.6 per cent of the total debt.

**Figure 2.2: Share of External Debt as at-End March 2023: Creditor-Wise**



Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.

<sup>3</sup> The concepts set out in the IMF's *External Debt Statistics (EDS) Guide 2013* are harmonized with those of the *System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008* and the sixth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)* published in 2009.

**Table 2.1: India's External Debt: Creditor-Wise****(US\$ Billion)**

Item	External debt*			Absolute Variation		Percentage Variation	
	Mar 2021	Mar 2022	Mar 2023	Mar-22 over Mar-21	Mar-23 over Mar-22	Mar-22 over Mar-21	Mar-23 over Mar-22
I. Multilateral	69.7	72.9	74.8	3.1	1.9	4.6	2.6
II. Bilateral	30.9	32.5	34.6	1.6	2.1	5.2	6.5
III. International Monetary Fund	5.6	22.9	22.3	17.3	-0.6	308.9	-2.6
IV. Trade Creditors	6.3	3.3	2.9	-3.0	-0.4	-47.6	-12.1
V. Commercial	217.1	225.8	222.0	8.7	-3.8	4.0	-1.7
VI. Non-resident Depositors (above one-year maturity)	141.9	139.0	138.9	-2.9	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1
VII. Rupee Debt	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2	0	-20.0
VIII. Short-term Creditors	101.1	121.7	128.4	20.6	6.7	20.4	5.5
a) Trade related creditors	97.3	117.4	123.9	20.1	6.5	20.7	5.5
<b>GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT POSITION (I to VIII)</b>	<b>573.7</b>	<b>619.1</b>	<b>624.7</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Memo Items:</b>							
A. Total Long-term Debt	472.6	497.4	496.3	24.8	-1.1	5.2	-0.2
B. Short-term Debt	101.1	121.7	128.4	20.6	6.7	20.4	5.5

\*External debt outstanding as at end-March

Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.

## II.3 DEBTOR-WISE CLASSIFICATION

2.7 In this sub-section, the data on India's external debt is presented according to the New IMF format in Table 2.2. India's external debt position is classified by debtor sectors, instruments and maturity-wise. The debtor sectors include general government, central bank, deposit-taking corporations (except the central bank), other sectors (including other financial corporations, non-financial corporations, and households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)), and direct investment, such as inter-company lending. The sectoral position of debt is further classified by sector-specific instruments, viz., loans, debt securities, currency and deposits, trade credit and advances, SDR allocations, and other debt liabilities under short- and long-term debt.

2.8 India's external debt as at end-March 2023 and as at end-March 2022 is presented in the new format in Table 2.2. The largest borrowers were non-financial corporations (with an outstanding debt of US\$ 243.3 billion as at end-March 2023), predominantly in the form of import financing short-term trade credit.



**Table 2.2: India's External Debt: Debtor-wise**

(US\$ Billion)

Sector/Instrument	Mar 2022 PR	Mar 2023 P	Variation	
			Absolute	Per cent
<b>I. General Government</b>	130.8	133.3	2.5	1.9
(i) Debt securities	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-27.7
I.B. Long-term	129.9	132.7	2.8	2.2
(i) Special drawing rights (allocations)*	22.9	22.3	-0.6	-2.7
(ii) Debt securities	19.5	18.7	-0.8	-4.3
(iii) Loans	87.5	91.7	4.2	4.9
<b>II. Central Bank</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	77.0
II.A. Short-term	0.1	0.1	0.1	77.0
(i) Currency and deposits	0.1	0.1	0.1	77.0
<b>III. Deposit-Taking Corporations, except the Central Bank</b>	158.7	160.2	1.5	0.9
III.A. Short-term	1.9	2.1	0.2	11.8
(i) Currency and deposits	1.9	2.1	0.2	11.8
III.B. Long-term	156.8	158.1	1.3	0.8
(i) Currency and deposits	139.0	138.9	-0.1	-0.1
(ii) Debt securities	6.8	6.5	-0.3	-4.6
(iii) Loans	11.0	12.7	1.7	15.8
<b>IV. Other Sectors</b>	301.8	301.5	-0.3	-0.1
IV.1. Other financial corporations	52.9	58.3	5.4	10.2
IV.1.A. Short-term	1.5	1.6	0.1	8.0
(i) Debt securities	1.5	1.6	0.1	8.0
IV.1.B. Long-term	51.4	56.7	5.3	10.2
(i) Debt securities	23.0	28.1	5.1	22.3
(ii) Loans	28.4	28.6	0.1	0.5
IV.2. Non-financial corporations	248.9	243.3	-5.7	-2.3
IV.2.A. Short-term	117.4	123.9	6.5	5.6
(i) Trade credit and advances	117.4	123.9	6.5	5.6
IV.2.B. Long-term	131.6	119.4	-12.2	-9.3
(i) Debt securities	60.6	48.9	-11.7	-19.3
(ii) Loans	70.6	70.1	-0.5	-0.7
(iii) Trade credit and advances	0.4	0.4	0.0	-6.0
IV.3. Households and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-24.3
IV.3.A. Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IV.3.B. Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	-24.3
<b>V. Direct Investment: Intercompany Lending</b>	27.7	29.4	1.8	6.4
A. Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	27.7	29.4	1.8	6.4
<b>GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT POSITION (I to V)</b>	<b>619.1</b>	<b>624.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.; PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional

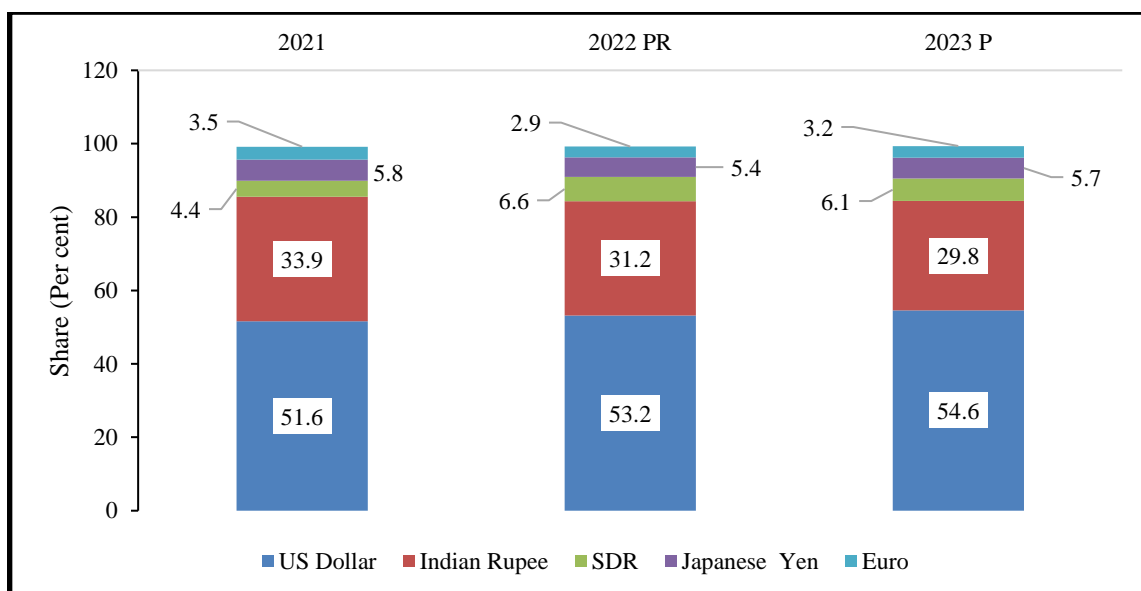
\* Following the guidelines of "External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users 2013" by the IMF, SDR is accounted in gross external debt.

2.9 The second-largest borrowers were deposit-taking corporations (US\$ 160.2 billion), primarily in the form of long-term NRI deposits. The General Government was the third largest borrower (US\$ 133.3 billion).

## II.4 CURRENCY-WISE CLASSIFICATION

2.10 The US dollar continues to be the leading currency of denomination accounting for 54.6 per cent of the total external debt as of end-March 2023 followed by the Indian Rupee (29.8 per cent), SDRs (6.1 per cent), Japanese Yen (5.7 per cent) and Euro (3.2 per cent). Deposits in Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts (NR(E)RA), Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) accounts and FPI investments in Government securities (G-secs) and corporate bonds are denominated in Indian rupees.

**Figure 2.3: India's External Debt: Currency Composition**



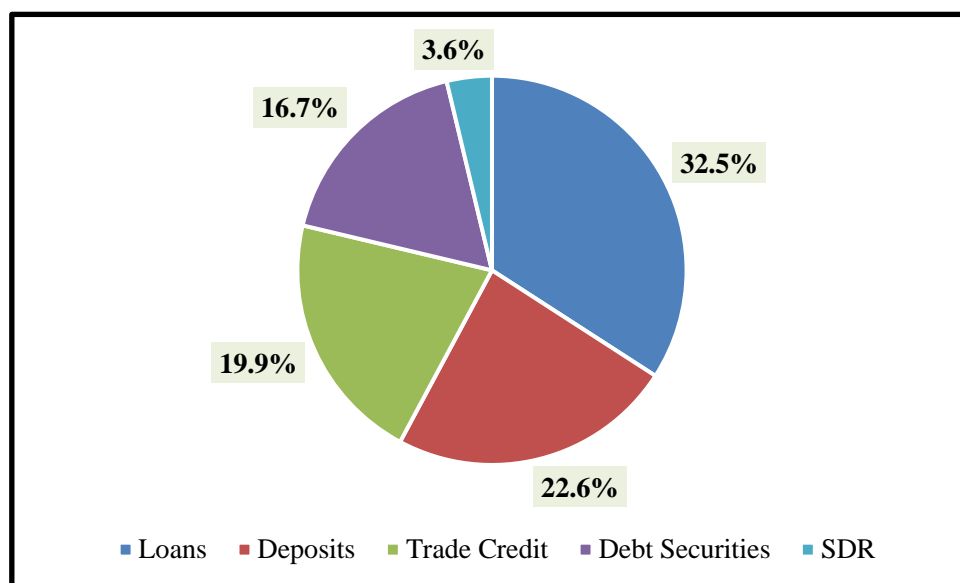
Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

## II.5 INSTRUMENT-WISE CLASSIFICATION

2.11 Instrument-wise classification of external debt in terms of bonds, loans, trade credits and deposits along with borrower details describes the mix of instruments through which debtors gain access to external financing. At end-March 2023, access to foreign debt by the debtors is mostly in the form of loans, accounting for 32.5 per cent (including multilateral, bilateral credit and bank loans), followed by deposits (22.6 per cent), trade credit (19.9 per cent) and bonds and notes (16.7 per cent) (Figure 2.4).

**Figure 2.4: India's External Debt as at end-March 2023 – Instrument-Wise**



Source: RBI

2.12 The bulk of external debt is in the form of loans. Within the Government sector, loans comprise 68.8 per cent and within the non-financial public sector, loans comprise 77.6 per cent. On the other hand, short-term trade credit comprises 51.1 per cent of non-financial private sector debt, and deposits constitute 64.5 per cent of financial sector debt (Annexure VIII).

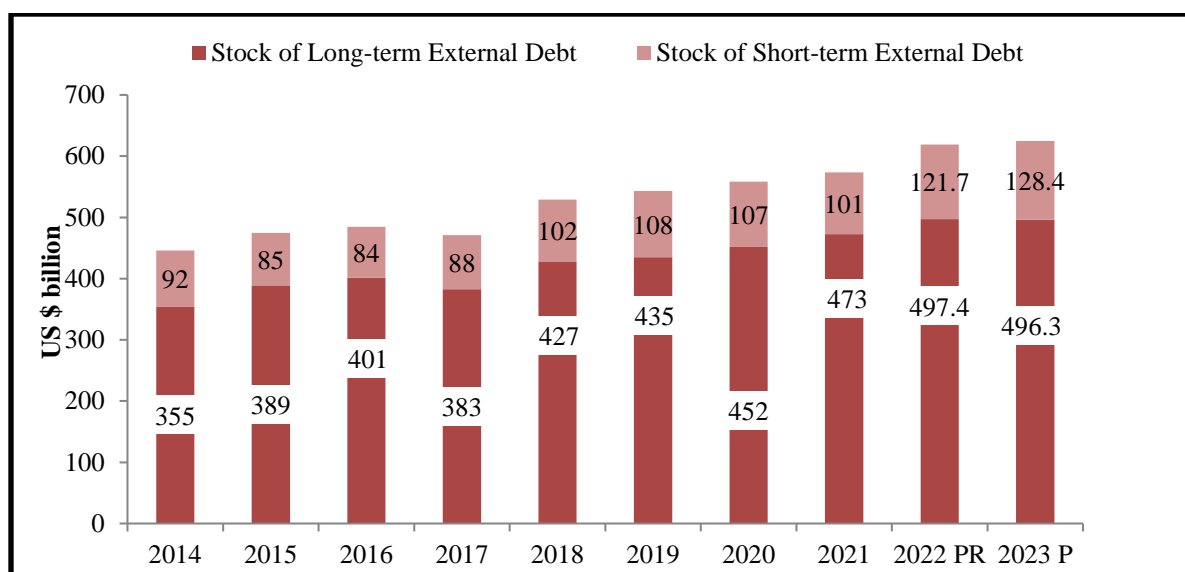
## **II.6 MATURITY-WISE CLASSIFICATION**

2.13 In this section, total external debt is analysed from the standpoint of original and residual maturity. Further, given its importance, the original maturity of short-term debt is also examined.

### **II.6.1 Total External Debt by Original Maturity**

2.14 Long-term debt, estimated at US\$ 496.3 billion as at end-March 2023, declined by 0.2 per cent in comparison to last year. Short-term debt grew by 5.5 per cent year-on-year and stood at US\$ 128.4 billion at of end-March 2023 (Figure 2.5).

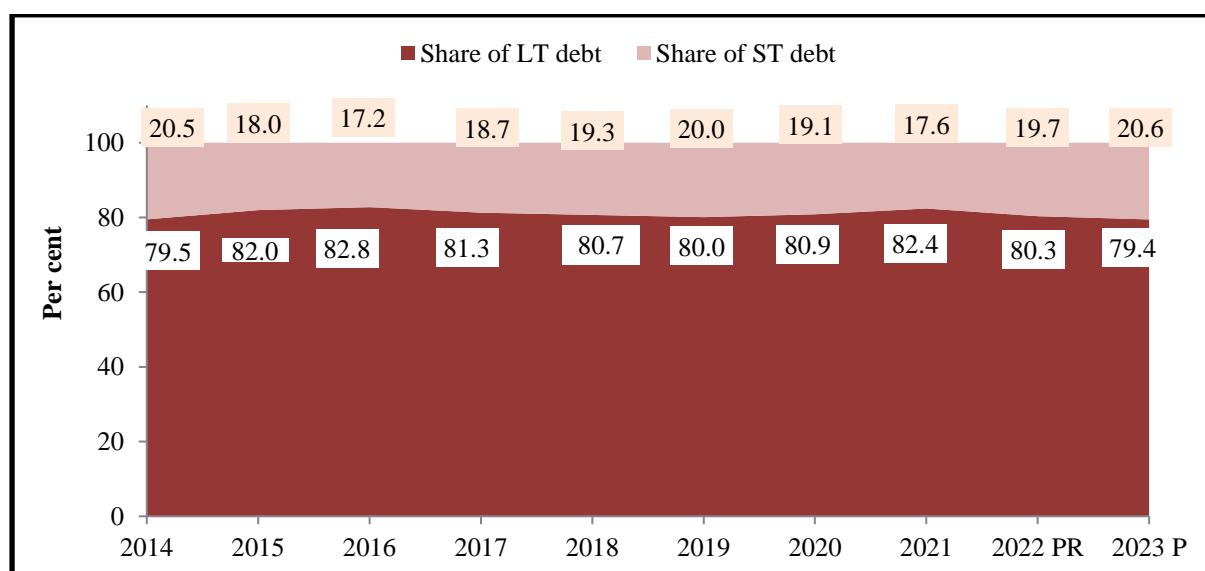
**Figure 2.5: India's External Debt: Maturity-Wise**



Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.  
PR : Partially Revised P ; Provisional

2.15 As at end March 2023, the share of long-term debt has declined to a ten-year low of 79.4 per cent. However, the share of short-term debt has gone up to 20.6 per cent, partly on account of an increase in imports (Figure 2.6).

**Figure 2.6: Share of long-term and short-term debt**



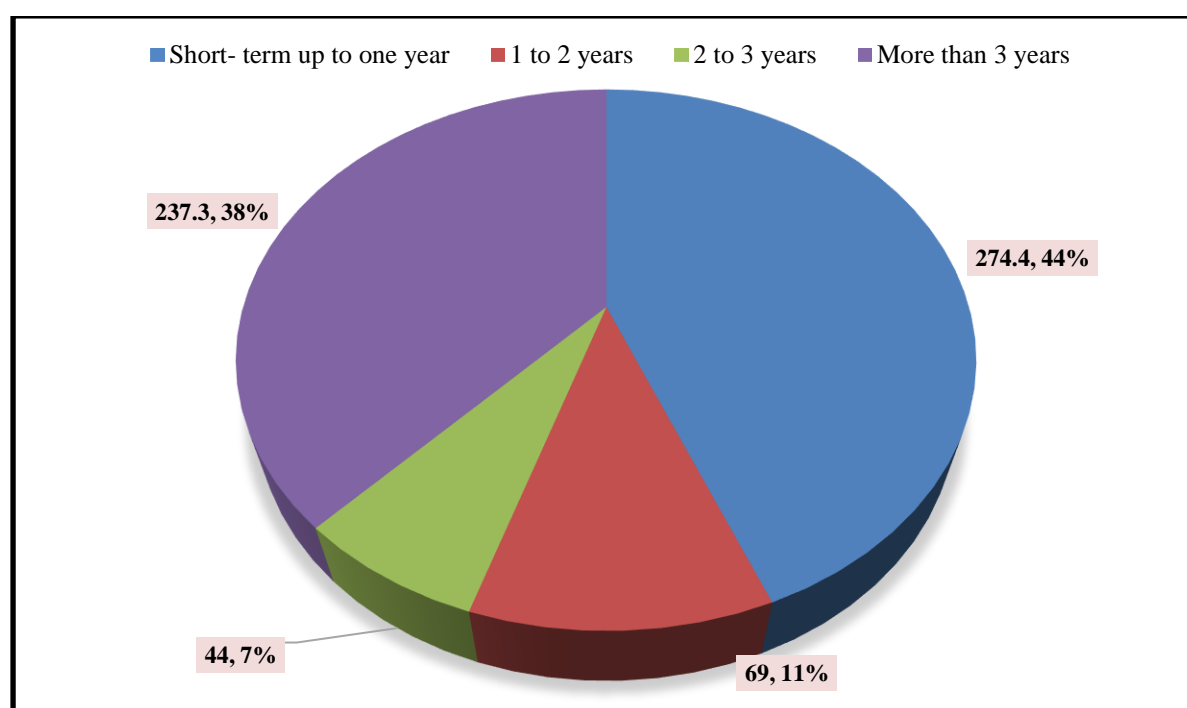
Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.  
PR : Partially Revised, P: Provisional

## II.6.2 Total External Debt by Residual Maturity

2.16 While the original maturity of external debt shows the nature of capital flows, external debt compiled on the basis of residual maturity is useful in assessing debt servicing obligations during the year under review to assess the requirement of foreign exchange reserves to facilitate effective cash flow management. Short-term debt by residual maturity refers to principal repayments due under all loans and credits (both long-term and short-term) in one year or less. It comprises all the components of short-term debt with an original maturity of one year or less and repayments due under medium & long-term debt by original maturity during the one-year reference period (Annex X).

2.17 An examination of the total external debt by residual maturity reveals that as at end-March 2023, short term debt (residual maturity) of up to one year, estimated at US\$ 274.4 billion, has a major share (43.9 per cent) in total debt, followed by the “more than 3 years” category (38.0 per cent), “1 to 2 years” (11.0 per cent) and “2 to 3 years” (7.0 per cent) (Figure 2.7).

**Figure 2.7: India’s External Debt: Residual maturity-wise (US\$ Billion)**



Source: RBI

2.18 The non-financial corporations and deposit-taking corporations together accounted for about 89.2 per cent of the total short-term debt on residual maturity up to one year. In the case of the non-financial corporations, the bulk of the external debt was in the form of short-term trade credit to finance their imports, whereas in the case of the deposit-taking corporations, it was in the form of NRI deposits maturing within a one-year period. On the other hand, general government, and non-financial corporations account for 69.4 per cent of the external debt stock maturing beyond three years. For the general government, it is in the form of repayment

of multilateral and bilateral loans, and for the non-financial corporations, it is in the form of repayment of long-term commercial loans and investment in debt securities (Table 2.3).

2.19 The ratio of short-term external debt (residual maturity) to foreign exchange reserves was 47.4 per cent at end-March 2023 compared to 44.1 per cent at end-March 2022 due to decline in forex reserves in 2022-23 and an increase in short-term trade credit induced by enhanced imports. (Annex X).

**Table 2.3: Residual maturity of external debt outstanding as at end-March 2023**

(US\$ Billion)					
Sector	Short-term up to one year	Long-term			Total
		1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
I. General Government	8.4	8.7	9.8	106.4	133.3
II. Central Bank	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
III. Deposit-taking Corporations, except the Central Bank	95.4	26.8	9.6	28.3	160.2
IV. Other Sectors	163.9	29.2	20.6	87.8	301.6
IV.1. Other financial corporations	14.3	7.3	7.1	29.6	58.3
IV.2. Non-financial corporations	149.6	21.9	13.5	58.2	243.3
IV.3. Households and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
V. Direct Investment: Intercompany Lending	6.5	4.3	4.0	14.7	29.4
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>624.7</b>
<b>Memo Items:</b>					
<i>Short-term Debt (residual maturity) as per cent of Total External Debt</i>					<i>43.9</i>
<i>Short-term Debt (residual maturity) as per cent of Foreign Exchange Reserves</i>					<i>47.4</i>

\*: Short-term debt by residual maturity comprises long-term debt by original maturity falling due over the next twelve months and short-term debt by original maturity.

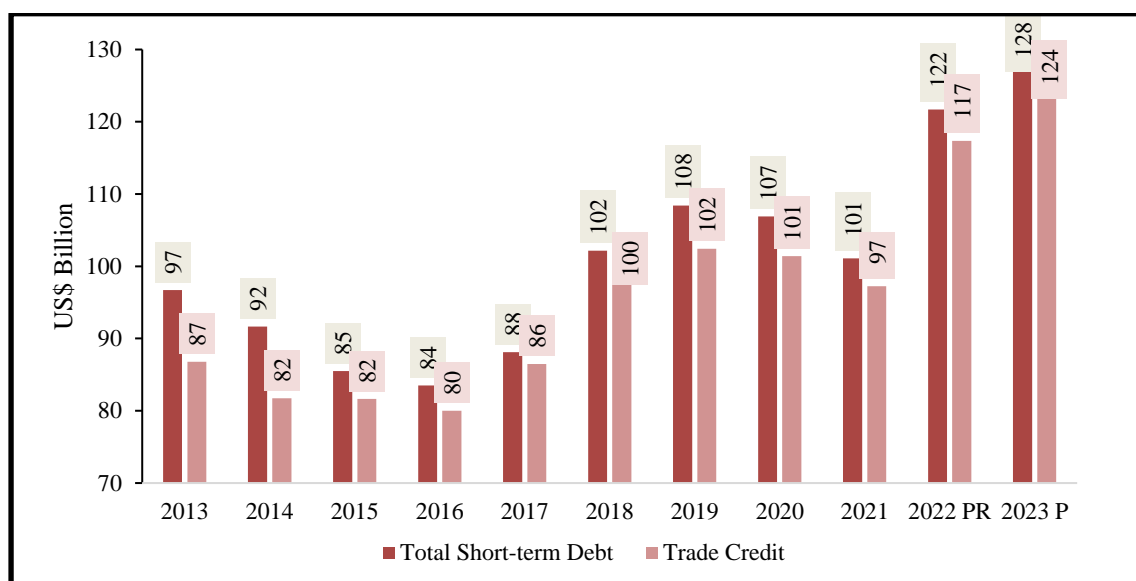
Source: RBI.

### II.6.3 Short-term Debt by Original Maturity

2.20 Trade credit is the dominant component accounting for about 97 per cent of the total short-term debt (Figure 2.8).<sup>4</sup> Due to surge in imports during 2022-23, trade credit increased by 5.6 per cent to US\$ 123.9 billion as at end-March 2023 compared to US\$ 117.4 billion in the previous year (Figure 2.9).

<sup>4</sup> Short term external debt includes short term trade credits and FPI investment in the Government Treasury Bills and other instruments and external debt liabilities of the banking system and the investment in the Government securities by the foreign central banks and the international institutions.

**Figure 2.8: India's Short-term External Debt by Original Maturity**

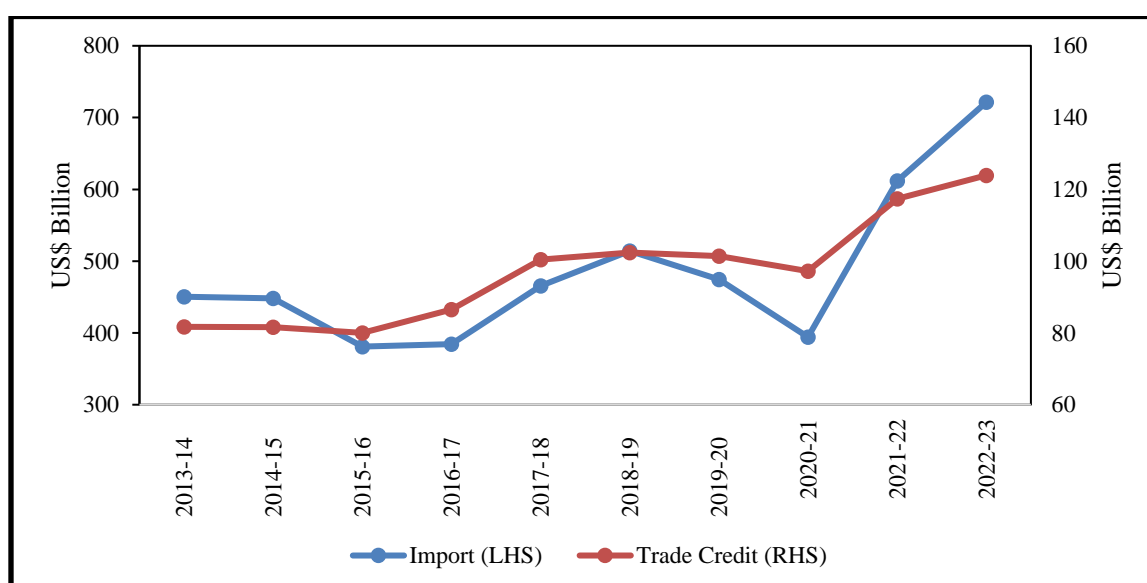


Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance.

R : Revised PR : Partially Revised; P : Provisional.

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

**Figure 2.9: Imports and Trade Credit**



Source: RBI.

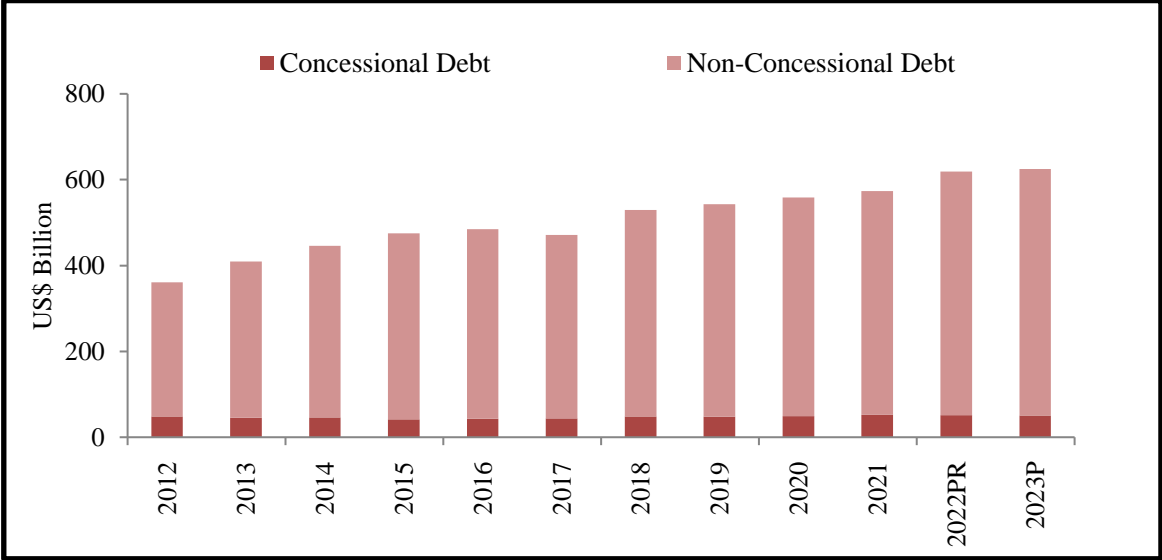
## II.7 CONCESSIONALITY-WISE CLASSIFICATION

2.21 Softer terms of a loan in relation to prevailing market conditions indicate concessionality. Concessionality could be reflected in terms of lower rate of interest, elongation of maturity or repayment periods, etc. and is measured by the difference between

the face value of a credit and the sum of the discounted future debt service payments. Different multilateral institutions follow different norms for classifying credits into concessional and non-concessional. In India, loans from a few multilateral institutions such as International Development Agency (IDA), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which have long maturity and relatively low-interest rates/service charges, are treated as concessional. The loans from other multilateral sources, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) etc., however, are on terms close to market rates and are, therefore, classified as non-concessional. All borrowings from bilateral sources (except dollar-denominated debt from Russia) are classified as concessional. Rupee debt, which is serviced through exports, is also treated as concessional.

2.22 As can be seen from the Figure 2.10, the outstanding concessional debt remained largely range-bound for many years. The concessional debt fell by 1.0 per cent to US\$ 50.9 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 51.4 billion as at end March 2022. The share of concessional debt to total external debt was 8.2 per cent at end-March 2023.

**Figure 2.10: India’s External Debt: Concessional and Non-Concessional Debt**



Source: RBI  
 PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.  
 Note: Data pertains to End-March.

## II.8 Concluding Observations

2.23 In this chapter, India’s external debt in terms of various classifications has been discussed. As a result of policy over the years, the share of SED has witnessed a gradual decline. Further, there has been a reduced reliance on concessional loans from multilateral and bilateral sources under external assistance. Private sector, led by non-financial corporations, is the biggest beneficiary of external debt assessing foreign debt predominantly through loans,



and maturity structure of India's external debt is favourable with the domination of long-term debt.

## Chapter 3

### Sovereign External Debt

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*India's Sovereign External Debt (SED) rose marginally to US\$ 133.3 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 130.8 billion as at end-March 2022, primarily due to increase in external assistance. Debt under external assistance rose to US\$ 91.1 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 86.7 billion a year ago. Other Government Debt (OGD) decreased to US\$ 42.3 billion at end-March 2023 from US\$ 44.1 billion the previous year.*

*As at end-March 2023, multilateral debt rose by 4.7 per cent to US\$ 63.5 billion from US\$ 60.6 billion a year ago. During the same period, bilateral debt increased by 5.8 per cent to US\$ 27.6 billion. The multilateral sources dominated external debt on Government Accounts under external assistance.*

*The US dollar-denominated debt continued to be the largest component of India's SED, with a share of 37.3 per cent as at end-March 2023, followed by the SDR (28.5 per cent), Japanese Yen (15.4 per cent), Indian Rupee (15.0 per cent), and the Euro (3.7 per cent).*

*Total SED service payments during 2022-23 amounting to US\$ 7.8 billion (principal of US\$ 5.5 billion and interest of US\$ 2.3 billion), witnessed an increase of 15.7 per cent over the previous year. Debt service payments under the Government Account, which constitute 81.1 per cent of the total SED service payments, increased by 14.5 per cent to US\$ 6.3 billion in 2022-23. The OGD service payments, accounting for the remaining SED service payments, increased by 21.4 percent to US\$ 1.5 billion. The total debt service payments on SED are projected to peak in 2026-27 and taper off thereafter.*

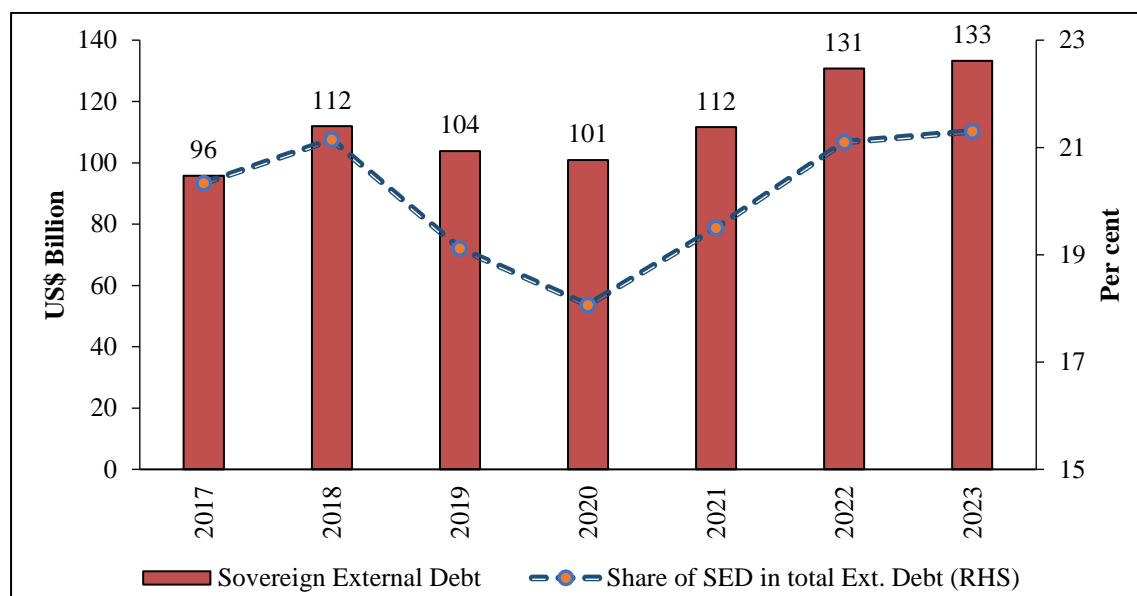
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### III.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1 The present chapter provides a detailed analysis on country's SED, its creditor-wise composition, currency composition, SED service payments, explicit contingent liabilities of the Government and SED service projections. The SED consists of (i) External Debt outstanding on account of multilateral and bilateral loans received by Government of India under the "external assistance" programme and civilian component of Rupee Debt and (ii) OGD comprising borrowings from IMF (SDRs), defence debt component of Rupee Debt as well as foreign currency defence debt and FPI investment in G-secs.

3.2 SED rose by 1.9 per cent to US\$ 133.3 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 130.8 billion a year ago. Accordingly, its share in total external debt rose marginally to 21.3 per cent from 21.1 per cent in the previous year (Figure 3.1). The creditor-wise classification of SED in Rupees and US dollars are provided in Annexures XVI and XVII, respectively.

**Figure 3.1: Sovereign External Debt: Stock and Share**



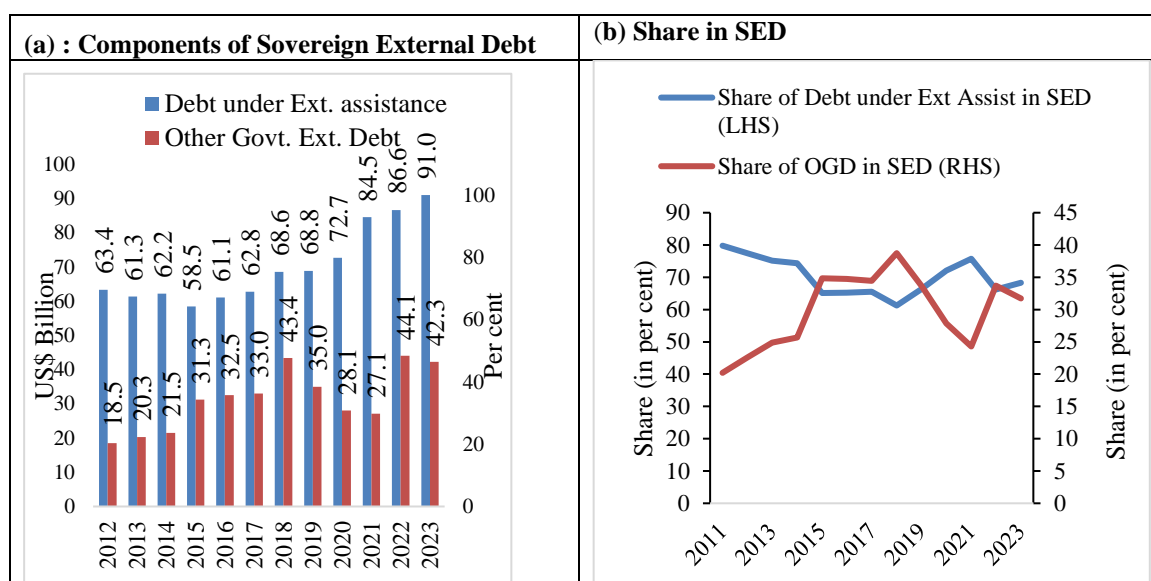
Source: CAAA, RBI, CCIL.

Note: Data pertains to end-March.

## III.2 COMPOSITION OF SOVEREIGN EXTERNAL DEBT

3.3 Among the two major components of the SED, external assistance stood at US\$ 91.1 billion as at end-March 2023, accounting for a share of 68.3 per cent in the total SED. OGD is estimated at US\$ 42.3 billion, accounting for a share of 31.7 per cent. Uptill mid-2010s, the share of OGD in SED expanded as the FPI investments in G-secs increased. However, in the recent years, the share of OGD has retreated following a decline in holding of G-secs by FPIs. (Figure 3.2)

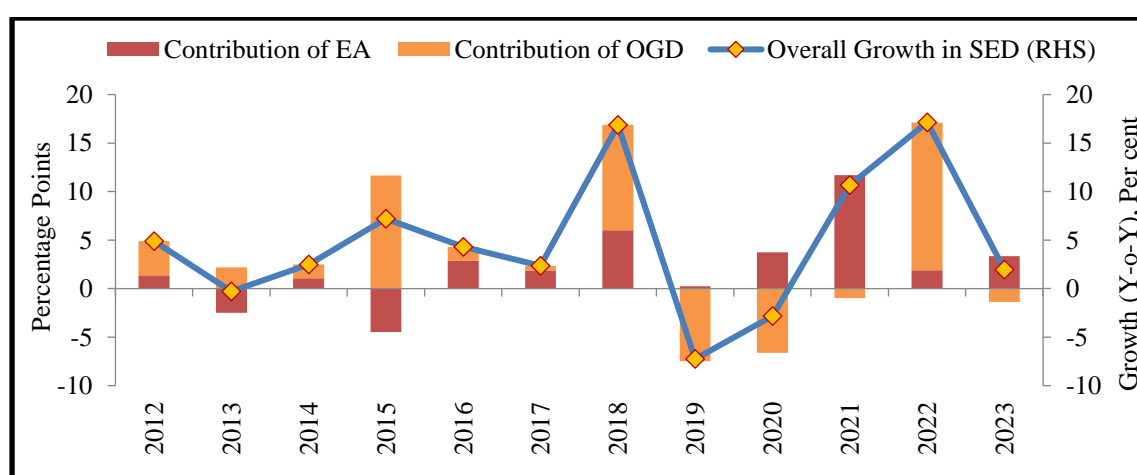
**Figure 3.2: Components of Sovereign External Debt: External Assistance vs. Other Government Debt**



Source: CAAA, CCIL and RBI.

3.4 Generally, the OGD contributes relatively more to the growth variability of SED due to changes in the holdings of G-Sec by the FPIs. However, the large contribution of OGD to the growth of SED as at end-March 2022 was due to the additional SDR allocation<sup>5</sup> (Box 1), as also noted in the previous edition of the Status Report 2021-22. As at end-March 2023, External Assistance contributed more to the growth of SED (Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3: Relative Contribution to Growth of SED: External Assistance vs Other Government Debt**



Source: CAAA, CCIL and RBI

Note: EA: External Assistance; OGD: Other Government Debt

<sup>5</sup> The IMF has made an additional allocation of SDR 12.57 billion to India (equivalent of US\$ 17.86 billion) during 2021-22.

### **Box 1: Special Drawing Rights – Additional Allocations**

#### **History**

The Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) were created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1969 as a supplementary international official reserve asset under the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates. At that time, the supply of US dollars and gold was insufficient to maintain liquidity for the rapid growth of world trade. The issue of SDRs provided additional liquidity to the world's financial markets and allowed countries to facilitate trade expansion. SDRs are reserve assets but not foreign aid. Therefore, an SDR allocation does not add to any country's public debt burden. However, it is shown as part of gross external debt for the purpose of accounting.<sup>6</sup> SDRs allocation supplements foreign exchange reserves.

Initially, the IMF defined the SDR as equivalent to a fractional amount of gold that was equivalent to one US dollar. Subsequently, when the fixed exchange rate system ended in 1973, the SDRs were redefined as equivalent to the value of a basket of the world's major currencies based on their importance in trading and financial systems, which was to be reviewed by the IMF in every five years. Therefore, the number and mix of currencies in the SDR basket have varied from time to time. Starting from August 1, 2022, the value of SDR is based on a weighted average of the world's five major currencies as follows: (i) US Dollar (43.38 per cent), (ii) Euro (29.31 per cent), (iii) Chinese Yuan (12.28 per cent), (iv) Japanese Yen (7.59 per cent), and (v) Pound Sterling (7.44 per cent).

#### **Working**

The general SDR allocation is made to the IMF members participating in the Special Drawing Rights Department (currently all 190 members). In addition to the participating members, there are 20 organizations approved as prescribed holders<sup>7</sup> who can buy and sell SDRs.

The allocations are made in proportion to the countries' participation in IMF capital, which in turn closely relates to the size of their economies and these allocations are cost-free. Allocation of SDRs by IMF does not require contributions from donor countries' budgets. This has historically been done on a voluntary basis, with countries in a stronger financial position agreeing to help others when needed. Since the declaration of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, the IMF has mobilized US\$ 15 billion in SDRs voluntarily pledged by some members that can be lent to low-income countries at zero interest rates.

#### **Usage**

The role of SDRs allocation is to help IMF members to address their long-term need for reserves, build confidence, and foster resilience and stability in the global economy. Countries can use their SDRs in a range of operations with other countries or to settle financial obligations to the IMF. Many member countries that do not need financial support have used SDRs to support concessional financing to low-income countries. Countries can exchange their SDRs for hard currencies with other IMF members.

<sup>6</sup><https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/special-drawing-right/seven-things-you-need-to-know-about-sdr-allocations#>

<sup>7</sup> The current 20 prescribed holders of SDRs are as follows: African Development Bank (AFDB), African Development Fund (AFDF), Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Bank of Central African States (BEAC), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), European Central Bank (ECB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Fund for Agricultural Development, Islamic Development Bank, Latin American Reserve Fund (FLAR), and Nordic Investment Bank.

The more active use of SDRs would have three additional advantages: (i) It would spread across all countries the seigniorage generated by issuing a global currency; (ii) It would reduce the demand from emerging markets and developing economies for foreign exchange reserves as self-insurance; (iii) It would make the international monetary system more independent of US monetary policy.<sup>8</sup>

In 2009, during the global financial crisis, an SDR allocation equivalent to US\$ 250 billion by the IMF to its member countries helped to restore market confidence. SDRs were particularly helpful for most vulnerable countries struggling to cope with the impact of the COVID-19 crisis.<sup>9</sup> Many developing and low-income countries could not pay for healthcare and vaccines or invest in their recovery and became more indebted.<sup>10</sup> As a result, the IMF allocated new SDRs to overcome the liquidity crisis and to support vulnerable people.

As of today, the IMF has allocated a total of SDR 660.7 billion (equivalent to about US\$ 943 billion), including four general allocations and a one-time special allocation. This includes the highest allocation of about SDR 456 billion effective from August 23, 2021.

#### **SDRs and India**

**The SDR holdings are one of the components of India's foreign exchange reserves. As of end-July, 2023, the total SDR holdings of India stood at SDR 13.66 billion (equivalent to US\$ 18.44 billion). India holds 2.75 per cent of SDR quota and 2.63 per cent of votes in the IMF. Accordingly, the IMF made an allocation of SDR 12.57 billion to India (equivalent of US\$ 17.86 billion) out of SDR 456 billion of general allocation to its members on August 23, 2021. The new SDR allocation are supporting India's foreign exchange reserves.<sup>11</sup>**

### **III.2.1 Composition of Debt under External Assistance**

3.5 Under the external assistance programme, the borrowings are mainly from multilateral and bilateral sources, which are long-term in nature. As at end-March 2023, the multilateral debt of the government rose by 4.7 per cent to US\$ 63.5 billion from US\$ 60.6 billion a year ago, while the bilateral debt of the government increased by 5.8 per cent to US\$ 27.6 billion as at end March 2023 from US\$ 26.1 billion a year ago. The multilateral sources have consistently dominated external debt on Government Account under external assistance. (Figure 3.4a & Figure 3.4b).

**Box 2** presents various measures and mechanisms devised by the multilateral agencies to provide debt relief to vulnerable economies on a short-term basis in the wake of the Covid-19 crisis.

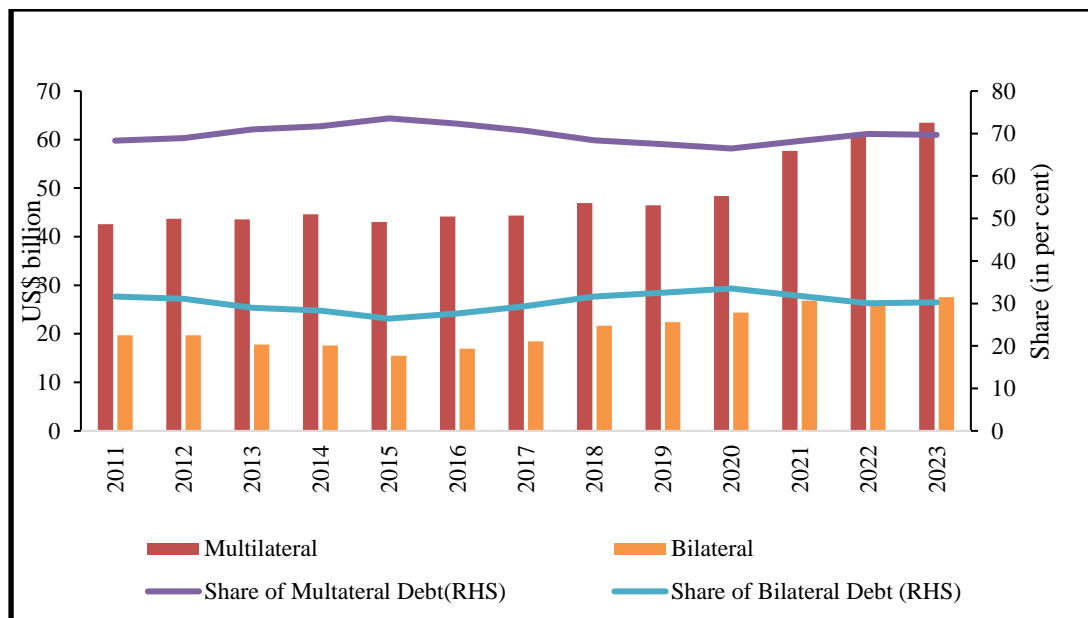
<sup>8</sup> Ocampo, Jose Antonio (2019). The SDR's Time has Come. *Finance and Development*, Washington DC: IMF.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/special-drawing-right/2021-SDR-Allocation>, dated August 23, 2021.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/special-drawing-right/seven-things-you-need-to-know-about-sdr-allocations>

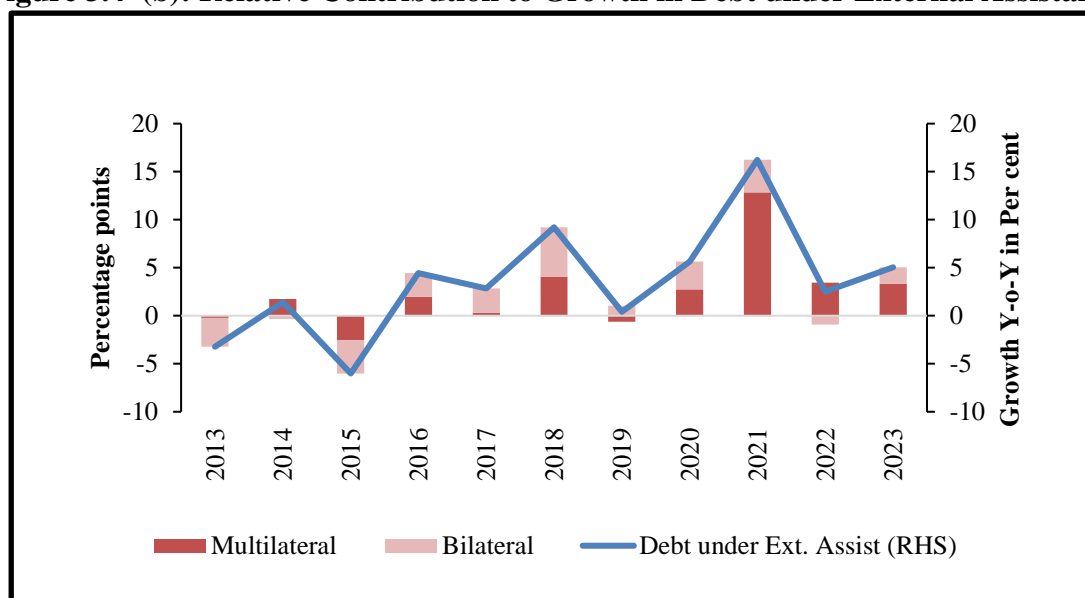
<sup>11</sup> India: 2021 and 2022 Article IV Consultation, IMF. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/12/21/India-2022-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-527283>

**Figure 3.4(a) : Composition of External debt on Govt. Account under External Assistance Programme**



Source: CAAA.

**Figure 3.4 (b): Relative Contribution to Growth in Debt under External Assistance**



Source: CAAA.

## Box 2: COVID-19 and Debt Relief from Multilateral Agencies

COVID-19 was once in a lifetime event which upended many lives and livelihoods across the globe. It led to the dwindling of economic activities and hence the sources of national income. As a result, the world witnessed a deceleration of economic growth as measured by the annual rate of change of real GDP, from 2.8 per cent in 2019 to (-) 2.8 per cent in 2020. In 2021, global growth has, however, improved to 6.3 per cent over previous negative growth but slowed to 3.4 per cent in 2022.

In the above scenario, certain low-income countries (LICs) like Chad, Ethiopia, and Zambia (mostly from the African subcontinent) were unable to withstand the immense economic and financial shock as debt servicing costs rise amid weaker income growth. A higher share of external debt is issued at variable interest rates and in US dollars, implying greater exposure to monetary tightening in advanced economies. The share of external debt of LICs owed to Paris Club<sup>12</sup> official bilateral creditors fell from 39 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2020, and that owed to non-Paris Club official bilateral creditors rose from 8 per cent to 22 per cent; whereas, the share of private creditors doubled from 8 per cent to 16 per cent.<sup>13</sup>

As a short-term measure, certain mechanisms which were used or are being used by multilateral agencies to provide debt relief to vulnerable economies in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, are briefly presented here.

(1) To cope with the emerging situation, the IMF and the World Bank urged the Saudi Arabia G20 Presidency to set up the **Debt Service Suspension Initiative** (DSSI) which was established in May 2020. The purpose of this window was to ensure that bilateral official creditors temporarily suspend debt service payments from the most vulnerable countries, subject to requests being made by the debtors, until the end of 2020. The potential beneficiaries under DSSI were the 73 low-income countries eligible for support under the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF), which supports the world's poorest countries. The private creditors were also invited to participate in the initiative on comparable terms.

The DSSI mechanism provided for rescheduling of the debt (principal and interest) falling due during the eight-month from the beginning of the lockdown. A country's outstanding debt increased by the amount of interest due for payment during those eight months. However, the debt service burden decreased during the eight-month window as the repayment of principal and interest was deferred. This mechanism expired in end-December 2021.

(2) The **Common Framework for Debt Treatment**<sup>14</sup> beyond the DSSI was endorsed by the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBGs) during the G20 Saudi Arabian Presidency in November 2020. The Common Framework was also endorsed by the Paris Club. This Framework sought to address debt vulnerabilities to facilitate timely and orderly debt treatment for DSSI-eligible countries, with broad creditors' participation, including the private

<sup>12</sup> The Paris Club was formed in 1956. It is an informal group of official creditors whose role is to find coordinated and sustainable solutions to the payment difficulties experienced by borrower countries. The 22 members of the Paris Club are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US.

<sup>13</sup> IMF (2022). "Macroeconomic Developments and Prospects in Low-Income Countries—2022." IMF Policy Paper 22/054, Washington DC.

<sup>14</sup> G20 Common Framework, Available at: <https://www.mef.gov.it/en/G20-Italy/common-framework.html>



sector on a case-by-case basis. The key parameters of the Common Framework are designed to ensure fair burden sharing among all official bilateral creditors and debt treatment by private creditors at least as favourable as that provided by official bilateral creditors.

So far, four countries, namely Chad, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Ghana have made requests for debt relief under the Common Framework. During the First G20 FMCBG meeting held in February 2023 under the Indian Presidency, Ministers and Governors welcomed the conclusion of debt treatment for Chad and called for a swift conclusion of the work on debt treatment for Zambia and Ethiopia. They also looked forward to the rapid formation of the official creditor committee for Ghana to work on the requested debt treatment.

(3) The **Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT)** provides grants for debt relief for the low-income and most vulnerable countries hit by catastrophic natural disasters or public health disasters. CCRT assistance is available to countries if they are eligible to borrow from the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) and their per capita income is less than the International Development Association's (IDA) operational cut-off level.<sup>15</sup> Countries qualify for relief if a natural disaster has directly affected at least one-third of the population, is estimated to have destroyed more than a quarter of the country's productive capacity or has caused damage deemed to exceed 100 per cent of GDP.

In March 2020, the IMF adopted reforms of the CCRT to provide immediate debt service relief to the most vulnerable members affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Trust provides grants to eligible low-income member countries to pay debt service owed to the IMF if they face natural or public health disasters. In total, 31 CCRT-eligible countries (with debt service to the IMF) received SDR 690 million (US\$ 927 million) in debt relief over the two years from April 14, 2020, to April 13, 2022.<sup>16</sup> The CCRT initiative resulted in a decrease in the outstanding debt of eligible countries to the IMF in the amount of principal repaid using the grant.

(4) The IMF's emergency financing through **Rapid Credit Facility (RCF)** and **Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI)** is a new borrowing opportunity from the IMF. The RCF provides fast concessional financial assistance to LICs facing an urgent balance of payments need. The RCF is one of the facilities under the PRGT that provides flexible financial support tailored to the diverse needs of LICs, including in times of crisis like external shocks, natural disasters, and emergencies connected to fragility<sup>17</sup>. Similarly, the RFI is one of the facilities under the General Resources Account (GRA) that provides financial support to countries, including in times of crisis. In September 2022, the IMF established a new temporary food shock window (FSW) under RFI/RCF to provide, for a period of one year, a new channel for emergency Fund financing to member countries that have an urgent balance of payment need due to acute food insecurity, a sharp increase in their food import bill, or a shock to their cereal exports.<sup>18</sup>

(5) In 2020, many developing and low-income countries could not pay for healthcare and vaccines or invest in their recovery and became indebted. At that point, a **new SDR allocation** was implemented to overcome the liquidity crisis and support vulnerable people. On August 2, 2021, the IMF approved a general allocation of about SDR 456 billion (equivalent to US\$ 650 billion) to support liquidity-constrained member countries in addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The new allocations of SDRs are recorded as increases in gross international reserves

<sup>15</sup> IMF, Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/Catastrophe-containment-relief-trust-CCRT>

<sup>16</sup><https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/Catastrophe-containment-relief-trust-CCRT>

<sup>17</sup> IMF, Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/Rapid-Credit-Facility-RCF>

<sup>18</sup><https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2022/09/30/Proposal-for-a-Food-Shock-Window-Under-the-Rapid-Financing-Instrument-and-Rapid-Credit-524079>

(holdings of SDRs), with an equal increase in the members' long-term debt liabilities to the participants of the IMF's SDR Department.

### **Relief granted**

As per the IMF, the total debt relief of US\$ 965.29 million for 31 countries in five different tranches.<sup>19</sup> Since the Common Framework was launched by multilateral agencies, four countries, viz., Chad, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Ghana have requested for restructuring of their debts. So far, Chad has received US\$ 183.6 million under RCF and US\$ 570.8 million under Extended Credit Facility. Ethiopia has received US\$ 19.7 million under CCRT in five different tranches. Similarly, Ghana has received US\$ 1000 million under RCF.

### **Ongoing discussions at the G20**

Managing global debt vulnerabilities is a key priority of the G20 Finance Track under the Indian Presidency. As reflected in the G20 Chair's Summary and Outcome Document of February 2023<sup>20</sup>, the Indian Presidency along with the co-chairs of the G20 International Financial Architecture Working Group (France and Korea) have been actively engaging with the membership to explore how multilateral coordination can address the deteriorating debt situation and facilitate coordinated debt treatment for debt distressed countries. This is also in line with the mandate set by the G20 Leaders during the Bali Summit in 2022.<sup>21</sup> Other work areas under debt priority include addressing the implementation challenges associated with the G20 Common Framework for debt treatment and ensuring its predictable, timely, orderly, and coordinated implementation, enhancing debt transparency and sustainability, and improving debt architecture for sovereign debt restructuring.

## **III.2.1.1 Multilateral Debt**

3.6 The creditor-wise composition of multilateral debt at end-March 2022 and 2023 is provided in Figure 3.5. The debt from ADB, with a share of 30.9 per cent of the multilateral debt, grew by 10.2 per cent to US\$ 19.6 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 17.8 billion a year ago. The share of the IDA loan (29.5 per cent of total multilateral debt at end-March 2023) has witnessed a continuous decline over the years, compensated by the consistent rise in the share of ADB.

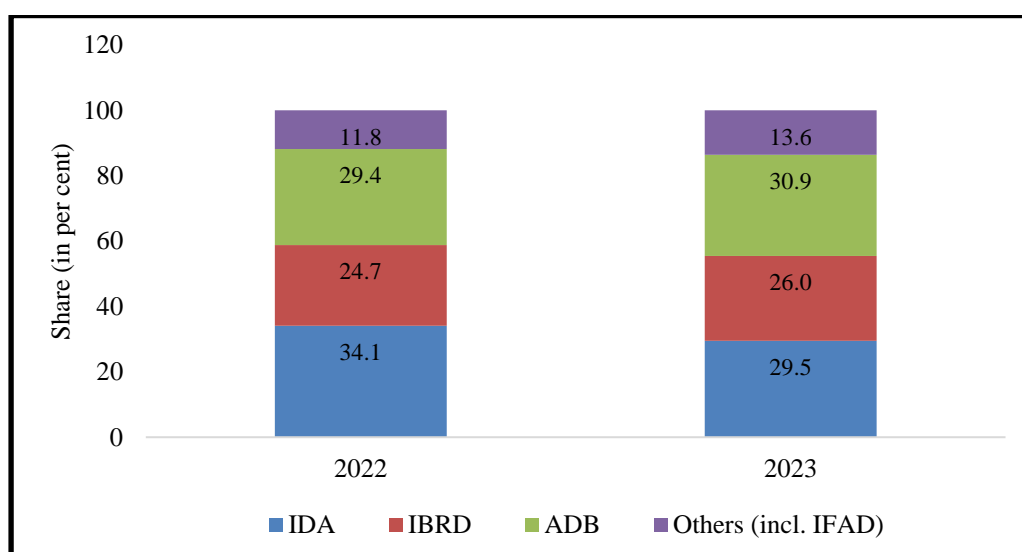
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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/COVID-Lending-Tracker#ftn>

<sup>20</sup> [https://www.g20.org/content/dam/gtwenty/gtwenty\\_new/document/1st%20FMCBG%20Chair%20Summary.pdf](https://www.g20.org/content/dam/gtwenty/gtwenty_new/document/1st%20FMCBG%20Chair%20Summary.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> In the 2022 G20 Bali Declaration, Leaders expressed concern about the deteriorating debt situation in some vulnerable middle-income countries and noted that “*this could be addressed by multilateral coordination that involves all official and private bilateral creditors to take swift action to respond to their requests for debt treatments*”.

**Figure 3.5: Composition of Multilateral debt as at end-March 2022 and 2023**



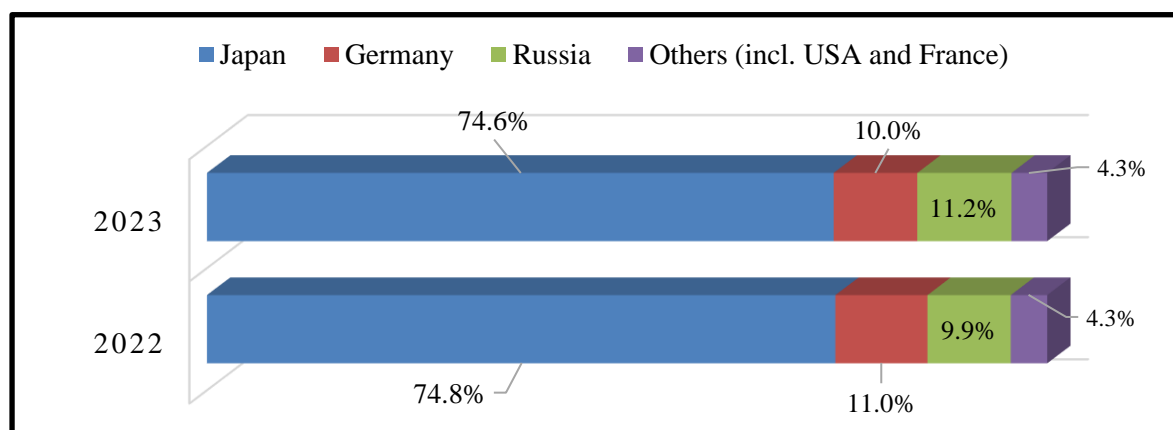
Source: CAAA

3.7 Debt from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), accounting for a share of 26.0 per cent of multilateral debt, increased by 10.5 per cent to US\$ 16.5 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 14.9 billion a year ago. The loans from ADB, and IBRD are classified as non-concessional.

### III.2.1.2 Bilateral Debt

3.8 The creditor-wise composition of bilateral debt at end-March 2022 and 2023 is given in Figure 3.6 below. Japan continues to be the largest bilateral creditor to India, accounting for 74.6 per cent of India's bilateral SED at end-March 2023, followed by Russia (11.2 per cent), Germany (10.0 per cent), and France (4.3 per cent).

**Figure 3.6: Composition of Bilateral debt as at end-March 2022 and 2023**

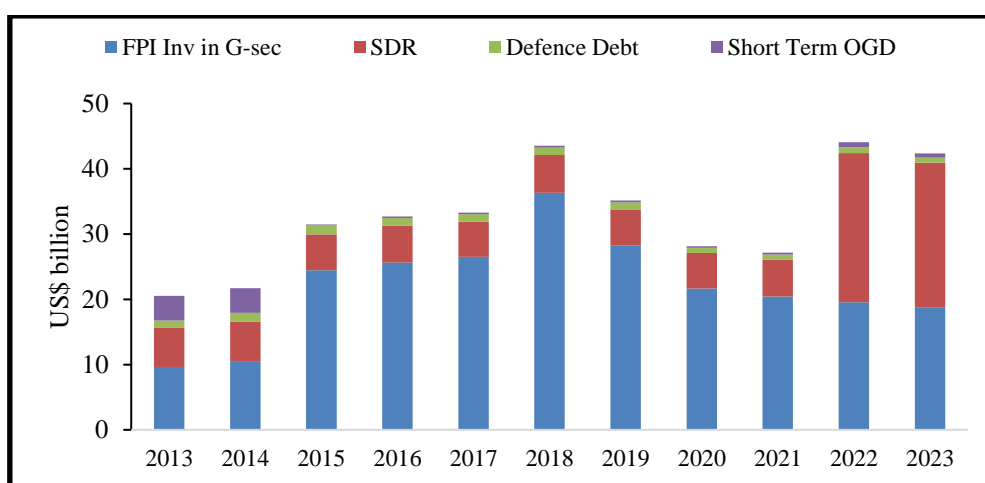


Source: CAAA.

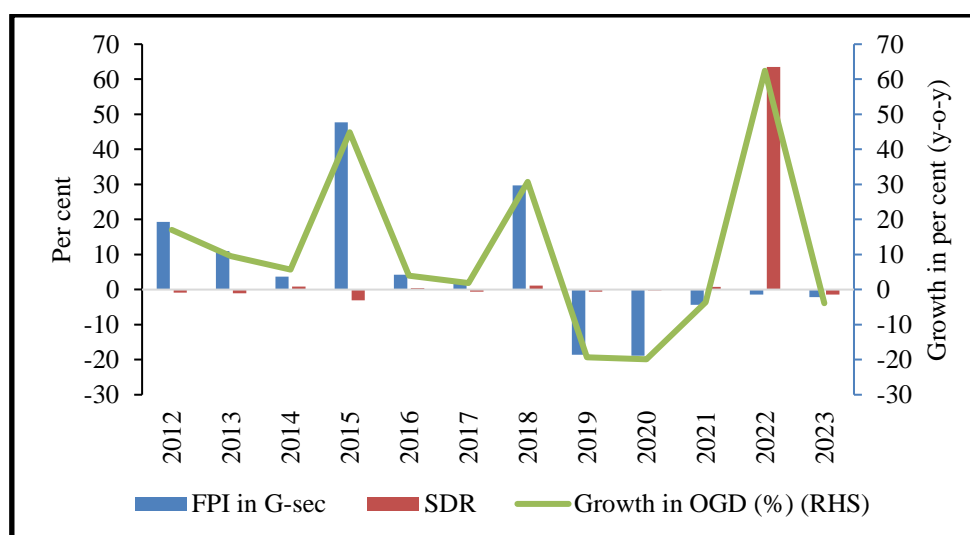
### III.2.2 Composition of Other Government Debt

3.9 The OGD declined to US\$ 42.3 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 44.1 billion a year ago. Following the additional allocation of SDRs by the IMF during 2021-22, the SDRs accounting for a share of 51.9 per cent, were the leading component of OGD as at end-March 2022. At end-March 2023, the SDR valued at US\$ 22.3 billion is still the largest component of OGD. FPI investment in G-Secs was the second largest component of OGD with a share of 45.8 per cent (Figure 3.7a). Typically, movements in the FPI holdings of G-Sec influence the variability of growth in OGD. The SDRs replaced FPI holdings of G-Sec as the source of variability in OGD as at end-March 2022. However, FPI holdings in G-Sec was the major source of variability in OGD at end-March 2023 (Figure 3.7b).

**Figure 3.7(a): Composition of Other Government Debt**



**Figure 3.7 (b): Relative contribution to Growth in Other Government Debt**



Source: CCIL, RBI, Ministry of Defence.

Notes: (1) FPI in G-Sec, SDR and Defence debt together constitute long term OGD.

(2) As the external debt for defence sector is minuscule compared to other components of OGD, the share is not visible in the graph.

(3) Relative contribution of defence debt in growth of OGD is (-) 0.3 per cent in 2023, which is very small for depiction in the above figure and therefore, has been omitted from the graph.

(4) Data pertains to end-March.

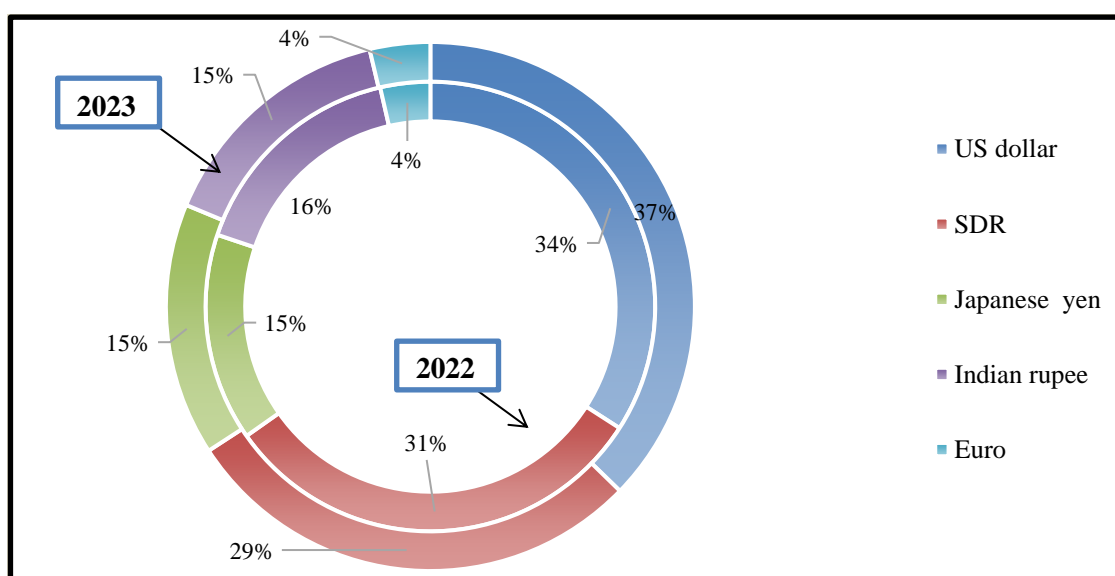
3.10 The predominant share of FPI investment in G-Sec in OGD over the years is in response to the calibrated opening up of the Indian debt market to foreign investment. As documented in earlier Status Reports of India's External Debt, Voluntary Retention Route (VRR) is among the three routes permitted for FPI investment in Indian debt.

3.11 Defence debt continues to be a miniscule part of the total OGD, with a decline in its share from 6.5 per cent as at end-March 2012 to 1.8 per cent as at end-March 2023. Short term OGD forms a negligible share (1.5 per cent) of overall OGD.

### III.3 CURRENCY COMPOSITION OF SOVEREIGN EXTERNAL DEBT

3.12 The US dollar denominated debt continued to be the largest component of India's SED, with a share of 37.3 per cent as at end-March 2023, followed by SDR (28.5 per cent), Japanese Yen (15.4 per cent), Indian Rupee (15.0 per cent), and the Euro (3.7 per cent). There is a substantial rise in the share of US dollar denominated debt from 34.1 per cent as at end-March 2022 to 37.3 per cent as at end-March 2023 (Figure 3.8).

**Figure 3.8: Currency Composition of Sovereign External debt as at end-March 2022 and 2023**



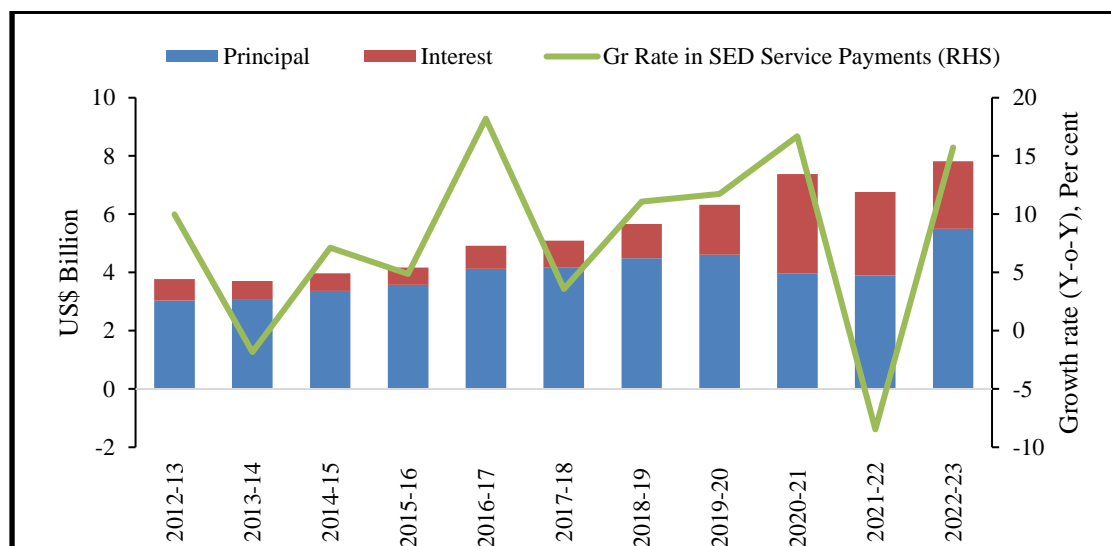
Source: CAAA.

3.13 The share of the Indian Rupee denominated external debt declined by more than half in just 5 years as it peaked at 33.7 per cent as at end-March 2018 and dropped to 15.0 per cent as at end-March 2023 (Annexure XVIII). This was due to the corresponding decline in FPI investment in G-secs (which are denominated in INR).

### III.4 SOVEREIGN EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

3.14 Total SED service payments during 2022-23 amounting to US\$ 7.8 billion (principal of US\$ 5.5 billion plus interest of US\$ 2.3 billion), witnessed an expansion of 15.7 per cent over the previous year (Figure 3.9). The time series data of sovereign debt service payments is presented in Annex XIX.

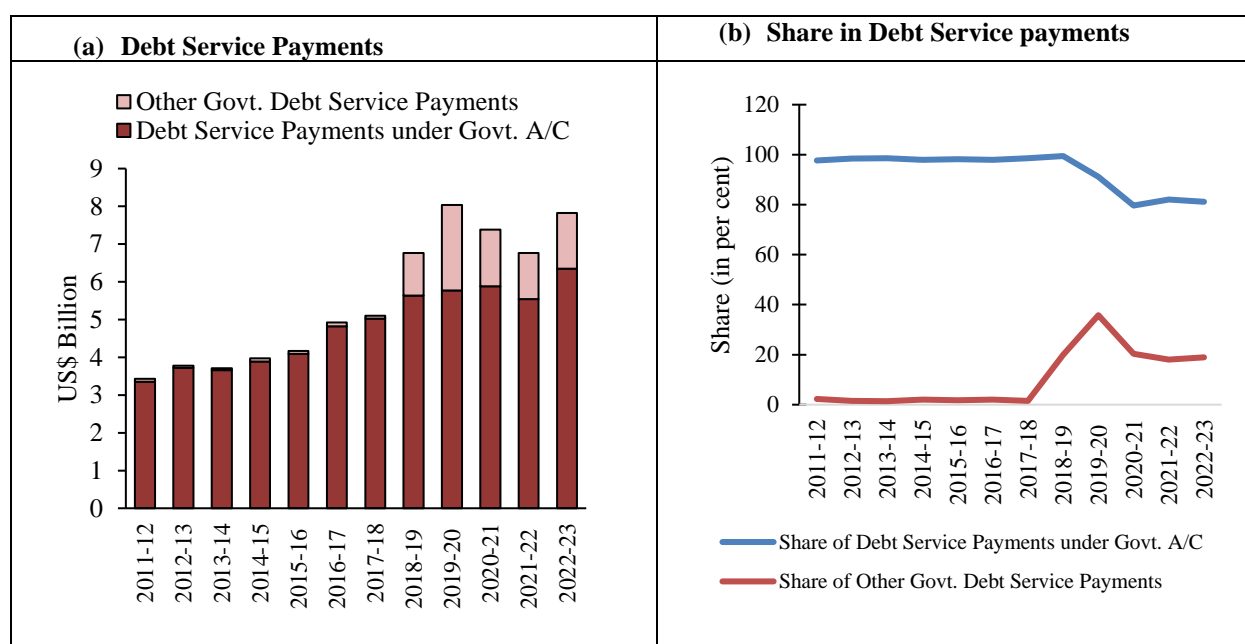
**Figure 3.9: Sovereign External Debt Service Payments**



Source: CAAA, RBI, CCIL

3.15 The SED service payments include debt service payments under Government Account (External Assistance Programme) and OGD. Debt service payments under the Government Account, which constitute 81.1 per cent of the total SED service payments, increased by 14.5 per cent to US\$ 6.3 billion in 2022-23 (Figure 3.10). The OGD service payments, accounting for the remaining SED service payments, increased by 21.4 per cent to US\$ 1.5 billion.

**Figure 3:10: Composition of Sovereign External Debt Service Payments**



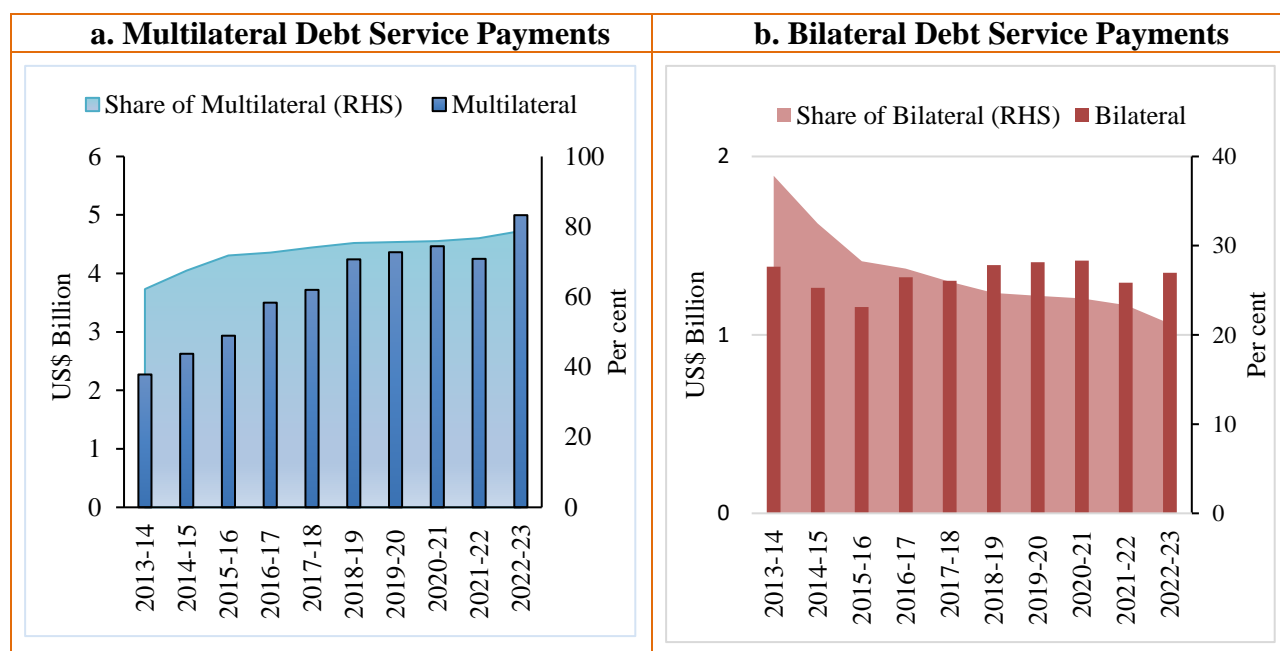
Source: CAAA, CCIL, RBI; P: Principal, I: Interest.

Note: The sudden jump in the share of OGD since 2018-19 is due to the inclusion of interest payments on G-Sec in debt service payments. Data didn't include such interest payments till 2017-18.

### III.4.1 Composition of Debt Service Payments under Government account

3.16 The multilateral debt service payments forms the major share of total debt service payments under the Government Account. During 2022-23, debt service payments to multilateral institutions totalled US\$ 5.0 billion, increasing by 17.6 per cent from the previous year. The debt service payments to the bilateral sources amounted to US\$ 1.3 billion during 2022-23 registering an increase of 4.7 per cent (Figure 3.11).

**Figure 3.11: Composition of Debt Service Payments under Government Account**



Source: CAAA

3.17 The primary multilateral institutions that accounted for a sizeable proportion of multilateral debt service payments (under Government Account) in 2022-23 are IDA at 41.1 per cent, followed by IBRD at 27.3 per cent and ADB at 25.1 per cent. Japan is the largest recipient of bilateral debt service payments followed by Germany and France. The external debt service payments under Government Account over a longer time series are presented in Annex XXI.

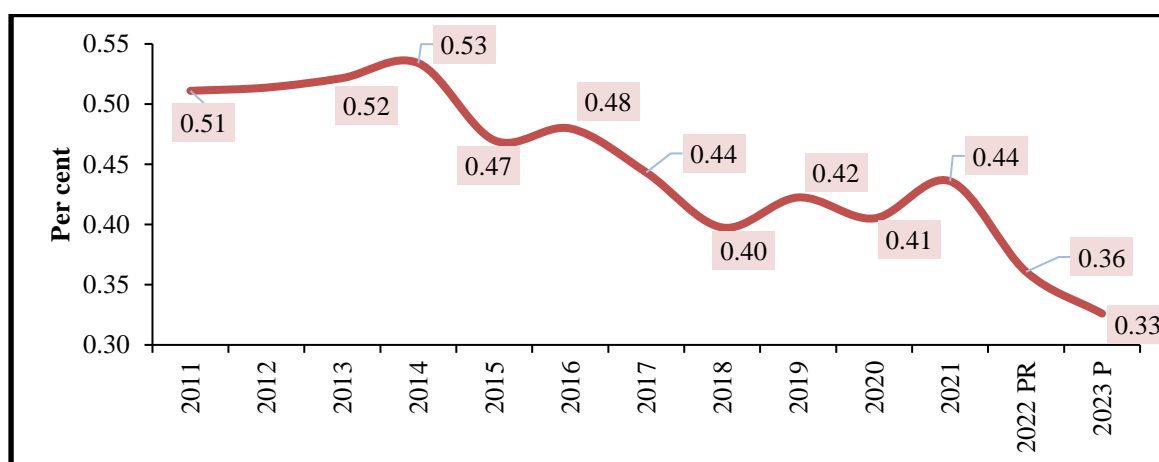
### III.5 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

3.18 Contingent liabilities refer to such legal obligations that may fall on the Government if the borrower defaults on the payment of principal and/or interest of a credit. Sovereign external contingent liabilities relate to guarantees provided by the Government of India for specific loans raised by the non-Government sector from non-residents. The magnitude of contingent liabilities is regularly monitored from the point of view of their implications for overall macroeconomic and financial stability.

3.19 The Central Government extends guarantees mainly on loans from multilateral/bilateral agencies to various public sector undertakings/financial institutions. Figure 3.12 shows that the ratio of government guaranteed external debt to GDP has been consistently declining.



**Figure 3.12 Government Guaranteed Debt to GDP (per cent)**

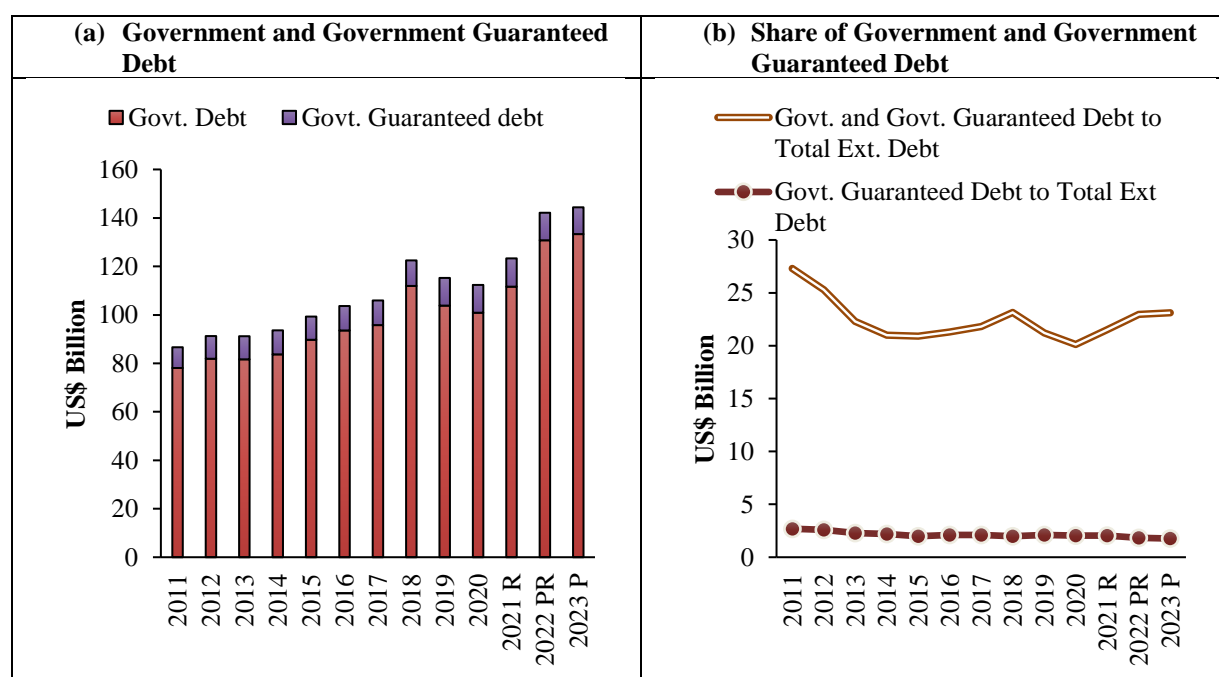


Source: CAAA

3.20 The Government guaranteed debt declined by 2.7 per cent to US\$ 11.0 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 11.4 billion a year ago, accounting for 1.8 per cent of the total external debt. Its ratio to total external debt (3-year moving average basis) fell from 2.7 per cent as at end-March 2012 to 1.8 per cent as at end-March 2023 (Figure 3.13). The data on Central Government guarantees on External debt is provided at Annex XX.

3.21 The Government and Government guaranteed debt rose by 1.6 per cent to US\$ 144.4 billion as at end-March 2023 from US\$ 142.1 billion a year ago. Consequently, the share of Government and Government guaranteed debt in total external debt increased to 23.1 per cent as at end-March 2023 from 23.0 per cent a year ago (Figure 3.13).

**Figure 3.13: Government and Government Guaranteed Debt to GDP**



Source: CAAA, CCIL, RBI

## III.6 PROJECTIONS OF SOVEREIGN EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

3.22 The projections related to the debt service payments on government (sovereign) external debt are presented in Annex XXII. The total SED service payments during the current year 2023-24 are projected to increase to US\$ 9.7 billion, comprising principal repayments of US\$ 6.9 billion and interest payments of US\$ 2.8 billion. (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Projection of Sovereign Debt Service Payment (US\$ billion)**

Component	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Beyond 2026-27
<b>Multilateral</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>61.9</b>
<i>Multilateral share in total (%)</i>	66.0	65.9	69.6	64.2	65.3
Principal	4.6	5.7	6.5	6.8	39.9
Interest	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	22.1
<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<i>Bilateral share in total (%)</i>	24.0	18.2	19.6	18.6	26.4
Principal	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	20.1
Interest	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	7.3
<b>Other Govt Debt (OGD) *</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<i>OGD share in total (%)</i>	10.0	15.9	10.8	17.3	8.3
<i>Pincipal</i>	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	5.2
Interest	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.6
<b>Total SED Service Payments</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>96.1</b>
Principal	6.9	8.5	9.1	10.6	65.2
Interest	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	30.9

Source: CAAA and CCIL

\* Converted into US\$ billion with the exchange rate as on 31st March 2023.

Note: 1. Bilateral includes export credit component of bilateral credit and civilian rupee debt.

2. Other Govt. Debt includes FPI investment of Govt. Securities and State Development Loans.

3. Debt Service Payment on holdings of T-bills, SDRs and Defence Debt are not included in this table.

4. The projections do not include debt service arising out of Committed Undisbursed Balance (CUB) and fresh borrowings.

3.23 The expected rise in SED service payments during 2023-24 is mainly accounted for by the debt service payments to multilateral institutions, constituting approximately 66.0 per cent of the total sovereign external debt service payments, followed by bilateral debt service payments (24.0 per cent) and interest payments to G-Sec holders of FPIs (10.0 per cent). This is in line with the fact that the debt from multilateral sources account for the bulk of SED. Further, it may be seen from Table 3.1 and Annex XXII that the debt service payments to

multilateral agencies would peak in 2026-27 and taper off thereafter. However, debt service payments to bilateral agencies would continue to witness gradual rise. As in the case of multilateral debt, the debt service payments towards servicing G-Sec FPI-holders would taper off after 2026-27. Therefore, in line with multilateral debt service projections, the total debt service payments on SED are projected to peak in 2026-27 and fall thereafter.

### **III.7 Concluding Observations**

3.24 In sum, SED as at end-March 2023 expanded mainly due to the increase in external assistance. Debt service payments under the Government Account, which constitute 81.1 per cent of the total SED service payments, increased by 14.5 per cent to US\$ 6.3 billion in 2022-23 (Figure 3.10). The OGD service payments, accounting for the remaining SED service payments, increased by 21.4 per cent to US\$ 1.5 billion. In line with multilateral debt service projections, the total debt service payments on SED are projected to peak in 2026-27 and then witness a fall thereafter.

## Chapter 4

### India's External Debt Service Payments

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*India's gross external debt service payments increased to US\$ 49.2 billion in 2022-23 compared to US\$ 41.6 billion during the previous year, recording an increase of 18.4 per cent. Principal repayments rose to US\$ 29.6 billion from US\$ 26.5 billion a year ago. Interest payments increased to US\$ 19.7 billion from US\$ 15.1 billion. Principal repayments accounted for 60.1 per cent in India's total external debt service payments during 2022-23, while the rest (39.9 per cent) was on account of interest payments. Among the sources of external debt, CBs is the costliest source of debt with an implicit interest rate of 5.0 per cent, followed by NRI deposits (4.5 per cent) and then external assistance (2.0 per cent). The debt service ratio during 2022-23 has increased marginally to 5.3 per cent from 5.2 per cent during the previous year. The external debt service payments during 2023-24 are projected to increase to US\$ 58.6 billion, comprising principal repayments of US\$ 46.8 billion and interest payments of US\$ 11.8 billion. The debt service payment obligations arising out of the stock of external debt as at end-March 2023 are projected to decline broadly over the medium-term horizon.*

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#### IV.1 INTRODUCTION

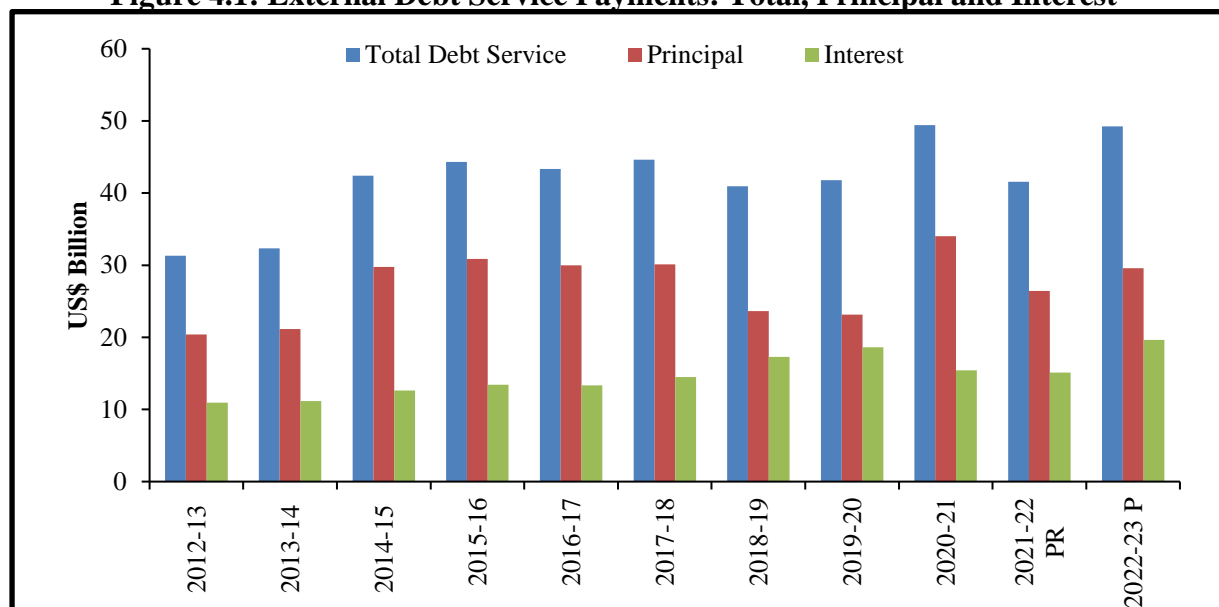
4.1 The present chapter examines India's external debt service payments, terms of borrowings and external debt service payment projections. The 'debt service ratio' is measured by the proportion of 'gross debt service payments' (both principal and interest) to 'external current receipts', which indicates the extent of pre-emption of forex reserves for the purposes of repayment of principal and interest out of the stock of foreign debt. Looking forward, an analysis of the projection of external debt service payments, on the other hand, is useful from the viewpoint of future cash flow management.

#### IV.2 INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

4.2 The gross external debt service payments increased by 18.4 per cent to US\$ 49.2 billion during 2022-23 from US\$ 41.6 billion in the previous year. Principal repayments during 2022-23 increased to US\$ 29.6 billion from US\$ 26.5 billion in previous year. Interest payments also increased to US\$ 19.7 billion from US\$ 15.1 billion in the previous year. Principal repayments

accounted for 60.1 per cent of India's total external debt service payments during the year under review, while the rest 39.9 per cent was on account of interest payments (Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1: External Debt Service Payments: Total, Principal and Interest**



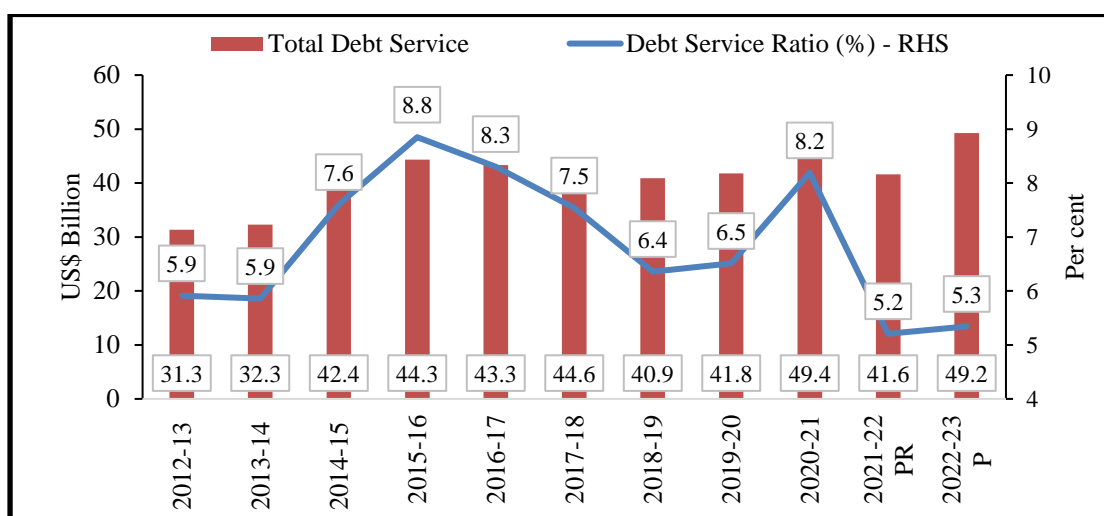
Source: RBI

PR : Partially Revised P ; Provisional

4.3 The debt service ratio during 2022-23 has increased marginally to 5.3 per cent from 5.2 per cent during the previous year (Figure 4.2), mainly due to a rise in debt service payments from US\$ 41.6 billion in 2021-22 to US\$ 49.2 billion in 2022-23. The increase in gross external debt service payments during 2022-23 was due to the combined impact of an increase in debt service payments under commercial borrowings<sup>22</sup> (16.7 per cent), external assistance (17.2 per cent) and an increase under NRI deposits (31.7 per cent) (Annex XI).

<sup>22</sup> Commercial borrowings include borrowings through multilateral and bilateral sources, export credit, commercial loans, securitized instruments, Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds, and FPI debt investments (in G-secs plus corporate bonds) and banks' overseas borrowings or securitized borrowings of commercial banks.

**Figure 4.2: External Debt Service Payments and Debt Service Ratio**

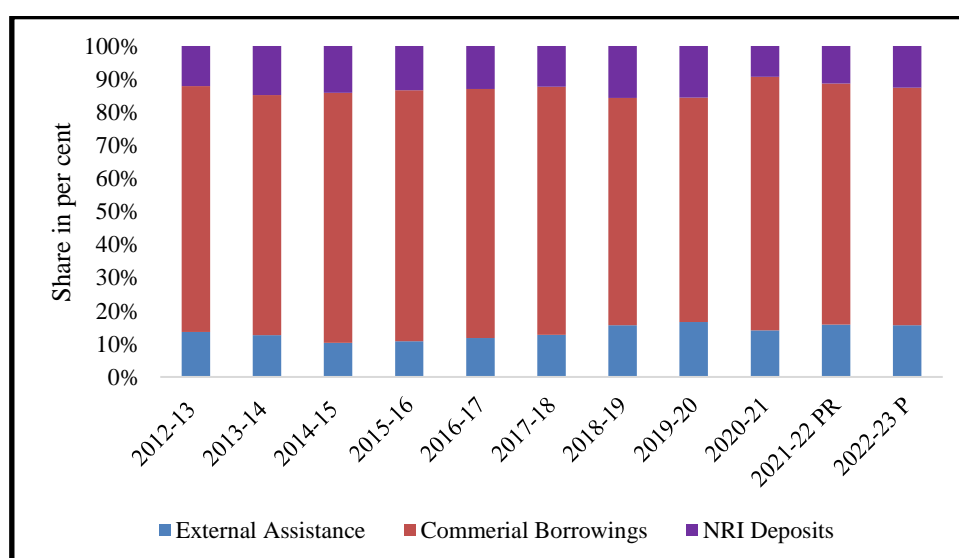


Source: RBI and CAAA.

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

4.4 Debt service payments towards commercial borrowings at US\$ 35.3 billion during 2022-23, accounted for the largest share of 71.7 per cent of total external debt service payments, followed by external assistance at US\$ 7.7 billion (15.6 per cent) and NRI deposits at US\$ 6.2 billion (12.6 per cent) (Figure 4.3).<sup>23</sup>

**Figure 4.3: Composition of India's External Debt Service Payments**



Source: RBI; PR : Partially Revised P ; Provisional

<sup>23</sup> Commercial borrowings include borrowings through multilateral and bilateral sources, export credit, commercial loans, securitized instruments, FCCB and IFC and FPI debt Investments (in G-Sec plus corporate bonds) and banks' overseas borrowings or securitized borrowings of commercial banks.

Note: Rupee debt has been omitted from the graph as it accounts for small share in total external debt service payment

4.5 The dominance of external debt service payments arising out of commercial borrowings is reflective of the conscious policy decision to encourage such borrowings, especially after 2005. Accordingly, as mentioned in Chapter 2, commercial borrowings constitute the largest component of the total stock of external debt, and non-financial corporations are the biggest debtor. The external debt service payments to the commercial creditors at US\$ 33.5 billion, constituting 68.0 per cent of the total, are the largest, followed by those to multilateral lenders at US\$ 6.5 billion (13.2 per cent) and NRI depositors at US\$ 6.2 billion (12.6 per cent) (Annex XII).<sup>24</sup>

4.6 The principal repayments for short-term debt are not included in total external debt service payments, which aligns with the best international practices. The trade-credit, which constitutes the major chunk of the short-term credit, can be easily rolled over. Net disbursement (gross disbursements minus principal repayments) on short-term debt is a useful indicator of roll-over risk in the event of external shocks. As is evident from Table 4.1, net disbursements were negative during years of import contraction, such as, 2013-14 to 2015-16 and again during 2019-20 and 2020-21. The merchandise imports during 2022-23 increased by 16.5 per cent, and as a result, the net disbursements were to the tune of US\$ 16.4 billion. The trend shows that access to trade credit was in sync with the import performance (growth in imports) over the years. This fact indicates that the roll-over risk of short-term trade credit is very low.

**Table 4.1: Disbursements and Principal Repayments under Short-term Debt**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Disbursements (US\$ Billion)</b>	<b>Principal Repayments (US\$ Billion)</b>	<b>Net (US\$ Billion)</b>	<b>Growth in Imports (Per cent)</b>
2012-13	122.7	101.1	21.6	0.3
2013-14	100.1	105.2	-5.1	-8.3
2014-15	89.7	89.8	-0.1	-0.5
2015-16	90.0	91.7	-1.7	-15.0
2016-17	91.5	85.0	6.5	0.9
2017-18	100.5	86.6	13.9	21.1
2018-19	43.3	41.3	2.0	10.4
2019-20	38.8	39.8	-1.0	-7.7
2020-21	37.4	41.5	-4.1	-16.9
2021-22	64.4	44.3	20.1	55.5
2022-23	74.5	58.1	16.4	16.5

Source: RBI.

<sup>24</sup> Commercial creditors are lenders through commercial loans, securitized instruments, FCCB and IFC and FPI debt Investments (in G-Sec plus corporate bonds) and banks' overseas borrowings or securitized borrowings of commercial banks.

## IV.3 TERMS OF BORROWINGS

4.7 This section examines the terms of borrowings of India's external debt involving implicit interest rate on various sources of debt and average terms of new commitments/loans.

### IV.3.1 Implicit Interest Rate

4.8 Implicit interest rate is calculated by taking interest payments during the year as a percentage of the outstanding debt at the end of the previous year. The implicit rate of interest throws light on the comparative cost of debt across sources. Table 4.2 presents implicit interest rate on external assistance, NRI deposits, and commercial borrowings— the three leading sources of India's external debt. The implicit interest rate on the total external debt for 2022-23 is estimated at 3.2 per cent. Among the sources of debt, commercial borrowings is the costliest source of debt, with an implicit interest rate of 5.0 per cent, followed by NRI deposits (4.5 per cent) and external assistance (2.0 per cent).

**Table 4.2: Implicit Interest Rates on India's External Debt: Source-Wise**

(Per cent)								
Source	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
External Assistance <sup>a</sup>	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.0
Non-Resident Deposits	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.0	3.5	3.3	4.5
Commercial Borrowings	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.1	4.2	5.0
Total Debt Service	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	3.2

a: Inclusive of non-government account figures supplied by the Office of Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit, DEA, Ministry of Finance.; Source: RBI and CAAA.

### IV.3.2 Average Terms of New Commitments

4.9 The World Bank compiles terms of new commitments/loans contracted both from official and private sources. Such data on the average terms of new commitments for India shows that in terms of maturity, it is more favourable to avail credit from official creditors than private creditors. Among the new loans contracted during 2021, loans from official creditors had, on average much higher maturity period of 20.4 years than 7.7 years for loans from the private sources. Similarly, on an average, interest rate charged by the official creditors for the new loans in 2021 were lower at 0.8 per cent than 1.8 per cent charged by the private creditors. In terms of the grace period, loans from private creditors extended marginal benefit with a longer tenure of 6.3 years compared to 6.0 years for official creditor (Table 4.3).



**Table 4.3: Average Terms of New Commitment for India**

Year	Official Creditors			Private Creditors		
	Interest (Per Cent)	Maturity (Years)	Grace Period (Years)	Interest (Per Cent)	Maturity (Years)	Grace Period (Years)
2010	0.8	30.8	8.4	2.3	6.5	3.6
2011	1.0	25.1	5.0	2.9	7.6	5.8
2012	2.2	22.6	6.1	3.6	6.9	6.2
2013	1.1	28.6	7.4	2.3	5.2	4.1
2014	1.8	21.2	5.7	2.9	6.4	5.0
2015	1.5	21.9	5.4	2.2	5.6	5.1
2016	1.5	24.9	7.5	2.8	7.1	6.4
2017	1.6	22.8	7.3	2.8	7.2	6.9
2018	1.9	28.2	8.0	2.9	5.3	5.2
2019	2.5	22.8	5.4	3.7	5.7	5.6
2020	1.0	21.5	6.0	2.7	8.4	7.8
2021	0.8	20.4	6.0	1.8	7.7	6.3

Source: International Debt Statistics 2022, World Bank.

## IV.4 PROJECTIONS OF EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

4.10 Projections of external debt service payments are presented in Table 4.4. Beginning with the Status Report on External Debt for 2019-20, additional data on projections of debt service payments arising out of ECBs and FPI investments in G-Sec, besides those arising out of debt on the government account, consisting of borrowings from multilateral and bilateral sources, are being provided. The current edition of the report carries forward this additional coverage.

**Table 4.4: Projections of External Debt Service Payments: Creditor-Wise**  
(US\$ Billion)

Component	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031 onwards
Multilateral <sup>#</sup>	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.0	35.9
Principal	6.0	7.1	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	18.3
Interest	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	17.6
Bilateral <sup>#</sup>	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	17.6
Principal	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	11.8
Interest	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8
Export Credit	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Principal	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Interest	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial Borrowings*	44.6	35.6	26.7	26.2	24.2	11.4	14.4	7.5	21.9
Principal	35.6	28.2	21.1	21.8	20.9	9.2	12.6	6.1	19.0
Interest	8.0	7.4	5.6	4.4	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.9
Total Debt Service	58.6	48.2	40.0	39.6	37.0	23.8	26.4	18.8	75.3
Principal	46.8	38.1	31.7	32.6	31.2	19.3	22.5	15.6	49.1
Interest	11.8	10.1	8.3	7.0	5.8	4.5	3.9	3.2	26.2

NB: -- implies negligible

<sup>#</sup> The projections are based on original amortization schedule as per loan agreements. The actuals/ projections will vary based on the debt servicing by Public Sector Undertakings.

\* Includes commercial loans, securitized instruments, FCCB and loans from IFC and FPI investment in G-Sec.

FPI investment in G-Sec converted into US\$ with the exchange rate as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

Bilateral component also includes export credit component of bilateral credit and civilian rupee debt.

Debt service payments arising out of SDRs, FPI investments in corporate debt, securitized borrowings by banks, NRI deposit, short-term debt, government-guaranteed non-government debt and defence debt, are not included.

Projections are based on the debt outstanding as at end-March 2023.

4.11 The external debt service payments during 2023-24 are projected to increase to US\$ 58.6 billion, comprising principal repayments of US\$ 46.8 billion and interest payments of US\$ 11.8 billion. In the medium-term horizon, the external debt service payments are broadly projected to decline.

## IV.5 Concluding Observations

4.12 To conclude, this Chapter documents that the external debt service payments during the 2022-23 recorded an increase of 18.4 per cent due to increase in both principal and interest payments. However, going forward, external debt service payments arising out of the stock of external debt as of end-March 2023 are projected to decline.

## Chapter 5

### India's External Debt Position: A Cross-Country Perspective

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*This Chapter presents India's external debt position vis-à-vis other countries and economic groups – Advanced Economies (AEs), Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs), and Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC). The total external debt of the world stood at US\$ 93.2 trillion as at end-December 2022, and comparative data for India is estimated at US\$ 613 billion, placing India at the 22<sup>nd</sup> position globally. Thus, the stock of India's external debt is modest in a cross-country perspective. Among the EMDEs, India's debt position is the third largest after China and Brazil, as at end-December 2022. The analysis of debt vulnerability indicators suggests India's comfortable position among peer countries.*

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#### V.1 GLOBAL EXTERNAL DEBT

5.1 This chapter presents India's external debt from an international perspective, both with respect to the AEs and the EMDEs. Global data on external debt is sourced from the Quarterly External Debt Estimates (QEDS) and the International Debt Statistics of the World Bank.<sup>25</sup>

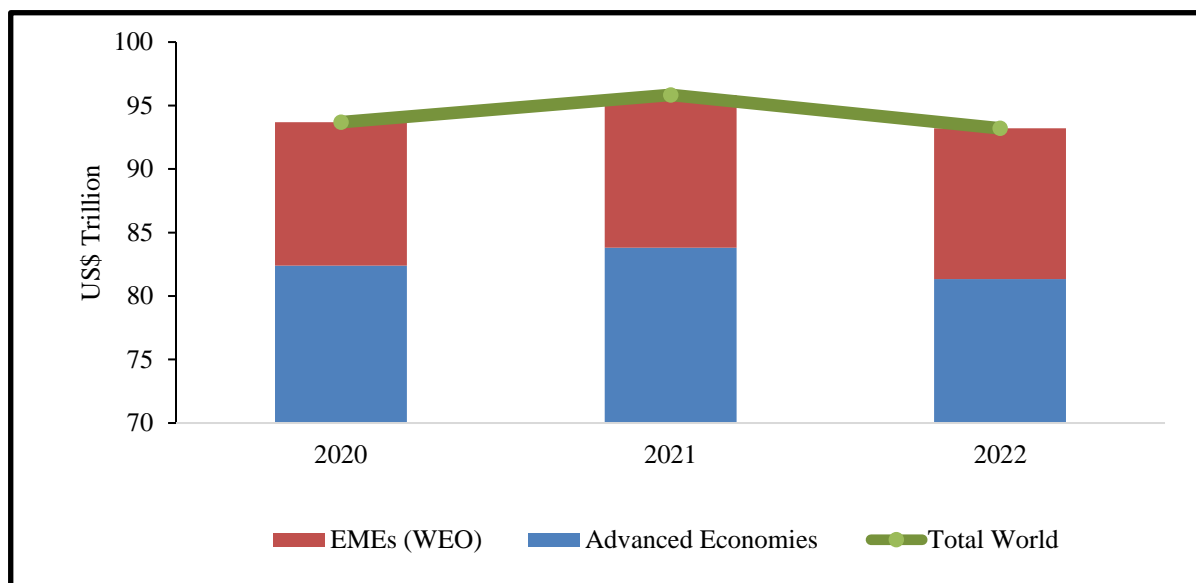
5.2 The global external debt at US\$ 93.2 trillion as at end-December 2022 decreased by 2.8 per cent compared to US\$ 95.8 trillion at end-December 2021.<sup>26</sup> While the stock of external debt in AEs fell by 2.9 per cent to US\$ 81.3 trillion, that of EMDEs declined by 1.5 per cent to US\$ 11.9 trillion.

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<sup>25</sup>In October 2014, the World Bank in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), launched the new Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS), SDDS and GDDS database in line with the classifications and definitions of the 2013 External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (2013 EDS Guide) and Sixth Edition of "Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual" (BPM6). The latest QEDS data is available for the quarter-ending December 2022.

<sup>26</sup> Total stock of debt reported under SDDS and GDDS excluding Zambia.

**Figure 5.1: Global External Debt**



Note: Country groupings as per World Economic Outlook, IMF

Source: (i) Quarterly External Debt Statistics, World Bank, and (ii) World Economic Outlook, IMF.

5.3 Among the top 20 debtor countries, the US is the most indebted in the world with total external debt stock estimated at US\$ 24.5 trillion (26.3 per cent of the total global debt stock), followed by the UK (9.5 per cent), France (7.4 per cent), Germany (6.9 per cent) and Japan (4.6 per cent). China and Brazil are the only two EMDEs in the list of top 20 most indebted countries. The position of China has moved from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>, while Brazil's remained static at the 20<sup>th</sup> position from 2021 to 2022. The total external debt stock of the top 20 debtor countries in the world constituted 86.6 per cent of world external debt as at end-December 2022. India's global position is 22<sup>nd</sup>, with an estimated stock of external debt at US\$ 613.1 billion (Table 5.1).

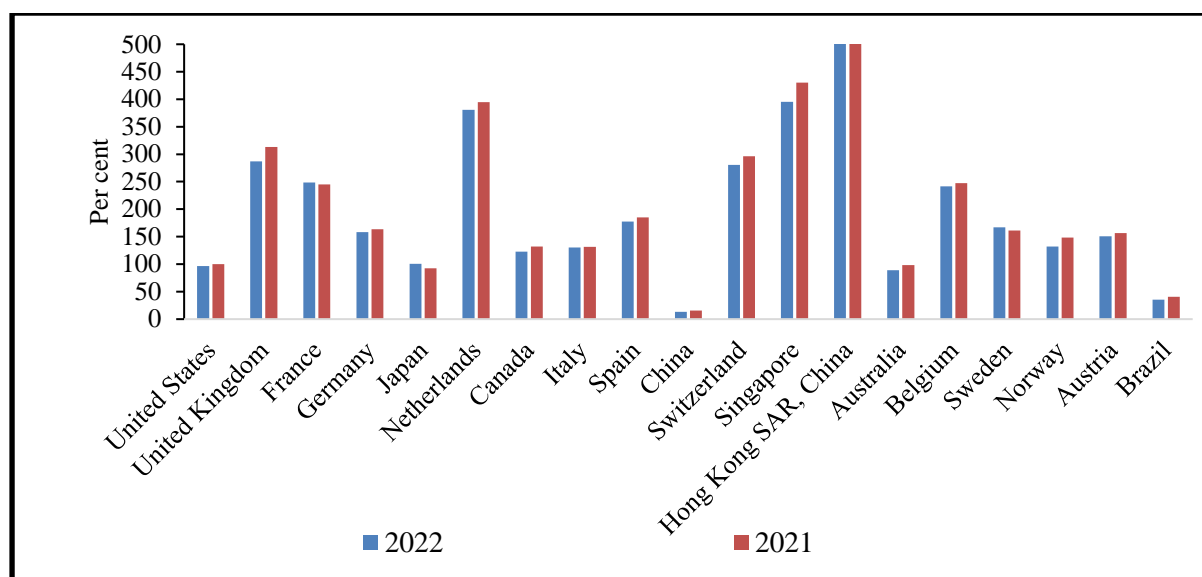
**Table 5.1: Gross External Debt Stock of Top-20 Debtor Countries***(Figures as of end-December)***(US\$ Billion)**

	Country	2020	2021	2022	Growth Rate (%)	
					(4) over (3)	(3) over (2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	United States	21,417	23,314	24,544	5.3	8.9
2.	United Kingdom	9,733	9,780	8,809	-9.9	0.5
3.	France	7,395	7,255	6,912	-4.7	-1.9
4.	Germany	6,859	6,972	6,441	-7.6	1.6
5.	Japan	4,824	4,639	4,271	-7.9	-3.8
6.	Netherlands	4,336	3,998	3,781	-5.4	-7.8
7.	Luxembourg	4,072	3,992	3,728	-6.6	-2.0
8.	Canada	2,461	2,643	2,632	-0.4	7.4
9.	Italy	2,843	2,782	2,626	-5.6	-2.1
10.	Spain	2,741	2,645	2,487	-6.0	-3.5
11.	China	2,401	2,747	2,453	-10.7	14.4
12.	Switzerland	2,274	2,371	2,264	-4.5	4.3
13.	Singapore	1,763	1,823	1,845	1.2	3.4
14.	Hong Kong	1,789	1,871	1,818	-2.8	4.6
15.	Australia	1,650	1,619	1,511	-6.7	-1.9
16.	Belgium	1,517	1,471	1,407	-4.4	-3.0
17.	Sweden	1,085	1,028	978	-4.8	-5.3
18.	Norway	721	727	765	5.3	0.8
19.	Austria	775	751	712	-5.3	-3.0
20.	Brazil	639	670	681	1.6	4.8
	<i>Memo Item</i>					
22.	<b>India</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>
	<b>Total (Global ED)</b>	<b>93,677</b>	<b>95,840</b>	<b>93,202</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>

Source: QEDS, World Bank

5.4 All top 20 indebted countries have reported a fall in their positions in outstanding external debt from December 2021 to December 2022 except the US, Singapore, Norway, and Brazil. The drop in the external debt position resulted in a fall in the ratio of external debt to GDP in almost all countries except Japan, Sweden and France which reported an increase in the ratio in 2022 from 2021.

**Figure 5.2: External debt to GDP ratio of top-twenty debtor-countries**



Note: Luxembourg with 4586 per cent is the outlier of the group.

Source: QEDS, World Bank and World Economic Outlook, IMF.

### V.1.1 Global External Debt: Maturity-Wise

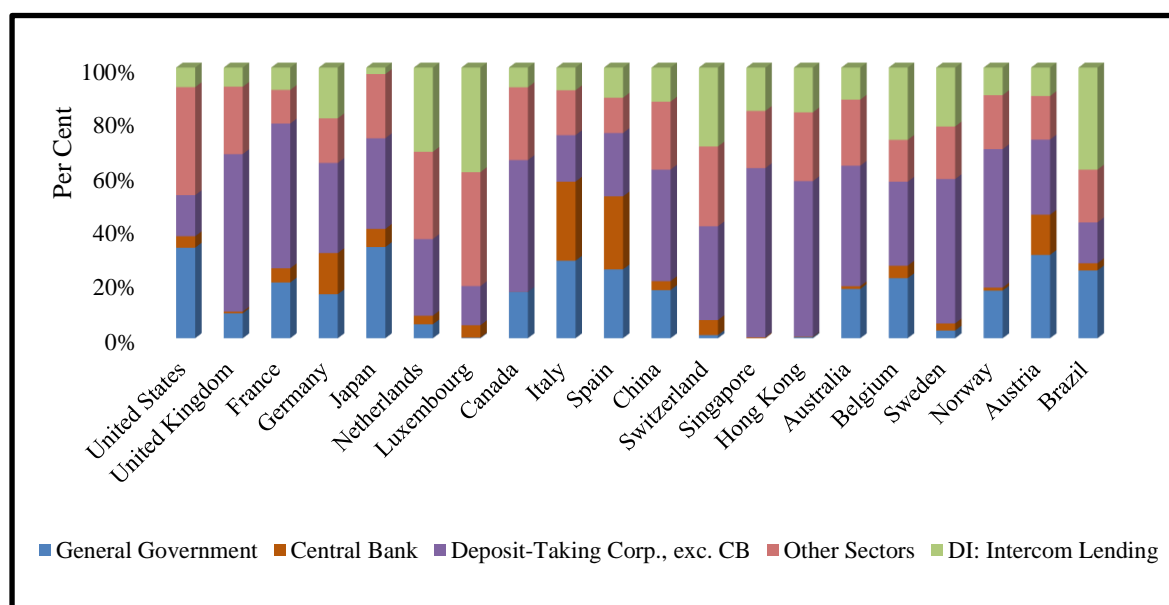
5.5 As at end-December 2022, the share of long-term debt in the total debt of the top 20 debtor countries ranged between 28.1 per cent (UK) and 90.0 per cent (Brazil), while the global average stood at 58.6 per cent. The share of long-term debt of Germany, Norway, Spain, Italy, France, China, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Singapore, the UK and Japan was below the global average, while that of Canada, Belgium, Sweden, Austria, the US, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Australia and Brazil were above the global average. India's share of long-term debt in total external debt at 78.9 per cent was way above the global average as at end-December 2022. The external debt data on maturity-wise breakup for the top-20 LMICs and top-twenty debtor-countries is presented in Annex XIV and Annex XV, respectively.

### V.1.2 Global Stock of External Debt: Sector-Wise

5.6 For about 97 per cent of the total external debt of 80 countries, which is reported through IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS), sector wise data is available. 'Deposit-taking Corporations' have the highest share in the total external debt (37.5 per cent) followed by 'Other Sector' (23.3 per cent). On the other hand, 'General Government' has only 16.9 per cent share and 'Central Bank' has 6.9 per cent share. Out of the top 20 most indebted countries, Japan has the highest share of general government debt (33.7 per cent), followed by the US (33.4 per cent). On the other hand, Singapore has no general government debt. Singapore and the UK have the highest share of 'Deposit-taking Corporations' at 62.5 per cent and 58.2 per cent, respectively. Luxembourg (42.1 per cent) and the US (39.9 per cent) are characterised by dominant 'Other Sectors'. Other sector had the highest share in the United

States, the most indebted country (40.0 per cent) followed by General Government (33.4 per cent), Deposit taking Corporation (15.2 per cent) and Central Bank (7.2 per cent).

**Figure 5.3: External Debt of Top-Twenty Debtors as at end-December 2022:  
Sector-Wise**



Source: QEDS, World Bank

## V.2 EXTERNAL DEBT OF EMERGING MARKET AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES <sup>27</sup>

5.7 The external debt stocks of all EMDEs fell by 1.5 per cent to \$11.9 trillion in 2022 which constituted around 12.7 per cent of the global external debt. China, with a stock of external debt estimated at US\$ 2.5 trillion as at end-December 2022, is the most externally indebted country among the EMDEs, accounting for 20.7 per cent of the total debt of EMDEs. Following China are Brazil (5.7 per cent), India (5.2 per cent), and Mexico (5.0 per cent) (Table 5.2).

<sup>27</sup> Section V.2 explains the external debt position of EMDEs. The list of EMDE countries have been taken from the IMF and external debt data has been taken from QEDS, World Bank. Section V.3 explains external debt position of LMICs. The data for this section is sourced from the International Debt Report 2022, World Bank. India is an EMDE as well as LMIC.

**Table 5.2: Gross External Debt Stock of top 20 indebted Emerging Market and Developing Economies<sup>@</sup>**

*(Figures as of end-December)*

(US\$ Billion)						
	Country	2020	2021	2022	Growth Rate (%)	
					(4) over (3)	(3) over (2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	China	2,401	2,747	2,453	-10.7	14.4
2.	Brazil	639	670	681	1.6	4.8
3.	India	564	613	613	0.0	8.7
4.	Mexico	629	603	589	-2.3	-4.1
5.	Turkey	430	439	459	4.5	2.1
6.	Indonesia	417	414	397	-4.1	-0.7
7.	Russia	467	482	381	-21.1	3.2
8.	Argentina	271	268	277	3.3	-1.3
9.	Saudi Arabia	238	287	268	-6.7	20.7
10.	Malaysia	239	259	259	0.2	8.3
11.	Chile	208	238	233	-1.8	14.0
12.	Thailand	191	196	200	1.8	2.9
13.	Colombia	155	171	184	7.5	10.9
14.	South Africa	170	161	165	2.6	-5.8
15.	Egypt	129	146	163	12.0	12.6
16.	Kazakhstan	164	165	160	-2.6	0.4
17.	Romania	156	155	154	-0.3	-0.6
18.	Ukraine	125	130	132	1.8	3.5
19.	Pakistan	117	131	126	-3.3	11.5
20.	Philippines	98	106	111	4.5	8.1
	<b>Total of top 20 EMDEs</b>	<b>7,808</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>8,005</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
	<b>Total of all EMDEs</b>	<b>11,290</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>11,865</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>

<sup>@</sup> According to the IMF classification

For country-wise data of low and middle-income countries, as per World Bank classification, see Annex XIV.

Source: QEDS: World Bank

5.8 Among the top 20 EMDEs economies, Russia (-21.1 per cent), China (-10.7 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (-6.7 per cent) reported a significant reduction in the Y-o-Y growth of their stock of external debt as of end-December 2022. On the other hand many countries, such as,

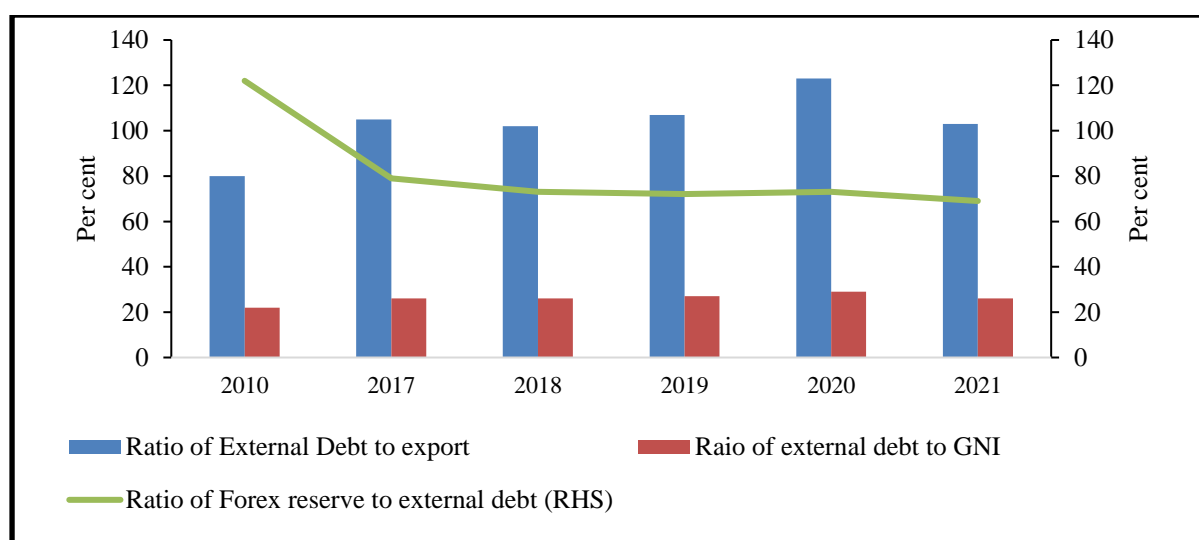


Egypt (12.0 per cent), Colombia (7.5 per cent) and the Philippines (4.5 per cent) reported a significant rise in their stock of external debt during the period.<sup>28</sup>

### V.3 EXTERNAL DEBT VULNERABILITY INDICATORS OF LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

5.9 Data on external sector vulnerability indicators is available till 2021 from the World Bank's International Debt Statistics (IDS) 2022. On an average, the external debt burden of LMICs remained moderate as evidenced by the salient external debt vulnerability indicators. The ratio of external debt to GNI averaged 26 per cent at end-2021 compared to an average of 29 per cent in 2020 due to the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic and rebound in global economic activity (Figure 5.4).

**Figure 5.4: Select External Debt Sustainability Indicators: LMICs**

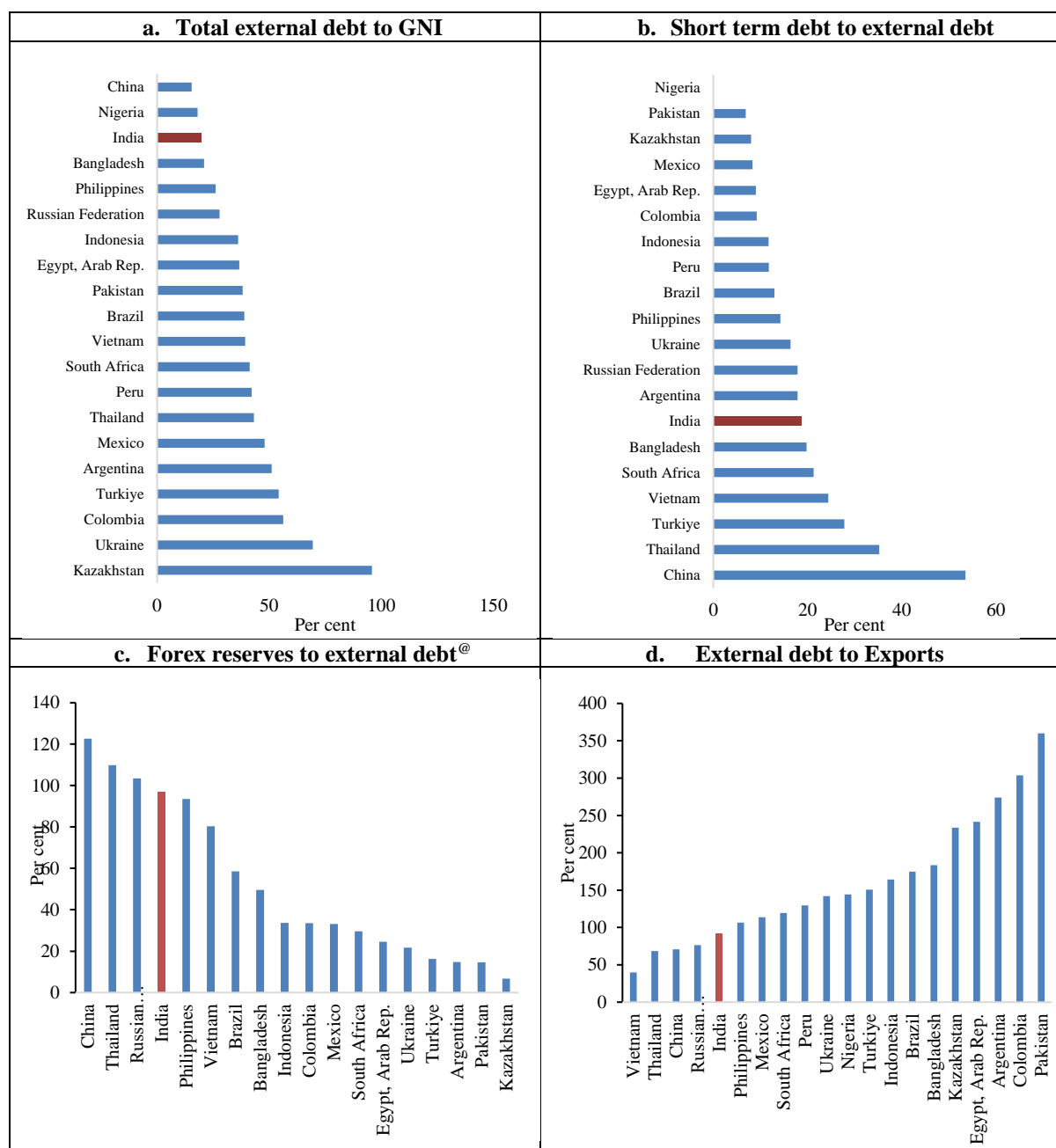


Source: International Debt Statistics, 2022: World Bank.

5.10 The sustainability of India's external debt is better than that of the LMICs as a group, as measured by these select vulnerability indicators. External debt to GNI and external debt to exports were lower and reserves to external debt, higher, than that for most of the top 20 debtor LMICs. Further, the sustainability of India's external debt is better than most of the top-20 debtor-LMICs as is explained in the sections below (Figure 5.5).

<sup>28</sup> Figures in bracket indicate the change in stock of external debt (y-o-y).

**Figure 5.5: Select External Debt Indicators in 2021: LMICs vs India**



<sup>@</sup> Data for Peru and Nigeria are not available.

Source: International Debt Statistics 2021, World Bank

### V.3.1 External Debt to GNI

5.11 As measured by the ratio of total external debt to GNI, which is a better indicator as it normalises the stock of external debt to the size of the economy, India, with a ratio of 19.6 per cent, is the third least indebted country in 2021 among the LMICs after China and Nigeria. Among the top 20 most indebted countries, Kazakhstan (95.9 per cent) had the highest external debt to GNI ratio followed by Ukraine (69.5 per cent) and Colombia (56.2 per cent).

### **V.3.2 Share of Short-term Debt**

5.12 The share of short-term debt in the total stock of external debt is an important metric to analyse potential debt vulnerability. Among the LMICs, this metric ranged between nil for Nigeria and 53.5 per cent for China in 2021. China not only has the highest share of short-term debt to total external debt, but it also accounts for the biggest share in total short-term debt of top-20 LMICs at 64.3 per cent. For India, short term debt to the total external debt is estimated at 18.7 per cent. Besides China (53.5 per cent), Thailand (35.2 per cent), Turkey (27.8 per cent), Vietnam (24.4 per cent), South Africa (21.3 per cent) and Bangladesh (19.8 per cent) have higher shares than India (Figure 5.5).

### **V.3.3 Forex Reserves to External Debt**

5.14 The forex reserve cover for the external debt for the top 20 debtor LMICs ranged from 6.8 per cent for Kazakhstan to 122.6 per cent for China. After China, Thailand (109.8 per cent) has the highest reserve cover, followed by the Russia (103.4 per cent), India (97.0 per cent), Philippines (93.5 per cent), Vietnam (80.3 per cent), Brazil (58.5 per cent), and Bangladesh (49.6 per cent). (Figure 5.5).

### **V.3.4 External Debt to Exports**

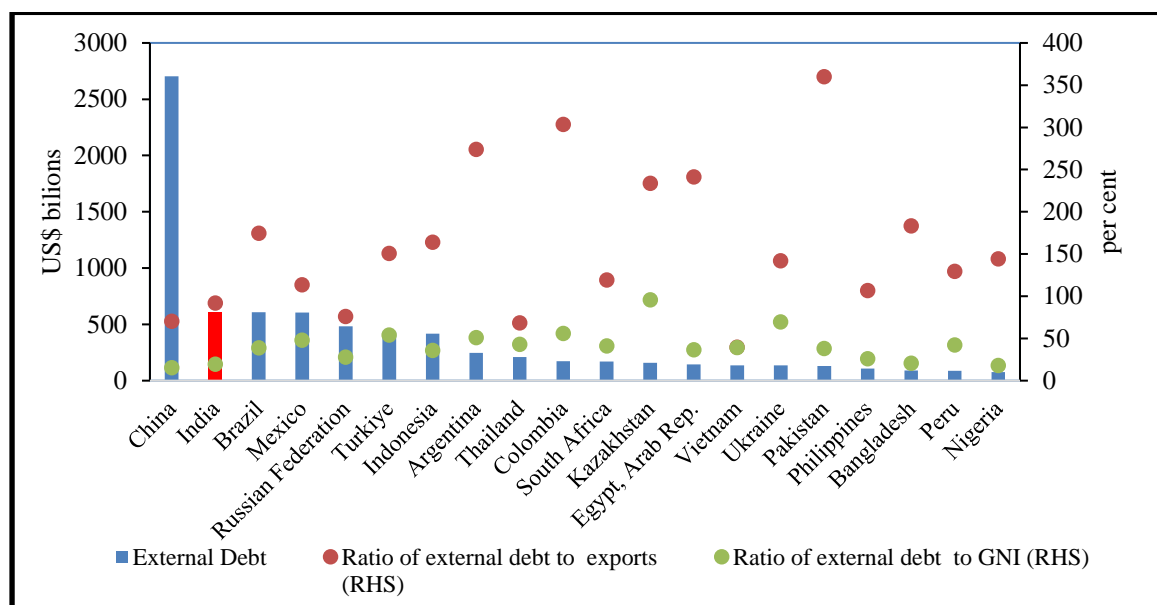
5.15 The ratio of total external debt to exports of goods and services for the top 20 LMICs ranged from 39.9 per cent for Vietnam to 360.0 per cent for Pakistan including 303.6 percent for Colombia, 274.0 per cent for Argentina and 241.6 per cent for Egypt. It was at 91.9 per cent for India, hence it is the fifth least indebted countries *vis-à-vis* export. (Figure 5.5).

## **V.4 PRESENT VALUE OF EXTERNAL DEBT**

5.16 The concept of Present Value (PV) is a useful measure of assessing indebtedness. The PV of external debt outstanding is arrived at by discounting the nominal value of all future debt service payments by the prevailing market rates of interest and aggregating such PVs. The interest rates used in the calculations are the Commercial Interest Reference Rates for each relevant currency compiled and published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

5.17 As can be observed from Figure 5.6, in a cross-country comparison, India turns out to be less externally indebted if measured in terms of PV, as against the nominal value, both in terms of absolute stock of debt (improving from 2<sup>nd</sup> largest debtor among top 20 LMICs on nominal value basis to 4<sup>th</sup> largest debtor on PV basis) and external debt stock to exports (16<sup>th</sup> largest debtor among the top-20 LMICs) (Annex-XIII).

**Figure 5.6: Select Indicators of Present Value of External Debt – Top Twenty LMIC Debtor Countries in 2021**



Source: International Debt Statistics 2022, World Bank.

## V.5 Concluding Observations

5.18 This chapter has analysed public debt in cross-country perspective based on data available from the World Bank and the IMF. In a cross-country perspective, India's external debt position is comfortable based on the standard set of indicators of debt vulnerability, measured both in terms of nominal and present value.

## **Annexure I: External Debt: Definition, Concepts and Dissemination of Data**

### **I. Definitions and Concepts**

#### **1. External Debt**

*Gross external debt* is a stock variable and is measured at a point in time. External debt is defined as “the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to non-residents by residents of an economy” {*External Debt Statistics - Guide for Compilers and Users*, International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2003}.

#### **2. Original and Residual Maturity**

(i) *Original maturity* is defined as the period encompassing the precise time of creation of the financial liability to its date of final maturity.

(ii) Debt by *residual maturity* (or *remaining maturity*) includes short term debt by original maturity of up to one year, combined with medium to long term debt repayment by original maturity falling due within the twelve-month period following a reference date. External debt is commonly expressed in terms of original maturity.

#### **3. Long and Short-term**

One way of classifying external debt is the two-way scheme based on duration - long and short-term. Long term debt is defined as debt with an original maturity of *more than* one year, while short term debt is defined as debt repayments on demand or with an original maturity of *one year or less*.

The coverage of short-term was redefined in 2005-06 by including supplier's credit upto 180 days and FII investment in the Government Treasury Bills and other instruments and further in March 2007 by including external debt liabilities of the banking system and the investment in the Government securities by the foreign central banks and the international institutions.

#### **4. Multilateral and Bilateral Debt**

Multilateral creditors are primarily multilateral institutions such as the International Development Association (IDA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Asian Development bank (ADB) etc. Bilateral creditors are sovereign countries with whom sovereign and non-sovereign entities enter into one-to-one loan arrangements. Some of India's bilateral creditors who extend loans to both sovereign and non-sovereign debtors include Japan, Germany, United States, France, Netherlands and Russian Federation.

#### **5. Sovereign (Government) and Non-Sovereign (Non-Government) debt**

*Sovereign debt* includes (i) external debt outstanding on account of loans received by Government of India under the 'external assistance' programme, and civilian component of Rupee Debt; (ii) other Government debt comprising borrowings from IMF, defence debt component of Rupee debt as well as foreign currency defence debt and FII investment in Government Securities. *Non-sovereign* includes the remaining components of external debt.

## 6. Trade Credits/Export Credits

Trade credits/Export credits refer to loans and credits extended for imports directly by overseas supplier, bank and financial institution to sovereign and non-sovereign entities. Depending on the source of finance, such credits can be either *suppliers' credit* or *buyers' credit*.

- (i) *Suppliers' Credit*: Such credit is extended by the overseas supplier of goods in the form of deferred payments.
- (ii) *Buyers' Credit*: Such credit is provided by a bank or financial institution and is generally governed by OECD consensus terms and carries insurance from export credit agency of the concerned country.

## 7. External Commercial Borrowings

The definition of commercial borrowing includes loans from commercial banks, other commercial financial institutions, money raised through issue of securitized instruments like bonds (including India Development Bonds (IDBs) and Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs)), Floating Rate Notes (FRN) and securitized borrowings of commercial banks, etc. It also includes borrowings through buyers' credit & supplier credit mechanism of the concerned countries, International Finance Corporation, Washington [IFC (W)], Nordic Investment Bank and private sector borrowings from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

## 8. NRI Deposits

Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposits are of three types:

- (i) *Non Resident (External) Rupee Account {NR(E)RA} Deposits* were introduced in 1970. Any NRI can open an NRE account with funds remitted to India through a bank abroad. A NRE account maintained in Indian rupee may be opened as current, savings or term deposit. The amount held in these deposits together with the interest accrued can be repatriated.
- (ii) *Foreign Currency (Non Resident) (Banks) Deposits {FCNR (B)}* were introduced with effect from May 15, 1993. These are term deposits maintained only in Pound Sterling, U.S. dollar, Japanese Yen, Euro, Canadian dollar and Australian dollar. The minimum maturity period of these deposits was raised from six months to 1 year effective October 1999. From July 26, 2005, banks have been allowed to accept FCNR (B) deposits up to a *maximum* maturity period of five years against the earlier maximum limit of three years.
- (iii) *Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee (NRO) Accounts* – Any person resident outside India may open and maintain NRO account with an Authorised Dealer or in authorised bank for the purpose of putting through bonafide transactions denominated in Indian Rupees. NRO Accounts may be opened/maintained in the form of current, saving, recurring or fixed deposits. NRI/Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) may remit an amount not exceeding USD 1 million per financial year out of the balances held in NRO Accounts.

## 9. Concessional Debt

Generally, a loan is defined as 'concessional' when it carries a grant element of 25 per cent or more. In India, loans from multilateral (the International Development Association (IDA),

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)) and bilateral sources (including rupee debt that is serviced through exports) is categorized as ‘concessional’, based on their terms of long maturity and less-than-market rate of interest charged on them.

#### **10. External Debt from Official and Private Creditors**

External debt from multilateral and bilateral sources of finance, export credit component of bilateral credit, export credit for defence purposes and rupee debt, etc. is called as official debt. External debt from private creditor denotes sources of loans raised under ECBs, NRI deposits, export credits (other than those included under official creditors), and short-term debt.

#### **11. External Debt to GDP Ratio**

The ratio of the external debt stock to GDP is derived by scaling the total outstanding debt stock (in rupees) at the end of the financial year by the GDP (in rupees at current market prices) during the financial year.

#### **12. Debt Service Ratio**

Debt service ratio is measured by the proportion of total debt service payments (i.e. principal repayment plus interest payment) to current receipts (minus official transfers) of Balance of Payments (BoP). It indicates the claim that servicing of external debt makes on current receipts and is, therefore, a measure of strain on BoP due to servicing of debt service obligations.

#### **13. Borrower Classification of External Debt**

The borrower classification of external debt provides breakup into Government (Sovereign) and non-Government debt. The latter is further categorized into financial, public and private sectors. Financial sector represents borrowings by banks and financial institutions including long-term NRI Deposits. Public sector debt represents borrowings of non- financial public sector enterprises and private sector debt represents borrowings of non- financial private sector enterprises.

#### **14. External Debt Denominated in Rupee Currency**

Unlike foreign currency denominated external debt, where the currency (exchange rate) risk is borne by the *borrower*, the characteristic feature of domestic currency denominated debt is that the *exchange rate risk* is borne by the *creditor*. The contractual liability, however, is settled in terms of the designated foreign currency (Exports in case of Rupee debt owed to Russia). This implies that the *borrower* gains (and the *creditor* loses) when the local currency depreciates since less has to be repaid in foreign currency terms and *vice versa*.

India’s External Debt denominated in Rupees consists of the following categories:-

- i. *Rupee Debt*; The outstanding state credits (both defence and civilian) extended to India by the erstwhile Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). The debt is denominated in Rupees and repayment of such debt is made primarily through the export of goods to Russia;
- ii. *Rupee Denominated* NRI Deposits viz. the Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account {NR(E)RA} and the Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee (NRO) Accounts. The NR(E)RA is

categorized as an external debt liability since the principal amount held in such accounts as well as the interest accrued are repatriable;

iii. Foreign Portfolio Investor's (FPI) Investments in Government Treasury Bills (TBs) and dated securities; and

iv. FPI Investments in corporate debt securities.

## **15. Dissemination of External Debt Statistics in India**

- (i) The Government of India has been publishing the Status Report on India's external debt annually since 1993. The coverage of external debt statistics has been expanded over the years to align it with the best international practices and make it more comprehensive. India has also been disseminating data on external debt under IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) database jointly developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
- (ii) The external debt statistics of India are disseminated with a lag of three months from the end of the reference quarter in both the country specific and SDDS format and are accessible at [www.finmin.nic.in](http://www.finmin.nic.in) and [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). In November 2006, India joined the 'Quarterly External Debt Statistics' database, jointly developed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and has been compiling external debt statistics in the QEDS format every quarter and furnishing the same for release on the World Bank's website.
- (iii) Under the present arrangement, the External Debt Management Unit (EDMU) in the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India compiles external debt data for the quarters ending September and December, while the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) compiles and disseminates data for the quarters ending March and June every year. In addition, an annual publication 'India's External Debt: A Status Report' is brought out by the EDMU, MoF, Government of India. Office of the Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit (CAAA) of the DEA, MoF publishes a report titled 'External Assistance' which provides a detailed account of external assistance received by the Government of India in the form of loans/credits and grants from foreign countries, international institutions and other organizations. It provides donor/country/currency-wise details along with information relating to interest rate structure and maturity profile of external debt availed from multilateral and bilateral creditors.
- (iv) The data published for the current quarter/year are termed as 'Provisional'. Provisional data are subject to revision during the next twelve months which are labelled as 'Partially Revised' as and when they are published. The partially revised data are fully 'frozen' and released as final data with a lag of twenty-four months from the reference date. Extraordinary revisions are undertaken within the cycle only in the event of methodological changes in respect of data collection and compilation procedures and/or significant changes indicated by data sources that may entail structural shifts in the data series.



- (v) External debt recording and compilation is done with the aid of the latest version of *Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Recording and Management System* (CS-DRMS) 2000+ (version 1.3) by the CAAA and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- (vi) The external debt statistics are compiled using the methodology and practices prescribed in the '*External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users*' brought out by the IMF. The coverage of India's external debt statistics particularly short-term external debt has been expanded gradually to make these statistics more comprehensive. In fact, short-term trade credits, which are not adequately captured in external debt statistics of several countries due to conceptual issues and data-related problems, are being compiled regularly and included in the short-term debt. To that extent, global comparisons may be problematic in terms of magnitudes.

Annexure II: Key External Debt Indicators							
Year	External Debt (US\$ Million)	Debt Service Ratio	Ratio of Foreign Exchange Reserves to Total Debt	Ratio of Total External Debt to GDP	Ratio of Concessional Debt to Total Debt	Ratio of Short-term Debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves	Ratio of Short-term Debt to Total Debt
		(Per cent)					
1990-91	83,801	35.3	7.0	28.7	45.9	146.5	10.2
1991-92	85,285	30.2	10.8	38.7	44.8	76.7	8.3
1992-93	90,023	27.5	10.9	37.5	44.5	64.5	7.0
1993-94	92,695	25.4	20.8	33.8	44.4	18.8	3.9
1994-95	99,008	25.9	25.4	30.8	45.3	16.9	4.3
1995-96	93,730	26.2	23.1	26.6	44.7	23.2	5.4
1996-97	93,470	23.0	28.3	24.6	42.2	25.5	7.2
1997-98	93,531	19.5	31.4	24.3	39.5	17.2	5.4
1998-99	96,886	18.7	33.5	23.6	38.5	13.2	4.4
1999-00	98,263	17.1	38.7	22.0	38.9	10.3	4.0
2000-01	1,01,326	16.6	41.7	22.1	35.4	8.6	3.6
2001-02	98,843	13.7	54.7	20.8	35.9	5.1	2.8
2002-03	1,04,914	16.0 <sup>a</sup>	72.5	20.0	36.8	6.1	4.5
2003-04	1,12,653	16.1 <sup>b</sup>	100.3	17.7	35.8	3.9	3.9
2004-05	1,34,002	5.9 <sup>c</sup>	105.6	18.4	30.7	12.5	13.2
2005-06	1,39,114	10.1 <sup>d</sup>	109.0	17.1	28.4	12.9	14.0
2006-07	1,72,360	4.7	115.6	17.7	23.0	14.1	16.3
2007-08	2,24,407	4.8	138.0	18.3	19.7	14.8	20.4
2008-09	2,24,498	4.4	112.2	20.7	18.7	17.2	19.3
2009-10	2,60,935	5.8	106.9	18.5	16.8	18.8	20.1
2010-11	3,17,891	4.4	95.9	18.6	14.9	21.3	20.4
2011-12	3,60,766	6.0	81.6	21.1	13.3	26.6	21.7
2012-13	4,09,374	5.9	71.3	22.4	11.1	33.1	23.6
2013-14	4,46,178	5.9	68.2	23.9	10.4	30.1	20.5
2014-15	4,74,675	7.6	72.0	23.8	8.8	25.0	18.0
2015-16	4,84,791	8.8	74.3	23.4	9.0	23.2	17.2
2016-17	4,71,012	8.3	78.5	19.8	9.4	23.8	18.7
2017-18	5,29,290	7.5	80.2	20.1	9.1	24.1	19.3
2018-19	5,43,112	6.4	76.0	19.9	8.7	26.3	20.0
2019-20	5,58,437	6.5	85.6	20.9	8.8	22.4	19.1
2020-21	5,73,663	8.2	100.6	21.1	9.0	17.5	17.6
2021-22 PR	6,19,076	5.2	98.1	20.0	8.3	20.0	19.7
2022-23 P	6,24,654	5.3	92.6	18.9	8.2	22.2	20.6
PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional							
a: Works out to 12.4 per cent, with the exclusion of pre-payment of US\$ 3.4 billion.							
b: Works out to 8.2 per cent, with the exclusion of pre-payment of US\$ 3.8 billion and redemption of Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs) of US\$ 5.5 billion.							
c: Works out to 5.7 per cent, with the exclusion of pre-payment of US\$ 381 million.							
d: Works out to 6.3 per cent, with the exclusion of India Millennium Deposits (IMDs) repayments of US\$ 7.1 billion and pre-payment of US\$ 23.5 million.							

**Annexure III: India's External Debt Outstanding (Annual) – Rupees**

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Components of External Debt	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 PR	2023 P
<b>I.</b>	<b>MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>2,79,310</b>	<b>3,21,560</b>	<b>3,28,148</b>	<b>3,59,490</b>	<b>3,54,118</b>	<b>3,71,783</b>	<b>3,96,131</b>	<b>4,48,824</b>	<b>5,07,314</b>	<b>5,53,703</b>	<b>6,15,418</b>
	A. Government Borrowing	2,35,670	2,68,491	2,69,431	2,94,122	2,88,246	3,04,595	3,20,336	3,62,042	4,19,319	4,60,547	5,21,803
	(i) Concessional	1,43,130	1,63,589	1,54,581	1,66,506	1,56,726	1,64,002	1,60,421	1,66,300	1,65,241	1,61,129	1,57,806
	a) IDA	1,41,119	1,61,165	1,52,171	1,63,772	1,54,050	1,60,970	1,57,188	1,62,506	1,61,408	1,57,206	1,53,736
	b) Others	2,011	2,424	2,410	2,734	2,676	3,032	3,233	3,794	3,833	3,923	4,070
	(ii) Non-concessional	92,540	1,04,902	1,14,850	1,27,616	1,31,519	1,40,593	1,59,915	1,95,742	2,54,077	2,99,418	3,63,996
	a) IBRD	48,239	53,433	57,107	61,553	60,667	61,663	67,248	82,796	99,216	1,13,578	1,35,746
	b) Others	44,301	51,469	57,743	66,063	70,852	78,930	92,667	1,12,946	1,54,862	1,85,840	2,28,251
	B. Non-Government Borrowing	43,640	53,069	58,717	65,368	65,872	67,188	75,795	86,782	87,996	93,155	93,616
	(i) Concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Non-concessional	43,640	53,069	58,717	65,368	65,872	67,188	75,795	86,782	87,996	93,155	93,616
	a) Public Sector	23,414	28,105	31,385	35,409	32,123	33,715	39,028	40,927	48,303	49,113	50,014
	i) IBRD	12,749	14,412	15,674	17,005	16,625	16,935	18,652	21,544	21,900	23,190	24,088
	ii) Others	10,664	13,693	15,711	18,404	15,498	16,780	20,375	19,383	26,404	25,923	25,926
	b) Financial Institutions	14,370	18,881	21,859	25,190	29,829	30,231	35,155	42,164	30,051	33,059	32,907
	i) IBRD	2,973	3,820	3,709	5,984	7,276	7,418	8,449	8,609	7,885	8,518	8,702
	ii) Others	11,397	15,061	18,150	19,206	22,553	22,812	26,706	33,555	22,167	24,541	24,205
	c) Private Sector	5,856	6,083	5,473	4,769	3,920	3,242	1,612	3,690	9,641	10,984	10,695
	i) IBRD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii) Others	5,856	6,083	5,473	4,769	3,920	3,242	1,612	3,690	9,641	10,984	10,695
<b>II.</b>	<b>BILATERAL</b>	<b>1,36,329</b>	<b>1,48,813</b>	<b>1,36,060</b>	<b>1,49,378</b>	<b>1,50,808</b>	<b>1,64,847</b>	<b>1,76,660</b>	<b>2,10,362</b>	<b>2,25,017</b>	<b>2,47,130</b>	<b>2,84,285</b>
	A. Government borrowing	88,007	96,918	88,452	1,02,925	1,09,742	1,28,945	1,41,410	1,67,494	1,79,101	1,97,997	2,26,725
	(i) Concessional	88,007	96,918	88,452	1,02,925	1,09,742	1,28,945	1,41,410	1,67,494	1,79,101	1,97,997	2,26,725
	(ii) Non-concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B. Non-Government borrowing	48,322	51,895	47,608	46,453	41,066	35,902	35,250	42,868	45,916	49,132	57,561
	(i) Concessional	8,435	10,318	10,080	11,892	11,988	12,973	17,389	24,776	25,069	24,501	27,681

	a) Public Sector	5,916	7,763	7,546	9,052	6,758	7,600	12,182	18,751	19,265	19,833	23,049
	b) Financial Institutions	2,519	2,555	2,534	2,840	5,230	5,373	5,207	6,025	5,804	4,669	4,631
	c) Private Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Non-concessional	39,887	41,577	37,528	34,560	29,077	22,930	17,861	18,092	20,847	24,631	29,880
	a) Public Sector	13,010	13,374	11,561	10,938	9,478	8,531	7,048	3,618	5,156	6,523	7,220
	b) Financial Institutions	4,206	4,361	3,323	3,029	3,169	2,530	2,296	2,007	5,165	6,057	8,699
	c) Private Sector	22,671	23,842	22,644	20,594	16,430	11,869	8,516	12,467	10,527	12,051	13,961
<b>III.</b>	<b>IMF <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>32,439</b>	<b>36,910</b>	<b>34,350</b>	<b>37,177</b>	<b>35,129</b>	<b>37,716</b>	<b>38,202</b>	<b>40,931</b>	<b>41,442</b>	<b>1,73,415</b>	<b>1,83,021</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>EXPORT CREDIT</b>	<b>96,556</b>	<b>93,275</b>	<b>78,915</b>	<b>70,001</b>	<b>62,426</b>	<b>61,660</b>	<b>54,899</b>	<b>52,617</b>	<b>45,969</b>	<b>25,353</b>	<b>24,172</b>
	a) Buyers' credit	84,667	80,069	66,006	54,963	46,790	43,683	35,692	30,952	23,539	19,378	17,901
	b) Suppliers' credit	4,236	4,779	5,217	6,088	6,094	6,764	6,910	7,101	6,856	5,975	6,271
	c) Export credit component of bilateral credit	7,653	8,427	7,692	8,950	9,543	11,213	12,297	14,565	15,574	0	0
<b>V.</b>	<b>COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS</b>	<b>7,62,128</b>	<b>8,97,744</b>	<b>11,28,501</b>	<b>11,97,176</b>	<b>11,15,514</b>	<b>13,12,756</b>	<b>14,28,897</b>	<b>16,54,195</b>	<b>15,95,071</b>	<b>17,12,042</b>	<b>18,25,020</b>
	a) Commercial bank loans <sup>b</sup>	4,54,450	5,82,644	6,35,246	6,47,311	5,67,286	5,50,820	6,59,541	8,23,472	8,06,167	7,93,757	8,83,990
	b) Securitized borrowings <sup>c</sup>	3,06,070	3,13,416	4,90,895	5,47,465	5,45,906	7,59,701	7,67,283	8,28,604	7,86,907	9,16,492	9,39,315
	c) Loans/securitized borrowings etc., with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC (W)	1,608	1,684	2,360	2,400	2,323	2,234	2,074	2,120	1,998	1,793	1,715
<b>VI.</b>	<b>NRI DEPOSITS <sup>d</sup> (Above one year maturity)</b>	<b>3,85,202</b>	<b>6,24,101</b>	<b>7,20,997</b>	<b>8,41,956</b>	<b>7,57,751</b>	<b>8,20,737</b>	<b>9,02,152</b>	<b>9,77,309</b>	<b>10,27,382</b>	<b>10,59,041</b>	<b>11,41,818</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>RUPEE DEBT<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>6,839</b>	<b>8,826</b>	<b>9,426</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>7,962</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>8,007</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>6,687</b>
	a) Defence	6,164	8,179	8,807	7,887	7,398	7,350	7,498	7,223	6,708	6,853	6,289
	b) Civilian	675	647	619	592	564	536	509	481	453	426	398
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (I TO VII)</b>	<b>16,98,803</b>	<b>21,31,229</b>	<b>24,36,397</b>	<b>26,63,657</b>	<b>24,83,708</b>	<b>27,77,385</b>	<b>30,04,948</b>	<b>33,91,944</b>	<b>34,49,358</b>	<b>37,77,962</b>	<b>40,80,422</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>SHORT-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>5,25,931</b>	<b>5,50,985</b>	<b>5,35,145</b>	<b>5,53,906</b>	<b>5,71,387</b>	<b>6,64,575</b>	<b>7,49,924</b>	<b>8,05,708</b>	<b>7,42,995</b>	<b>9,22,484</b>	<b>10,55,491</b>
	a) Trade-Related Credits	4,72,026	4,91,271	5,10,938	5,30,806	5,60,781	6,52,969	7,08,379	7,64,291	7,14,863	8,89,665	10,18,650
	1) Above 6 Months	3,21,010	3,30,500	3,34,267	3,39,674	3,64,104	4,31,225	3,62,982	3,89,010	3,44,758	3,64,620	4,99,899
	2) Up to 6 Months	1,51,016	1,60,771	1,76,671	1,91,132	1,96,677	2,21,744	3,45,397	3,75,281	3,70,106	5,25,045	5,18,751

	b) FII Investment in Govt. Treasury Bills and other instruments	29,671	33,686	7,307	132	260	580	12,003	12,990	12,467	15,927	16,426
	c) Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign central banks and other international institutions etc.	447	572	714	1,576	1,577	1,791	1,820	1,822	1,955	1,940	1,879
	d) External Debt Liabilities	23,787	25,456	16,186	21,392	8,768	9,235	27,721	26,605	13,710	14,953	18,535
	Of which:											
	1) Central Bank	985	892	939	1,197	1,575	1,782	1,529	1,357	1,282	574	1,102
	2) Commercial banks	22,802	24,564	15,247	20,195	7,194	7,453	26,193	25,248	12,429	14,379	17,433
<b>X.</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL (VIII+ IX)</b>	<b>22,24,734</b>	<b>26,82,214</b>	<b>29,71,542</b>	<b>32,17,563</b>	<b>30,55,095</b>	<b>34,41,960</b>	<b>37,54,872</b>	<b>41,97,652</b>	<b>41,92,353</b>	<b>47,00,446</b>	<b>51,35,912</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Defence, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India, Clearing Corporation of India.

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

IFC(W): International Finance Corporation, Washington D.C.

FII: Foreign Institutional Investors.

a: Relates to SDR allocations from March 2004 onwards.

b: Includes Financial Lease since 1996.

c: Also includes India Development Bonds (IDBs), Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and net investment by 100% FII debt funds and securitized borrowings of commercial banks. FCCB debt has been adjusted since end-March, 1998 after netting out conversion into equity and redemptions.

d: Figures include accrued interest.

e: Rupee denominated debt owed to Russia and payable through exports.

Note: NRO Deposits are included under NRI Deposits from the quarter ended June 2005. Supplier's Credits up to 180 days and FII investment in short-term debt instruments are included under short-term debt from the quarter ended March 2005. Vostro balances / Nostro overdrafts of commercial banks, balances of foreign central banks/international institutions with RBI and investment in T-bills/securities by foreign central banks/international institutions have been included in external debt from the quarter ended March 2007.

**Annexure IV: India's External Debt Outstanding (Annual) - US Dollar**

(US\$ million)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Components of External Debt</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022 PR</b>	<b>2023 P</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>51,590</b>	<b>53,418</b>	<b>52,391</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>54,499</b>	<b>57,249</b>	<b>57,455</b>	<b>59,919</b>	<b>69,750</b>	<b>72,864</b>	<b>74,836</b>
	A. Government Borrowing	43,539	44,598	43,015	44,170	44,356	46,907	46,471	48,354	57,689	60,596	63,451
	(i) Concessional	26,443	27,173	24,679	25,005	24,117	25,256	23,272	22,211	22,734	21,200	19,189
	a) IDA	26,071	26,770	24,294	24,595	23,705	24,789	22,803	21,704	22,206	20,684	18,694
	b) Others	372	403	385	411	412	467	469	507	527	516	495
	(ii) Non-concessional	17,096	17,425	18,336	19,165	20,238	21,651	23,199	26,143	34,956	39,396	44,262
	a) IBRD	8,912	8,876	9,117	9,244	9,335	9,496	9,756	11,058	13,650	14,944	16,507
	b) Others	8,184	8,549	9,219	9,921	10,903	12,155	13,443	15,085	21,306	24,452	27,755
	B. Non-Government Borrowing	8,051	8,820	9,376	9,829	10,144	10,342	10,984	11,566	12,061	12,268	11,385
	(i) Concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Non-concessional	8,051	8,820	9,376	9,829	10,144	10,342	10,984	11,566	12,061	12,268	11,385
	a) Public Sector	4,324	4,669	5,010	5,319	4,944	5,192	5,661	5,465	6,632	6,465	6,082
	b) Financial Institutions	2,650	3,139	3,492	3,791	4,595	4,652	5,091	5,612	4,118	4,354	4,002
	i) IBRD	549	635	592	899	1,120	1,142	1,226	1,150	1,085	1,121	1,058
	ii) Others	2,101	2,504	2,900	2,892	3,475	3,509	3,865	4,462	3,033	3,233	2,944
	c) Private Sector	1,077	1,012	874	719	605	498	233	490	1,312	1,449	1,301
	i) IBRD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii) Others	1,077	1,012	874	719	605	498	233	490	1,312	1,449	1,301
<b>II.</b>	<b>BILATERAL</b>	<b>25,158</b>	<b>24,727</b>	<b>21,726</b>	<b>22,448</b>	<b>23,214</b>	<b>25,382</b>	<b>25,622</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>30,926</b>	<b>32,524</b>	<b>34,570</b>
	A. Government borrowing	16,259	16,099	14,121	15,457	16,887	19,857	20,514	22,370	24,640	26,051	27,570
	(i) Concessional	16,259	16,099	14,121	15,457	16,887	19,857	20,514	22,370	24,640	26,051	27,570
	(ii) Non-concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B. Non-Government borrowing	8,899	8,628	7,605	6,991	6,327	5,525	5,108	5,710	6,285	6,473	7,000
	(i) Concessional	1,558	1,714	1,610	1,786	1,845	1,998	2,523	3,309	3,449	3,224	3,366

	a) Public Sector	1,093	1,290	1,205	1,359	1,040	1,170	1,767	2,504	2,650	2,609	2,803
	b) Financial Institutions	465	424	405	427	805	827	755	805	798	614	563
	c) Private Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Non-concessional	7,341	6,914	5,995	5,205	4,482	3,527	2,585	2,400	2,836	3,249	3,634
	a) Public Sector	2,397	2,223	1,846	1,646	1,459	1,313	1,021	480	701	860	878
	b) Financial Institutions	776	724	531	455	488	389	333	267	703	799	1,058
	c) Private Sector	4,168	3,967	3,618	3,105	2,534	1,825	1,231	1,654	1,432	1,590	1,698
<b>III.</b>	<b>IMF <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>5,784</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>5,430</b>	5,638	22,876	22,261
<b>IV.</b>	<b>EXPORT CREDIT</b>	<b>17,760</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>12,608</b>	<b>10,548</b>	<b>9,625</b>	<b>9,483</b>	<b>7,943</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>2,940</b>
	a) Buyers' credit	15,567	13,323	10,547	8,286	7,216	6,716	5,160	4,106	3,202	2,556	2,177
	b) Suppliers' credit	779	795	833	918	940	1,040	999	942	933	788	763
	c) Export credit component of bilateral credit	1,414	1,400	1,228	1,344	1,468	1,727	1,784	1,945	2,143	0	0
<b>V.</b>	<b>COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS</b>	<b>1,40,125</b>	<b>1,49,375</b>	<b>1,80,295</b>	<b>1,80,480</b>	<b>1,72,045</b>	<b>2,01,826</b>	<b>2,06,574</b>	<b>2,19,534</b>	<b>2,17,121</b>	<b>2,25,797</b>	<b>2,21,976</b>
	a) Commercial bank loans <sup>b</sup>	83,555	96,946	1,01,492	97,585	87,492	84,684	95,349	1,09,234	1,09,676	1,04,708	1,07,519
	b) Securitized borrowings <sup>c</sup>	56,274	52,149	78,426	82,533	84,195	1,16,798	1,10,925	1,10,019	1,07,174	1,20,853	1,14,248
	c) Loans/securitized borrowings etc., with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC (W)	296	280	377	362	358	344	300	281	272	237	209
<b>VI.</b>	<b>NRI DEPOSITS <sup>d</sup></b> (Above one year maturity)	<b>70,822</b>	<b>1,03,845</b>	<b>1,15,163</b>	<b>1,26,929</b>	<b>1,16,867</b>	<b>1,26,182</b>	<b>1,30,423</b>	<b>1,30,581</b>	<b>1,41,895</b>	<b>1,39,022</b>	<b>1,38,879</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>RUPEE DEBT <sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>813</b>
	a) Defence*	1,133	1,361	1,407	1,189	1141	1120	1084	958	913	904	765
	b) Civilian	125	107	99	89	87	83	74	64	62	56	48
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (I TO VII)</b>	<b>3,12,677</b>	<b>3,54,500</b>	<b>3,89,177</b>	<b>4,01,288</b>	<b>3,82,888</b>	<b>4,27,117</b>	<b>4,34,697</b>	<b>4,51,559</b>	<b>4,72,582</b>	<b>4,97,387</b>	<b>4,96,275</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>SHORT-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>96,697</b>	<b>91,678</b>	<b>85,498</b>	<b>83,504</b>	<b>88,124</b>	<b>1,02,173</b>	<b>1,08,415</b>	<b>1,06,878</b>	<b>1,01,081</b>	<b>1,21,688</b>	<b>1,28,379</b>

	a) Trade-Related Credits	86,787	81,743	81,631	80,022	86,489	1,00,389	1,02,409	1,01,384	97,254	1,17,359	1,23,898
	1) Above 6 Months	59,021	54,992	53,405	51,208	56,155	66,297	52,476	51,603	46,903	48,098	60,802
	2) Up to 6 Months	27,766	26,751	28,226	28,814	30,333	34,091	49,934	49,781	50,351	69,261	63,095
	b) FII Investment in Govt. Treasury Bills and other instruments	5,455	5,605	1,167	20	40	89	1,735	1,723	1,696	2,101	1,998
	c) Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign central banks and other international institutions etc.	82	95	114	238	243	275	263	242	266	256	229
	d) External Debt Liabilities of:	4,373	4,235	2,586	3,225	1,352	1,420	4,008	3,529	1,865	1,972	2,254
	1) Central Bank	181	148	150	180	243	274	221	180	174	76	134
	2) Commercial banks	4,192	4,087	2,436	3,045	1,110	1,146	3,787	3,349	1,691	1,897	2,120
<b>X.</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL (VIII+IX)</b>	<b>4,09,374</b>	<b>4,46,178</b>	<b>4,74,675</b>	<b>4,84,791</b>	<b>4,71,012</b>	<b>5,29,290</b>	<b>5,43,112</b>	<b>5,58,437</b>	<b>5,73,663</b>	<b>6,19,076</b>	<b>6,24,654</b>
	<b>Memo Items:</b>											
	Concessional Debt <sup>f</sup>	45,517	46,454	41,916	43,526	44,077	48,324	47,466	48,912.58	51,798.09	51,435	50,938
	Concessional Debt to total external debt (per cent)	11.1	10.4	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.2
	Short-term debt	96,697	91,678	85,498	83,504	88,124	1,02,173	1,08,415	1,06,878	1,01,081	1,21,688	1,28,379
	Short-term debt to total external debt (per cent)	23.6	20.5	18.0	17.2	18.7	19.3	20.0	19.1	17.6	19.7	20.6

Source: Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Defence, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India, Clearing Corporation of India.

a: Relates to SDR allocations from March 2004 onwards.

b: Includes Financial Lease since 1996.

c: Also includes India Development Bonds (IDBs), Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and net investment by 100% FII debt funds and securitized borrowings of commercial banks. FCCB debt has been adjusted since end-March, 1998 after netting out conversion into equity and redemptions.

d: Figures include accrued interest.

e: Rupee denominated debt owed to Russia and payable through exports.

f: The definition of concessional debt here includes 'concessional' categories under multilateral and bilateral debt and rupee debt under item VII.

Note: NRO Deposits are included under NRI Deposits from the quarter ended June 2005. Supplier's Credits up to 180 days and FII investment in short-term debt instruments are included under short-term debt from the quarter ended March 2005. Vostro balances / Nostro overdrafts of commercial banks, balances of foreign central banks/international institutions with RBI and investment in T-bills/securities by foreign central banks/ international institutions have been included in external debt from the quarter ended March 2007.



**Annexure V: India's External Debt Outstanding (Quarterly) - Rupees**

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Components of External Debt	Mar 2021 PR	Jun 2021 PR	Sep 2021 PR	Dec 2021 PR	Mar 2022 PR	Jun 2022 P	Sep 2022 PR	Dec 2022 PR	Mar 2023 P
<b>I.</b>	<b>MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>5,07,314</b>	<b>5,20,902</b>	<b>5,26,743</b>	<b>5,35,245</b>	<b>5,53,703</b>	<b>5,76,233</b>	<b>5,92,737</b>	<b>6,11,540</b>	<b>6,15,418</b>
	A. Government Borrowing	4,19,319	4,31,632	4,35,947	4,43,927	4,60,547	4,81,425	4,94,900	5,15,861	5,21,803
	(i) Concessional	1,65,241	1,67,156	1,64,706	1,61,755	1,61,129	1,59,967	1,57,218	1,60,291	1,57,806
	a) IDA	1,61,408	1,63,282	1,60,790	1,57,873	1,57,206	1,56,101	1,53,369	1,56,250	1,53,736
	b) Others	3,833	3,873	3,917	3,883	3,923	3,866	3,850	4,040	4,070
	(ii) Non-concessional	2,54,077	2,64,477	2,71,241	2,82,172	2,99,418	3,21,458	3,37,682	3,55,570	3,63,996
	a) IBRD	99,216	1,05,545	1,07,909	1,10,064	1,13,578	1,19,760	1,24,612	1,29,636	1,35,746
	b) Others	1,54,862	1,58,931	1,63,331	1,72,108	1,85,840	2,01,698	2,13,069	2,25,934	2,28,251
	B. Non-Government Borrowing	87,996	89,270	90,796	91,318	93,155	94,808	97,836	95,679	93,616
	(i) Concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Non-concessional	87,996	89,270	90,796	91,318	93,155	94,808	97,836	95,679	93,616
	a) Public Sector	48,303	48,783	48,039	48,380	49,113	50,371	51,555	51,231	50,014
	i) IBRD	21,900	22,063	21,927	22,408	23,190	24,100	24,945	24,593	24,088
	ii) Others	26,404	26,720	26,112	25,971	25,923	26,271	26,610	26,638	25,926
	b) Financial Institutions	30,051	30,438	32,960	33,260	33,059	33,231	35,212	33,507	32,907
	i) IBRD	7,885	8,178	8,150	8,310	8,518	8,577	8,926	8,777	8,702
	ii) Others	22,167	22,260	24,809	24,950	24,541	24,654	26,286	24,730	24,205
	c) Private Sector	9,641	10,048	9,797	9,678	10,984	11,206	11,069	10,941	10,695
	i) IBRD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii) Others	9,641	10,048	9,797	9,678	10,984	11,206	11,069	10,941	10,695
<b>II.</b>	<b>BILATERAL</b>	<b>2,25,017</b>	<b>2,28,513</b>	<b>2,28,571</b>	<b>2,29,613</b>	<b>2,47,130</b>	<b>2,47,549</b>	<b>2,47,799</b>	<b>2,73,578</b>	<b>2,84,285</b>
	A. Government borrowing	1,79,101	1,82,023	1,80,384	1,82,131	1,97,997	1,96,505	1,95,589	2,17,978	2,26,725
	(i) Concessional	1,79,101	1,82,023	1,80,384	1,82,131	1,97,997	1,96,505	1,95,589	2,17,978	2,26,725
	(ii) Non-concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	B. Non-Government borrowing	45,916	46,489	48,187	47,482	49,132	51,044	52,211	55,600	57,561
	(i) Concessional	25,069	25,500	25,803	25,429	24,501	23,515	23,430	26,334	27,681
	a) Public Sector	19,265	20,367	20,754	20,763	19,833	19,280	19,462	22,233	23,049
	b) Financial Institutions	5,804	5,134	5,048	4,666	4,669	4,235	3,968	4,102	4,631
	c) Private Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Non-concessional	20,847	20,989	22,385	22,053	24,631	27,529	28,780	29,266	29,880
	a) Public Sector	5,156	5,167	5,621	5,480	6,523	7,227	6,936	7,350	7,220
	b) Financial Institutions	5,165	5,191	5,615	5,580	6,057	8,173	8,711	8,777	8,699
	c) Private Sector	10,527	10,631	11,148	10,993	12,051	12,129	13,134	13,139	13,961
<b>III.</b>	<b>IMF <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>41,442</b>	<b>42,189</b>	<b>1,73,117</b>	<b>1,74,508</b>	<b>1,73,415</b>	<b>1,73,451</b>	<b>1,72,721</b>	<b>1,82,498</b>	<b>1,83,021</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>EXPORT CREDIT</b>	<b>45,969</b>	<b>42,510</b>	<b>41,657</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>25,353</b>	<b>25,546</b>	<b>24,678</b>	<b>24,829</b>	<b>24,172</b>
	a) Buyers' credit	23,539	20,860	20,355	19,803	19,378	19,587	18,263	18,458	17,901
	b) Suppliers' credit	6,856	5,822	5,617	5,898	5,975	5,960	6,416	6,371	6,271
	c) Export credit component of bilateral credit	15,574	15,828	15,686	15,837	0	0	0	0	0
<b>V.</b>	<b>COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS</b>	<b>15,95,071</b>	<b>16,20,374</b>	<b>16,69,305</b>	<b>16,80,547</b>	<b>17,12,042</b>	<b>17,37,441</b>	<b>17,74,076</b>	<b>17,96,695</b>	<b>18,25,020</b>
	a) Commercial bank loans <sup>b</sup>	8,06,167	8,13,454	8,34,172	8,47,394	7,93,757	8,04,017	8,37,302	8,64,120	8,83,990
	b) Securitized borrowings <sup>c</sup>	7,86,907	8,04,897	8,33,171	8,31,233	9,16,492	9,31,724	9,35,141	9,30,811	9,39,315
	c) Loans/securitized borrowings etc., with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC(W)	1,998	2,023	1,963	1,920	1,793	1,700	1,633	1,764	1,715
<b>VI.</b>	<b>NRI DEPOSITS (Above one year maturity) <sup>d</sup></b>	<b>10,27,382</b>	<b>10,49,849</b>	<b>10,43,168</b>	<b>10,54,416</b>	<b>10,59,041</b>	<b>10,65,115</b>	<b>10,90,138</b>	<b>11,13,350</b>	<b>11,41,818</b>
	a) NR(E) RA	7,42,720	7,63,453	7,57,158	7,64,689	7,67,881	7,75,334	7,81,330	7,82,069	7,87,776
	b) FCNR (B)	1,48,235	1,46,123	1,39,649	1,34,892	1,28,879	1,22,828	1,30,552	1,45,360	1,59,199
	c) NRO Deposits	1,36,428	1,40,273	1,46,361	1,54,835	1,62,281	1,66,954	1,78,256	1,85,921	1,94,842
<b>VII.</b>	<b>RUPEE DEBT <sup>e</sup></b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>7,069</b>	<b>7,193</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>7,504</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>6,687</b>
	a) Defence	6,708	6,766	6,643	6,767	6,853	7,104	6,837	6,848	6,289

	b) Civilian	453	428	426	426	426	400	398	398	398
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (I TO VII)</b>	<b>34,49,358</b>	<b>35,11,531</b>	<b>36,89,631</b>	<b>37,23,060</b>	<b>37,77,962</b>	<b>38,32,838</b>	<b>39,09,385</b>	<b>40,09,736</b>	<b>40,80,422</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>SHORT-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>7,42,995</b>	<b>7,62,034</b>	<b>7,77,845</b>	<b>8,51,724</b>	<b>9,22,484</b>	<b>9,95,078</b>	<b>10,35,253</b>	<b>10,58,594</b>	<b>10,55,491</b>
	a) Trade - Related Credits	7,14,863	7,37,441	7,54,094	8,21,327	8,89,665	9,66,433	10,00,916	10,28,083	10,18,650
	1) 6 Months and above/up to 1 year	3,44,758	3,47,907	3,32,314	3,35,181	3,64,620	4,26,922	4,58,251	4,84,283	4,99,899
	2) Up to 6 months	3,70,106	3,89,534	4,21,780	4,86,146	5,25,045	5,39,511	5,42,665	5,43,800	5,18,751
	b) FII Investment in Govt. Treasury Bills and other instruments	12,467	10,966	11,869	16,726	15,927	15,136	16,559	15,000	16,426
	c) Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign central banks and international institutions etc.	1,955	1,979	1,863	1,830	1,940	1,920	1,900	1,875	1,879
	d) External Debt Liabilities of:	13,710	11,648	10,019	11,841	14,953	11,589	15,878	13,637	18,535
	1) Central Bank	1,282	2,557	1,097	634	574	961	987	967	1,102
	2) Commercial banks	12,429	9,091	8,922	11,208	14,379	10,629	14,891	12,670	17,433
<b>X.</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL (VIII+IX)</b>	<b>41,92,353</b>	<b>42,73,564</b>	<b>44,67,476</b>	<b>45,74,785</b>	<b>47,00,446</b>	<b>48,27,917</b>	<b>49,44,638</b>	<b>50,68,331</b>	<b>51,35,912</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Defence, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India.

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

IFC(W): International Finance Corporation, Washington D.C.

FII: Foreign Institutional Investors

a: Relates to SDR allocations from March 2004 onwards.

b: Includes Financial Lease since 1996.

c: Also includes India Development Bonds (IDBs), Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and net investment by 100% FII debt funds and securitized borrowings of commercial banks, FCCB debt has been adjusted since end-March, 1998 after netting out conversion into equity and redemptions.

d: Figures include accrued interest.

e: Rupee denominated debt owed to Russia and payable through exports.

Note: NRO Deposits are included under NRI Deposits from the quarter ended June 2005. Supplier's Credits up to 180 days and FII investment in short-term debt instruments are included under short-term debt from the quarter ended March 2005. Vostro balances / Nostro overdrafts of commercial banks, balances of foreign central banks/international institutions with RBI and investment in T-bills/ securities by foreign central banks/ international institutions have been included in external debt from the quarter ended March 2007.

## Annexure VI: India's External Debt Outstanding (Quarterly) - US Dollar

(US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Components of External Debt	Mar 2021 PR	Jun 2021 PR	Sep 2021 PR	Dec 2021 PR	Mar 2022 PR	Jun 2022 P	Sep 2022 PR	Dec 2022 PR	Mar 2023 P
<b>I.</b>	<b>MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>69,750</b>	<b>70,166</b>	<b>71,343</b>	<b>71,615</b>	<b>72,864</b>	<b>73,183</b>	<b>72,366</b>	<b>73,733</b>	<b>74,836</b>
	A. Government Borrowing	57,689	58,146	59,068	59,374	60,596	61,152	60,405	62,191	63,451
	(i) Concessional	22,734	22,518	22,317	21,634	21,200	20,319	19,189	19,324	19,189
	a) IDA	22,206	21,996	21,786	21,115	20,684	19,828	18,719	18,837	18,694
	b) Others	527	522	531	519	516	491	470	487	495
	(ii) Non-concessional	34,956	35,628	36,751	37,740	39,396	40,832	41,216	42,867	44,262
	a) IBRD	13,650	14,218	14,621	14,721	14,944	15,212	15,210	15,629	16,507
	b) Others	21,306	21,410	22,130	23,019	24,452	25,620	26,006	27,238	27,755
	B. Non-Government Borrowing	12,061	12,020	12,276	12,240	12,268	12,031	11,961	11,543	11,385
	(i) Concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Non-concessional	12,061	12,020	12,276	12,240	12,268	12,031	11,961	11,543	11,385
	a) Public Sector	6,632	6,570	6,502	6,478	6,465	6,395	6,298	6,178	6,082
	i) IBRD	3,013	2,972	2,971	2,997	3,051	3,061	3,045	2,965	2,929
	ii) Others	3,619	3,598	3,531	3,481	3,414	3,334	3,253	3,214	3,153
	b) Financial Institutions	4,118	4,098	4,455	4,460	4,354	4,216	4,306	4,043	4,002
	i) IBRD	1,085	1,102	1,104	1,111	1,121	1,089	1,089	1,058	1,058
	ii) Others	3,033	2,996	3,350	3,348	3,233	3,127	3,216	2,984	2,944
	c) Private Sector	1,312	1,352	1,319	1,303	1,449	1,420	1,357	1,322	1,301
	i) IBRD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii) Others	1,312	1,352	1,319	1,303	1,449	1,420	1,357	1,322	1,301
<b>II.</b>	<b>BILATERAL</b>	<b>30,926</b>	<b>30,779</b>	<b>30,951</b>	<b>30,729</b>	<b>32,524</b>	<b>31,435</b>	<b>30,261</b>	<b>32,989</b>	<b>34,570</b>
	A. Government borrowing	24,640	24,521	24,441	24,360	26,051	24,960	23,872	26,279	27,570
	(i) Concessional	24,640	24,521	24,441	24,360	26,051	24,960	23,872	26,279	27,570
	(ii) Non-concessional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B. Non-Government borrowing	6,285	6,258	6,511	6,369	6,473	6,474	6,389	6,710	7,000
	(i) Concessional	3,449	3,435	3,496	3,401	3,224	2,987	2,860	3,175	3,366
	a) Public Sector	2,650	2,744	2,812	2,777	2,609	2,449	2,375	2,680	2,803
	b) Financial Institutions	798	692	684	624	614	538	484	494	563
	c) Private Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	(ii) Non-concessional	2,836	2,823	3,015	2,968	3,249	3,487	3,529	3,535	3,634
	a) Public Sector	701	695	757	738	860	915	850	888	878
	b) Financial Institutions	703	698	756	751	799	1,035	1,068	1,060	1,058
	c) Private Sector	1,432	1,430	1,501	1,479	1,590	1,536	1,610	1,587	1,698
<b>III.</b>	<b>IMF <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>23,314</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>22,876</b>	<b>21,972</b>	<b>21,179</b>	<b>22,023</b>	<b>22,261</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>EXPORT CREDIT</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>2,940</b>
	a) Buyers' credit	3,202	2,806	2,741	2,665	2,556	2,481	2,239	2,230	2,177
	b) Suppliers' credit	933	783	756	794	788	755	787	770	763
	c) Export credit component of bilateral credit	2,143	2,132	2,125	2,118	0	0	0	0	0
<b>V.</b>	<b>COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS</b>	<b>2,17,121</b>	<b>2,17,971</b>	<b>2,24,872</b>	<b>2,26,176</b>	<b>2,25,797</b>	<b>2,20,162</b>	<b>2,17,539</b>	<b>2,17,028</b>	<b>2,21,976</b>
	a) Commercial bank loans <sup>b</sup>	1,09,676	1,09,415	1,12,339	1,14,046	1,04,708	1,01,849	1,02,671	1,04,380	1,07,519
	b) Securitized borrowings <sup>c</sup>	1,07,174	1,08,283	1,12,269	1,11,872	1,20,853	1,18,098	1,14,668	1,12,436	1,14,248
	c) Loans/securitized borrowings etc., with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC(W)	272	272	264	258	237	215	200	213	209
<b>VI.</b>	<b>NRI DEPOSITS (Above one year maturity) <sup>d</sup></b>	<b>1,41,895</b>	<b>1,41,529</b>	<b>1,41,555</b>	<b>1,41,908</b>	<b>1,39,022</b>	<b>1,35,977</b>	<b>1,33,674</b>	<b>1,34,485</b>	<b>1,38,879</b>
	a) NR(E) RA	1,02,579	1,02,920	1,02,744	1,02,916	1,00,801	98,982	95,807	94,469	95,817
	b) FCNR (B)	20,473	19,699	18,950	18,154	16,918	15,681	16,008	17,558	19,363
	c) NRO Deposits	18,842	18,910	19,861	20,838	21,303	21,314	21,858	22,458	23,699
<b>VII.</b>	<b>RUPEE DEBT <sup>e</sup></b>	<b>975</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>813</b>
	a) Defence	913	910	895	911	904	900	838	827	765
	b) Civilian	62	58	58	57	56	51	49	48	48
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (I TO VII)</b>	<b>4,72,582</b>	<b>4,72,808</b>	<b>4,98,610</b>	<b>5,00,133</b>	<b>4,97,387</b>	<b>4,86,914</b>	<b>4,78,932</b>	<b>4,84,132</b>	<b>4,96,275</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>SHORT-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>1,01,081</b>	<b>1,02,499</b>	<b>1,04,753</b>	<b>1,14,629</b>	<b>1,21,688</b>	<b>1,26,052</b>	<b>1,26,944</b>	<b>1,27,871</b>	<b>1,28,379</b>
	a) Trade - Related Credits	97,254	99,191	1,01,555	1,10,538	1,17,359	1,22,423	1,22,733	1,24,185	1,23,898
	1) 6 Months and above/up to 1 year	46,903	46,796	44,753	45,110	48,098	54,080	56,191	58,498	60,802
	2) Up to 6 months	50,351	52,395	56,802	65,428	69,261	68,343	66,542	65,687	63,095
	b) FII Investment in Govt. Treasury Bills and other instruments	1,696	1,475	1,598	2,251	2,101	1,917	2,030	1,812	1,998
	c) Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign central banks and international institutions etc.	266	266	251	246	256	243	233	226	229
	d) External Debt Liabilities of:	1,865	1,567	1,349	1,594	1,972	1,468	1,947	1,647	2,254

	1) Central Bank	174	344	148	85	76	122	121	117	134
	2) Commercial banks	1,691	1,223	1,202	1,508	1,897	1,346	1,826	1,530	2,120
<b>X.</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL (VIII+IX)</b>	<b>5,73,663</b>	<b>5,75,307</b>	<b>6,03,363</b>	<b>6,14,763</b>	<b>6,19,076</b>	<b>6,12,966</b>	<b>6,05,875</b>	<b>6,12,003</b>	<b>6,24,654</b>
<b>Memo Items:</b>										
	Concessional Debt <sup>f</sup>	<b>51,798</b>	<b>51,442</b>	<b>51,206</b>	<b>50,363</b>	<b>51,435</b>	<b>49,217</b>	<b>46,808</b>	<b>49,653</b>	<b>50,938</b>
	Concessional Debt to total external debt (per cent)	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.2
	Short-term debt	<b>1,01,081</b>	<b>1,02,499</b>	<b>1,04,753</b>	<b>1,14,629</b>	<b>1,21,688</b>	<b>1,26,052</b>	<b>1,26,944</b>	<b>1,27,871</b>	<b>1,28,379</b>
	Short-term debt to total external debt (per cent)	17.6	17.8	17.4	18.6	19.7	20.6	21.0	20.9	20.6

Source: Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Defence, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India.

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

IFC(W): International Finance Corporation, Washington D.C.

FII: Foreign Institutional Investors.

a: Relates to SDR allocations from March 2004 onwards.

b: Includes Financial Lease since 1996.

c: Also includes India Development Bonds (IDBs), Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and net investment by 100% FII debt funds and securitized borrowings of commercial banks. FCCB debt has been adjusted since end-March, 1998 after netting out conversion into equity and redemptions.

d: Figures include accrued interest.

e: Rupee denominated debt owed to Russia and payable through exports.

The definition of concessional debt here includes 'concessional' categories under multilateral and bilateral debt and rupee debt under item VII.

**Note:** NRO Deposits are included under NRI Deposits from the quarter ended June 2005. Supplier's Credits up to 180 days and FII investment in short-term debt instruments are included under short-term debt from the quarter ended March 2005. Vostro balances / Nostro overdrafts of commercial banks, balances of foreign central banks/international institutions with RBI and investment in T-bills/securities by foreign central banks/ international institutions have been included in external debt from the quarter ended March 2007.

**Annexure VII: External Debt by Borrower Classification**

(US\$ Million)

Sl. No.	Components	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 PR	2023 P
I.	Government Debt (A+B)	81,654	83,695	89,717	93,567	95,779	1,11,937	1,03,823	1,00,876	1,11,635	1,30,776	1,33,324
A.	Long-term (1+2)	77,867	79,914	89,603	93,329	95,680	1,11,662	1,03,560	1,00,634	1,11,369	1,29,882	1,32,677
	1. Govt. Account	61,335	62,204	58,462	61,060	62,800	68,574	68,842	72,734	84,535	86,703	91,069
	2. Other Govt. Debt (Long term)	16,532	17,710	31,141	32,269	32,880	43,088	34,717	27,901	26,834	43,178	41,608
B.	Other Govt Debt (Short-term)	3,787	3,781	114	238	99	275	263	242	266	894	646
II.	Non-Government Debt (C+D)	3,27,720	3,62,483	3,84,958	3,91,224	3,75,233	4,17,354	4,39,290	4,61,430	4,62,028	4,88,296	4,91,330
C.	Long-term (1+2):	2,34,809	2,74,586	2,99,574	3,07,957	2,87,352	3,15,456	3,31,137	3,54,794	3,61,213	3,67,502	3,63,597
	1. Financial Sector*	1,02,261	1,35,175	1,44,619	1,59,629	1,47,174	1,69,008	1,90,394	2,00,570	2,13,349	2,08,991	2,15,988
	2. Non-Financial Sector, <i>of which</i>	1,32,548	1,39,411	1,54,955	1,48,328	1,40,178	1,46,448	1,40,743	1,54,224	1,47,864	1,58,511	1,47,609
	a. Public Sector**	23,943	33,226	33,711	33,385	28,578	29,493	34,147	32,364	32,645	32,068	29,433
	b. Private Sector***	1,08,605	1,06,185	1,21,244	1,14,943	1,11,600	1,16,954	1,06,596	1,21,860	1,15,218	1,26,443	1,18,176
D.	Short-term	92,911	87,897	85,384	83,267	87,881	1,01,898	1,08,152	1,06,636	1,00,815	120793.96	1,27,732
III.	Total External Debt (I+II)	4,09,374	4,46,178	4,74,675	4,84,791	4,71,012	5,29,291	5,43,112	5,62,306	5,73,663	6,19,072	6,24,654
IV	Share of Government debt in total debt (per cent)	19.9	18.8	18.9	19.3	20.3	21.1	19.1	17.9	19.5	21.1	21.3
V	Share of Non-Government debt in total debt (per cent)	80.1	81.2	81.1	80.7	79.7	78.9	80.9	82.1	80.5	78.9	78.7

Source: Based on data from RBI, SEBI, CCIL, CAAA and Ministry of Defence.

PR: Partially Revised; QE: Quick Estimates.

\*Financial sector represents borrowings by banks and financial institutions and also include long-term NRI Deposits.

\*\*Public sector debt represents borrowings of non- financial public sector enterprises.

\*\*\*Private sector debt represents borrowings of non- financial private sector enterprises.

**Annexure VIII: Instrument-wise Classification of External Debt Outstanding at End-March 2023**

(US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Borrower	Creditor	INSTRUMENTS				
			Bonds & Notes	Loans	Trade Credits	Deposits	Total
I	Government:		18,694	91,723	0	22,261	1,32,677
	1	Multilateral		63,451			63,451
	2	Bilateral		27,570			27,570
	3	IMF (SDR)				22,261	22,261
	4	Export Credit			0	0	0
	5	Commercial <sup>a</sup>	18,694				18,694
	6	Rupee Debt		702			702
II	Financial Sector <sup>b</sup> :		34,599	42,510	0	1,38,879	2,15,988
III	1	Multilateral		4,308			4,308
	2	Bilateral		1,813			1,813
	3	Export Credit		0			0
	4	Commercial	34,599	36,389			70,989
	5	NRI Deposits				1,38,879	1,38,879
	Non-Financial Public Sector		6,589	22,844	0	0	29,433
	1	Multilateral		5,776			5,776
	2	Bilateral		3,498			3,498
	3	Export Credit		85			85
	4	Commercial	6,589	13,374			19,963
	5	Rupee Dept		111			111
	IV	Non-Financial Private Sector:		44,090	73,323	763	0
	1	Multilateral		1,301			1,301
	2	Bilateral		1,689			1,689
	3	Export Credit		2,093	763		2,855
	4	Commercial	44,090	68,241			1,12,331
	Total Long Term External Debt: (I to IV)		1,03,973	2,30,400	763	1,61,139	4,96,274
	1	Multilateral	0	74,836	0	0	74,836
	2	Bilateral	0	34,570	0	0	34,570
	3	IMF	0	0	0	22,261	22,261
	4	Export Credit	0	2,177	763	0	2,940
	5	Commercial	1,03,973	1,18,003	0	0	2,21,976
	6	NRI Deposits	0	0	0	1,38,879	1,38,879
	7	Rupee Debt	0	813	0	0	813
VI	Total Short Term External Debt:		2,226	0	1,23,898	2,254	1,28,379
		Export Credit			1,23,898		1,23,898
		Commercial	2,226			2,254	4,481
	Memo Items:						
	Borrower Category						
I	Government:		18,693.7	91,723.2	0.0	22,260.6	1,32,677.5
II	Financial Sector:		34,599.4	42,510.1	0.0	1,38,878.7	2,15,988.2



III	Non-Financial Public Sector	6,589.4	22,843.7	0.0	0.0	29,433.1
IV	Non-Financial Private Sector	44,090.0	73,322.8	762.8	0.0	1,18,177.6
V	<b>Total Long-Term Debt:</b>	<b>1,03,972.5</b>	<b>2,30,399.8</b>	<b>762.8</b>	<b>1,61,139.4</b>	<b>4,96,274</b>
VI	Government:	2,636.4				<b>2,636.4</b>
VII	Financial Sector:	62,457.0			228.5	<b>62,685.5</b>
VIII	Non-Financial Sector			1,28,378.8		<b>1,28,379</b>
IX	<b>Total Short-Term Debt</b>	<b>65,093.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,28,378.8</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>1,93,700.7</b>

Note: The central bank, i.e., Reserve Bank of India has no external debt liability.

<sup>a</sup>: Includes investment by FII in Central Government domestic debt securities and treasury bills.

<sup>b</sup>: Financial sector includes financial development institutions, commercial banks and non-banking financial companies.

**Annexure IX: Composition of External Debt: Currency-Wise**

Sl. No.	Currency	(Per cent)										
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 PR	2023 P
1.	US Dollar	59.1	61.1	58.3	57.1	52.1	49.5	50.4	53.6	51.6	53.2	54.6
2.	Indian Rupee	22.9	21.8	27.8	28.9	33.6	35.8	35.7	31.9	33.9	31.2	29.8
3.	SDR	7.2	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	6.6	6.1
4.	Japanese Yen	6.1	5	4	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.7
5.	Euro	3.4	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.2
6.	Pound Sterling	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
7.	Others	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
	<b>Total (1 to 7)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on data from RBI, CAAA, SEBI, CCIL and Ministry of Defence.  
PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

**Annexure X: Short-term debt by residual maturity**

<b>(US\$ billion)</b>						
Year	Short-term debt (Original Maturity)	Long-term debt repayment obligations maturing in one year	Post facto Short-term debt Residual Maturity (2+3)	Ratio of residual short-term debt to total debt (per cent)	Ratio of residual short-term debt to Foreign Currency Assets (per cent)	Ratio of residual short-term debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves (per cent)
2008-09	49	44	93	38.8	36.1	37.0
2009-10	52	55	108	41.2	42.2	38.6
2010-11	65	64	129	40.6	47.0	42.3
2011-12	78	69	147	40.9	56.7	50.1
2012-13	97	76	172	42.1	66.4	59.0
2013-14	92	85	177	39.7	64.1	58.2
2014-15	85	97	183	38.5	57.6	53.5
2015-16	84	123	207	42.7	61.6	57.4
2016-17	88	108	196	41.6	56.6	52.9
2017-18	102	120	222	42.0	55.6	52.3
2018-19	108	127	236	43.4	61.1	57.0
2019-20	107	130	237	42.4	53.5	49.5
2020-21	101	152	253	44.1	47.4	43.8
2021-22	122	146	268	43.1	49.5	44.1
2022-23	128	146	274	43.9	53.8	47.4

Source: RBI.

**Annexure XI: India's External Debt Service Payments - Source-wise**

(US\$ Million)

Source	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 PR	2022-23 P
1. External Assistance <sup>a</sup>	4,771	5,071	5,672	6,380	6,918	6,956	6,548	7,672
1.1 Repayments	4,099	4,251	4,650	5,073	5,466	5,649	5,560	5,963
1.2 Interest	672	820	1,022	1,307	1,452	1,308	988	1,709
2. Commercial Borrowings	33,586	32,562	33,379	28,076	28,295	37,781	30,241	35,285
2.1 Repayments	26,716	25,642	25,386	18,531	17,625	28,285	20,819	23,549
2.2 Interest	6,871	6,920	7,993	9,545	10,670	9,496	9,422	11,736
3. Non-resident Deposits	5,901	5,612	5,495	6,434	6,508	4,609	4,718	6,214
3.1 Interest	5,901	5,612	5,495	6,434	6,508	4,609	4,718	6,214
4. Rupee Debt Service	73	99	75	31	69	64	71	68
4.1 Repayments	73	99	75	31	69	64	71	68
<b>5. Total Debt Service</b>	<b>44,331</b>	<b>43,344</b>	<b>44,621</b>	<b>40,921</b>	<b>41,790</b>	<b>49,410</b>	<b>41,578</b>	<b>49,239</b>
<b>5.1 Repayments</b>	<b>30,888</b>	<b>29,992</b>	<b>30,111</b>	<b>23,635</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>33,998</b>	<b>26,450</b>	<b>29,580</b>
<b>5.2 Interest</b>	<b>13,443</b>	<b>13,351</b>	<b>14,510</b>	<b>17,286</b>	<b>18,629</b>	<b>15,413</b>	<b>15,128</b>	<b>19,659</b>
<b>Memo Items:</b>								
Current Receipts	5,00,972	5,21,921	5,92,050	6,43,472	6,41,982	6,03,410	7,98,569	9,21,712
Debt Service Ratio (%)	8.8	8.3	7.5	6.4	6.5	8.2	5.2	5.3
Interest to Current Receipts Ratio (%)	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.1
Source: RBI; R: Revised. PR: Partially Revised. P: Provisional.								
a: Inclusive of non-government account figures supplied by the Office of Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit, DEA, Ministry of Finance.								

Annexure XII: India's External Debt Service Payments by Creditor Category												(US\$ Million)
Sl. No.	Creditor Category	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 P	2022-23P
1	Multilateral:	2,680	3,005	3,395	3,956	4,823	4,975	5,677	5,688	5,309	5,199	6,503
	Principal	2,165	2,548	2,914	3,384	4,062	4,016	4,354	4,375	4,224	4,379	4,912
	Interest	515	457	481	572	761	960	1,322	1,314	1,085	820	1,591.48
2	Bilateral:	2,598	2,480	2,526	2,374	2,726	2,765	2,652	2,357	2,384	2,282	2,351
	Principal	1,981	1,926	2,003	1,870	2,189	2,283	2,025	1,928	1,910	1,841	1,898
	Interest	617	554	523	504	537	482	627	429	473	442	453
3	Export Credit:	3,448	3,855	4,129	3,018	2,292	1,908	1,956	1,310	1,684	658	
	Principal	2,608	3,276	3,565	2,517	1,842	1,482	1,414	1,038	1,543	580	482
	Interest	840	579	564	501	450	426	542	272	141	78	135
4	Commercial Borrowings*:	18,769	18,136	26,299	29,009	27,792	29,403	24,171	26,204	36,503	29,220	33,485
	Principal	13,575	13,335	21,189	23,044	21,800	22,256	15,810	16,097	27,397	20,150	22,220
	Interest	5,194	4,801	5,110	5,965	5,992	7,147	8,361	10,106	9,105	9,069	11,265
5	NRI Deposits:	3,778	4,784	5,972	5,901	5,612	5,495	6,434	6508	4609	4718	6214
	Interest <sup>a</sup>	3,778	4,784	5,972	5,901	5,612	5,495	6,434	6508	4,609	4718	6,214
6	Rupee Debt:	58	52	81	73	99	75	31	69	64	71	68
	Principal	58	52	81	73	99	75	31	69	64	71	68
8	<b>Total Debt Service:</b>	31,331	32,312	42,402	44,331	43,344	44,621	40,921	42,136	50,552	42,149	49,239
	<b>Principal</b>	20,387	21,137	29,752	30,888	29,992	30,111	23,635	23,507	35,139	27,021	29,580
	<b>Interest</b>	10,944	11,175	12,650	13,443	13,352	14,510	17,286	18,629	15,413	15,128	19,658
	<b>Memo items:</b>											
I	Current Receipts	5,30,163	5,51,410	5,57,868	5,00,972	5,20,848	5,92,050	6,43,472	6,41,982	6,03,410	7,98,569	9,21,712
II	Debt Service Ratio (%)	5.9	5.9	7.6	8.8	8.3	7.5	6.4	6.6	8.2	5.2	5.3
III	Interest to Current Receipts Ratio (%)	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.1
Source: Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Defence, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India. PR: Partially Revised, P: Provisional Note: 1) This corresponds to the creditor-wise debt outstanding i.e., major heads of debt outstanding as per Annex 3 & 4 (Annual). 2) Figures for debt service and interest payments is calculated on cash payment basis except for Non-Resident Indian Deposits for which accrual method is used. The estimates may, therefore, differ from BOP data compilation methodology. a: Interest payments on NRI Deposits include both long term and short-term external debt component of NRI Deposits. *: Commercial borrowings include total of ECB through bank loans and securitised instruments.												

**Annexure XIII: International Comparison of Top Low- and Middle-Income Debtor Countries, 2021**

Sl. No.	Country	ED stock, total (US\$ millions)	Present value of ED (US\$ million)	Total ED to exports of goods and services (%)	Present value of debt to exports of goods and services (%)	Total ED to GNI (%)	Present value of debt to GNI (%)	Short- term debt (US\$ Million)	Foreign exchange reserves/ total debt (%)	Short term debt to total debt (%)	Short term debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves (%)
1	China	27,02,505	4,23,102	70.6	11.1	15.4	2.4	1,446,225	122.6	53.5	43.6
2	India	6,12,866	1,89,290	91.9	28.4	19.6	6.1	114,629	97.0	18.7	19.3
3	Brazil	6,06,485	1,71,876	174.8	49.5	38.9	11.0	78,753	58.5	13.0	22.2
4	Mexico	6,05,700	2,87,419	113.8	54.0	48.0	22.8	50,487	33.1	8.3	25.1
5	Russia	4,81,418	1,74,424	76.2	27.6	27.8	10.1	86,218	103.4	17.9	17.3
6	Turkey	4,35,451	1,32,895	151	46.0	54.2	16.5	1,21,170	16.3	27.8	170.6
7	Indonesia	4,16,471	2,33,192	164.2	91.9	36.1	20.2	48,617	33.7	11.7	34.7
8	Argentina	2,46,307	91,486	274.0	101.8	51.1	19.0	43,974	14.8	17.9	120.9
9	Thailand	2,10,982	32,945	68.4	10.7	43.2	6.7	74,214	109.8	35.2	32.1
10	Colombia	1,71,993	94,167	303.6	166.2	56.2	30.7	15,774	33.6	9.2	27.4
11	South Africa	1,70,015	55,488	119.5	39.0	41.3	13.5	36,292	29.6	21.3	72.0
12	Kazakhstan	1,59,755	23,775	233.8	34.8	95.9	14.3	12,704	6.8	8.0	117.6
13	Egypt	1,43,246	1,03,468	241.6	174.5	36.6	26.4	12,842	24.5	9.0	36.7
14	Vietnam	1,36,213	43,661	39.9	12.8	39.3	12.6	33,233	80.3	24.4	30.4
15	Ukraine	1,35,643	48,325	142.0	50.6	69.5	24.8	22,268	21.7	16.4	75.6
16	Pakistan	1,30,433	84,599	360.0	233.5	38.2	24.8	8,983	14.6	6.9	47.3
17	Philippines	1,06,428	55,700	106.7	55.8	26.1	13.6	15,090	93.5	14.2	15.2
18	Bangladesh	91,429	57,158	183.5	114.7	20.9	13.0	18,088	49.6	19.8	39.9
19	Peru	87,464	38,281	129.7	56.8	42.2	18.5	10,285	-	11.8	-
20	Nigeria	76,215	35,523	144.4	67.3	18.0	8.4	0	-	0.0	-

**Note:** The order of the countries is the ranking of total external debt stock appearing in column No.3.

**Source:** International Debt Statistics, 2023 and Quarterly External Debt Statistics, World Bank.

**Annexure XIV: Gross External Debt Position of Top Twenty Developing Countries**

(US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Country Name	2021 Q4 (End-December 2021)					2022 Q3 (End-September 2022)				2022 Q4 (End-December 2022)				
		Short Run	Long Run	Total	Short-Term Debt to Total Debt (%)	ED to GDP ratio	Short Run	Long Run	Total	Short-Term Debt to Total Debt (%)	Short Run	Long Run	Total	Short-Term Debt to Total Debt (%)	ED to GDP Ratio
1	China	13,67,085	13,79,474	27,46,559	49.8	15.5	12,78,214	12,03,290	24,81,505	51.5	12,65,190	11,87,575	24,52,765	51.6	13.6
2	Brazil	78,753	5,91,533	6,70,286	11.7	40.7	74,062	5,89,141	6,63,203	11.2	67,772	6,13,304	6,81,076	10.0	35.4
3	India	1,14,644	4,98,376	6,13,020	18.7	19.5	1,26,944	4,78,796	6,05,739	21.0	1,29,168	4,83,891	6,13,059	21.1	18.1
4	Mexico	47,163	5,55,834	6,02,997	7.8	47.4	56,924	5,22,061	5,78,985	9.8	54,758	5,34,303	5,89,061	9.3	41.7
5	Turkiye	1,18,535	3,20,727	4,39,262	27.0	53.7	1,36,924	3,02,621	4,39,545	31.2	1,46,695	3,12,335	4,59,031	32.0	50.7
6	Indonesia	32,927	3,81,045	4,13,972	8.0	34.9	34,544	3,60,584	3,95,128	8.7	34,302	3,62,542	3,96,844	8.6	30.1
7	Russia	76,958	4,05,173	4,82,131	16.0	26.3	72,362	3,62,537	4,34,899	16.6	65,565	3,14,980	3,80,545	17.2	17.2
8	Argentina	41,791	2,26,077	2,67,868	15.6	55.0	48,530	2,24,285	2,72,815	17.8	46,947	2,29,747	2,76,694	17.0	43.8
9	Saudi Arabia	54,707	2,32,396	2,87,103	19.1	33.1	51,500	2,18,830	2,70,330	19.1	43,755	2,24,167	2,67,921	16.3	24.2
10	Malaysia	96,971	1,54,914	2,58,613	37.5	69.3	1,04,564	1,41,292	2,52,013	41.5	1,09,163	1,43,686	2,59,242	42.1	63.6
11	Chile	20,472	2,17,218	2,37,690	8.6	75.1	25,204	2,01,298	2,26,502	11.1	24,585	2,08,740	2,33,325	10.5	77.6
12	Thailand	62,860	1,33,414	1,96,274	32.0	38.8	65,295	1,22,641	1,87,937	34.7	68,222	1,31,621	1,99,843	34.1	37.3
13	Colombia	15,858	1,55,445	1,71,303	9.3	53.8	18,708	1,58,404	1,77,112	10.6	19,119	1,64,999	1,84,118	10.4	53.5
14	South Africa	27,175	1,33,338	1,60,513	16.9	38.3	32,128	1,25,787	1,57,915	20.3	34,106	1,30,515	1,64,621	20.7	40.6
15	Egypt	12,842	1,32,687	1,45,529	8.8	34.4	27,408	1,27,572	1,54,980	17.7	30,246	1,32,681	1,62,928	18.6	34.3
16	Kazakhstan	12,563	1,52,174	1,64,737	7.6	83.6	15,754	1,44,815	1,60,569	9.8	16,601	1,43,890	1,60,492	10.3	71.1
17	Romania	19,365	1,35,331	1,54,696	12.5	54.2	19,883	1,15,294	1,35,176	14.7	21,519	1,32,669	1,54,189	14.0	51.1
18	Ukraine	16,301	1,13,412	1,29,713	12.6	64.8	10,152	1,11,493	1,21,645	8.3	9,170	1,22,828	1,31,998	6.9	87.1
19	Pakistan	9,074	1,21,563	1,30,636	6.9	37.5	8,195	1,18,445	1,26,640	6.5	7,843	1,18,502	1,26,345	6.2	33.6
20	Philippines	15,090	91,339	1,06,428	14.2	27.0	16,378	91,532	1,07,910	15.2	16,619	94,649	1,11,268	14.9	27.5

**External Debt Position of BRICS**

Sl. No.	Country Name	2020 Q4 (End-December 2020)					2021 Q3 (End-September 2021)				2021 Q4 (End-December 2021)				
		Short Run	Long Run	Total	Ratio of Short-Term Debt to Total Debt	External Debt to GDP ratio	Short Run	Long Run	Total	Ratio of Short-Term Debt to Total Debt	Short Run	Long Run	Total	Ratio of Short-Term Debt to Total Debt	External Debt to GDP Ratio
1	China	13,67,085	13,79,474	27,46,559	49.8	15.5	12,78,214	12,03,290	24,81,505	51.5	12,65,190	11,87,575	24,52,765	51.6	13.6
2	Brazil	78,753	5,91,533	6,70,286	11.7	40.7	74,062	5,89,141	6,63,203	11.2	67,772	6,13,304	6,81,076	10.0	35.4
3	India	1,14,644	4,98,376	6,13,020	18.7	19.5	1,26,944	4,78,796	6,05,739	21.0	1,29,168	4,83,891	6,13,059	21.1	18.1
4	Russia	76,958	4,05,173	4,82,131	16.0	26.3	72,362	3,62,537	4,34,899	16.6	65,565	3,14,980	3,80,545	17.2	17.2
5	South Africa	27,175	1,33,338	1,60,513	16.9	38.3	32,128	1,25,787	1,57,915	20.3	34,106	1,30,515	1,64,621	20.7	40.6
Note: The order of the countries is the ranking of total external debt stock. Source: Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) and World Economic Outlook (WEO), IMF.															



**Annexure XV: External Debt Position of Top 20 Debtor Countries in the World**

(US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Country Name	2021 Q4 (End-December 2021)				2022 Q3 (End-September 2022)			2022 Q4 (End-December 2022)			
		Short Run	Long Run	Total	ED to GDP ratio	Short Run	Long Run	Total	Short Run	Long Run	Total	ED to GDP Ratio
1	United States	79,63,188	1,53,50,554	2,33,13,742	100.0	79,88,120	1,63,62,793	2,43,50,913	80,25,317	1,65,19,076	2,45,44,393	96.4
2	United Kingdom	63,81,787	33,98,090	97,79,877	313.1	61,94,153	22,50,224	84,44,376	63,32,549	24,75,984	88,08,533	286.9
3	France	32,57,430	39,97,985	72,55,415	245.3	31,77,622	33,67,889	65,45,511	32,49,850	36,61,731	69,11,581	248.3
4	Germany	28,27,127	41,44,675	69,71,802	163.6	26,58,935	35,07,175	61,66,110	27,05,634	37,35,724	64,41,357	158.1
5	Japan	31,60,197	14,78,780	46,38,977	92.7	30,22,452	11,73,202	41,95,654	30,98,121	11,72,708	42,70,828	100.9
6	Netherlands	10,70,432	29,27,728	39,98,160	394.5	10,77,549	24,86,455	35,64,003	10,78,516	27,02,224	37,80,740	380.5
7	Luxembourg	11,55,858	28,36,435	39,92,293	4,665.9	10,25,063	26,44,527	36,69,590	9,77,528	27,50,854	37,28,383	4,528.0
8	Canada	9,98,629	16,44,524	26,43,153	132.1	9,66,945	15,40,472	25,07,417	10,45,870	15,85,679	26,31,549	123.0
9	Italy	11,25,162	16,57,220	27,82,383	131.5	11,59,827	12,74,953	24,34,779	12,14,067	14,12,009	26,26,076	130.5
10	Spain	10,80,788	15,64,059	26,44,847	185.2	9,94,956	12,82,316	22,77,272	11,03,952	13,83,475	24,87,427	177.6
11	China	13,67,085	13,79,474	27,46,559	15.5	12,78,214	12,03,290	24,81,505	12,65,190	11,87,575	24,52,765	13.6
12	Switzerland	12,85,875	10,85,573	23,71,448	296.5	11,05,421	10,10,161	21,15,582	11,78,623	10,85,562	22,64,185	280.5
13	Singapore	12,05,158	6,17,730	18,22,888	430.1	12,12,046	5,90,780	18,02,826	12,30,851	6,14,603	18,45,454	395.4
14	Hong Kong	12,31,055	6,40,183	18,71,239	507.2	11,71,707	6,51,048	18,22,754	11,54,289	6,63,902	18,18,191	503.7
15	Australia	3,96,207	12,23,208	16,19,415	98.4	3,65,249	10,84,482	14,49,732	3,81,605	11,28,959	15,10,564	88.8
16	Belgium	5,04,142	9,66,699	14,70,842	247.4	5,32,763	7,98,458	13,31,222	5,48,737	8,57,932	14,06,669	241.6
17	Sweden	3,26,301	7,01,366	10,27,667	161.4	3,62,117	5,88,598	9,50,714	3,53,448	6,24,708	9,78,156	166.9
18	Norway	2,75,549	4,51,088	7,26,637	148.2	3,33,137	4,00,734	7,33,872	3,32,928	4,32,553	7,65,481	132.1
19	Austria	2,13,990	5,37,266	7,51,256	156.3	2,10,899	4,34,566	6,45,465	2,35,865	4,75,739	7,11,604	150.9
20	Brazil	78,753	5,91,533	6,70,286	40.7	74,062	5,89,141	6,63,203	67,772	6,13,304	6,81,076	35.4

The order of the countries is the ranking of total external debt stock appearing in column no.12..

Source: QEDS, World Bank

**Annexure XVI: Creditor-wise Sovereign External Debt**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 PR	2023P
<b>I.</b>	<b>External Debt on Govt. Account under External Assistance (A+B)</b>	<b>3,22,890</b>	<b>3,32,004</b>	<b>3,74,483</b>	<b>3,66,193</b>	<b>4,06,589</b>	<b>4,08,108</b>	<b>4,45,289</b>	<b>4,74,551</b>	<b>5,44,582</b>	<b>6,14,447</b>	<b>6,58,971</b>	<b>7,48,926</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Multilateral (1 to 5)</b>	<b>2,22,578</b>	<b>2,35,671</b>	<b>2,68,490</b>	<b>2,69,430</b>	<b>2,94,122</b>	<b>2,88,260</b>	<b>3,04,595</b>	<b>3,20,336</b>	<b>3,62,042</b>	<b>4,19,319</b>	<b>4,60,547</b>	<b>5,21,803</b>
1	IDA	1,36,815	1,41,119	1,61,164	1,52,170	1,63,771	1,54,050	1,60,970	1,57,188	1,62,506	1,61,408	1,57,206	1,53,737
2	IBRD	45,328	48,239	53,433	57,107	61,553	60,681	61,663	67,248	82,796	99,216	1,13,578	1,35,746
3	ADB	38,560	44,301	51,469	57,743	66,063	70,151	76,809	87,612	1,03,062	1,17,207	1,35,231	1,61,224
4	IFAD	1,662	1,789	2,182	2,145	2,458	2,423	2,786	3,003	3,578	3,638	3,749	3,915
5	Others	213	223	242	265	277	955	2,368	5,284	10,100	37,849	50,782	67,182
<b>B.</b>	<b>Bilateral (6 to 11)</b>	<b>1,00,312</b>	<b>96,333</b>	<b>1,05,993</b>	<b>96,763</b>	<b>1,12,467</b>	<b>1,19,848</b>	<b>1,40,694</b>	<b>1,54,215</b>	<b>1,82,540</b>	<b>1,95,128</b>	<b>1,98,423</b>	<b>2,27,123</b>
6	Japan	76,401	73,120	79,825	75,253	90,112	97,433	1,12,650	1,22,498	1,44,456	1,47,581	1,48,400	1,69,381
7	Germany	13,765	13,826	160,85	12,611	13,575	12,597	15,398	15,466	17,433	22,928	21,747	22,615
8	United States	1,516	1,460	1,453	1,329	1,215	1,010	846	725	605	425	348	274
9	France	1,657	1,514	2,517	2,058	2,467	2,957	4,345	4,913	6,422	8,469	8,262	9,402
10	Russian Federation	6,953	6,397	6,099	5,504	5,094	5,848	7,453	10,611	13,621	15,722	19,664	25,448
11	Others	20	16	14	8	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>II.</b>	<b>Total Other Govt. External Debt [C+D]</b>	<b>94,752</b>	<b>1,10,514</b>	<b>1,29,116</b>	<b>1,95,083</b>	<b>2,14,765</b>	<b>2,13,882</b>	<b>2,81,599</b>	<b>2,41,964</b>	<b>2,12,153</b>	<b>1,99,198</b>	<b>3,34,103</b>	<b>3,47,404</b>

C.	Other Govt. External Debt (Long-term)	63,511	89,918	1,06,391	1,94,369	2,14,051	2,13,240	2,79,813	2,40,143	2,10,331	1,97,243	3,27,323	3,42,089
D.	Other Govt. External Debt (Short-term)	31,241	20,596	22,725	714	714	642	1,786	1,820	1,822	1,955	6,780	5,314
III.	Total Government External Debt (I+II)	4,17,642	4,42,518	5,03,599	5,61,276	6,21,354	6,21,990	7,26,888	7,16,515	7,56,735	8,13,645	9,93,074	10,96,329
IV.	Total External Debt	18,44,167	22,24,734	26,82,214	29,71,542	32,18,875	30,60,537	34,41,090	37,54,872	41,97,652	47,00,446	47,00,446	51,35,912
<b>Memo Items:</b>													
a)	Total Government External Debt to GDP (%)	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.0
b)	Total External Assistance (Government Account) to GDP (%)	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.7
Source: Based on data received from RBI, CCIL, CAAA and Ministry of Defence. PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional													

## Annexure XVII: Creditor-wise Sovereign External Debt

US\$ (Million)

Sl. No.	Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 PR	2023 P
<b>I.</b>	<b>External Debt on Govt. Account under External Assistance (A+B)</b>	<b>63,374</b>	<b>61,335</b>	<b>62,204</b>	<b>58,462</b>	<b>61,060</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>68,574</b>	<b>68,842</b>	<b>72,734</b>	<b>84,535</b>	<b>86,703</b>	<b>91,069</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Multilateral (1 to 5)</b>	<b>43,686</b>	<b>43,538</b>	<b>44,598</b>	<b>43,014</b>	<b>44,170</b>	<b>44,358</b>	<b>46,907</b>	<b>46,471</b>	<b>48,354</b>	<b>57,689</b>	<b>60,596</b>	<b>63,451</b>
	<i>Multilateral Credit as percent of Govt. Account debt</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>69.7</i>
	1. IDA	26,853	26,071	26,771	24,293	24,594	23,705	24,789	22,803	21,704	22,206	20,684	18,694
	2. IBRD	8,897	8,912	8,876	9,117	9,244	9,338	9,496	9,756	11,058	13,650	14,944	16,507
	3. ADB	7,568	8,184	8,549	9,219	9,921	10,795	11,828	12,710	13,765	16,125	17,793	19,605
	4. IFAD	326	330	362	342	369	373	429	436	478	501	493	476
	5. Others	42	41	40	43	42	147	365	767	1,349	5,207	6,682	8,169
<b>B</b>	<b>Bilateral (6 to 12) <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>19,688</b>	<b>17,797</b>	<b>17,606</b>	<b>15,448</b>	<b>16,890</b>	<b>18,442</b>	<b>21,667</b>	<b>22,372</b>	<b>24,380</b>	<b>26,845</b>	<b>26,107</b>	<b>27,618</b>
	<i>Bilateral Credit as percent of Govt. Account debt</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.3</i>
	6. Japan	14,995	13,508	13,259	12,014	13,533	14,993	17,348	17,771	19,293	20,304	19,526	20,597
	7. Germany	2,702	2,554	2,672	2,013	2,039	1,938	2,371	2,244	2,328	3,154	2,861	2,750
	8. United States	298	270	241	212	182	155	130	105	81	59	46	33
	9. France	325	280	418	329	371	455	669	713	858	1,165	1,087	1,143
	11. Russian Federation	1,365	1,182	1,013	879	764	900	1,148	1,539	1,819	2,163	2,587	3,095
	12. Others	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>II.</b>	<b>Total Other Govt. External Debt (C+D)</b>	<b>18,522</b>	<b>20,318</b>	<b>21,491</b>	<b>31,255</b>	<b>32,507</b>	<b>32,979</b>	<b>43,363</b>	<b>34,980</b>	<b>28,142</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>44,073</b>	<b>42,254</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Other Govt. External Debt (Long term)</b>	<b>12,415</b>	<b>16,532</b>	<b>17,710</b>	<b>31,141</b>	<b>32,269</b>	<b>32,880</b>	<b>43,088</b>	<b>34,717</b>	<b>27,901</b>	<b>26,834</b>	<b>43,178</b>	<b>41,608</b>

<b>D.</b>	<b>Other Govt. External Debt (Short-term)</b>	6107	3786	3781	114	238	99	275	263	242	266	894	646
<b>III.</b>	<b>Total Sovereign External Debt (I+II)</b>	81,896	81,653	83,695	89,717	93,567	95,779	1,11,937	1,03,823	1,00,876	1,11,635	1,30,776	1,33,324
<p><i>Source: Based on the data from RBI, CAAA, CCIL and Ministry of Defence</i></p> <p>a: Includes civilian component of rupee debt.</p> <p>PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional</p>													

**Annexure XVIII: Currency Composition of Sovereign External Debt**

**(Per cent)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022 PR</b>	<b>2023 P</b>
1	US dollar	25.9	26.3	26.2	24.4	24.0	24.4	22.1	25.8	29.8	35.5	34.1	37.3
2	SDR	36.8	36.0	37.4	30.8	30.2	28.5	25.8	25.5	24.9	22.6	31.1	28.5
3	Indian rupee	15.3	17.7	16.3	28.8	28.7	28.9	33.7	28.4	22.5	19.2	16.2	15.0
4	Japanese Yen	18.3	16.5	16.3	13.4	14.5	15.7	15.5	17.1	19.1	18.2	14.9	15.4
5	Euro	3.7	3.5	3.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.6	3.7
6	Pound sterling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<b>Total (1 to 7)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on data received from RBI, CAAA, SEBI and Ministry of Defence.

PR: Partially revised; P: Provisional.

**Annexure XIX: Sovereign External Debt Service Payments**

(US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Debt Service Payments	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>I.</b>	<b>Debt Service Payments under Government Account (A+B)</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>5,542</b>	<b>6,345</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Multilateral (i + ii)</b>	2,161	2,272	2,626	2,935	3,500	3,719	4,241	4,363	4,465	4,250	4,997
	i. Principal	1,789	1,944	2,306	2,600	3,001	3,092	3,382	3,411	3,482	3,420	3,798
	ii. Interest	372	328	320	335	499	627	860	952	983	830	1,198
<b>B</b>	<b>Bilateral (iii +iv)</b>	1,557	1,383	1,264	1,156	1,323	1,304	1,391	1,407	1,416	1,293	1,348
	iii. Principal	1,186	1,067	983	901	1,031	1,017	1,077	1,115	402	389	1,057
	iv. Interest	371	316	281	255	292	287	314	292	1,014	903	292
<b>II.</b>	<b>Other Government Debt Service Payments (v + vi)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,477</b>
	v. Principal	58	52	81	73	99	75	32	387	1,054	271	642
	vi. Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,102	2,184	1,426	1,128	835
<b>III.</b>	<b>Total Government External Debt Service Payments (I+II)</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>7,384</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>7,822</b>
	vii. Total Principal (i+ iii + v)	3,033	3,063	3,370	3,574	4,130	4,184	4,491	4,607	3,960	3,898	5,497
	viii. Total Interest (ii + iv + vi)	743	644	601	590	792	914	1,173	1,721	3,424	2,861	2,325

Note: 1. Debt service payments on account of FPI investment in Government securities and defence debt are not included till 2017-18.

2. Debt service payments on account of Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign central banks and international institutions etc. and SDR are not included.

<sup>a</sup>: Though IDA loans are interest-free, the service charges associated with it are treated as 'interest payments'.

**Annexure XX: Central Government Guarantees on External Debt**

(US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Component	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 PR	2023 P
1	<b>Government Debt</b>	81,896	81,654	83,695	89,717	93,567	95,779	1,11,937	1,03,823	1,00,876	1,11,635	1,30,776	1,33,324
2	<b>Non-Government Debt</b>	2,78,870	3,27,720	3,62,483	3,84,958	3,91,224	3,75,233	4,17,354	4,39,290	4,57,561	4,62,028	4,88,300	4,91,330
3	<i>of which with Government Guaranteed*: (a+b+c)</i>	9,361	9,536	9,913	9,577	10,086	10,171	10,540	11,420	11,469	11,673	11,357	11,049
	a. Financial Sector	2,794	2,748	2,741	2,448	2,657	3,791	3,315	3,133	3,552	3,486	3,277	3,093
	b. Public Sector	6,534	6,777	7,172	7,129	7,411	6,236	7,004	7,957	7,917	8,188	8,080	7,956
	c. Private Sector	33	11	0	0	18	144	221	330	0	0	0	0
4	<b>Total External Debt (1+2)</b>	3,60,766	4,09,374	4,46,178	4,74,675	4,84,791	4,71,012	5,29,291	5,43,112	5,58,437	5,73,663	6,19,076	6,24,654
5	<b>Government and Government Guaranteed Debt (1+3)</b>	91,257	91,190	93,608	99,294	1,03,523	1,05,950	1,22,477	1,15,243	112,345	1,23,308	1,42,133	1,44,373
<b>Memo items</b>													
A.	Govt. and Government Guaranteed Debt to Total External Debt (Per cent)	25.3	22.3	21.0	20.9	21.3	21.8	23.1	21.2	20.1	21.5	23.0	23.1
B.	Govt. Guaranteed Debt to Total External Debt (Per cent)	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8
C.	Govt. Guaranteed to Total Non-Govt. Debt (Per cent)	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2

Source: Based on the data from RBI, CAAA, SEBI, CCIL and Ministry of Defence.

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

\* Direct Credit guarantees on non-government external debt provided by the Central Government.



**Annexure XXI: Creditor-wise External Debt Service Payments on Government Account under Eternal Assistance**

(US\$ million)

		2019-20			2020-21			2021-22 (PR)			2022-23 (P)		
		Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>External Debt on Govt. Account under External Assistance (A+B)</b>	4,526.14	1,243.3	5,769.8	3,884.0	1,997.6	5,881.6	3,809.1	1,733.0	5,542.1	4,855.3	1,540.3	6,395.6
<b>A.</b>	<b>Multilateral* (1 to 9)</b>	3,411.1	951.6	4,362.7	3,481.9	983.4	4,465.3	3,420.0	829.6	4,249.6	3,798.8	1,243.3	5,042.0
1.	ADB	653.8	378.8	1,032.7	847.4	249.1	1,096.5	920.0	123.8	1,043.9	884.2	381.6	1,265.8
2.	AIIB	--	12.8	12.8	--	22.2	22.2	--	25.9	25.9	25.7	81.0	106.7
3.	EEC (SAC)	1.2	--	1.2	0.1	2.2	2.3	--	2.2	2.2	1.1	--	1.1
4.	EIB	--	--	--	3.7	1.4	5.1	10.2	1.2	11.4	18.8	5.0	23.8
5.	IBRD	893.3	326.6	1,219.9	973.1	230.2	1,203.3	982.6	143.6	1,126.2	954.9	421.7	1,376.6
6.	IDA	1,843.6	228.1	2,071.6	1,652.3	257.6	1,909.9	1,491.6	238.5	1,730.1	1,850.4	220.0	2,070.4
7.	IFAD	17.2	4.0	21.1	5.0	1.3	6.2	5.0	1.3	6.3	25.0	4.9	29.9
8.	NDB	--	0.8	0.8	--	36.6	36.6	10.1	43.6	53.7	36.4	128.8	165.3
9.	OPEC	2.1	0.5	2.6	0.4	182.8	183.2	0.4	249.5	249.9	2.2	0.3	2.5
<b>B.</b>	<b>Bilateral (10 to 15)</b>	1,115.3	291.8	1,407.1	402.1	1,014.3	1,416.4	389.1	903.4	1,292.5	1,056.6	297.0	1,353.6
10.	Germany	155.4	23.0	178.5	28.4	893.5	921.9	31.8	829.6	861.3	215.0	27.6	242.5
11.	France	39.1	8.4	47.5	10.4	--	10.4	10.2	--	10.2	64.2	15.0	79.2
12.	Japan	793.2	221.2	1,014.4	241.7	--	241.7	233.2	--	233.2	757.8	190.3	948.1
13.	Russia	104.4	36.3	140.7	119.4	98.1	217.5	112.3	61.4	173.7	7.4	62.9	70.2
14.	Switzerland	--	--	--	--	22.7	22.7	0.0	12.5	12.5	--	--	--
15.	USA	23.2	2.9	26.1	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	12.3	1.3	13.6

--: indicates negligible amount.

Source: CAAA.

**Annexure XXII: Projections of External Debt Service Payments on Sovereign Debt - Creditor-wise**

**(US\$ million)**

Components	2023-24				Total of 2023-24	2024 -25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031 onwards
	(Apr- Jun)	(Jul- Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)									
<b>Multilateral</b>													
Principal	904	1,227	977	1,495	4,603	5,714	6,508	6,767	6,585	6,537	6,292	5,585	14,860
Interest	475	507	331	487	1,800	1,756	1,779	1,761	1,684	1,580	1,446	1,289	16,051
<b>Bilateral</b>													
Principal	368	897	407	316	1,988	1,642	1,878	2,003	2,391	2,454	2,593	2,641	10,028
Interest	99	89	48	102	337	420	455	466	457	425	391	357	5,644
<b>Other Govt Debt *</b>													
Principal	103	--	166	--	269	1,155	718	1,800	1,353	925	720	425	1,775
Interest	185	166	181	166	698	651	571	497	356	267	214	153	599
<b>Total</b>													
Principal	1,375	2,124	1,550	1,811	6,861	8,511	9,103	10,570	10,329	9,916	9,604	8,652	26,663
Interest	758	763	560	755	2,836	2,826	2,805	2,723	2,496	2,272	2,051	1,799	22,294

Source: CAAA and CCIL.

\* Converted into US\$ million with the exchange rate as on 31st March 2023.

Note: 1. Bilateral includes export credit component of bilateral credit and civilian rupee debt.

2. Other Govt. Debt includes FPI investment of Govt Securities and State Development Loans.

3. Debt Service Payment for Investment in Govt. Treasury Bills, SDR and Defence Debt are not included in this table

4. The projections do not include debt service arising out of Committed Undisbursed Balance (CUB) and fresh borrowings.

**Annexure XXIII: External Commercial Borrowings <sup>a</sup>**

(US\$ million)						
Year	Approvals <sup>b</sup>	Gross Disbursement <sup>c</sup>	Amortisation <sup>c</sup>	Interest <sup>c</sup>	Total Debt Service <sup>c</sup>	Debt Outstanding <sup>c</sup>
1990-91	1,903	1,700	1,191	1,042	2,233	13,909
1991-92	2,127	2,798	1,146	994	2,140	15,557
1992-93	2,200	1,001	1,357	917	2,274	15,818
1993-94	2,585	1,859	1,703	896	2,599	16,650
1994-95	4,469	2,670	2,513	1,091	3,604	18,037
1995-96	6,286	4,538	3,311	1,162	4,473	19,024
1996-97	8,581	7,018	4,032	1,177	5,209	20,261
1997-98	8,712	7,400	3,411	1,406	4,817	23,946
1998-99	5,200	6,927	3,153	1,575	4,728	28,182
1999-00	3,398	2,289	3,460	1,635	5,095	27,530
2000-01	2,837	9,295	5,043	1,683	6,726	30,922
2001-02	2,653	2,933	4,013	1,534	5,547	29,579
2002-03	4,235	3,033	5,001	1,180	6,181	28,074
2003-04	6,671	5,149	8,015	2,031	10,046	25,809
2004-05	11,490	9,094	3,571	959	4,530	31,595
2005-06	17,175	14,606	11,518	2,996	14,514	32,371
2006-07	24,492	20,727	3,785	1,709	5,494	48,459
2007-08	28,842	29,112	6,063	2,630	8,693	71,051
2008-09	16,517	14,024	6,426	2,702	9,128	77,862
2009-10	21,703	15,951	11,501	2,397	13,898	82,518
2010-11	25,012	23,008	10,440	2,584	13,024	1,08,328
2011-12	35,240	31,791	16,478	4,326	20,804	1,26,288
2012-13	30,992	28,563	16,355	4,990	21,345	1,38,735
2013-14	30,563	29,901	17,778	4,739	22,517	1,49,146
2014-15	27,415	29,454	26,000	4,886	30,886	1,46,097
2015-16	23,519	23,611	26,725	4,976	31,701	1,46,104
2016-17	20,052	21,228	25,642	4,894	30,536	1,36,239
2017-18	27,199	27,090	24,834	5,288	30,122	1,26,443
2018-19	38,589	32,136	18,913	6,289	25,202	1,37,035
2019-20	48,678	47,660	17,971	6,839	24,810	1,64,805
2020-21	33,611	33,591	29,426	6,689	36,115	1,68,555
2021-22 PR	37,526	34,214	21,389	6,399	27,788	1,78,157
2022-23 P	26,351	24,061	23,549	8,424	31,973	1,75,797

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisional.

<sup>a</sup>: The definition of commercial borrowing includes loans from commercial banks, other commercial financial institutions, money raised through issue of securitised instruments like Bonds (including India Development Bonds (IDBs) and Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), Floating Rate Notes (FRN), etc. It also includes borrowings through Buyers' credit & Supplier credit mechanism, of concerned countries, International Finance Corporation, Washington [IFC(W)], Nordic Investment Bank and private sector borrowings from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

<sup>b</sup>: Based on date of agreement of the loan which may differ from the date of granting the loan registration number by the RBI. Ceiling on ECB approvals is fixed on the basis of the latter, which may either be after or before the date of agreement of the loan. Hence, there may be some difference between the amount shown under approvals in the table and the amount of ceiling fixed for a particular year.

<sup>c</sup>: May show small variation as compared to other figures given elsewhere in this Report due to differences in classification.

Note: Disbursements during 1998-99 and 2000-01 include RIBs (US\$4.2 billion) and IMDs (US\$5.5 billion), respectively. Debt service payments during 2003-04 and 2005-06 include redemption of RIBs {US\$5.2 billion (principal US\$ 4.2 billion and interest US\$1 billion)} and IMDs {US\$7.1 billion (principal US\$5.5 billion and interest US\$1.6 billion)}, respectively.

