# GOVERNMENT DEBT

## *STATUS PAPER*

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
BUDGET DIVISION
NEW DELHI

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**FINANCE MINISTER**
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## FOREWORD

Since 2010 the Central Government has been bringing out an annual Status Paper on public debt that provides a detailed analysis of the overall debt situation of the country. This paper reiterates the Government's commitment to fiscal consolidation, apart from enhancing transparency by providing a detailed account of debt operations and providing an assessment of the health of the public debt portfolio.

2. This Status Paper, the third in the series, covers the debt position of the consolidated government, as at end-March 2013. It includes a detailed discussion on state government debt. There is also a more nuanced assessment on aspects of debt sustainability. To generate debate and discussion that ultimately will be useful as policy inputs, the paper flags some topical issues - e.g., active debt management or sovereign debt issue in external capital markets.

3. The overall liabilities of the Central Government are on a medium-term declining trajectory, notwithstanding the slight increase in recent years, attributable to stimulus spending in the wake of the global financial crisis. The stable and relatively low interest cost - vis-à-vis the rate of economic growth - indicates that India is comfortably placed in terms of sustainability parameters of public debt.

4. The debt portfolio of the Government shows a prudent risk profile. Most of the debt is of domestic origin which insulates the debt portfolio from currency risk. The limited external debt is almost entirely from official sources, proving safety from volatility in the international financial markets. The relatively long maturity of debt and its predominantly fixed-coupon character point to low roll-over and interest rate risks.

5. I hope that this paper is eventually relied on by academics, policy economists, students, rating agencies and the general public as a comprehensive and reliable source of information on India's public debt.

**New Delhi**
**July, 2013**

**(P. CHIDAMBARAM)**

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# Introduction

In the Budget speech for 2010-11, Hon'ble Finance Minister proposed to bring out a status paper giving detailed analysis of the government's debt situation and a road map for curtailing the overall public debt. He also announced that this paper would be followed by an Annual Report on the subject. Accordingly, a paper on public debt was brought out by the government during 2010-11 followed by an Annual Status Paper in 2011-12. The Status Paper consolidates general government debt into a single publication.

The Status Paper for 2012-13 reinforces the Government's commitment to keep the level of public debt within sustainable limits and follow prudent debt management practices. The medium-term fiscal policy of the Government is guided by the principle of gradual reduction in the ratio of public debt to GDP so as to contain debt service burden and create fiscal space for economic development. The objective of debt management policy is to mobilise borrowings with long-term cost efficiency subject to prudent levels of risk in the debt portfolio. It is also an objective to develop a liquid and well functioning domestic debt market.

## I. Central Government Liabilities

Central Government liabilities include debt contracted in the Consolidated Fund of India (defined as Public Debt) as well as liabilities in the Public Account. These liabilities as reported in the budget documents and finance accounts of the Central Government are shown in Annex 1.

### *Adjustment to Reported Central Government Debt*

Total liabilities[1] reported in the budget documents of the Central Government need to be adjusted so that the outstanding debt truly reflects the outcome of fiscal operations of the Central Government. The details of these adjustments were discussed in the Status Paper for 2010-11, which are briefly explained below.

(i) Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS) – Securities are issued under MSS (bonds as well as bills) with the objective of sterilising the exchange market intervention of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The proceeds of the issuance are not used to fund the Central Government budget, but sequestered in an account maintained with the RBI. The sequestered funds are used to redeem MSS securities on maturity. The interest/discount burden on these securities is, however, borne by the Central Government. Thus, MSS securities are purely monetary instrument and not the consequence of fiscal operations. Besides, their redemption requirement is fully provided for in cash. Therefore, debt raised under MSS is netted out of Central Government debt.

(ii) External debt – External debt is reported at historical exchange rates in the budget documents which doesn't capture the impact of exchange rate movements on liabilities reported in domestic currency. Therefore, external debt is shown at current (end-of-year) exchange rates.

(iii) Liabilities under National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) - The accumulated balance in NSSF (collections net of withdrawals) is invested in special securities issued by States and the Central Government as per

[1] *'Liabilities' includes both public debt and Public Account liabilities unless specified otherwise. The words 'liabilities' and 'debt' are used interchangeably in the paper.*

prevailing norms. The borrowing from NSSF by the Central Government for financing its deficit is shown under public debt. The borrowing from NSSF by States is shown under public account liabilities of the Central Government. The latter is netted out so that total liabilities of the Central Government reflect the outcome of its own fiscal operations.

These adjustments in Central Government debt are shown in Table 1.1. At end-March 2013[2], total outstanding liabilities of the Central Government amounted to 46.7 per cent of GDP as against 50.3 per cent reported in the budget documents.

**Table 1.1 : Adjustments to the Reported Debt of the Central Government**

*(₹ crore)*

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **1. Total Liabilities** | | | | | | | | |
| **Reported in Budget** | **2538596** | **2837425** | **3159178** | **3529960** | **3938774** | **4503252** | **5039431** | **5651784** |
| ***%age of GDP*** | ***59.1*** | ***56.9*** | ***56.1*** | ***54.5*** | ***50.5*** | ***50.2*** | ***50.3*** | ***49.7*** |
| 2. MSS Debt | 62974 | 170554 | 88773 | 2737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20000 |
| *%age of GDP* | *1.5* | *3.4* | *1.6* | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.0* | *0.2* |
| 3. External Debt at | | | | | | | | |
| Historical Rates | 102716 | 112031 | 123046 | 134083 | 157639 | 170088 | 172302 | 182862 |
| *%age of GDP* | *2.4* | *2.2* | *2.2* | *2.1* | *2.0* | *1.9* | *1.7* | *1.6* |
| 4. External Debt at | | | | | | | | |
| Current Rates | 201199 | 210086 | 264059 | 249306 | 278877 | 322897 | 332004 | 342564 |
| *%age of GDP* | *4.7* | *4.2* | *4.7* | *3.8* | *3.6* | *3.6* | *3.3* | *3.0* |
| 5. Securities issued by | | | | | | | | |
| States to NSSF | 452064 | 458892 | 460056 | 482762 | 526063 | 517277 | 517035 | 479506 |
| *%age of GDP* | *10.5* | *9.2* | *8.2* | *7.5* | *6.7* | *5.8* | *5.2* | *4.2* |
| **6. Total Adjusted** | | | | | | | | |
| **Liabilities (1-2-3+4-5)** | **2122042** | **2306035** | **2751363** | **3159683** | **3533950** | **4138784** | **4682098** | **5311980** |
| ***%age of GDP*** | ***49.4*** | ***46.2*** | ***48.9*** | ***48.8*** | ***45.3*** | ***46.1*** | ***46.7*** | ***46.7*** |

The effective liability position of the Central Government after making the above adjustments, in nominal terms and relative to GDP, is presented in Table 1.2 and Table 1.3, respectively. A major portion of the outstanding debt is of domestic origin. Internal debt constituted 92.9 per cent of total debt at the end-March 2013 while external debt constituted the remaining 7.1 per cent. Public debt accounts for 86.9 per cent of total liabilities, while public account liabilities constitute the remaining 13.1 per cent, at the end-March 2013.

[2] *Figures for end-March 2013 pertain to revised estimates (RE) for Central Government and budgets estimates (BE) for State governments. General government debt at end-March 2013 includes RE of Centre and BE of States.*

## Table 1.2 : Debt Position of the Central Government

(₹ crore)

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates RE | Estimates BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **A. Public Debt (A1+A2)** | **1691908** | **1847891** | **2203836** | **2583616** | **2954700** | **3539519** | **4066606** | **4625874** |
| **A1. Internal Debt (a+b)** | **1490709** | **1637805** | **1939776** | **2334310** | **2675823** | **3216622** | **3734602** | **4283310** |
| a. Marketable Securities (i+ii) | 1155249 | 1276343 | 1575036 | 1966687 | 2292428 | 2860805 | 3373935 | 3877779 |
| (i) Dated Securities | 1081823 | 1204590 | 1433720 | 1832145 | 2157559 | 2593770 | 3061155 | 3545155 |
| (ii) Treasury Bills | 73426 | 71752 | 141316 | 134542 | 134869 | 267035 | 312780 | 332625 |
| b. Non-marketable Securities (i to iv) | 335460 | 361463 | 364740 | 367623 | 383395 | 355817 | 360667 | 405531 |
| (i) 14 Day Intermediate Treasury Bills | 39475 | 68630 | 98663 | 95668 | 103100 | 97800 | 97800 | 97800 |
| (ii) Compensation & Other Bonds | 63585 | 72814 | 48996 | 40221 | 32495 | 20208 | 14843 | 14322 |
| (iii) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions | 25798 | 24719 | 23085 | 24483 | 29315 | 29626 | 31216 | 70803 |
| (iv) Securities against small savings | 206602 | 195299 | 193997 | 207252 | 218485 | 208183 | 216808 | 222606 |
| **A2. External Debt** | **201199** | **210086** | **264059** | **249306** | **278877** | **322897** | **332004** | **342564*** |
| **B. Other Liabilities ( a to d)** | **430133** | **458143** | **547527** | **576068** | **579249** | **599265** | **615492** | **686107** |
| (a) National Small Savings Fund | 15946 | 19398 | 10085 | 38432 | 42552 | 64734 | 80741 | 133151 |
| (b) State Provident Fund | 71440 | 75330 | 83377 | 99433 | 111947 | 122751 | 132751 | 142751 |
| (c) Other Account | 211452 | 236373 | 325383 | 318749 | 295989 | 277904 | 267675 | 266688 |
| (d) Reserve funds & Deposit (i + ii) | 131295 | 127043 | 128682 | 119453 | 128762 | 133877 | 134325 | 143517 |
| *(i) Bearing Interest* | 62705 | 73056 | 78384 | 72875 | 70421 | 74413 | 85598 | 99529 |
| *(ii) Not bearing interest* | 68591 | 53987 | 50298 | 46578 | 58340 | 59464 | 48726 | 43989 |
| **C. Total Liabilities (A+B)** | **2122042** | **2306035** | **2751363** | **3159683** | **3533950** | **4138784** | **4682098** | **5311980** |

** Arrived at by adding net external assistance in 2013-14 to outstanding stock at end-March 2013.*

**Table 1.3 : Debt Position of the Central Government**

(% of GDP)

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates RE | Estimates BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **A. Public Debt (A1+A2)** | **39.4** | **37.1** | **39.1** | **39.9** | **37.9** | **39.4** | **40.6** | **40.7** |
| **A1. Internal Debt (a+b)** | **34.7** | **32.8** | **34.5** | **36.0** | **34.3** | **35.8** | **37.3** | **37.7** |
| a. Marketable Securities (i+ii) | 26.9 | 25.6 | 28.0 | 30.4 | 29.4 | 31.9 | 33.7 | 34.1 |
| (i) Dated Securities | 25.2 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 28.3 | 27.7 | 28.9 | 30.5 | 31.2 |
| (ii) Treasury Bills | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| b. Non-marketable Securities (i to iv) | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| (i) 14 Day Intermediate Treasury Bills | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| (ii) Compensation & Other Bonds | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| (iii) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| (iv) Securities against small savings | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| **A2. External Debt** | **4.7** | **4.2** | **4.7** | **3.8** | **3.6** | **3.6** | **3.3** | **3.0*** |
| **B. Other Liabilities ( a to d)** | **10.0** | **9.2** | **9.7** | **8.9** | **7.4** | **6.7** | **6.1** | **6.0** |
| (a) National Small Savings Fund | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| (b) State Provident Fund | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| (c) Other Account | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| (d) Reserve funds & Deposit (i+ii) | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| *(i) Bearing Interest* | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| *(ii) Not bearing interest* | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| **C. Total Liabilities (A+B)** | **49.4** | **46.2** | **48.9** | **48.8** | **45.3** | **46.1** | **46.7** | **46.7** |

** Arrived at by adding net external assistance in 2013-14 to outstanding stock at end-March 2013.*

A brief description of the major components of total liabilities of the Central Government is given below.

# A. Public Debt

## A.1. Internal Debt

Internal debt of the Central Government (₹ 37.3 trillion, 37.3 per cent of GDP at end-March 2013) largely consists of fixed tenor and fixed rate market borrowings, viz., dated securities and treasury bills. As at end of March 2013, dated securities (₹ 30.6 trillion, 30.5 per cent of GDP) accounted for 75.3 per cent of public debt while treasury bills (₹ 3.1 trillion, 3.1 per cent of GDP) accounted for 7.7 per cent. The remaining items in internal debt are securities issued to NSSF (₹ 2.2 trillion), securities issued to international financial institutions (₹ 0.3 trillion) and compensation and other bonds (₹ 0.1 trillion) which together constituted 6.5 per cent of public debt. Central Government also issues 14 day

Intermediate Treasury Bills to State Governments for providing them an avenue to invest their surplus cash. At end-March 2013, outstanding amount under these bills was ₹ 1.0 trillion or 1.0 per cent of GDP accounting for 2.4 per cent of public debt. While treasury bills are issued to meet short-term cash requirements of the Government, dated securities are issued to mobilise longer term resources to finance the fiscal deficit. All marketable debt is issued through auctions. Issuance of securities is planned and conducted keeping in view the debt management objective of cost efficiency, prudent levels of risk and market development. Assessment of the market structure and market appetite for various maturities of debt influence and facilitate scheduling of debt issue.

The weighted average maturity of dated securities issued in 2012-13 stood at 13.5 years. Floating rate instruments constituted 1.2 per cent of public debt while short-term debt constituted 12.9 per cent.

**A.2. External Debt**

External debt (₹ 3.3 trillion, 3.3 per cent of GDP as at end-March 2013) constituted 8.2 per cent of the public debt of the Central Government. As State Governments are not empowered to contract external debt, all external debt is contracted by the Central Government and those intended for State Governments projects are on-lent to States[3]. Most of the external debt is from multilateral agencies such as IDA, IBRD, ADB etc. A small proportion of external debt originates from official bilateral agencies. There is no borrowing from international private capital markets. The entire external debt is originally long-term and a major part is at fixed interest rates.

## B. Public Account Liabilities

Liabilities in the Public Account (₹ 6.2 trillion, 6.1 per cent of GDP at end-March 2013) include NSSF, provident funds, reserve funds and deposits, and other accounts. NSSF liabilities account for 13.1 per cent of public account liabilities, while reserve funds and deposits account for 21.8 per cent and state provident fund for 21.6 per cent. NSSF liabilities in the public account represent the total borrowings under small savings less the borrowings of the Central Government from NSSF (which is reckoned in public debt) and of State Governments. That is, it primarily represents the net gain/loss in the NSSF. Liabilities under other accounts include special bonds issued to oil marketing companies, fertiliser companies, and FCI. At end-March 2013, these liabilities accounted for 43.5 per cent of public account liabilities.

## II. Fiscal Consolidation

The Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) Statement presented along with the Union Budget 2013-14 estimated the ratio of total Central Government liabilities[4] to GDP at 45.9 per cent at the end-March 2013, and 45.7 per cent at the end-March 2014. The ratio is projected to decline to 42.3 per cent of GDP by end-March 2016.

The 13$^{th}$ Finance Commission had recommended that the Central Government may reduce their debt-GDP ratio to 52.5 per cent by end of 2011-12 and further to 44.8 per cent by the end of 2014-15. As seen in Table 1.3, total liabilities of the Central Government stood at 46.7 per cent of GDP at end-March 2013 against 46.1 per cent at end-March 2012 and 45.3 per cent at end-March 2011. The increase in debt during 2011-12 was due to additional borrowings (over budget estimates) necessitated by a widening of gross fiscal deficit to 5.8 per cent of GDP from budget estimate of 4.6 per cent. Increase in debt during 2012-13 was of a lower order as fiscal deficit was restricted to 5.2 per cent of GDP. Nevertheless, the Government recognised this reversal in trend and constituted a Committee on Roadmap for Fiscal Consolidation (Chairman - V.L. Kelkar, September, 2012) to address the issue. The committee has projected the debt-GDP ratio of the Central Government to decline to 44.9 per cent at end-March 2014 and 42.9 per cent at end-March 2015.

## III. General Government Debt

General government debt represents the indebtedness of the Government sector (Central and State Governments). This is arrived at by consolidating the debt of the Central Government and the State governments, netting out inter-governmental transactions viz., (i) investment in Treasury Bills by States which represent lending by States to the Centre; and (ii) Centreõs loans to States (Table 1.4)

*3 This would require necessary correction while computing the consolidated debt for the country to remove inter-government transactions.*

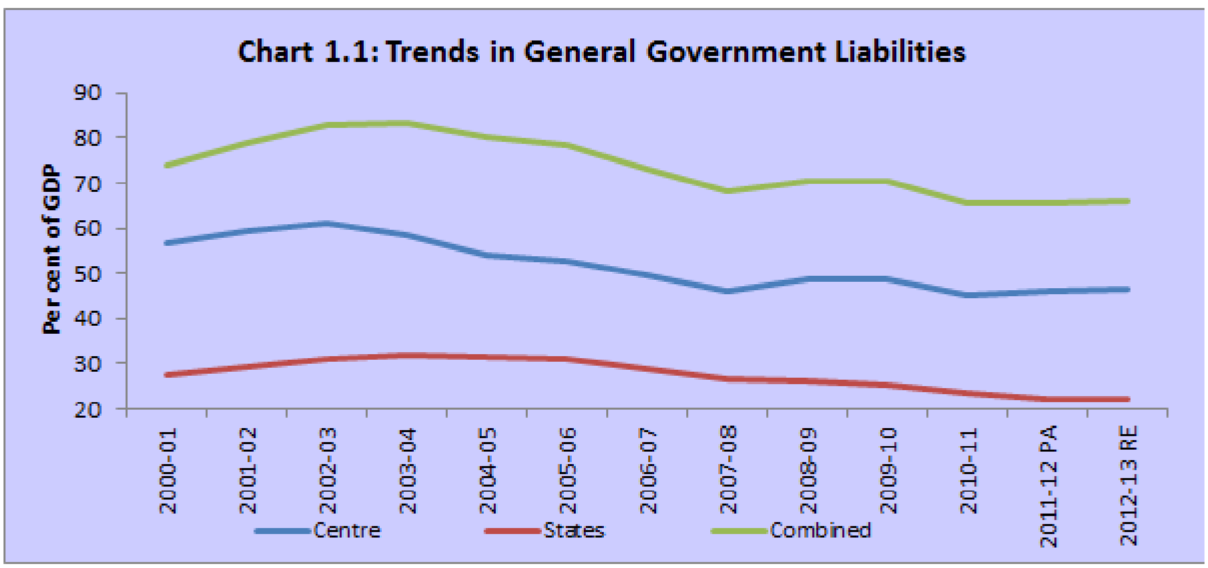
*4 This is net of NSSF and MSS liabilities not used for financing Central Governments' deficit and with external debt at current exchange rate.*

Table 1.4 : General Government Liabilities

(₹ crore)

| Component | Actuals 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | Provisional 2011-12 | RE 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **1. Total Liabilities of the Centre** | **2122042** | **2306035** | **2751363** | **3159683** | **3533950** | **4138784** | **4682098** |
| *percentage of GDP* | *49.4* | *46.2* | *48.9* | *48.8* | *45.3* | *46.1* | *46.7* |
| **2. Total Liabilities of States** | **1241580** | **1328290** | **1470190** | **1648650** | **1828970** | **2003820** | **2227740** |
| *percentage of GDP* | *28.9* | *26.6* | *26.1* | *25.5* | *23.5* | *22.3* | *22.2* |
| 3. Loans from Centre to States | 146653 | 145098 | 143870 | 143152 | 144170 | 143548 | 146280 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *3.4* | *2.9* | *2.6* | *2.2* | *1.8* | *1.6* | *1.5* |
| 4. States Investment in Treasury Bills of Centre | 73410 | 96970 | 100900 | 92810 | 110690 | 118600 | 146636 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *1.7* | *1.9* | *1.8* | *1.4* | *1.4* | *1.3* | *1.5* |
| **5. General Government Liabilities (1+2-3-4)** | **3143559** | **3392257** | **3976783** | **4572371** | **5108060** | **5880457** | **6616922** |
| *percentage of GDP* | *73.2* | *68.0* | *70.6* | *70.6* | *65.5* | *65.5* | *66.0* |

At end-March 2013, general government debt works out to 66.0 per cent of GDP. Notwithstanding a slight increase from 65.5 per cent of GDP a year ago, the broad declining trend in debt-GDP ratio is intact (Table 1.4). Trends in general government debt for a longer period is shown in Chart 1.1




## IV. Debt Sustainability

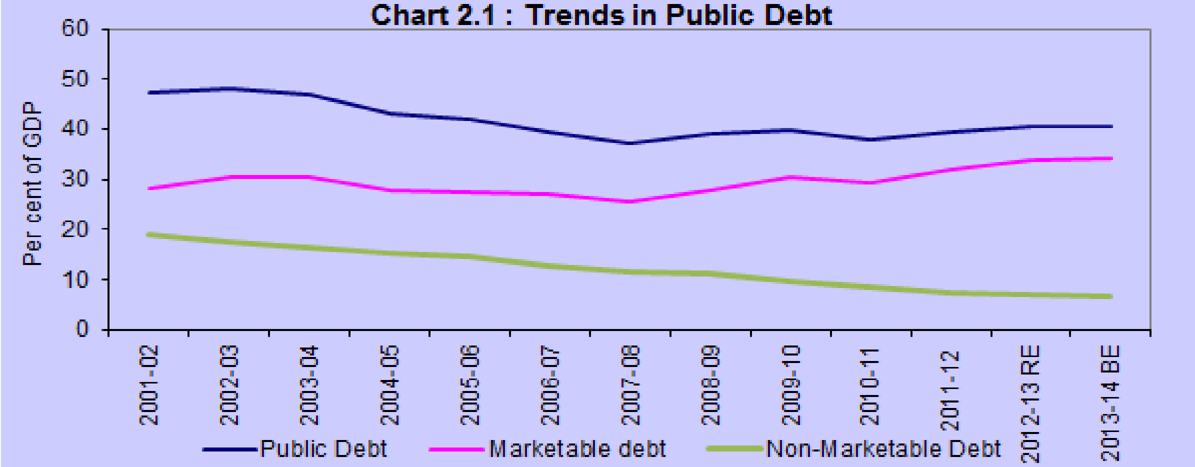
The recent financial and debt crisis that originated in the developed world has brought into focus the importance of prudent fiscal management as well as debt management in assessing the vulnerability of a Government's debt position. Any sustainability analysis in terms of primary surplus and growth-interest rate differential may not be adequate to assess the fiscal health of a Government. The cost and risk character of the debt stock is also important for determining the stability and vulnerability of public debt. Thus, maturity profile of debt, its composition, cost, share of external debt etc. are important parameters to assess sustainability.

Public debt in India is largely funded through domestic savings, at fixed interest rate, with a domestic institutional investor base. These factors improve sustainability of debt in the long term. The long maturity profile of India's debt limits rollover risks. An assessment of the sustainability public debt in India in terms of some of these parameters is discussed in the final chapter of this Paper.

# 2
# Public Debt

Public Debt, which stood at 40.6 per cent of GDP as at end-March 2013, had shown a steady decline from 48.1 per cent of GDP in 2002-03 to 37.1 per cent in 2007-08 (Chart 2.1). This reduction in public debt was on account of both fiscal consolidation as well as high rate of GDP growth. This trend reversed marginally during 2008-09 and in 2009-10 as fiscal deficit went up due to measures to counter the adverse impact of the global financial crisis. As growth slipped to 6.7 per cent in 2008-09, and borrowings spiked up, public debt to GDP ratio increased from 37.1 per cent in 2007-08 to 39.9 per cent in 2009-10. In 2010-11 growth recovered and fiscal deficit dipped to 4.8 per cent, leading to a decline in public debt to 37.9 per cent of GDP at end-March 2011. Subsequently, fiscal deficit widened again in 2011-12 to 5.7 per cent of GDP which alongwith a deceleration in GDP growth led to increase in ratio of public debt to GDP at end-March 2013 to 40.6 per cent. However, the long-term trend of decline in the ratio of public debt to GDP is intact.

**Chart 2.1 : Trends in Public Debt**




The share of public debt in total liabilities has gone up from 80.1 per cent in 2008-09 to 86.9 per cent in 2012-13 reflecting the increased recourse to market related instruments for financing the fiscal deficit (Table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: Share of Public Debt in Total Liabilities**

*(%age of Total Liabilities)*

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates RE | Estimates BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **A. Public Debt (A1+A2)** | **79.7** | **80.1** | **80.1** | **81.8** | **83.6** | **85.5** | **86.9** | **87.1** |
| **A1. Internal Debt (a+b)** | **70.2** | **71.0** | **70.5** | **73.9** | **75.7** | **77.7** | **79.8** | **80.6** |
| a. Marketable Securities (i+ii) | 54.4 | 55.3 | 57.2 | 62.2 | 64.9 | 69.1 | 72.1 | 73.0 |
| (i) Dated Securities | 51.0 | 52.2 | 52.1 | 58.0 | 61.1 | 62.7 | 65.4 | 66.7 |
| (ii) Treasury Bills | 3.5 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| b. Non-marketable Securities (i to iv) | 15.8 | 15.7 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| (i) 14 Day Intermediate Treasury Bills | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| (ii) Compensation & Other Bonds | 3.0 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| (iii) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| (iv) Securities against small savings | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| **A2. External Debt** | **9.5** | **9.1** | **9.6** | **7.9** | **7.9** | **7.8** | **7.1** | **6.4** |
| **B. Other Liabilities** | **20.3** | **19.9** | **19.9** | **18.2** | **16.4** | **14.5** | **13.1** | **12.9** |
| **C. Total Liabilities** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

## A. Internal Debt[5]

Internal debt of the Central Government at 37.3 per cent of GDP, constituted 91.8 per cent of public debt at end-March 2013 (Table 2.2). Marketable instruments (dated securities and treasury bills) constituted 90.3 per cent of internal public debt (83.0 per cent of public debt and 72.1 per cent of total liabilities) at the end-March 2013. Majority of these instruments are of fixed tenor and fixed rate.

Non-marketable securities consist of securities issued to NSSF at 5.8 per cent of internal debt (5.3 per cent of public debt and 4.6 per cent of total liabilities) at end-March 2013), securities issued to international financial institutions at 0.8 per cent of internal debt (0.8 per cent of total public debt and 0.7 per cent of total liabilities) and compensation and other bonds at 0.4 per cent of internal debt (0.4 per cent of public debt and 0.3 per cent of total liabilities). Central Government also issues 14 day Intermediate Treasury Bills to the States governments to facilitate them investing their surplus cash. As at end-March 2013, outstanding amount under these non-marketable instruments at ₹ 97,800 crore constituted 2.6 per cent of internal debt (2.4 per cent of public debt and 2.1 per cent of total liabilities).

**Table 2.2: Components of Internal Debt**

*(%age of Internal Debt)*

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Internal Debt (a+b)** | 88.1 | 88.6 | 88.0 | 90.4 | 90.6 | 90.9 | 91.8 | 92.6 |
| a. Marketable Securities (i+ii) | 68.3 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 76.1 | 77.6 | 80.8 | 83.0 | 83.8 |
| (i) Dated Securities | 63.9 | 65.2 | 65.1 | 70.9 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 75.3 | 76.6 |
| (ii) Treasury Bills | 4.3 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.2 |
| b. Non-marketable Securities (i to iv) | 19.8 | 19.6 | 16.6 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| (i) 14 Day Intermediate Treasury Bills | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| (ii) Compensation & Other Bonds | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| (iii) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| (iv) Securities against small savings | 12.2 | 10.6 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Memo Items | | | | | | | | |
| I. Securities Issued under MSS (a+b) | 3.7 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| (a) Dated Securities | 1.3 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| (b) Treasury Bills | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

5 *Debt contracted under Consolidated Fund of India from domestic lenders i.e., debt excluding external debt and public account liabilities.*

The following sections provide details of various components of internal debt.

## a. Market Loans – Dated Securities

Dated securities are the predominant instruments used for financing the fiscal deficit. They are issued through auctions as per two half-yearly issuance calendars covering April-September and October-March, respectively, every financial year. The share of dated securities in public debt has been gradually increasing over the years. It increased from 73.0 per cent at end-March 2011 to 73.3 per cent at end-March 2012 and further to 75.3 per cent at end-March 2013, underscoring the increasing reliance on dated securities to finance the budget deficit and the gradual shift away from non-marketable instruments. Apart from issuance to finance fiscal deficit, dated securities have also been issued in conversion of (i) securities created in the past in lieu of ad-hoc treasury bills (process completed in 2003-04) and (ii) recapitalisation bonds issued to nationalised banks, (completed in 2007-08). Breakup of the stock of dated securities is given in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3: Outstanding Marketable Dated Securities**

*(₹ crore)*

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates RE | Estimates BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| (i) Issued through Borrowings | 972797 | 1092464 | 1326094 | 1734518 | 2059932 | 2496144 | 2963528 | 3451528 |
| (ii) Conversion of Special Securities issued in lieu of ad-hoc Bills | 100318 | 91318 | 86818 | 76818 | 76818 | 76818 | 76818 | 72818 |
| (iii) Conversion of recapitalisation bonds issued to Nationalised Banks | 8708 | 20809 | 20809 | 20809 | 20809 | 20809 | 20809 | 20809 |
| Total Dated Securities (i to iii) | 1081823 | 1204590 | 1433720 | 1832145 | 2157559 | 2593770 | 3061155 | 3545155 |
| *Percentage of Internal Debt* | *72.6* | *73.5* | *73.9* | *78.5* | *80.6* | *80.6* | *82.0* | *82.8* |
| *Percentage of Public Debt* | *63.9* | *65.2* | *65.1* | *70.9* | *73.0* | *73.3* | *75.3* | *76.6* |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *51.0* | *52.2* | *52.1* | *58.0* | *61.1* | *62.7* | *65.4* | *66.7* |
| *Percentage to GDP* | *25.2* | *24.2* | *25.5* | *28.3* | *27.7* | *28.9* | *30.5* | *31.2* |
| Memo: | | | | | | | | |
| MSS Securities | 22000 | 128317 | 79773 | 2737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20000 |

During 2012-13, net borrowing through dated securities was ₹ 4.67 trillion and it financed 89.7 per cent of the fiscal deficit. The actual borrowings during 2012-13 were less than the budget estimate of ₹ 4.79 trillion enabled by containment in expenditure.

### *Maturity Profile of Dated Securities*

The tenor of dated securities goes up to 30 years. While it has generally been the endeavour to elongate the maturity profile, the tenor of new issuances is a function of acceptable roll over risk as well as market appetite across various maturity segments. While the weighted average maturity of securities issued during 2012-13 increased to 13.5 years from 12.7 years in 2011-12, the weighted average maturity of outstanding stock of dated securities at the end of 2012-13 increased to 9.7 years from 9.6 years as at end-March 2012 (Table 2.6).

During 2012-13 there was a decline in the share of debt with maturity above 20 years (Table 2.4). The proportion of debt maturing in less than 5 years witnessed some increase during 2012-13, although it remained around 30 per cent indicating a relatively low roll-over risk in the medium-term.

**Table 2.4: Maturity Profile of Outstanding Dated Securities-Central Government**

| Maturity Bucket | End-March 2013 | End-March 2012 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | *(percentage of total outstanding)* |
| Less than 1 year | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| 1-5 Years | 27.9 | 26.7 |
| 5-10 Years | 35.0 | 34.7 |
| 10-20 Years | 22.9 | 22.0 |
| 20 years and above | 11.2 | 13.1 |

The redemption profile of outstanding government securities in the next 5 years at end-March 2013 is given in Table 2.5. The redemption obligation increases noticeably during 2014-15 through 2016-17. Notwithstanding this increase, on an average, about 6 per cent of outstanding stock matures annually, over the next 5 years. This places the portfolio in a comfortable position in terms of rollover risk.

**Table 2.5: Maturity trend of dated securities**

| Items | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **Maturity during the year (₹ crore)** | **95009** | **168018** | **197244** | **231130** | **256774** |
| *Percentage of outstanding stock** | *3.1* | *5.5* | *6.4* | *7.6* | *8.4* |
| *Percentage of GDP* | *0.8* | *1.3* | *1.3* | *1.4* | *1.3* |

** Outstanding as on 31 March,2013*

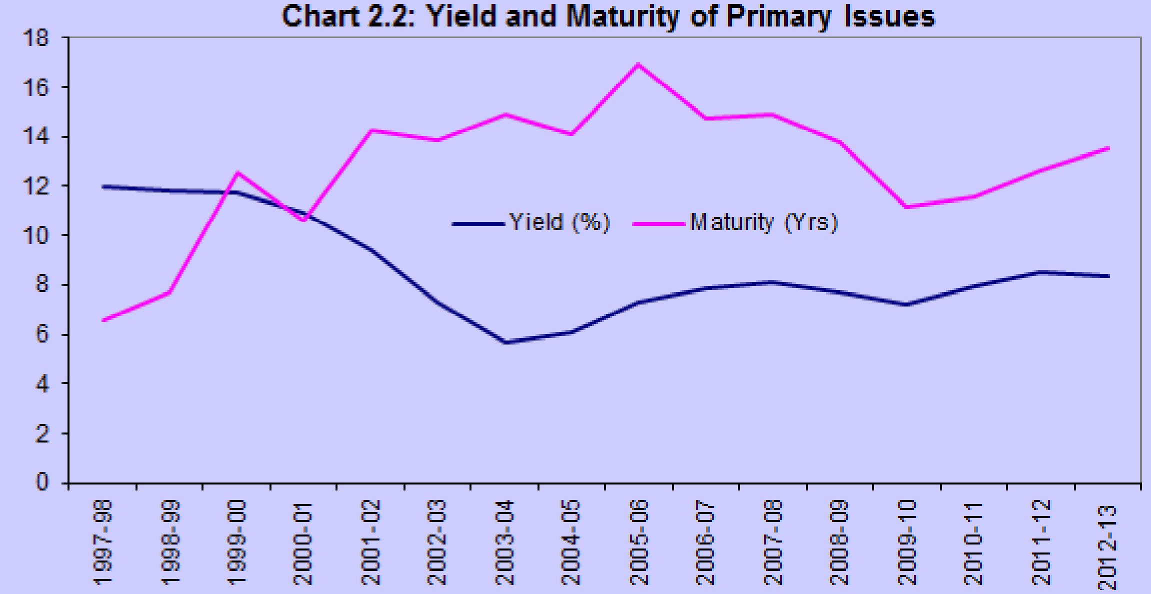
The details of maturity and yield of Central Governmentôs dated securities in the recent years are given in Table 2.6. Further details of maturity profile are given at Annex II.

**Table 2.6: Maturity and Yield of Central Government's Market Loans**

| Year | Issues during the year Weighted Average Yield (%) | Weighted Average Maturity (Yrs) | Outstanding Stock Weighted Average Coupon (%) | Weighted Average Maturity (Yrs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2003-04 | 5.71 | 14.94 | 9.30 | 9.78 |
| 2004-05 | 6.11 | 14.13 | 8.79 | 9.63 |
| 2005-06 | 7.34 | 16.90 | 8.75 | 9.92 |
| 2006-07 | 7.89 | 14.72 | 8.55 | 9.97 |
| 2007-08 | 8.12 | 14.90 | 8.50 | 10.59 |
| 2008-09 | 7.69 | 13.81 | 8.23 | 10.45 |
| 2009-10 | 7.23 | 11.16 | 7.89 | 9.67 |
| 2010-11 | 7.92 | 11.62 | 7.81 | 9.64 |
| 2011-12 | 8.52 | 12.66 | 7.88 | 9.60 |
| 2012-13 | 8.36 | 13.50 | 7.97 | 9.66 |

While the weighted average maturity of securities issued during 2012-13 increased to 13.5 years from 12.7 years in 2011-12, the weighted average yield declined to 8.36 per cent from 8.52 per cent in 2011-12. The average yield is largely a function of the interest rate environment and to a much lesser extent, on the shape of the yield curve. Chart 2.2 depicts the yield and maturity of dated securities issued during the year since 1997-98.

**Chart 2.2: Yield and Maturity of Primary Issues**



### *Ownership pattern*

Ownership pattern of dated securities indicates a gradual broadening of market over time. The share of commercial banks (including banks that are primary dealers), which had dropped from 50.9 per cent in March 2008 to 46.1 per cent in March 2012 continued the decline to register 43.9 per cent by March 2013. Over the financial year 2012-13, the share of RBI increased from 14.4 per cent to 17.0 per cent while that of provident funds remains at 7.4 per cent. The increase in RBIós share is on account of open market operations to address liquidity shortage (Table 2.7).

**Table 2.7: Ownership Pattern of Government of India Dated Securities**

*(Per cent)*

| Category | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (end-March) | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Commercial Banks | 42.51 | 38.85 | 38.03 | 38.42 | 36.28 | 34.50 |
| Bank-Primary Dealers | 8.41 | 8.05 | 9.22 | 8.61 | 9.83 | 9.36 |
| Non-Bank PDs | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| Insurance Companies | 24.78 | 23.20 | 22.16 | 22.22 | 21.08 | 18.56 |
| Mutual Funds | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.40 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.68 |
| Co-operative Banks | 3.22 | 2.92 | 3.35 | 3.41 | 2.98 | 2.81 |
| Financial Institutions | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.75 |
| Corporates | 3.48 | 4.72 | 2.99 | 1.94 | 1.38 | 1.14 |
| FIIs | 0.52 | 0.24 | 0.59 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 1.61 |
| Provident Funds | 6.38 | 6.59 | 6.76 | 7.06 | 7.45 | 7.37 |
| RBI | 4.78 | 9.71 | 11.76 | 12.84 | 14.41 | 16.99 |
| Others | 4.37 | 4.20 | 4.24 | 3.89 | 5.07 | 6.12 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

*Source: Monthly Bulletin, RBI, issues of various quarters.*

*Note: (1) Government of India dated securities includes securities issued under the Market Stabilisation Scheme and the Special Securities like bonds issued to the Oil Marketing Companies, etc.*

*(2) The data are provisional in nature and subject to revisions. The information on category-wise outstanding amounts of Government Securities is disseminated on an annual basis through the Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy published by the Reserve Bank of India.*

### *Coupon Rate on Dated Securities*

Most of the dated securities carry fixed rate of interest. However, there is a small proportion of floating rate instruments (1.4 per cent of dated securities at end-March 2013) whose coupon is benchmarked to treasury bill yields. The weighted average coupon of dated securities (including floating rate bonds) was 7.97 per cent at end-March 2013, up from 7.88 per cent at end-March 2012.

Dated securities are listed in Annex IV. At the end of March 2013, 13.5 per cent of existing dated securities have fixed coupon rate up to 7 per cent; 32.4 per cent carry coupon rate of more than 7 per cent and up to 8 per cent, 45.6 per cent carry coupon rate of above 8 per cent and up to 9 per cent; and 8.6 per cent of total dated securities carry coupon rate of more than 9 per cent. Thus, 45.9 per cent of dated securities carried a coupon rate up to 8 per cent.

## b. Treasury Bills

Treasury bills are discounted instruments which help the government in managing its short term cash flow mismatches. They also provide short term investment instruments for the market and play the role of money market benchmarks. Treasury bills are issued for 91, 182, and 364 days. While 91-days treasury bills are auctioned every week, 182 and 364 days treasury bills are auctioned every fortnight. Auction calendars for treasury bills are announced quarterly. Non-market 14-day intermediate treasury bills (ITBs) are issued to state governments and some central banks. This section analyses the marketable treasury bills while ITBs are analysed in a separate section.

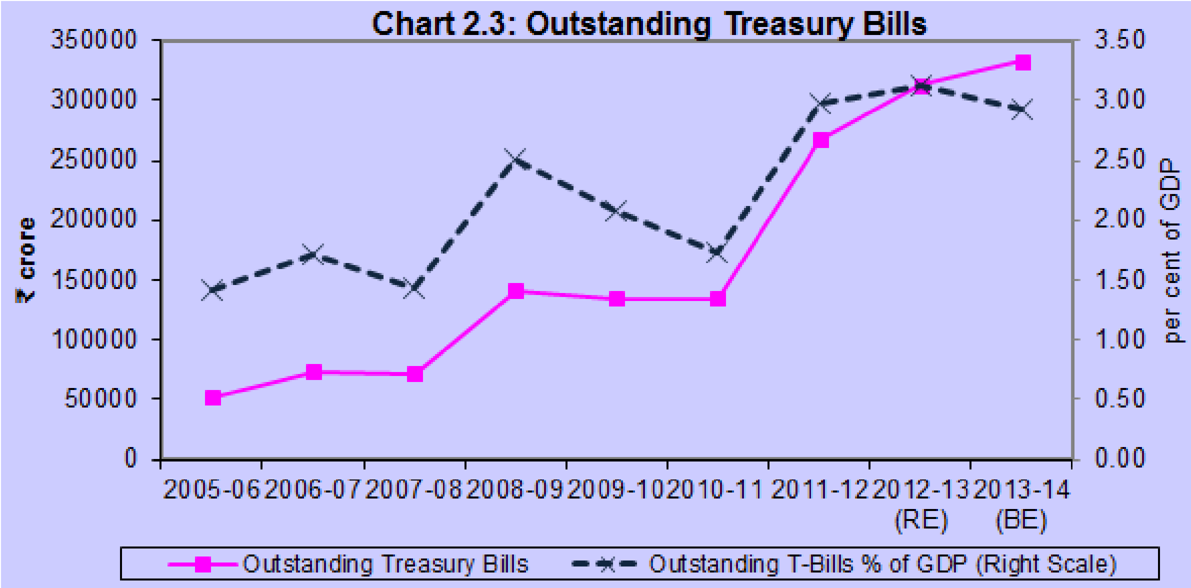
Treasury Bills have a marginal contribution in financing fiscal deficit. Large unanticipated increase in deficit, compared to budget estimates, in 2008-09 and 2011-12 necessitated higher use of bills to fund the fiscal deficit. The increase in stock of bills during these years is shown in Table 2.8.

**Table 2.8: Outstanding Stock of Treasury Bills**

*(₹ crore)*

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 91 Day Treasury Bills | 30802 | 30371 | 75595 | 71549 | 70391 | 124656 | 117307 | 137152 |
| 182 Day Treasury Bills | 9256 | 9180 | 20175 | 21500 | 22001 | 52001 | 65003 | 65003 |
| 364 Day Treasury Bills | 33369 | 32201 | 45546 | 41493 | 42478 | 90378 | 130470 | 130470 |
| **Total Outstanding Treasury Bills** | **73426** | **71752** | **141316** | **134542** | **134869** | **267035** | **312780** | **332625** |
| *Percentage of Internal Debt* | *4.9* | *4.4* | *7.3* | *5.8* | *5.0* | *8.3* | *8.4* | *7.8* |
| *Percentage of Public Debt* | *4.3* | *3.9* | *6.4* | *5.2* | *4.6* | *7.5* | *7.7* | *7.2* |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *3.5* | *3.1* | *5.1* | *4.3* | *3.8* | *6.5* | *6.7* | *6.3* |
| *Percentage of GDP* | *1.7* | *1.4* | *2.5* | *2.1* | *1.7* | *3.0* | *3.1* | *2.9* |
| *Memo: Issued under MSS* | | | | | | | | |
| 91 Day Treasury Bills | 14209 | 9632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 182 Day Treasury Bills | 7675 | 7605 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 364 Day Treasury Bills | 19090 | 25000 | 9000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Outstanding Treasury Bills -MSS** | **40974** | **42237** | **9000** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

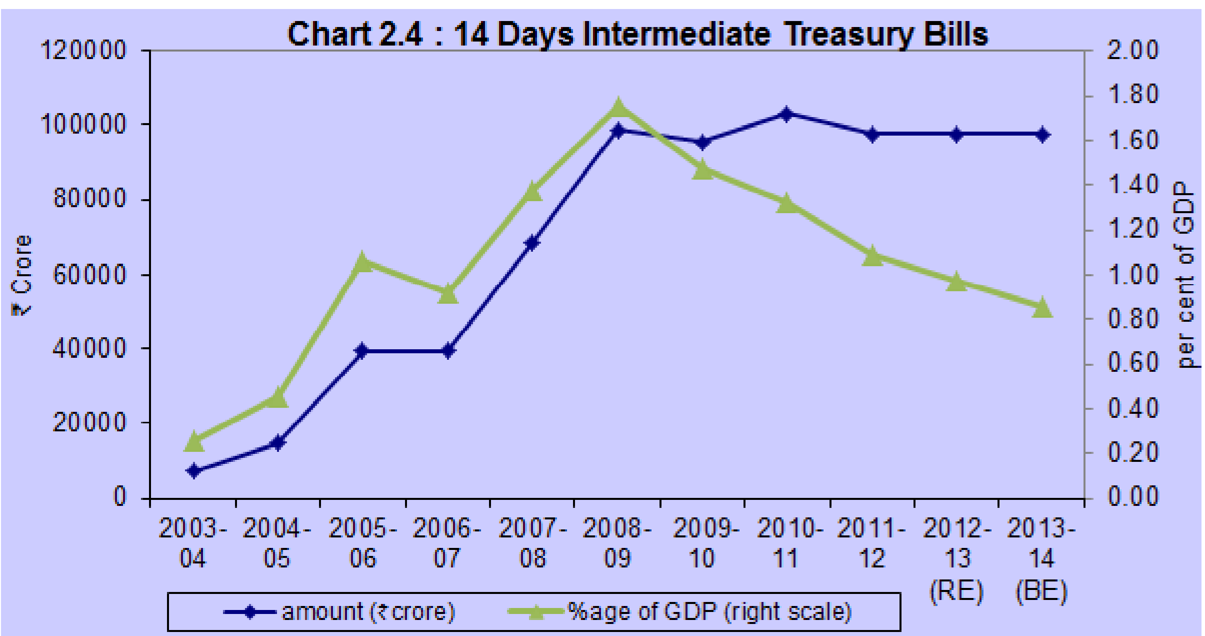
Stock of treasury bills has gradually increased from 2.5 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 to 3.1 per cent at end-March 2013 (Chart 2.3). Treasury bills account for 6.7 per cent of total liabilities (7.7 per cent of public debt) at end-March 2013.




## c. 14 Day Intermediate Treasury Bills

14-days Intermediate Treasury Bills (ITBs) are non-marketable instruments issued to the State Governments (and a few central banks) to enable them to deploy their short term cash surplus. The surplus cash balance of a State Government is automatically invested in these instruments. Conversely, a negative cash position of a State Government is financed first by rediscounting existing investment in these instruments. These instruments carry a fixed yield of 5 per cent per annum (rediscounting at 4 per cent per annum).

Significant accumulation of surplus cash with states during the last 6-7 years is reflected in increased investment in 14-day ITBs. Investment of States in these instruments went up from ₹ 7,253 crore at end-March 2004 to ₹ 97,800 crore at end-March 2013 (Chart 2.4).




Although this instrument was intended for deployment of temporary cash surpluses of States, over the years, investment under this instrument has become durable in nature. Being automatic instruments, Central Government has practically no control over the accumulation of this instrument. Being inter-governmental transactions, these instruments have little importance from a consolidated general government debt perspective. From a debt management perspective, however, if there is sharp decline in investment in these instruments, the impact on Centreôs cash management might be significant.

## d. Cash Management Bills

During 2009-10 a new short-term instrument, known as Cash Management Bills (CMBs) was introduced to meet unanticipated cash flow mismatches of the Government. CMBs are non-standard, discounted bills issued with a maturity of less than 91 days. The tenor, notified amount and date of issue of this instrument depends upon the cash requirements of the Government. As CMBs are generally repaid in the same financial year, they do not finance the budget deficit.

During 2011-12, government had to actively use this instrument to meet cash shortages due to higher direct tax refunds in the beginning of the financial year and shortfall in small savings collection during the year. CMBs were not issued in 2012-13.

## e. Securities issued to International Financial Institutions

These securities are issued to International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, Asian Development Bank, African Development Fund & Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development. These special securities are issued primarily towards

i. Indiaôs subscriptions/contributions to these institutions;

ii. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for subscribing to Indiaôs quota increase in the IMF;

iii. Maintenance of value obligations to IMF; and

iv. Purchase transactions under the Financial Transaction Plan.

These liabilities are non-interest bearing in nature. The total outstanding value of these rupee securities issued to International Financial Institutions as at the end-March 2013 is ₹ 31,216 crore, or 0.3 per cent of GDP, showing a marginal increase from ₹ 29,626 crore as at end-March 2012. They account for 0.8 per cent of public debt and 0.7 per cent of total liabilities of the Central Government.

## f. Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS)

Securities (bonds and bills) are issued under the Market Stabilization Scheme to facilitate Reserve Bankôs monetary sterilisation needs. They were issued for the first time in 2004-05. Detail of the Scheme was given in earlier Status Papers. There was no requirement for issuance of securities under the scheme in recent years after outstanding securities matured by the end of 2009-10. As discussed earlier, the proceeds of the issuance is not used to fund the Central Government budget, but is sequestered in a account maintained with the RBI. The funds are eventually used to meet redemption of such securities.

## g. Compensation and other Bonds

This category includes various types of special purpose bonds issued in the past by the Central Government. Some of these bonds were also open for retail subscription. These bonds carry fixed rates of interest. The importance of this component has been reducing over the years. Their stock has declined from ₹ 63,585 crore in 2006-07 amounting to 1.5 per cent of GDP to ₹ 14,843 crore at the end-March 2013 amounting to 0.1 per cent of GDP. They account for 0.4 per cent of public debt at end-March 2013, down from 0.6 per cent at end-March 2012.

## h. Securities against small savings (National Small Saving Fund)

All collections under small savings schemes[6] are credited to the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), established in the Public Account of India with effect from 1.4.1999. Accumulated liabilities at the inception of NSSF (₹ 1,76,221 crore) were borne by the Central Government, of which ₹ 64,569 crore amounting to 0.6 per cent of GDP was outstanding as at end-March 2013. All withdrawals as well as interest payments are made out of the accumulations in this Fund. The balance amount after withdrawal is invested in Statesô and Central government special securities as per norms decided from time to time by the Central Government (Box 2.1).

[6] *see box 2.1 for small saving schemes and prevailing interest rates.*

**Box 2.1 : Evolution of NSSF Investment Mechanism**

National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) was created in 1999 to replace the earlier system under which small savings collections were first credited to the consolidated fund and then a part of it on lent to the States. Under the current arrangement, all small savings collections are credited into NSSF. After meeting the redemption payments to small savers, net funds are loaned to Central Government and Statesô/UT governmentsô in prescribed ratios. All loans are against issue of special securities by the borrower, deemed as investments of NSSF.

**Sharing of NSSF Funds**

Investible funds of NSSF arise under two heads (i) net collections during a year and (ii) repayment of past loans from NSSF by Centre and States.

The norms for sharing of net collections between Centre and States have been changed from time to time. In 1999-00, 75 per cent of net collections was lent to States (the remaining portion was lent to the Centre) which was increased to 80 per cent in 2000-01. From 2002-03 onward, the entire net collections of NSSF were made available to States. The allocation was changed again in 2007-08 on the recommendations of the sub-committee of the National Development Council (NDC) whereby States were allowed to opt for a share in net collections of NSSF between 80 per cent and 100 per cent. On the recommendations of the Committee for Comprehensive Review of NSSF, minimum share of 80 per cent for States was reduced to 50 per cent in 2012-13 with the option to States to take the entire net collections. The remaining amount is lent to the Central Government or other willing States or to infrastructure companies wholly owned by the Central Government.

Amounts received on redemption of securities were loaned to the Central Government until 2007-08, after which such sums were allowed for investment in other instruments as well. A sum of ₹ 15,000 crore was invested as a loan of 15 years at 9.00 per cent to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) in 2007-08. From 2012-13, redemption amount is loaned to Centre and States in the ratio of 50:50.

**Interest Rate and Maturity**

In each of the years from 1999-2000 to 2001-02, interest rate on loans to States was fixed at 13.5 per cent, 12.5 per cent and 11.0 per cent, respectively. From 2002-03 onward, interest rate was fixed at 9.5 per cent. Following the recommendations of the sub-committee of the NDC, interest rates on securities issued by State governments for the years 1999-2000 to 2001-02 were reset at 10.5 per cent per annum with retrospective effect from April 01, 2007. Pursuant to the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, as part of debt relief linked to achievement of targets under FRBM Acts, interest rates were again re-set at 9.0 per cent for loans to State Governments made up to 2006-07 and outstanding at end of 2009-10. States deviating from FRBM targets would forego the benefit of lower interest rates.

The maturity of securities issued by Central and State Governments was 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years. The maturity of securities issued by Central Government against redemption amount was 20 years with interest rates fixed at an average interest cost of dated securities of the Central Government. From 2012-13 onward, maturity period of all loans to Centre and States was reduced to 10 years without any moratorium on repayment. Further, interest rate was made payable half-yearly as against annual payments earlier.

At end-March 2013, the outstanding liabilities of the Central government to NSSF was ₹ 2.17 trillion amounting to 5.3 per cent of public debt and 4.6 per cent of total liabilities. Outstanding securities issued against fresh loans out of net collections in various years amounted to ₹ 0.32 trillion and securities issued against redemption amounted to ₹ 1.20 trillion at end-March 2013. The details of existing special securities with applicable interest rates are shown in Annex VI.

## B. External Debt

Under Article 292 of the Constitution of India, the Central Government may borrow from within as well as outside the territory of the Country[7]. The Central Government receives external loans largely from multilateral agencies and to some extent from foreign countries also. External debt at current exchange rates, as at end-March 2013, for the Central Government increased to ₹ 3.32 trillion (US $ 61.32 billion; 3.3 per cent of GDP) from ₹ 3.23 trillion (US $ 63.37 billion) at end-March 2012. This amounts to 7.1 per cent of Central Governmentôs total liabilities and 5.0 per cent of general government debt. The trends in external debt at book value and current exchange rate are shown in Table 2.9.

**Table 2.9: Trends in External Debt**

(₹ crore)

| Component | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | RE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. External Debt *(at Book Value)* | 102716 | 112031 | 123046 | 134083 | 157639 | 170088 | 172302 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *2.4* | *2.2* | *2.2* | *2.1* | *2.0* | *1.9* | *1.7* |
| 2. External Debt (at current exchange rate) | 201199 | 210086 | 264059 | 249306 | 278877 | 322897 | 332004 |
| *Percentage of Public Debt* | *11.9* | *11.4* | *12.0* | *9.6* | *9.4* | *9.1* | *8.2* |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *9.5* | *9.1* | *9.6* | *7.9* | *7.9* | *7.8* | *7.1* |
| *Percentage of GDP* | *4.7* | *4.2* | *4.7* | *3.8* | *3.6* | *3.6* | *3.3* |
| *Percentage of General Government debt* | *6.4* | *6.2* | *6.6* | *5.5* | *5.5* | *5.5* | *5.0* |

External debt (at current exchange rate) as percentage of GDP has consistently declined in the recent years, indicating that reliance on external debt for financing of deficit is declining. This implies that debt portfolio of Government has low currency risk and its impact on balance of payments also remains insignificant.

A major portion of the external debt is from multilateral institutions (71.0 per cent of total external debt at end-March 2013), while bilateral sources account for the remaining 29.0 per cent (Table 2.10). Loans from multilateral institutions are largely on concessional terms. The Central Government does not borrow directly in international capital markets. The details on agency wise outstanding external loans as on 31.3.2013 are shown in Annex VIII.

**Table 2.10: Composition of External Debt**

| Creditor Category | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Multilateral Debt as percentage of Total External Debt | 70.4 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 71.0 |
| Bilateral Debt as percentage of Total External Debt | 29.4 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 31.1 | 29.0 |

[7] *Executive power of State Governments extends only to borrow within the territory of India as per Article 293 of the Constitution.*

External debt is predominantly denominated in three currencies viz., SDR, USD and Yen. At end-March 2013, debt denominated in these three currencies represented 95.1 per cent of total external debt. A small portion (4.6 per cent) is denominated in Euro. Other currencies mainly comprise of Rupee denominated debt to Russia (Table 2.11).

**Table 2.11: Currency Composition of External Debt**

*(per cent of total external debt)*

| Currency | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| SDR | 44.1 | 42.9 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 38.2 |
| US Dollar | 29.9 | 29.4 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 35.0 |
| YEN | 18.9 | 20.6 | 21.4 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 22.0 |
| Euro | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Others | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

To summarise the Chapter, public debt as percentage of GDP has shown a long-term declining trend. Internal debt constitutes a major part of public debt with the share of external debt being less than 10 per cent. Within the internal debt, the share of marketable debt has increased consistently over time. Fixed coupon dated securities constitute a major portion of the internal public debt. Maturity profile of outstanding dated securities indicates a relatively low roll-over risk in the debt portfolio. Weighted average yield of primary issuance of dated securities has remained broadly stable in the recent years. The share of external debt in the public debt has consistently declined over time and majority of external debt is on concessional terms.

# 3

# Public Account Liabilities

All public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government of India, other than those which are for credit to the Consolidated Fund of India, are credited to the Public Account of India[8]. The receipts into the Public Account and disbursements out of it are generally not subject to vote by the Parliament. Receipts under public account in the form of liabilities include small savings collections into NSSF, provident fund contribution of government employees, security deposits and other deposits received by the Government, securities issued in lieu of oil/food/fertilizer subsidies, balances under various suspense and remittance heads, etc. The public account liabilities position of the Central Government is presented in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Public Account Liabilities of the Central Government**

(₹ crore)

| Components | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **A. Public Debt** | **1691908** | **1847891** | **2203836** | **2583616** | **2954700** | **3539519** | **4066596** | **4625864** |
| Per cent of Total Liabilities | 79.7 | 80.1 | 80.1 | 81.8 | 83.6 | 85.5 | 86.9 | 87.1 |
| **B. Other Liabilities ( a to d)** | **430133** | **458143** | **547527** | **576068** | **579249** | **599265** | **615492** | **686107** |
| Per cent of TL | **20.3** | **19.9** | **19.9** | **18.2** | **16.4** | **14.5** | **13.1** | **12.9** |
| (a) National Small Savings Fund | 15946 | 19398 | 10085 | 38432 | 42552 | 64734 | 80741 | 133151 |
| Per cent of TL | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| (b) State Provident Fund | 71440 | 75330 | 83377 | 99433 | 111947 | 122751 | 132751 | 142751 |
| Per cent of TL | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| (c) Other Account | 211452 | 236373 | 325383 | 318749 | 295989 | 277904 | 267675 | 266688 |
| Per cent of TL | 10.0 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| (d) Reserve funds & Deposit | 131295 | 127043 | 128682 | 119453 | 128762 | 133877 | 134325 | 143517 |
| Per cent of TL | 6.2 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Bearing Interest | 62705 | 73056 | 78384 | 72875 | 70421 | 74413 | 85598 | 99529 |
| Per cent of TL | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Not bearing interest | 68591 | 53987 | 50298 | 46578 | 58340 | 59464 | 48726 | 43989 |
| Per cent of TL | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| **C. Total Liabilities (TL) (A+B)** | **2122042** | **2306035** | **2751363** | **3159683** | **3533950** | **4138784** | **4682098** | **5311980** |

Public account liabilities, at ₹ 6.15 trillion at end-March 2013 constituted 13.1 per cent of total liabilities, a decline from 14.5 per cent at end-March 2012. Indeed, the share of public account liabilities has seen a steady decline since 2006-07 when it accounted for 20.3 per cent of total

[8] *clause (2) of Articile 266 of the Constitution of India*

liabilities. The major categories under this head are discussed below:

### (a) National Small Savings Fund (NSSF)

Liabilities of NSSF constitute the liabilities of the Central Government. However, as explained earlier, only a part of the liabilities under NSSF are utilized for financing the fiscal deficit of the Central Government and that part is explicitly included in internal debt. The remaining part, which is utilized for financing State Government budget deficits, is excluded from Centreôs liabilities. The liabilities of the Central Government in the public account under the head ôNSSFô represent the accumulated historical net cash position of NSSF. It can also be viewed as the net asset-liability position of NSSF. Trends in assets and liabilities of NSSF are given in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2 : Liabilities and Assets of NSSF**

*(₹ crore)*

| Components | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Total Liabilities | 674611 | 673589 | 664137 | 728446 | 787100 | 790194 | 805959 | 820839 |
| 2. Borrowings by Centre | 206602 | 195299 | 193997 | 207252 | 218485 | 208183 | 216808 | 222606 |
| 3. Borrowings by States | 452064 | 458892 | 460056 | 482762 | 526063 | 517277 | 517035 | 479506 |
| 4. Loan to IIFCL | - | - | - | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| 5. Net Liabilities (1-2-3-4) | 15946 | 19398 | 10085 | 36932 | 41052 | 63234 | 70616 | 117228 |
| *6. Total Liabilities % of GDP* | *15.7* | *13.5* | *11.8* | *11.2* | *10.1* | *8.8* | *8.0* | *7.2* |
| *7. Net Liabilities % of GDP* | *0.4* | *0.4* | *0.2* | *0.6* | *0.5* | *0.7* | *0.7* | *1.0* |

### (b) State Provident Funds

Accumulated Provident Fund contributions of Central Government employees accounted for 2.8 per cent of total liabilities at end-March 2013, slightly down from 3.0 per cent at end-March 2012. This share has been by and large stable at around 3 per cent since 2006-07 or around 1.5 per cent of GDP (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3: State Provident Funds**

*(₹ crore)*

| Components | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **State Provident Funds** | **71440** | **75330** | **83377** | **99433** | **111947** | **122751** | **132751** | **142751** |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *3.4* | *3.3* | *3.0* | *3.1* | *3.2* | *3.0* | *2.8* | *2.7* |
| *Percentage of GDP* | *1.7* | *1.5* | *1.5* | *1.5* | *1.4* | *1.4* | *1.3* | *1.3* |

### (c) Other Accounts

ôOther accountsô includes sundry items like special deposits by retirement funds with the Central Government, securities issued in lieu of subsidies, money in postal insurance and annuity funds, other deposits etc. The share of other items has been going down over the years, from 10.0 per cent of total liabilities in 2006-07 to 5.7 per cent at end-March 2013 (Table 3.1). Some important items under this category are elaborated below:

(i) Oil/Fertiliser/Food Bonds - Certain subsidy payments were made in the form of bonds issued to oil marketing companies, fertilizers companies and Food Corporation of India in the past. These bonds are part of public account liability. Liabilities on account of these securities had increased significantly during 2005-06 to 2008-09. Since 2009-10, all payments related to these subsidies are made in cash. As a result, there has been a secular decline in these liabilities to 3.4 per cent of total liabilities at end-March 2013 from 6.5 per cent at end-March 2009 (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4: Special Securities issued in lieu of Subsidies**

(₹ crore)

| Components | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Special securities issued (in lieu of subsidy payment)** | **66934** | **94988** | **177580** | **187886** | **182123** | **172091** | **160296** | **160296** |
| ***Percentage of Total Liabilities*** | ***3.2*** | ***4.1*** | ***6.5*** | ***5.9*** | ***5.2*** | ***4.2*** | ***3.4*** | ***3.0*** |
| (i) Securities issued to Oil Marketing Companies | 50734 | 71288 | 133880 | 144186 | 144186 | 140186 | 134423 | 134423 |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *2.4* | *3.1* | *4.9* | *4.6* | *4.1* | *3.4* | *2.9* | *2.5* |
| (ii) Food Corporation of India | 16200 | 16200 | 16200 | 16200 | 16200 | 16200 | 16200 | 16200 |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *0.8* | *0.7* | *0.6* | *0.5* | *0.5* | *0.4* | *0.3* | *0.3* |
| (iii) Fertiliser Companies | 0.0 | 7500 | 27500 | 27500 | 21737 | 15705 | 9672 | 9672 |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *0.0* | *0.3* | *1.0* | *0.9* | *0.6* | *0.4* | *0.2* | *0.2* |

(ii) Postal Insurance ï With a view to convert part of the frozen corpus of Post Office Life Insurance Fund (POLIF) and Rural Post Life Insurance Fund (RPOLIF) into dated securities, the Government issued Special Securities to Directorate of Postal Life Insurance. Securities for ₹ 7,000 crore were issued in each of the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 and ₹ 6,080 crore in 2012-13. The liabilities in public account have been reduced and liabilities under public debt increased accordingly.

(iii) Advances - Government occasionally makes advances to public and quasi-public bodies and to individuals, under special laws or for special reasons. Under advances in the Public Account, as on 31st March 2012, there is a balance of (-) ₹ 10,817crore which is mainly attributed to Postal advance of (-) ₹ 9,797.99 crore and Telecommunication advance of (-) ₹ 325.63 crore. The trends in outstanding advances in the Public Account are shown in Table 3.5 below:

**Table 3.5: Advances**

(₹ crore)

| Components | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | Provisional 2011-12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Advances** | **-3342** | **-4467** | **-9817** | **-8969** | **-5899** | **-10817** |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *-0.2* | *-0.2* | *-0.4* | *-0.3* | *-0.2* | *-0.3* |
| *Percentage of GDP* | *-0.1* | *-0.1* | *-0.2* | *-0.1* | *-0.1* | *-0.1* |

## (d) Reserve Funds and Deposits

Reserve Funds and deposits constituted 2.9 per cent of total liabilities as at end-March 2013, down from 3.2 per cent at end-March 2012 and noticeably lower than 6.2 per cent at end-March 2007. These liabilities can be interest bearing or non interest bearing. Interest bearing liabilities constituted 63.7 per cent of total at end-March 2013 compared to 55.6 per cent at end-March 2012. A more detailed account is given below.

(i) Reserve Funds - Reserve Funds in the Public Account include balance sheet reserves of commercial undertakings (e.g., Railways), grants by other governments and public subscriptions (e.g. relief funds), contributions made by outside agencies (e.g. ICAR) etc. Interest-bearing reserves have become negligible due to draw down from railways (Table 3.6). Reserve funds not bearing interest include National Calamity Contingency Fund, Guarantee Redemption Fund, Central Road Fund, Railway Safety Fund etc.

**Table 3.6: Reserve Funds**

(₹ crore)

| Components | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates RE | Estimates BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Reserve Funds** | **34452** | **44845** | **34248** | **20670** | **21617** | **27291** | **31474** | **37368** |
| ***Percentage of Total Liabilities*** | ***1.6*** | ***1.9*** | ***1.2*** | ***0.7*** | ***0.6*** | ***0.7*** | ***0.7*** | ***0.7*** |
| (i) Interest bearing | 16602 | 22348 | 15627 | 4848 | 474 | 2392 | 7634 | 15235 |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *0.8* | *1.0* | *0.6* | *0.2* | *0.0* | *0.1* | *0.2* | *0.3* |
| (ii) Non-Interest bearing | 17850 | 22497 | 18621 | 15822 | 21143 | 24899 | 23840 | 22133 |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *0.8* | *1.0* | *0.7* | *0.5* | *0.6* | *0.6* | *0.5* | *0.4* |
| *Share of interest-bearing funds to total (%)* | *48.2* | *49.8* | *45.6* | *23.5* | *2.2* | *8.8* | *24.3* | *40.8* |

(ii) Deposits - Deposits received by the Government are reckoned in the public account. These deposits may be interest bearing or non-interest bearing. Deposit liabilities (as percentage of total liabilities) declined to 2.2 per cent at end-March 2013 from 2.6 per cent at end-March 2012 (Table 3.7). Interest bearing liabilities went up from 67.6 per cent of total deposits at end-March 2012 to 75.8 per cent at end-March 2013. Contributions under Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971 accounted for the major part of interest bearing deposits at ₹ 57,217 crore. Non-interest bearing deposits declined to 0.2 per cent of GDP at end-March 2013 from 0.4 per cent a year ago. These deposits largely consist of deposits with civil courts, with departments like defence, railway, post and telecommunication etc.

**Table 3.7: Deposits-Interest Bearing and Not Interest Bearing**

(₹ crore)

| Components | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates RE | Estimates BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Deposits** | **96843** | **82198** | **94434** | **98783** | **107145** | **106586** | **102851** | **106149** |
| ***Percentage of Total Liabilities*** | ***4.6*** | ***3.6*** | ***3.4*** | ***3.1*** | ***3.0*** | ***2.6*** | ***2.2*** | ***2.0*** |
| Bearing Interest | 46104 | 50715 | 62757 | 68027 | 69948 | 72021 | 77964 | 84294 |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *2.2* | *2.2* | *2.3* | *2.2* | *2.0* | *1.7* | *1.7* | *1.6* |
| Not Bearing Interest | 50739 | 31483 | 31677 | 30756 | 37197 | 34565 | 24887 | 21855 |
| *Percentage of Total Liabilities* | *2.4* | *1.4* | *1.2* | *1.0* | *1.1* | *0.8* | *0.5* | *0.4* |

The share of public account liabilities in the total debt of the Government has declined from more than 20 per cent in 2006-07 to 12.9 per cent in 2012-13. Decline was primarily due to óother accountsô which mainly comprises of securities issued in lieu of subsidies to oil and fertilizers companies and FCI. Since 2009-10, all payments related to such subsidies are made in cash. The share of NSSF and state provident funds in the total liabilities of the Government has remained broadly stable, while the share of reserve funds and deposits has seen a decline in the recent years.

# 4

# General Government Debt

General government debt is the consolidated debt of the Central Government and State Governments. Central Government debt was covered in the previous chapters. This chapter gives a brief account of the debt profile of State Governments, followed by a discussion of general government debt.

## 1. State Government Debt[9]

The Constitution of India empowers State Governments to borrow only from domestic sources (Article 293(1)). Further, as long as a state has outstanding borrowings from the Central Government, it is required to obtain Central Government's prior approval before incurring debt (Article 293 (3)).

### *Financing of Fiscal Deficit – States*

The major sources of financing of the fiscal deficit of the state governments are market borrowings, borrowings from NSSF, loans from financial institutions, and loans from the Centre. State Governments also incur liabilities in the public accounts through provident funds, reserve funds, deposit etc. The financing pattern of budget deficit of State Governments has undergone a shift in composition over time. Market borrowings, at 75.4 per cent in 2011-12 have emerged as the major source of financing. There is a corresponding decline in borrowings from NSSF[10] (-1.2 per cent in 2011-12) and loans from the Centre[11] (3.6 per cent in 2011-12) (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit**

*(₹ crore)*

| Year | Market Borrowings | Loans from Centre | Special Securities issued to NSSF | Loans from LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI and Other Banks | State Provident Funds, *etc.* | Reserve Funds | Deposits and Advances | Other Public Account | Cash drawdown Overall -Surplus(–) / Deficit (+) | Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1999-00 | 12,660 | 12,180 | 26,420 | 3,380 | 17,880 | 2,560 | 9,050 | 2,850 | 3,130 | 90,100 |
| 2000-01 | 12,520 | 8,320 | 32,610 | 4,550 | 13,110 | 3,100 | 7,140 | 8,950 | -2,380 | 87,920 |
| 2001-02 | 17,250 | 10,900 | 35,650 | 6,290 | 10,190 | 4,520 | 5,000 | 930 | 3,540 | 94,260 |
| 2002-03 | 28,480 | -370 | 48,970 | 4,860 | 9,860 | 4,800 | 710 | 6,700 | -4,290 | 99,730 |
| 2003-04 | 47,290 | 13,940 | 18,000 | 4,130 | 9,330 | 6,380 | -370 | 22,470 | -530 | 120,630 |
| 2004-05 | 34,560 | -9,780 | 64,190 | 0 | 8,880 | 7,130 | 8,070 | 4,960 | -10,230 | 107,770 |
| 2005-06 | 15,300 | -40 | 73,820 | 4,060 | 10,460 | 5,230 | 7,260 | 7,940 | -33,950 | 90,080 |
| 2006-07 | 13,080 | -8,890 | 56,020 | 3,940 | 10,370 | 7,630 | 12,800 | -1,120 | -16,320 | 77,510 |
| 2007-08 | 53,920 | -930 | 5,850 | 6,300 | 12,340 | -5,920 | 13,580 | 3,720 | -13,410 | 75,450 |
| 2008-09 | 104,040 | -760 | 1,480 | 5,700 | 15,640 | 7,540 | 4,590 | 5,320 | -8,960 | 134,590 |
| 2009-10 | 112,650 | -1,700 | 24,160 | 8,210 | 23,140 | -1,990 | 12,370 | 4,280 | 7,700 | 188,820 |
| 2010-11 | 88,780 | 710 | 38,630 | 3,200 | 27,810 | 2,610 | 22,860 | -8,290 | -14,850 | 161,460 |
| 2011-12 (RE) | 156,710 | 7,540 | -2,520 | 6,070 | 25,480 | 5,550 | 10,770 | -8,870 | 7,140 | 207,880 |
| 2012-13 (BE) | 177,160 | 11,390 | 1,280 | 8,460 | 23,150 | 6,260 | 4,340 | -15,770 | -1,010 | 215,270 |
| | | | | | Per cent of GFD | | | | | |
| 1999-00 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 29.3 | 3.8 | 19.8 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| 2000-01 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 37.1 | 5.2 | 14.9 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 10.2 | -2.7 | 100.0 |
| 2001-02 | 18.3 | 11.6 | 37.8 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| 2002-03 | 28.6 | -0.4 | 49.1 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 6.7 | -4.3 | 100.0 |
| 2003-04 | 39.2 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 5.3 | -0.3 | 18.6 | -0.4 | 100.0 |
| 2004-05 | 32.1 | -9.1 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 4.6 | -9.5 | 100.0 |
| 2005-06 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 81.9 | 4.5 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 8.8 | -37.7 | 100.0 |
| 2006-07 | 16.9 | -11.5 | 72.3 | 5.1 | 13.4 | 9.8 | 16.5 | -1.4 | -21.1 | 100.0 |
| 2007-08 | 71.5 | -1.2 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 16.4 | -7.8 | 18.0 | 4.9 | -17.8 | 100.0 |
| 2008-09 | 77.3 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | -6.7 | 100.0 |
| 2009-10 | 59.7 | -0.9 | 12.8 | 4.3 | 12.3 | -1.1 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 |
| 2010-11 | 55.0 | 0.4 | 23.9 | 2.0 | 17.2 | 1.6 | 14.2 | -5.1 | -9.2 | 100.0 |
| 2011-12 (Prov) | 75.4 | 3.6 | -1.2 | 2.9 | 12.3 | 2.7 | 5.2 | -4.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| 2012-13 (RE) | 82.3 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | -7.3 | -0.5 | 100.0 |

*Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2012-13; RBI*

[9] *Data on State Governments' finances is sourced from the RBI publication, State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2012-13.*

[10] *States' borrowings from NSSF is largely a function of the level of small savings collections. To a lesser extent, it also depends on the prevailing ratio of sharing net small savings collections with the Central Government.*

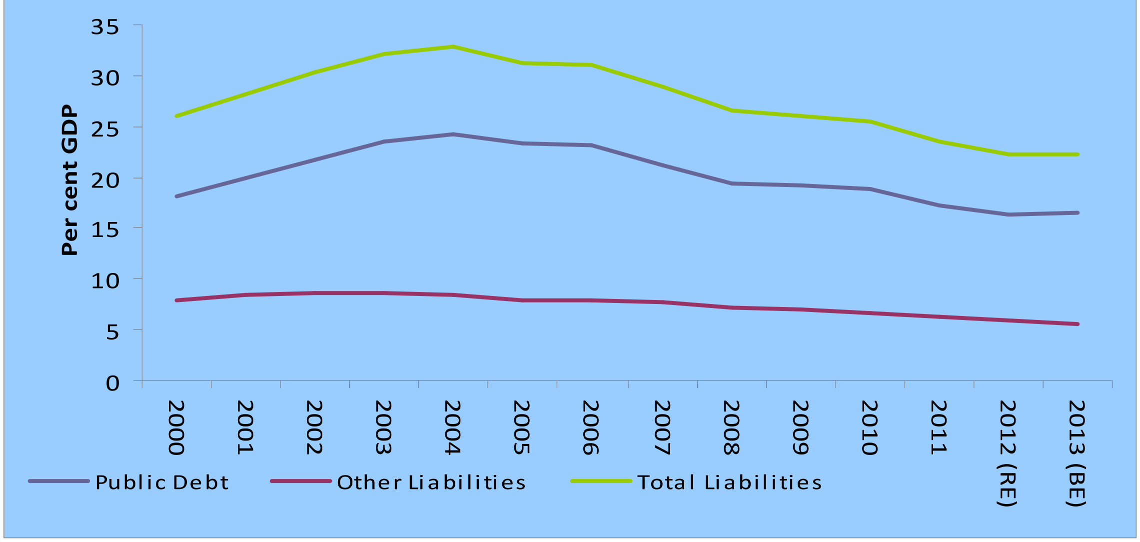
[11] *Central Government extends loans to State Governments under Article 293 (2) of the Constitution of India. Following the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the loan component of the plan assistance to States has been done away with, leading to decline of loans from the Centre as a financing source for States.*

### *Liabilities of State Governments*

Consistent with the classifications of Central Government liabilities, State Government debt is discussed under two broad categories viz., public debt and other liabilities. The liability position of State Governments is presented in Table 4.2 while Table 4.3 presents the same information as a ratio to GDP.

Total liability of state Governments increased to ₹ 20.0 trillion at end-March 2012 from ₹ 18.3 trillion at end-March 2011. As a per cent of GDP, however, it declined to 22.3 per cent from 23.5 per cent over the same dates, in line with the declining trend established over the years (Chart 4.1).

**Chart 4.1: Liabilities of the State Governments**




### *Public Debt*

Public debt, at ₹ 14.7 trillion at end-March 2012, constituted 73.5 per cent of total liabilities of state governments (16.4 per cent of GDP). Its contribution to total liabilities has remained largely stable since 2006-07. Market loans (dated securities) constituted 36.9 per cent of total liabilities at end-March 2012, up from 33.0 per cent at end March 2011. This share has increased from 19.6 per cent at end-March 2007. Borrowings from NSSF accounted for 24.3 per cent of total liabilities at end-March 2012, down from 27.0 per cent at previous year-end. The share of NSSF has been steadily decreasing over the years. Loans from the Centre, which have also been decreasing over the years, accounted for 7.6 per cent of total liabilities at end-March 2012 compared to 7.9 per cent at previous year-end. State governments also take negotiated loans from LIC, GIC, NABARD and other financial institutions. At end-March 2012, these loans constituted 4.1 per cent of total liabilities down from 4.5 per cent at end-March 2011 (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2 : Liability Position of State Governments**

*(₹ crore)*

| Components | Actuals | | | | | RE | BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **1. Public Debt (a to f)** | 910510 | 969400 | 1077630 | 1216780 | 1340530 | 1473460 | 1663480 |
| (a) Market Loans | 242780 | 298510 | 401920 | 515790 | 604090 | 740170 | 917330 |
| (b) Borrowings from NSSF | 425310 | 430880 | 431920 | 455020 | 494640 | 486420 | 487700 |
| (c) Loans from the Centre | 146650 | 145100 | 143870 | 143150 | 144170 | 151710 | 163110 |
| (d) Loans from Banks and other Financial Institutions | 69340 | 71440 | 77780 | 83480 | 81720 | 81810 | 82090 |
| (e) Power Bonds | 26050 | 23140 | 21690 | 18780 | 14420 | 11540 | 8670 |
| (f) Ways and Means Advances and others | 380 | 330 | 450 | 560 | 1490 | 1810 | 4580 |

(₹ crore)

| Components | Actuals | | | | | RE | BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **2. Other Liabilities (a to d)** | 331070 | 358890 | 392560 | 431870 | 488440 | 530360 | 564260 |
| (a) State Provident Funds | 149920 | 161970 | 177430 | 200560 | 228240 | 253720 | 276870 |
| (b) Reserve Funds | 78760 | 78260 | 83930 | 94350 | 103170 | 108720 | 114980 |
| (c) Deposits and Advances | 101070 | 116590 | 128350 | 134530 | 153660 | 164430 | 168770 |
| (d) Contingency Fund | 1320 | 2070 | 2850 | 2430 | 3370 | 3490 | 3640 |
| **3. Total Liabilities (1+2)** | 1241580 | 1328290 | 1470190 | 1648650 | 1828970 | 2003820 | 2227740 |
| | **percentage of total liabilities** | | | | | | |
| **1. Public Debt (a to f)** | 73.3 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 73.8 | 73.3 | 73.5 | 74.7 |
| (a) Market Loans | 19.6 | 22.5 | 27.3 | 31.3 | 33.0 | 36.9 | 41.2 |
| (b) Borrowings from NSSF | 34.3 | 32.4 | 29.4 | 27.6 | 27.0 | 24.3 | 21.9 |
| (c) Loans from the Centre | 11.8 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| (d) Loans from Banks and other Financial Institutions | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| (e) Power Bonds | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| (f) Ways and Means Advances and others | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **2. Other Liabilities (a to d)** | 26.7 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 26.5 | 25.3 |
| (a) State Provident Funds | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.4 |
| (b) Reserve Funds | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| (c) Deposits and Advances | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.6 |
| (d) Contingency Fund | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **3. Total Liabilities (1+2)** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Various components of liabilities of State Governments as per cent of GDP are given in Table 4.3. While overall debt-GDP ratio of States has been declining over the years, market loans as per cent of GDP have shown increasing trend in line with greater recourse to market by the States to finance their deficit (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3 : Liability Position of State Governments**

(% to GDP)

| Components | Actuals | | | | | RE | BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **1. Public Debt (a to f)** | 21.2 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 16.6 |
| (a) Market Loans | 5.7 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 9.2 |
| (b) Borrowings from NSSF | 9.9 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| (c) Loans from the Centre | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| (d) Loans from Banks and other Financial Institutions | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| (e) Power Bonds | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| (f) Ways and Means Advances and others | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **2. Other Liabilities (a to d)** | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| (a) State Provident Funds | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| (b) Reserve Funds | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| (c) Deposits and Advances | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| (d) Contingency Fund | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **3. Total Liabilities (1+2)** | 28.9 | 26.6 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 23.5 | 22.3 | 22.2 |

### Other Liabilities

Other liabilities of State governments stood at ₹ 5.3 trillion at end-March 2012 compared to ₹ 4.9 trillion at end-March 2011. Relative to GDP, however, there is a reduction over the same period from 6.3 per cent to 5.9 per cent. They constituted 26.5 per cent of total liabilities as at end-March 2012, a share that has remained more or less stable over the years. The major constituent of other liabilities is State Provident Funds at 47.8 per cent of other liabilities (12.7 per cent of total liabilities) at end-March 2012. Deposits and advances and reserve funds are the other components accounting for 31.0 per cent and 20.5 per cent, respectively, of other liabilities at end-March 2012. Contingency fund constituted 0.7 per cent of other liabilities at end-March 2012 (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4 : Composition of Other Liabilities of State Governments**

*(% of other Liability)*

| Components | Actuals 2006-07 | Actuals 2007-08 | Actuals 2008-09 | Actuals 2009-10 | Actuals 2010-11 | RE 2011-12 | BE 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| (i) State Provident Funds | 45.3 | 45.1 | 45.2 | 46.4 | 46.7 | 47.8 | 49.1 |
| (ii) Reserve Funds | 23.8 | 21.8 | 21.4 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 20.4 |
| (iii) Deposits and Advances | 30.5 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 31.2 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 29.9 |
| (iv) Contingency Fund | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| **Other Liabilities (i to iv)** | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

State Governments as a group maintain a large cash surplus on a consistent basis while at the same time running a budget deficit. This appears to be a case of over-borrowing by States. There could be scope for State Governments to curtail their borrowings by running down their cash surplus (parked as investment in treasury bills of the Central Government). An adjustment made to this effect indicates that total liabilities of State Governments could have been lower at 21.0 per cent of GDP against 22.3 per cent without adjustment (Table 4.5) This factor, however, does not affect consolidated general government debt as investment in treasury bills by States is an inter-government transaction that is netted out of consolidated general government debt position.

**Table 4.5 : State Government Debt Adjusted for Investment in Treasury Bills**

*(₹ crore)*

| Components | Actuals 2006-07 | Actuals 2007-08 | Actuals 2008-09 | Actuals 2009-10 | Actuals 2010-11 | RE 2011-12 | BE 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Public Debt | 910510 | 969400 | 1077630 | 1216780 | 1340530 | 1473460 | 1663480 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *21.2* | *19.4* | *19.1* | *18.8* | *17.2* | *16.4* | *16.6* |
| 2. Investment in Treasury Bills of Centre | 73410 | 96970 | 100900 | 92810 | 110690 | 118600 | 146636 |
| 3. Public Debt net of Investment T-Bills (1-2) | 837100 | 872430 | 976730 | 1123970 | 1229840 | 1354860 | 1516844 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *19.5* | *17.5* | *17.3* | *17.4* | *15.8* | *15.1* | *15.1* |
| 4. Other Liabilities | 331070 | 358890 | 392560 | 431870 | 488440 | 530360 | 564260 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *7.7* | *7.2* | *7.0* | *6.7* | *6.3* | *5.9* | *5.6* |
| 5. Total Debt (1+4) | 1241580 | 1328290 | 1470190 | 1648650 | 1828970 | 2003820 | 2227740 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *28.9* | *26.6* | *26.1* | *25.5* | *23.5* | *22.3* | *22.2* |
| 6. Total Adjusted Debt (3+4) | 1168170 | 1231320 | 1369290 | 1555840 | 1718280 | 1885220 | 2081104 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *27.2* | *24.7* | *24.3* | *24.0* | *22.0* | *21.0* | *20.8* |

## 2. General Government Debt

General government liabilities are arrived at by consolidating liabilities of the Central Government and State Governments. As was done for liabilities of the Centre and States, general government liabilities are also discussed in terms of two broad components viz., public debt and other liabilities. As general government debt represents the liability of the government sector to the ‘rest-of-the-world’, the following inter-government transactions are netted out while consolidating general government debt.

(i) Investment of State Governments in bills issued by the Central Government;

(ii) Centre’s loans to States.

After making these adjustments, consolidated ‘public debt’ of the general government works out to 52.9 per cent of GDP at end-March 2012, higher than 51.8 per cent at end-March 2011. On corresponding dates, general government ‘other liabilities’ constituted 12.6 per cent and 13.7 per cent of GDP. Total liabilities of the general government at end-March 2012 amounted to 65.5 per cent of GDP, unchanged from its level a year ago (Table 4.6). General government debt-GDP ratio is estimated to increase marginally to 66.0 per cent at end-March 2013.

**Table 4.6 : General Government Liabilities**

(₹ crore)

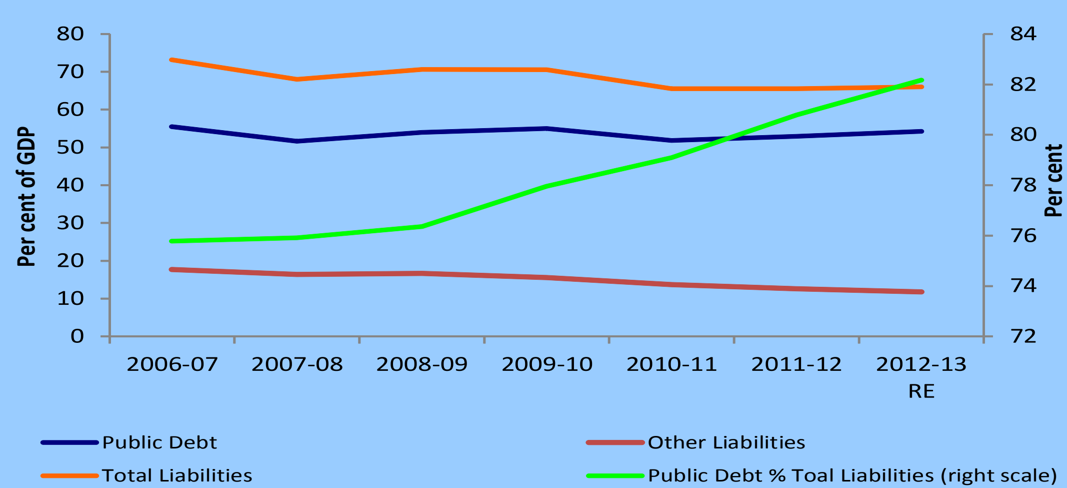
| Components | Actuals | | | | | Prov. | BE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Public Debt Centre | 1691908 | 1847891 | 2203836 | 2583616 | 2954700 | 3539519 | 4066606 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *39.4* | *37.1* | *39.1* | *39.9* | *37.9* | *39.4* | *40.6* |
| 2. Public Debt States | 910510 | 969400 | 1077630 | 1216780 | 1340530 | 1473460 | 1663480 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *21.2* | *19.4* | *19.1* | *18.8* | *17.2* | *16.4* | *16.6* |
| 3. States Investment in Treasury Bills of Centre | 73410 | 96970 | 100900 | 92810 | 110690 | 118600 | 146636 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *1.7* | *1.9* | *1.8* | *1.4* | *1.4* | *1.3* | *1.5* |
| 4. Loans from Centre to States | 146653 | 145098 | 143870 | 143152 | 144170 | 143548 | 146280 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *3.4* | *2.9* | *2.6* | *2.2* | *1.8* | *1.6* | *1.5* |
| 5. General Government Public Debt (1+2-3-4) | 2382356 | 2575223 | 3036696 | 3564433 | 4040370 | 4750831 | 5437171 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *55.5* | *51.6* | *53.9* | *55.0* | *51.8* | *52.9* | *54.3* |
| 6. Other Liabilities Centre | 430133 | 458143 | 547527 | 576068 | 579249 | 599265 | 615492 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *10.0* | *9.2* | *9.7* | *8.9* | *7.4* | *6.7* | *6.1* |
| 7. Other Liabilities States | 331070 | 358890 | 392560 | 431870 | 488440 | 530360 | 564260 |
| *percentage of GDP* | *7.7* | *7.2* | *7.0* | *6.7* | *6.3* | *5.9* | *5.6* |
| **8. General Government Other Liabilities (6+7)** | 761203 | 817033 | 940087 | 1007938 | 1067689 | 1129625 | 1179752 |
| ***percentage of GDP*** | ***17.7*** | ***16.4*** | ***16.7*** | ***15.6*** | ***13.7*** | ***12.6*** | ***11.8*** |
| 9. General Government Total Liabilities (5+8) | 3143559 | 3392257 | 3976783 | 4572371 | 5108060 | 5880457 | 6616922 |
| ***percentage of GDP*** | ***73.2*** | ***68.0*** | ***70.6*** | ***70.6*** | ***65.5*** | ***65.5*** | ***66.0*** |

*Note:- 1. States data relate to revised estimates for 2011-12 and budget estimates for 2012-13.*

*2. Data on States’ Investment in Treasury Bills of Centre for 2012-13 is taken from RBI.*

General government liabilities have been declining in recent years (Chart 4.2). Share of public debt in total liabilities has increased over time with commensurate decline in share of other liabilities. At end-March 2013, public debt represented 82.2 per cent of total liabilities as against 75.8 per cent at end-March 2007. The decline in share of other liabilities is attributable to greater reliance on market borrowings by both the Central and State governments and relatively subdued small savings collections. In addition, the Central Government has discontinued the practice of issuing special bonds to oil companies, fertilizers companies etc., which formed a part of other liabilities of the Central Government.

**Chart 4.2: Trends in General Government Liabilities**




In brief, the State Governmentsô debt-GDP ratio declined to 22.3 per cent at end-March 2013 from 23.5 per cent a year ago. The share of public debt and other liabilities within the overall debt portfolio of the State Governments have remained broadly unchanged over time. Within the public debt, however, the share of market borrowings has increased while the borrowings from NSSF have declined significantly. Taking the Central and State Governments together, the general government liabilities have been declining in recent years. Share of public debt in total liabilities has increased over time with commensurate decline in share of other liabilities.

# 5

# Assessment, Emerging Issues and Road Ahead

This chapter provides an assessment of the debt profile of the Government in terms of cost and risk characteristics. Debt sustainability is largely a function of the level of debt. At the same time, the risk profile of debt stock, by virtue of its impact on the ability to borrow, has important consequences for debt sustainability. The risk profile of Indiaös Government debt stands out as safe and prudent in terms of accepted parameters.

## 1. Maturity of Debt

Information regarding residual maturity is not readily available on the entire debt portfolio of the Government, particularly regarding liabilities under public account. Maturity analysis of debt in this Chapter is confined to the ópublic debtö[12] component of the liabilities for both the Centre and States.

## Short-term Debt

### *Central Government*

Short-term debt[13] of the Central Government on residual maturity basis includes 14 day treasury bills, regular treasury bills, dated securities maturing in the ensuing one year and external debt with remaining maturity of less than one year. Short-term debt declined noticeably during the first half of 2000s with its share in public debt declining to a low of 6.2 per cent in 2003-04. It, however, rose consistently thereafter and stood at 13.3 per cent of total public debt and 5.3 per cent of GDP at end-March 2012. It is estimated to decline marginally at end-March 2013 (Table 5.1)

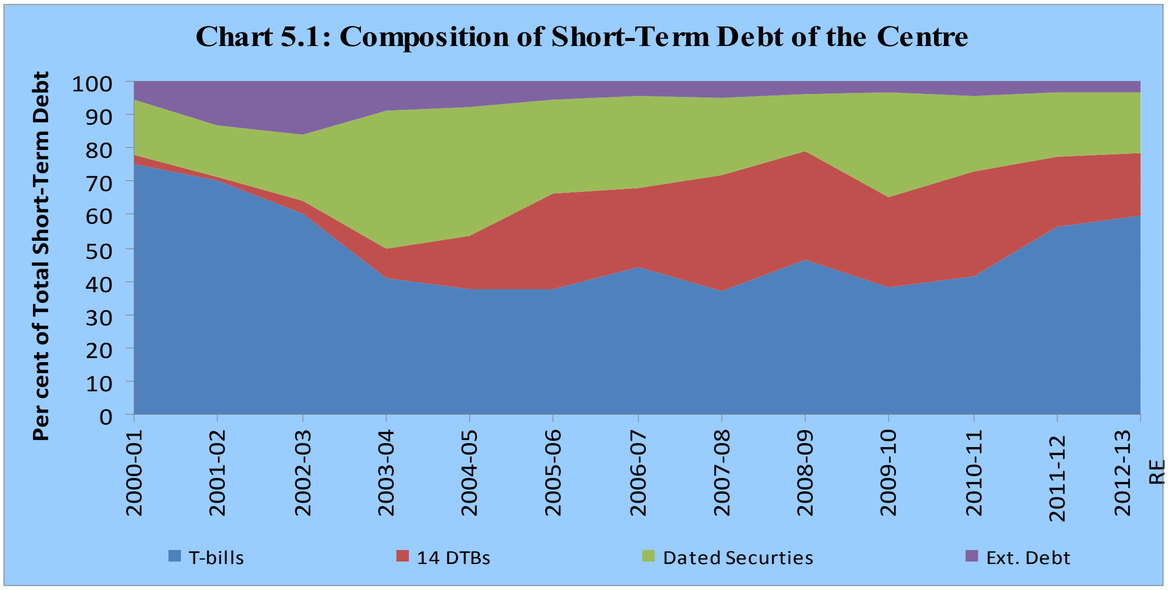
**Table 5.1: Short-term Debt of the Central Government**

| Year | Amount (₹ Crore) | Per cent of Public Debt | Per cent of GDP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2000-01 | 159,726 | 16.1 | 7.37 |
| 2001-02 | 180,649 | 16.2 | 7.69 |
| 2002-03 | 161,379 | 13.3 | 6.38 |
| 2003-04 | 81,987 | 6.2 | 2.89 |
| 2004-05 | 91,720 | 6.5 | 2.83 |
| 2005-06 | 138,454 | 8.9 | 3.75 |
| 2006-07 | 166,270 | 9.8 | 3.87 |
| 2007-08 | 194,964 | 10.6 | 3.91 |
| 2008-09 | 304,253 | 13.8 | 5.40 |
| 2009-10 | 354,117 | 13.7 | 5.47 |
| 2010-11 | 325,683 | 11.0 | 4.18 |
| 2011-12 | 471,727 | 13.3 | 5.26 |
| 2012-13 RE | 522,675 | 12.9 | 5.22 |

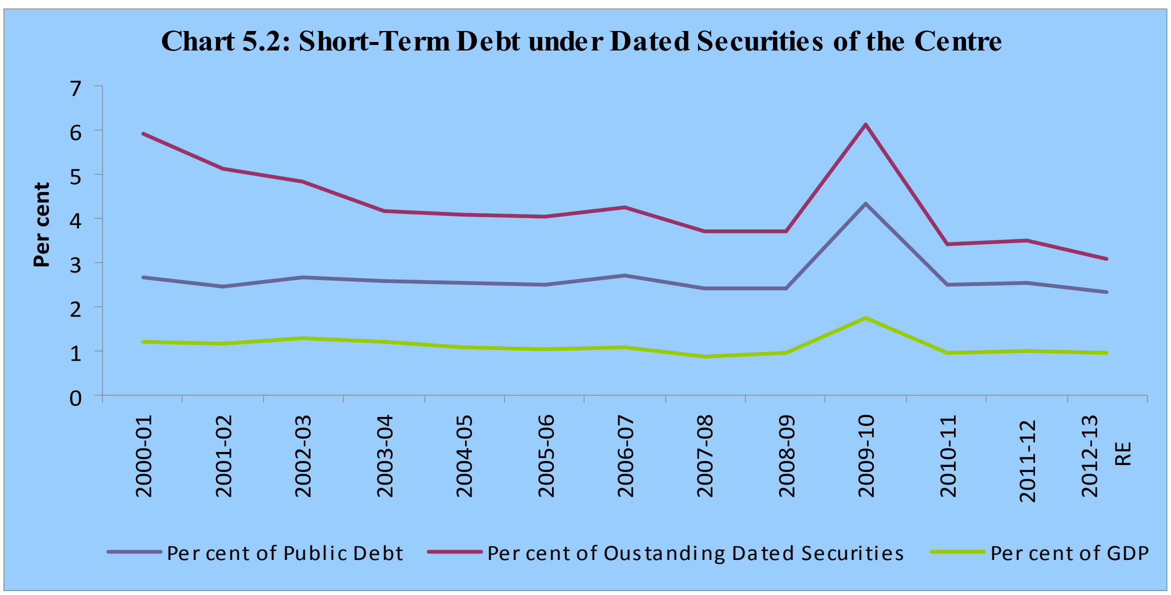
[12] *Maturity profile is available for marketable debt, external debt and 14-day ITBs, which together account for more than 90 per cent of public debt. Of the remaining items, securities issued to NSSF and securities issued to international financial institutions are not significant from a rollover risk perspective. Compensation bonds, at 0.4 per cent of public debt at end March, 2013, is too low to affect the conclusions.*

[13] *Short-term debt is defined as debt with maturity of one year or less. Total short-term debt is, thus, the sum of outstanding treasury bills at end-March and repayments of dated securities due in the ensuing financial year.*

Composition of short-term debt indicates that treasury bills account for 78.6 per cent while dated securities constituted 18.2 per cent of total short-term debt at end-March 2013. Share of short-term external debt, was relatively insignificant (Chart 5.1).




As treasury bills are necessary for development of money markets and as their stock is by no means excessive, it would be more pertinent to focus on dated securities with residual maturity of less than one year. Short-term dated securities remained around one per cent of GDP during the 2000s, barring 2009-10 when it reached 1.7 per cent of GDP due to de-sequestering of MSS securities. At end-March 2013, dated securities maturing within a year amounted to 0.9 per cent of GDP, 2.3 per cent of public debt, and 3.1 per cent of total outstanding dated securities (Chart 5.2).




### *State Governments*

Short-term debt of State Governments is relatively low, constituting 6.1 per cent of their public debt (Table 5.2). State Governments do not issue bills. Besides, as market loans constitutes the dominant part of public debt of StatesôGovernments, and as States largely issue securities with 10-year maturity[14], short-term debt has been relatively low under market loans.

[14] *Since 2012-13, States' Governments have been allowed to issued securities with shorter maturities of 4-5 years and also re-issue existing securities.*

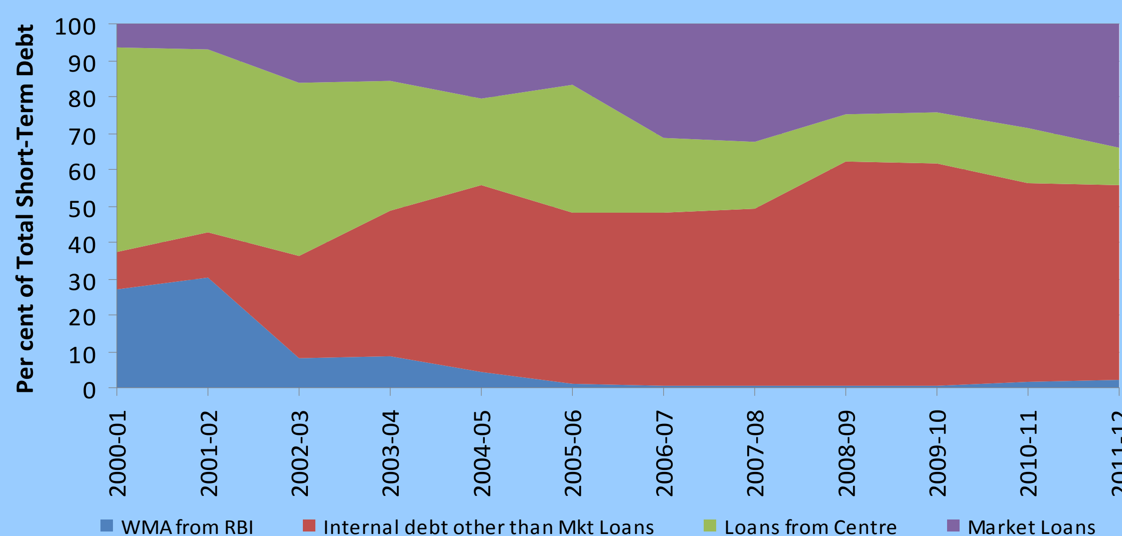
**Table 5.2: Short-term Debt of the States' Governments**

| Year | Amount (₹ Crore) | Per cent of Public Debt | Per cent of GDP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2000-01 | 24,381 | 5.8 | 1.12 |
| 2001-02 | 30,927 | 6.3 | 1.32 |
| 2002-03 | 31,016 | 5.4 | 1.23 |
| 2003-04 | 38,001 | 5.7 | 1.34 |
| 2004-05 | 36,130 | 4.8 | 1.11 |
| 2005-06 | 43,217 | 5.1 | 1.17 |
| 2006-07 | 40,207 | 4.4 | 0.94 |
| 2007-08 | 44,776 | 4.6 | 0.90 |
| 2008-09 | 65,631 | 6.1 | 1.17 |
| 2009-10 | 65,693 | 5.4 | 1.01 |
| 2010-11 | 75,861 | 5.7 | 0.97 |
| 2011-12 | 89,257 | 6.1 | 0.99 |

*Note:- Short-term debt other than WMA from RBI is estimated from repayment schedule net of debt swap scheme related repayments.*

Over the years, there is a shift in composition of short-term debt of state governments. A major change is the reduction in WMA[15] from RBI which constituted 30.4 per cent of short-term public debt at end-March 2002, but tapered off to 1.9 per cent at end-March 2012. Similarly short-term component of loans from the Centre (on residual maturity basis) also declined (Chart 5.3).

**Chart 5.3: Composition of Short-Term Debt of States**




### *General Government*

Short-term public debt of the general government[16] has remained below 10 per cent of total debt. It has, however, been increasing in the last 5 to 6 years. At end-March 2012, it represented 9.1 per cent of total public debt compared with 6.9 per cent at end-March 2011 and 5.2 per cent at end-March 2007 (Table 5.3).

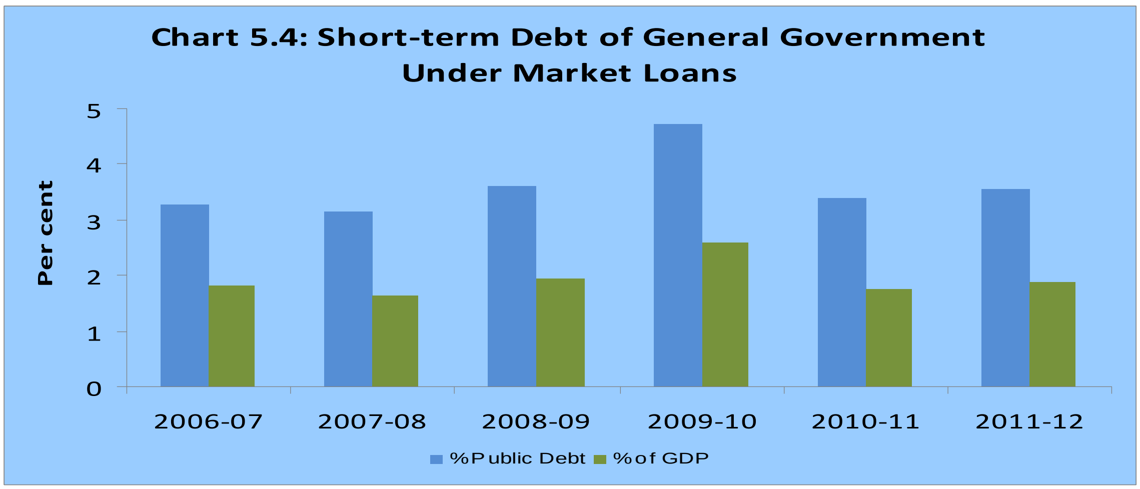
[15] *Ways and Means Advances, (WMA) is line of credit from RBI.*

[16] *Intergovernmental debt such as treasury bills held be State Governments are netted out.*

**Table 5.3: Short-term Debt of General Government**

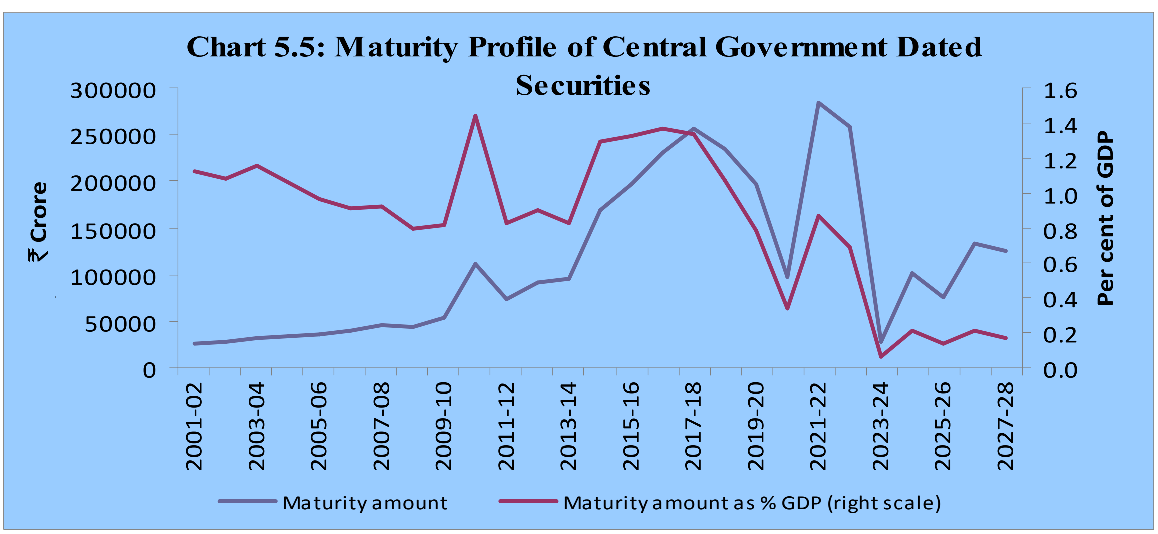
| Year | (₹ Crore) | Per cent of Public Debt | Per cent of GDP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2006-07 | 124,879 | 5.2 | 2.9 |
| 2007-08 | 134,498 | 5.2 | 2.7 |
| 2008-09 | 260,432 | 8.6 | 4.6 |
| 2009-10 | 317,790 | 8.9 | 4.9 |
| 2010-11 | 279,607 | 6.9 | 3.6 |
| 2011-12 | 432,966 | 9.1 | 4.8 |

Short-term debt under market loans[17] has remained stable for the general government during the recent past, barring 2009-10 when it saw some increase. At end-March 2012, short-term debt under market loans represented 3.6 per cent of general government public debt and 1.9 per cent of GDP (Chart 5.4).




### Annual Repayment Burden of Dated Securities

The Annual Repayment Burden (ARB) of dated securities is shown in Chart 5.5 (actual repayments for years up to 2012-13 and position as at end-March 2013 for later years). A steep increase in ARB is visible during 2014-15 to 2017-18 both in absolute terms as well as relative to GDP. During these years, ARB is more than 1.3 per cent of GDP as compared with about 1 per cent historically.




[17] *Includes market loans as well as other items in internal debt, in case of States' Governments.*

These near-term repayments need to be planned in advance to control refinancing risk. This underscores the need for active debt management (Box 5.1) to even out redemption burden over a longer time frame. The Union Budget 2013-14 has provided for buyback/switches of ₹ 50,000 crore to smoothen the redemption profile. Such buybacks/ switches help in managing rollover risk through a temporal smoothening of repayment obligations and do not lead to net supply of securities.

### Box 5.1 Active Debt Management

At present, debt management operations in India largely pertain to pre-issuance and issuance operations. Post-issuance market operations like buyback of securities and active debt restructuring are not predominant in the Indian context, although they have been resorted to on a few occasions. Active operations by a debt manager could be undertaken with the following objectives:-

**a. Consolidation of securities**: Buying back of illiquid securities and reissuing liquid securities to augment stock with the objective of enhancing liquidity in benchmark securities.

**b. Debt restructuring**: These operations are conducted to restructure the maturity profile of outstanding stock to manage rollover/refinancing risk or smooth the redemption profile.

**c. Management of Government' Cash Surplus**: When the Government runs surpluses, the same could be used to buyback securities maturing in the short run (generally within the same fiscal year) from the market to reduce interest cost. Surplus funds can also be used to reduce bunched redemption obligations in the near term.

**d. Market Management Mechanism:** Under extreme conditions of excess/shortfall in demand in a particular stock or maturity segment, debt managers may buy/sell securities or even lend securities with a view to stabilize the debt markets. These operations may also be aimed at promoting the primary dealer (PD) system.

**Impact on Fisc:**

Conceptually, in the case of a Government running fiscal deficits, switches/buybacks are funded by fresh borrowing. They do not affect, except to the extent discussed later in this para, either the fiscal deficit or debt stock. As coupon rates on repurchased securities are likely to be different from market yields at the time of buyback, Government is likely to either receive a premium or pay a discount while purchasing the securities. Depending on current yields, government could either receive a net income or incur a net expenditure in the transaction. Fiscal deficit will be affected to that extent. Also, a budget provision is required to be made to enable payment of the gross amount of discount paid as well as for the face value of securities to be repurchased. In case the debt manager lends securities to PDs for market management, the Government is likely to earn interest/fee.

## 2. Floating Rate Debt

Government debt is predominantly at fixed coupon rates. State governments do not issue any floating rate debt, while Central Government issues a small amount. At end-March 2013 outstanding floating rate debt issued domestically amounted to ₹ 50,350 crore constituting 1.2 per cent of public debt and 0.5 per cent of GDP (Table 5.4). A part of external debt is also at floating rates, linked to LIBOR. At end-March 2013, such external debt stood at ₹ 92,503 crore, constituted 2.3 per cent of public debt and 0.9 per cent of GDP. Taking both components together, total floating rate debt works out to be 1.4 per cent of GDP at end-March 2013. Share of floating rate debt in Central Government public debt was 3.5 per cent, while it represented 2.6 per cent of the general government public debt.

**Table 5.4: Floating Debt of the Central Government**

| Year | Internal Floating Debt | | External Floating Debt | | Total Floating Debt | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent of Public Debt | Per cent of GDP | Per cent of Public Debt | Per cent of GDP | Per cent of Public Debt | Per cent of GDP |
| 2001-02 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 1.9 |
| 2002-03 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| 2003-04 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| 2004-05 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| 2005-06 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 1.7 |
| 2006-07 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| 2007-08 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| 2008-09 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| 2009-10 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| 2010-11 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 1.4 |
| 2011-12 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| 2012-13 RE | 1.2 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 1.4 |

The low share of floating rate debt insulates the debt portfolio from interest rate volatility. This imparts stability to the budget. Nevertheless, for development of the government securities market and given the Governmentôs responsibility to provide investors with a diversified range of risk free instruments, it may be desirable to maintain a regular supply of floating rate instruments. A related instrument is the Inflation Indexed Bond (IIB) which has a fixed real rate of interest but whose nominal interest payments vary with inflation (Box 5.2). Subsequent to the announcement made in the Union Budget 2013-14 regarding the introduction of inflation protected instruments, the Government began issuing such bonds in June 2013.

## Box 5.2: Inflation Indexed Bonds

An Inflation Indexed Bond (called variously as Real Return Bond or Inflation Linked Bond or Inflation Protected Bond or ôLinkerö, in short) is a bond that pays a constant real rate of interest, i.e., its coupon rate denotes the real interest rate. The principal is linked to a published inflation rate and accordingly, the principal goes up or down depending on whether inflation rate increases or decreases. Coupon payments are made by applying the real coupon rate to the indexed principal. Because coupon payments increase (or decrease) in proportion with the inflation rate, they are protected from inflation. At the time of repayment, the indexed value of the principal is redeemed to the bondholder, thereby protecting the principal from inflation.

Thus, from an investor perspective, IIBs provides protection against inflation. From the perspective of the issuer or Government, IIBs may reduce borrowing cost by removing the uncertainty premium for inflation. Many long-term investors, such as pension funds and insurance companies, have inherent preference for instruments providing protection against inflation. Therefore, IIBs may strengthen demand for Government securities and broaden its investor base, which in turn should lead to reduction in cost of borrowings. IIBs may, in addition, have a stabilising impact on the budget, as interest burden increases (decreases) during periods of high (low) inflation which is also associated with higher (lower) tax revenues. IIBs provide an estimate of inflation expectation, and provide diversification to the debt manager.

At the same time IIBs may be associated with certain drawbacks. Since indexation eases the pain of inflation, excessive indexation, by increasing tolerance for inflation, might lead to a rise in inflation to destabilising levels. Moreover there could be a long term rise in inflation in the economy. Future cash flows in case of IIBs are large and uncertain, adding to the complexity of debt and cash management. IIBs, as they shift the real burden of debt into the future, might create an incentive to over-borrow.

A moot issue is whether IIBs are more or less expensive than nominal bonds. A study in the US (Gong and Remolina, 1996) estimated that Government would have saved about 20 per cent of the borrowing cost by issuing indexed bonds of 10 years during 1984 to 1996. An ex post comparison of cost of indexed bonds vis-à-vis nominal bonds in the USA (Sack and Elsasser, 2004) suggested that, based on inflation through mid-2003, IIBs had cost the Treasury nearly $3 billion more. Roush (2008) found that the majority of the IIB issues since 2004 have yielded net savings for the Treasury. Dudley, Roush, and Ezer (2009), however, concluded that *ex post* analysis of cost of inflation linked bonds based on shorter time period may not be appropriate evaluation of these bonds. IIBs in UK were estimated to have saved the government £120 (sterling) million between 1998 and 2004.

Many nations ï all G-7 countries, other European countries like Greece, Poland, Sweden, Spain and Turkey, LatAm countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, Asian countries like Israel, Korea, Hong Kong and Thailand, as well as Australia and New Zealand, South Africa etc - issue inflation-linked bonds.

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Dudley, William C., Jennifer Roush, and Michelle Steinberg Ezer (2009). The Case for TIPS: An Examination of the Costs and Benefits; Federal Reserve Bank of New York Economic Policy Review; July.

## 3. Origin of Debt – Domestic and External

As discussed earlier in the chapter on public debt, government debt in India is raised from a predominantly domestic investor base. The share of external debt has also seen a secular decline, from 10.8 per cent of general government debt at end-March 2002 to 5.0 per cent at end-March 2013. As per cent of GDP, external debt declined to 3.3 per cent from 8.5 per cent over the same period (Chart 5.6). The low share of external debt insulates the debt portfolio from currency risk.

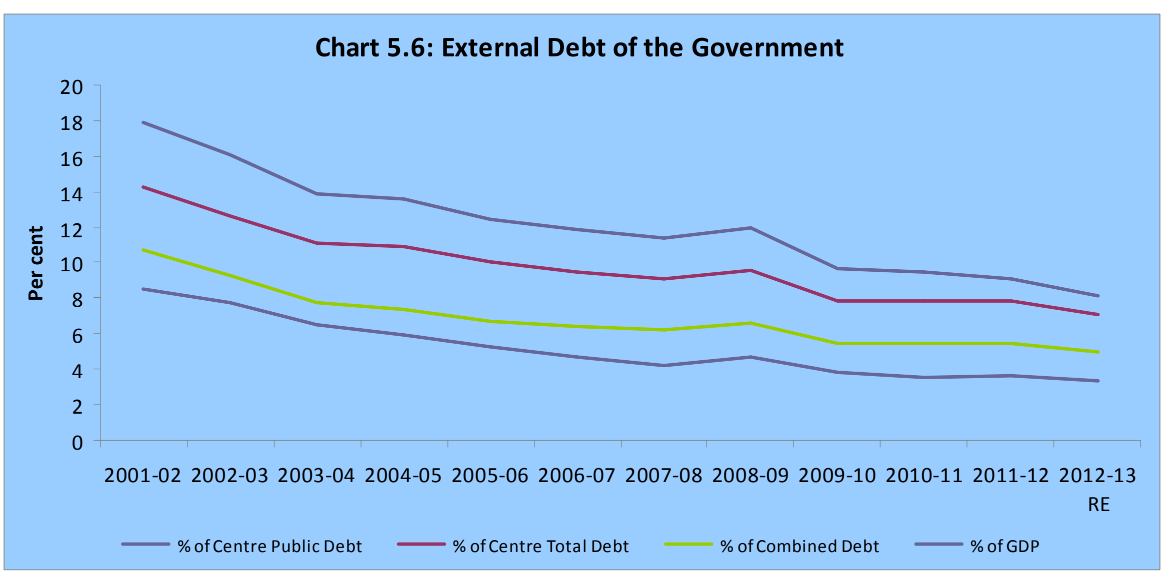


Chart 5.6: External Debt of the Government

In the recent past, interest rates in the international financial markets have been very low. In this backdrop there have been suggestions that it may be beneficial for the Government to borrow from international financial market. Apart from increasing the accessible pool of savings for the economy, issuing bonds in international financial markets will broaden the investor base for Government borrowings. Sovereign bonds issued in the international financial markets will also serve as benchmarks for the Indian corporate sector borrowings abroad and help stabilize their interest cost. There are, of course, certain risks. Apart from currency risk, government will also be exposed to volatility in global capital markets. Any adverse event in international financial markets may have implication on the countryôs ability to borrow.

The decision to issue foreign currency denominated sovereign bonds cannot be based on relative cost alone (results of study by an intern on costs of sovereign external borrowing are presented in Box 5.3). The need for a government to access international capital markets should be justified in the context of overall savings and investment requirements of the economy. If a government decides to issue sovereign bonds, it would require establishing a regular and predictable schedule of issuance leading to a build up of interest and redemption payments. Therefore, the balance of payments (BoP) implications of external borrowing should also be clearly appreciated.

## Box 5.3 : Comparative Cost of External and Domestic Borrowings

### *Cost Structure of External Debt*

It has been argued that India should borrow more in international capital markets as it is cheaper in comparison to borrowings from internal sources. Is there a case for Government of India borrowing in international capital markets? This is evaluated by deriving the effective hypothetical costs ï (i) on an un-hedged basis, and (ii) on a hedged basis - had India borrowed fixed-rate 5-year US Dollars in each month over the time period 2007-12. A longer time period is taken because Government, being a sovereign borrower should access markets only on a regular and predictable basis, rather than opportunistically.

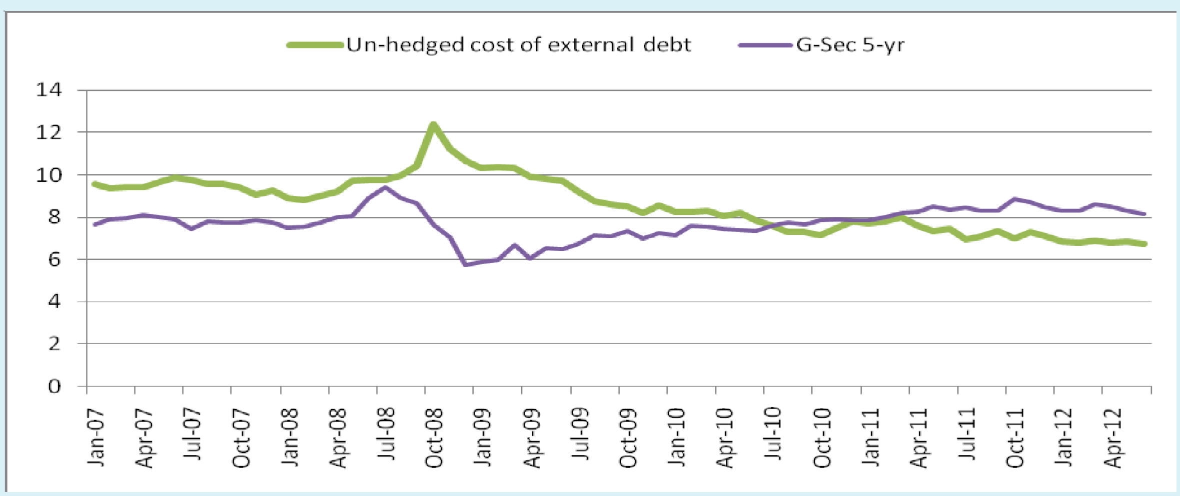
### *Un-hedged cost of external debt*

The unhedged cost of external debt is the 5-year USD borrowing cost for India plus the rate of Rupee depreciation. The 5-year fixed-rate USD borrowing cost in turn is equal to the benchmark 5-year US Treasury borrowing cost plus the credit spread for India.

Cost of external debt = $GOI_{\$, 5yr}$ (=$UST_{5yr}$ + $Credit_{BBB-}$ ) + Rupee Depreciation

For India, the historical annual average rupee depreciation vis-à-vis Dollar for 20 years time period till Juneô12 is 3.94 per cent, rounded off to 4 per cent for the study. The cost of external bond issuance vis-à-vis domestic 5-year bond yield is shown in the graph below.

Un-hedged Cost of External Borrowing



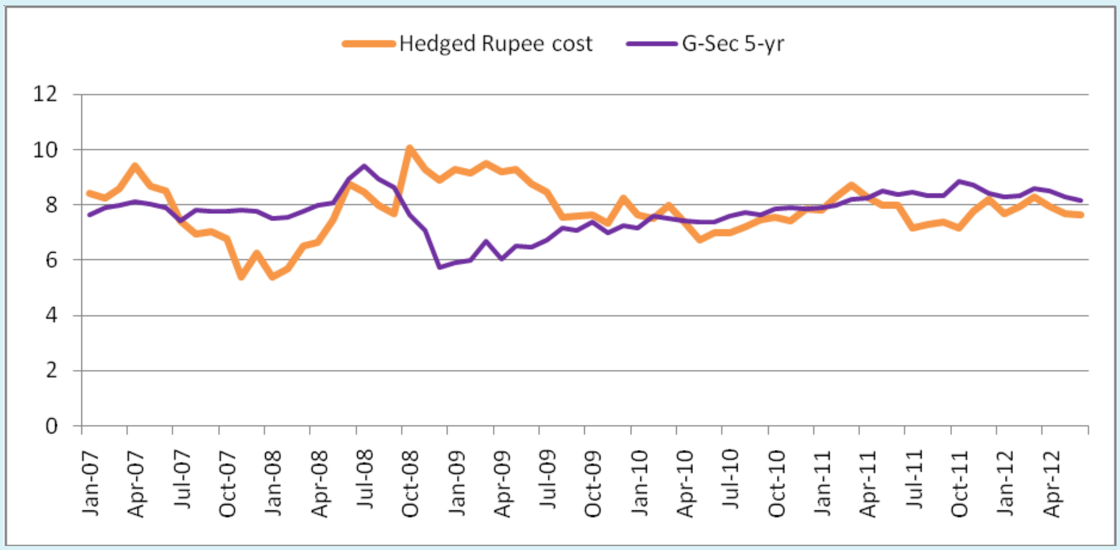
Before July 2010, internal debt was the cheaper option, whereas afterwards external debt is cheaper. On an annual average basis, the external debt has been more expensive with an average rate of 8.62 per cent as opposed to the domestic borrowing rate of 7.74 per cent.

***Hedged cost of external debt***

It is assumed that government chooses to lock/fix the exchange rate at a particular level, i.e. *it chooses to hedge against the currency risk by undertaking a "currency swap"*. The cost of borrowing for Government of India on fixed-rate 5 year USD bonds in international capital markets can be stated as below:

$GOI^{*}_{\$, 5yr} = UST_{5\,yr} + Credit_{BBB-} + Swap\ Cost$

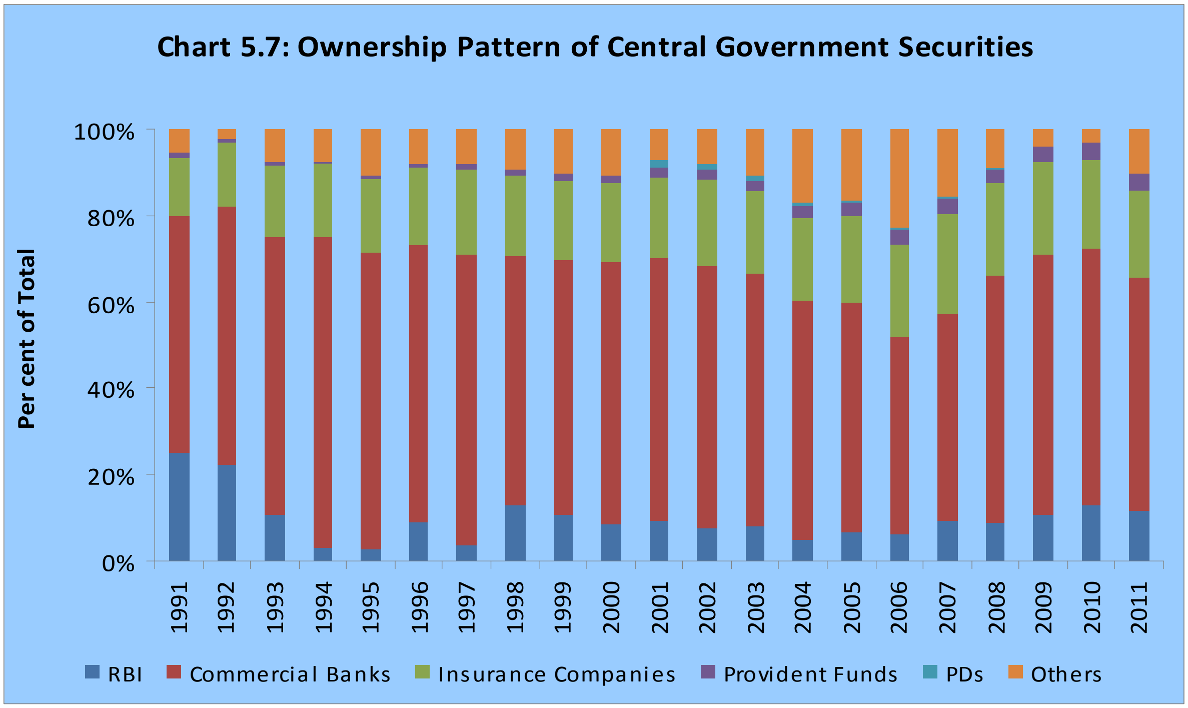
The relative cost of external borrowing (on a hedged basis) vis-à-vis domestic borrowing is shown in the graph below:




From the above graph it is observed that the cost of external borrowings relative to internal borrowings hasn't shown any clear trend in the last 5 years. There are periods of low costs for external debt, as well as relatively higher costs of external debt. From 2008 onwards, external debt showed some decline in cost. External debt does seem to be the cheaper alternative in the recent period (2011-12), but over the 5 years, on an average, hedged cost of external debt at 7.82 per cent is by and large similar to cost of domestic debt at 7.74 per cent. Volatility (standard deviation) is more for the external debt (0.94) as compared to internal debt (0.56). The average cost (from 8.62 per cent to 7.82 per cent) and volatility (from 1.6 to 0.94) improve if the government opts to hedge its external debt.

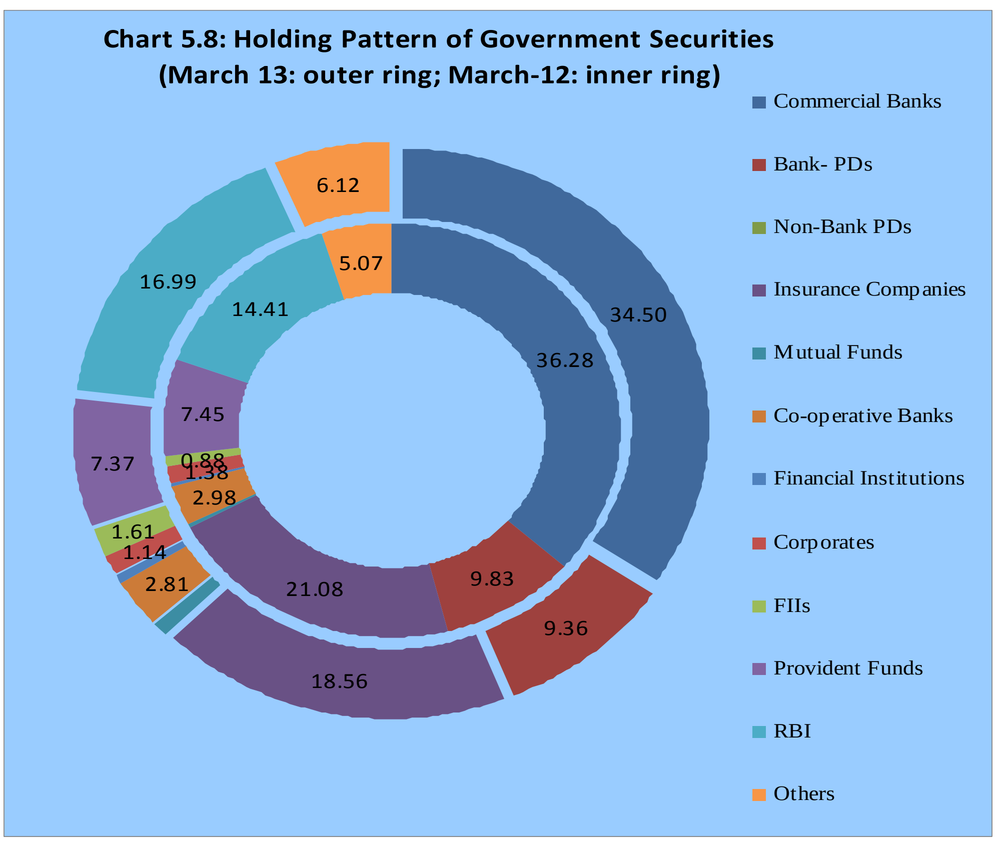
## 4. Ownership Pattern

Historically, commercial banks have been the predominant investor category in Government securities. Over time, while remaining the largest investor class, their share has declined, while the shares of insurance and provident funds have increased (Chart 5.7). Since insurance and provident funds are long-term investors, a secular increase in their share complements Government's endeavour to lengthen the maturity profile of its debt portfolio without undue pressure on yields.




Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy; RBI

At end-March 2013, share of commercial banks stood at 46.7 per cent compared with 61.0 per cent at end-March 2001. Over the same period, the share of insurance companies increased from 18.3 per cent to 21.3 per cent and of provident funds from 3.3 per cent to 7.2 per cent. In recent years, the share of FIIs has increased consistently and it represented 1.1 per cent of total government securities at end-March 2013 (Chart 5.8). The largely domestic and institutional investor profile contributes to stable demand for government securities.

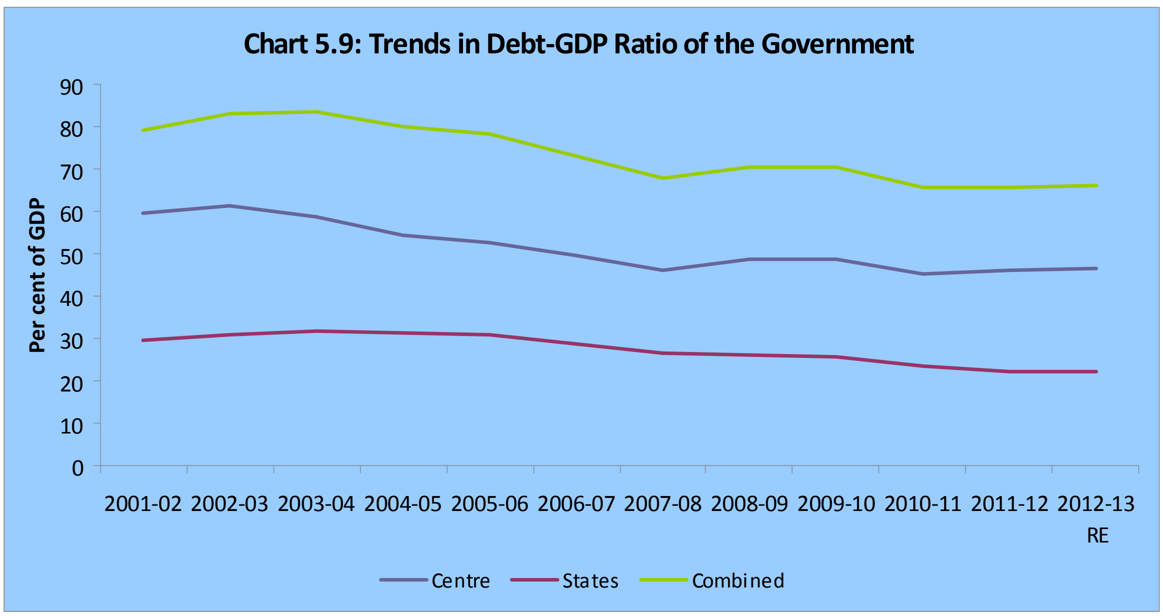


## 5. Sustainability Indicators of Debt

Traditionally debt sustainability is assessed in terms of primary deficit and interest cost, relative to nominal GDP growth rate. There is little consensus with regard to a level of debt that may be considered unsustainable. There are instances of countries with debt/GDP ratios close to or higher than 100 per cent without doubts on their ability to service debt. A secularly rising debt/GDP ratio can nonetheless be considered as leading towards un-sustainability. Symmetrically, a secularly falling debt/GDP ratio can be considered as leading towards stability. In this chapter, assessment of the sustainability of public debt is made using trends observed in critical variables.

### *Level of Debt*

The trend in level of debt is the first such indicator which points toward long and medium-term sustainability of the public debt. The level of debt reflects the cumulative effect of Government borrowings over time, which tends to be higher for a developing economy due to the need for creating adequate infrastructure. Indiaôs debt level went up consistently during 1980s and 1990s and the combined debt-GDP ratio of the Centre and States reached a peak of 83.3 per cent by the end of 2003-04. Thereafter, debt-GDP ratio has shown a secular decline. The marginal increase during 2008-09 was mainly on account of global factors (Chart 5.9). General government debt/GDP ratio stood at 66.0 per cent at end-March 2013 compared to 65.5 per cent at end-March 2012. Reduction in debt took place at both the Central and State level. The ratio stood at 46.7 per cent for the Central Government and 22.2 per cent for state governments.




The debt-GDP ratio is likely to continue to trend downward in the years ahead. The estimates for debt GDP-ratio upto 2015-16 for the Central Government provided in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement underscores the commitment to sustainable debt trajectory (Table 5.5).

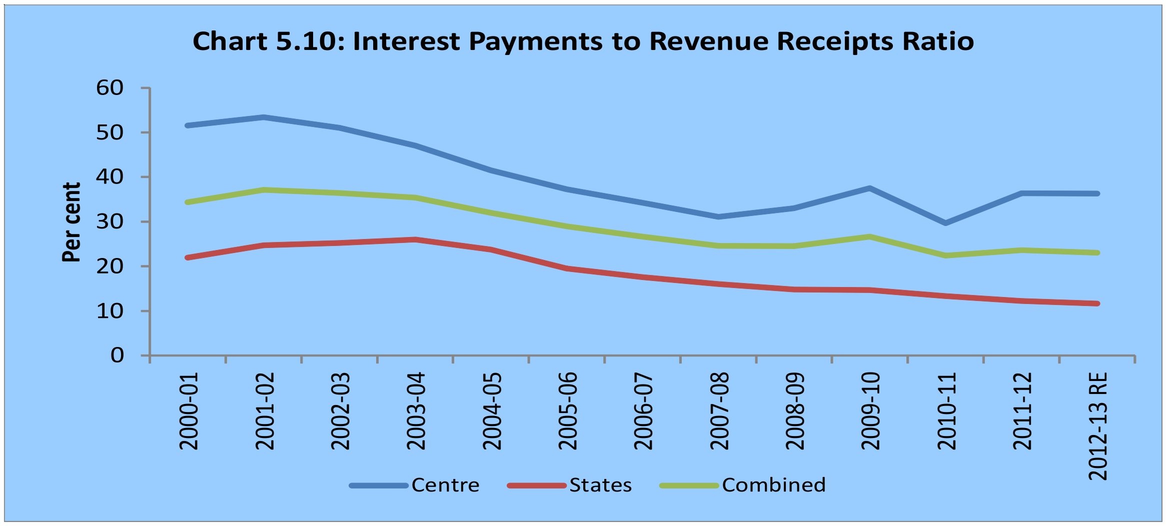
**Table 5.5 : Debt-GDP Ratio of the Centre**

*(per cent)*

| Estimates | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MTFP | 45.9 | 45.7 | 44.3 | 42.3 |
| Kelkar Committee | 46.1 | 44.9 | 42.9 | - |

### *Interest Payments*

The interest cost of debt is another crucial indicator of the sustainability of Government debt. The ratio of interest payments to revenue receipts (IP/RR) shows a secular decline for both the Central and State governments (Chart 5.10), notwithstanding the marginal increase in recent years due to increased borrowings requirements post-financial crisis of 2008-09.

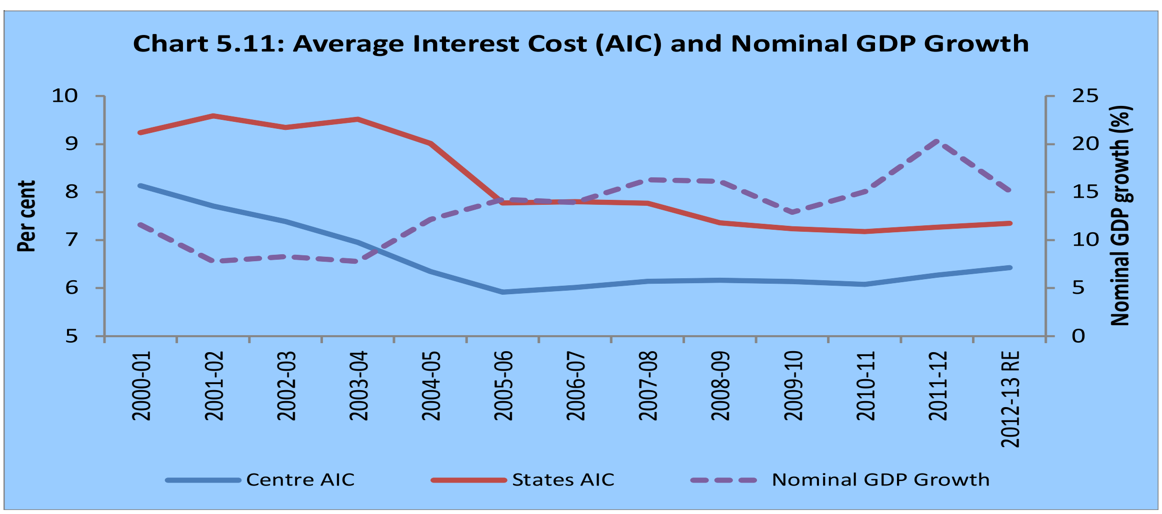



Centre's IP/RR was placed at 36.3 per cent 2012-13 as compared with 37.5 per cent in 2009-10 and 53.4 per cent in 2001-02. Similarly, States IP/RR ratio declined to 12.2 per cent in 2011-12 from 24.7 per cent in 2001-02. Combined IP/RR of Centre and States in 2012-13 was placed at 23.1 per cent compared to 37.2 per cent in 2001-02.

### *Average Interest Cost*

Average interest cost (AIC) is arrived at by dividing interest payments during a year with average debt stock[18]. A continuously declining average interest cost augurs well for the stability of government debt. Trend in average interest cost of both the Centre and States showed a downward movement over 2000s. Centre's AIC declined to 6.4 per cent in 2012-13 from 8.1 per cent in 2000-01, while states' AIC declined to 7.3 per cent from 9.2 per cent over the same period (Chart 5.11).

A comparison of AIC with nominal GDP growth rate reinforces the sustainability of public debt. Nominal growth rate in GDP has been well above the average interest cost, implying that the growth in revenue generation through GDP is likely to exceed the growth in interest obligations. This is likely to further push down the IP/RR ratio providing more fiscal space for developmental expenditure.




To sum up, India's Government debt portfolio is characterized by favourable sustainability indicators and right profile. Share of short-term debt is within safe limits, although it has risen in recent years. Most of the debt is at fixed interest rates which minimizes volatility on the budget. Debt is mostly of domestic origin implying that currency risk to the debt portfolio is insignificant, as is the likely impact of volatile international capital markets. Conventional indicators of debt sustainability, level and cost of debt indicate that debt profile of government is within sustainable limits, and consistently improving.

[18] *Average debt stock is a simple average of outstanding debt at the beginning and at the end of the year.*

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Debt Position of the Central Government

(₹ crore)

| | Actuals | | | | | Provisional | Estimates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | RE | BE |
| COMPONENTS OF DEBT | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **A. PUBLIC DEBT (B+C)** | **1656399** | **1920390** | **2151595** | **2471130** | **2833462** | **3386710** | **3906904** | **4486172** |
| **B. INTERNAL DEBT (i+ii)** | **1553683** | **1808359** | **2028549** | **2337047** | **2675823** | **3216622** | **3734602** | **4303310** |
| (i) Under MSS | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Dated Securities | 22000 | 128317 | 79773 | 2737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20000 |
| (b) Treasury Bills | 40974 | 42237 | 9000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (a+b) | **62974** | **170554** | **88773** | **2737** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **20000** |
| (ii) Market Loans | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Dated Securities | 1081823 | 1204590 | 1433720 | 1832145 | 2157559 | 2593770 | 3061155 | 3545155 |
| (b) Treasury Bills | 112901 | 140382 | 239979 | 230210 | 237969 | 364835 | 410581 | 430425 |
| (c) Compensation & Other Bonds | 63585 | 72814 | 48996 | 40221 | 32495 | 20208 | 14843 | 14322 |
| (d) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions | 25798 | 24719 | 23085 | 24483 | 29315 | 29626 | 31216 | 70803 |
| (e) Securities against small savings | 206602 | 195299 | 193997 | 207252 | 218485 | 208183 | 216808 | 222606 |
| **Total (a+b+c+d+e)** | **1490709** | **1637805** | **1939776** | **2334310** | **2675823** | **3216622** | **3734602** | **4283310** |
| **C. External Debt** | **102716** | **112031** | **123046** | **134083** | **157639** | **170088** | **172302** | **182862** |
| D. Other Liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| (a) National Small Savings Fund | 468010 | 478290 | 470141 | 521194 | 568614 | 582011 | 597776 | 612656 |
| (b) State Provident Fund | 71440 | 75330 | 83377 | 99433 | 111947 | 122751 | 132751 | 142751 |
| (c) Other Account | 211452 | 236373 | 325383 | 318749 | 295989 | 277904 | 267675 | 266688 |
| (d) Reserve funds & Deposit | 131295 | 127043 | 128682 | 119453 | 128762 | 133877 | 134325 | 143517 |
| Bearing Interest | 62705 | 73056 | 78384 | 72875 | 70421 | 74413 | 85598 | 99529 |
| Not bearing interest | 68591 | 53987 | 50298 | 46578 | 58340 | 59464 | 48726 | 43989 |
| **Total (a+b+c+d)** | **882197** | **917035** | **1007583** | **1058830** | **1105312** | **1116542** | **1132527** | **1165612** |
| **E. TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+D)** | **2538596** | **2837425** | **3159178** | **3529960** | **3938774** | **4503252** | **5039431** | **5651784** |

## Annex II : Statement showing Maturity Profile of Market Loans including Floating Rate Bonds (FRBs) and Conversion of special Securities as on 31st March, 2013

*(Amount in Rupees Crore)*

| Year of Maturity | MARKET LOANS: Dated Securities | MARKET LOANS: Floating Rate Bonds | MARKET LOANS: Conversion of Special Securities issued to Banks | MARKET LOANS: Conversion of Special Securities issued to Others | MARKET LOANS: Dated Securities | Total Col.(2) to Col.(6) | SPECIAL SECURITIES: Oil Marketing Companies | SPECIAL SECURITIES: Fertiliser Companies | SPECIAL SECURITIES: Food Corporation of India | SPECIAL SECURITIES: Others | Total Col.(8) to Col.(11) | Grand Total Col.(7) + Col.(12) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 2013-14 | 87008.84 | 4000.00 | 0.00 | 4000.00 | 0.00 | ***95008.84*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***95008.84*** |
| 2014-15 | 158018.36 | 5000.00 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 0.00 | ***168018.36*** | 3500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***3500.00*** | ***171518.36*** |
| 2015-16 | 182243.95 | 12000.00 | 0.00 | 3000.00 | 0.00 | ***197243.95*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***197243.95*** |
| 2016-17 | 225129.84 | 6000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***231129.84*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***231129.84*** |
| 2017-18 | 242773.60 | 3000.00 | 0.00 | 11000.00 | 0.00 | ***256773.60*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***256773.60*** |
| 2018-19 | 228347.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6130.00 | 0.00 | ***234477.88*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***234477.88*** |
| 2019-20 | 185000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12000.00 | 0.00 | ***197000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***197000.00*** |
| 2020-21 | 84000.00 | 13000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***97000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | ***100.00*** | ***97100.00*** |
| 2021-22 | 282213.32 | 0.00 | 1632.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***283845.65*** | 10000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 400.00 | ***10400.00*** | ***294245.65*** |
| 2022-23 | 241000.00 | 0.00 | 5464.69 | 11000.00 | 0.00 | ***257464.69*** | 0.00 | 2289.18 | 5000.00 | 0.00 | ***7289.18*** | ***264753.87*** |
| 2023-24 | 19000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8000.00 | 0.00 | ***27000.00*** | 31150.00 | 3875.00 | 0.00 | 9996.01 | ***45021.01*** | ***72021.01*** |
| 2024-25 | 102000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***102000.00*** | 52860.17 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 0.00 | ***57860.17*** | ***159860.17*** |
| 2025-26 | 59000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16687.95 | 0.00 | ***75687.95*** | 0.00 | 3508.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***3508.24*** | ***79196.19*** |
| 2026-27 | 128000.00 | 0.00 | 4388.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***132388.55*** | 36913.00 | 0.00 | 6200.00 | 0.00 | ***43113.00*** | ***175501.55*** |
| 2027-28 | 122000.00 | 0.00 | 2679.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***124679.57*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***124679.57*** |
| 2028-29 | 11000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***11000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***11000.00*** |
| 2030-31 | 73000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***73000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***73000.00*** |
| 2031-32 | 76000.00 | 0.00 | 2687.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***78687.11*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***78687.11*** |
| 2032-33 | 72000.00 | 0.00 | 3956.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***75956.50*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***75956.50*** |
| 2034-35 | 60000.00 | 350.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***60350.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***60350.00*** |
| 2035-36 | 42000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***42000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***42000.00*** |
| 2036-37 | 86000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***86000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***86000.00*** |
| 2038-39 | 13000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***13000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***13000.00*** |
| 2040-41 | 72000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***72000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***72000.00*** |
| 2041-42 | 60000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***60000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***60000.00*** |
| 2042-43 | 9000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***9000.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***9000.00*** |
| **Total** | ***2919735.79*** | ***43350.00*** | ***20808.75*** | ***76817.95*** | ***0.00*** | ***3060712.49*** | ***134423.17*** | ***9672.42*** | ***16200.00*** | ***10496.01*** | ***170791.60*** | ***3231504.09*** |

***Memo Items:***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Unclaimed Amount/ Outstanding agiainst matured Securities** | ***442.06*** |
| **Total** | ***3061154.55*** |

## Annex - III : Statement showing Weighted Average Interest Rate of Interest (Maturity year wise) on Market Loans including FRBs Conversion of Special Securities to Banks and Special Securities to others as on 31st March, 2013

| Year of Maturity | MARKET LOANS | | | | | | SPECIAL SECURITIES | | | | | Grand Total Col.(7) + Col.(12) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dated Securities | Floating Rate Bonds | Conversion of Special Securities issued to | | Dated Securities | Total Col.(2) to Col.(6) | Oil Marketing Companies | Fertiliser Companies | Food Corporation of India | Others | Total Col.(8) to Col.(11) | |
| | | | Banks | Others | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| (Weighted Average Rate of Interest) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8.12 | 8.52 | 0.00 | 7.27 | 0.00 | ***8.10*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.10*** |
| 2014-15 | 7.61 | 8.37 | 0.00 | 7.37 | 0.00 | ***7.62*** | 7.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***7.60*** | ***7.62*** |
| 2015-16 | 7.65 | 8.38 | 0.00 | 7.38 | 0.00 | ***7.69*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***7.69*** |
| 2016-17 | 7.93 | 8.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***7.94*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***7.94*** |
| 2017-18 | 7.69 | 8.48 | 0.00 | 6.81 | 0.00 | ***7.66*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***7.66*** |
| 2018-19 | 7.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.69 | 0.00 | ***7.62*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***7.62*** |
| 2019-20 | 7.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.18 | 0.00 | ***7.26*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***7.26*** |
| 2020-21 | 8.28 | 8.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.27*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.50 | ***11.50*** | ***8.27*** |
| 2021-22 | 8.42 | 0.00 | 8.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.42*** | 7.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.75 | ***8.01*** | ***8.41*** |
| 2022-23 | 8.16 | 0.00 | 8.10 | 5.87 | 0.00 | ***8.06*** | 0.00 | 6.74 | 8.15 | 0.00 | ***7.71*** | ***8.05*** |
| 2023-24 | 6.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.17 | 0.00 | ***6.23*** | 8.17 | 8.30 | 0.00 | 8.35 | ***8.22*** | ***7.48*** |
| 2024-25 | 8.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.97*** | 7.41 | 0.00 | 8.03 | 0.00 | ***7.46*** | ***8.43*** |
| 2025-26 | 8.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.97 | 0.00 | ***7.71*** | 0.00 | 7.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***7.95*** | ***7.72*** |
| 2026-27 | 8.51 | 0.00 | 8.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.50*** | 7.40 | 0.00 | 8.23 | 0.00 | ***7.52*** | ***8.26*** |
| 2027-28 | 7.99 | 0.00 | 8.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.00*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.00*** |
| 2028-29 | 6.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***6.13*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***6.13*** |
| 2030-31 | 8.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.97*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.97*** |
| 2031-32 | 8.28 | 0.00 | 8.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.28*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.28*** |
| 2032-33 | 8.02 | 0.00 | 8.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.03*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.03*** |
| 2034-35 | 7.50 | 7.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***7.50*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***7.50*** |
| 2035-36 | 7.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***7.40*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***7.40*** |
| 2036-37 | 8.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.33*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.33*** |
| 2038-39 | 6.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***6.83*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***6.83*** |
| 2040-41 | 8.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.30*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.30*** |
| 2041-42 | 8.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.83*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.83*** |
| 2042-43 | 8.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***8.30*** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ***0.00*** | ***8.30*** |
| **Weighted Average Interest Rate as on 31st March,2013** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **8.01** | **8.31** | **8.23** | **6.32** | **0.00** | **7.97** | **7.60** | **7.12** | **8.14** | **8.36** | **7.22** | **7.93** |

## Annex -IV : List of Government of India Securities Outstanding as on March 31, 2013 - Maturity Year Wise

(₹ In crore)

| Sl.No. | Nomenclature | Date of Issue | Date of Maturity | Security wise Outstanding Stock | Maturity Year Wise Outstanding stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **2013-14** | | | | | |
| 1 | 9.00% GS 2013 | 24-May-1982 | 24-May-2013 | 1,751.33 | |
| 2 | 9.81% GS 2013 | 30-May-2001 | 30-May-2013 | 11,000.00 | |
| 3 | 12.40% GS 2013 | 20-Aug-1998 | 20-Aug-2013 | 11,983.91 | |
| 4 | 7.27% GS 2013 (conv) | 3-Sep-2002 | 3-Sep-2013 | 46,000.00 | |
| 5 | FRB, 2013 | 10-Sep-2004 | 10-Sep-2013 | 4,000.00 | |
| 6 | 6.72% GS 2014 | 24-Feb-2003 | 24-Feb-2014 | 15,273.60 | |
| 7 | 5.32% GS 2014 | 16-Feb-2004 | 16-Feb-2014 | 5,000.00 | 95,008.84 |
| **2014-15** | | | | | |
| 8 | 7.37% GS 2014 | 16-Apr-2002 | 16-Apr-2014 | 42,000.00 | |
| 9 | 6.07% GS 2014 | 15-May-2009 | 15-May-2014 | 40,000.00 | |
| 10 | FRB, 2014 | 20-May-2003 | 20-May-2014 | 5,000.00 | |
| 11 | 10.00% GS 2014 | 30-May-1983 | 30-May-2014 | 2,333.26 | |
| 12 | 7.32% GS 2014 | 20-Oct-2009 | 20-Oct-2014 | 18,000.00 | |
| 13 | 10.50% GS 2014 | 29-Oct-1984 | 29-Oct-2014 | 1,755.10 | |
| 14 | 7.56% GS2014 | 3-Nov-2008 | 3-Nov-2014 | 41,000.00 | |
| 15 | 11.83% GS 2014 | 12-Nov-1999 | 12-Nov-2014 | 11,500.00 | |
| 16 | 10.47% GS 2015 | 12-Feb-2001 | 12-Feb-2015 | 6,430.00 | 1,68,018.36 |
| **2015-16** | | | | | |
| 17 | 10.79% GS 2015 | 19-May-2000 | 19-May-2015 | 2,683.45 | |
| 18 | 11.50% GS 2015 | 21-May-1985 | 21-May-2015 | 3,560.50 | |
| 19 | 6.49% GS 2015 | 8-Jun-2009 | 8-Jun-2015 | 40,000.00 | |
| 20 | 7.17% GS 2015 | 14-Jun-2010 | 14-Jun-2015 | 56,000.00 | |
| 21 | FRB, 2015 | 2-Jul-2004 | 2-Jul-2015 | 6,000.00 | |
| 22 | 11.43% GS 2015 | 7-Aug-2000 | 7-Aug-2015 | 12,000.00 | |
| 23 | FRB, 2015(II) | 10-Aug-2004 | 10-Aug-2015 | 6,000.00 | |
| 24 | 7.38% GS 2015 (conv) | 3-Sep-2002 | 3-Sep-2015 | 61,000.00 | |
| 25 | 9.85% GS 2015 | 16-Oct-2001 | 16-Oct-2015 | 10,000.00 | 1,97,243.95 |
| **2016-17** | | | | | |
| 26 | 7.59% GS 2016 | 12-Apr-2006 | 12-Apr-2016 | 68,000.00 | |
| 27 | 10.71% GS 2016 | 19-Apr-2001 | 19-Apr-2016 | 9,000.00 | |
| 28 | FRB, 2016 | 7-May-2004 | 7-May-2016 | 6,000.00 | |
| 29 | 5.59% GS 2016 | 4-Jun-2004 | 4-Jun-2016 | 6,000.00 | |
| 30 | 12.30% GS 2016 | 2-Jul-1999 | 2-Jul-2016 | 13,129.84 | |
| 31 | 7.02% GS 2016 | 17-Aug-2009 | 17-Aug-2016 | 60,000.00 | |
| 32 | 8.07% GS 2017 | 15-Jan-2002 | 15-Jan-2017 | 69,000.00 | 2,31,129.84 |
| **2017-18** | | | | | |
| 33 | 7.49% GS 2017 (con) | 16-Apr-2002 | 16-Apr-2017 | 58,000.00 | |
| 34 | FRB-2017 | 2-Jul-2002 | 2-Jul-2017 | 3,000.00 | |
| 35 | 8.07% GS 2017 | 3-Jul-2012 | 3-Jul-2017 | 50,000.00 | |
| 36 | 7.99% GS 2017 | 9-Jul-2007 | 9-Jul-2017 | 71,000.00 | |
| 37 | 7.46% GS 2017 | 28-Aug-2002 | 28-Aug-2017 | 57,886.80 | |
| 38 | 6.25% GS 2018 (conv) | 2-Jan-2003 | 2-Jan-2018 | 16,886.80 | 2,56,773.60 |

| Sl.No. | Nomenclature | Date of Issue | Date of Maturity | Security wise Outstanding Stock | Maturity Year Wise Outstanding stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **2018-19** | | | | | |
| 46 | 7.83% GS 2018 | 11-Apr-2011 | 11-Apr-2018 | 64,000.00 | |
| 47 | 8.24% GS 2018 | 22-Apr-2008 | 22-Apr-2018 | 75,000.00 | |
| 48 | 10.45% GS 2018 | 30-Apr-2001 | 30-Apr-2018 | 3,716.00 | |
| 49 | 5.69% GS 2018(Conv)] | 25-Sep-2003 | 25-Sep-2018 | 16,130.00 | |
| 50 | 12.60 % GS 2018 | 23-Nov-1998 | 23-Nov-2018 | 12,631.88 | |
| 51 | 5.64% GS 2019 | 2-Jan-2004 | 2-Jan-2019 | 10,000.00 | |
| 52 | 6.05% GS 2019 (FEB) | 2-Feb-2009 | 2-Feb-2019 | 53,000.00 | 2,34,477.88 |
| **2019-20** | | | | | |
| 53 | 6.05% GS 2019 (con) | 12-Jun-2003 | 12-Jun-2019 | 11,000.00 | |
| 54 | 6.90% GS 2019 | 13-Jul-2009 | 13-Jul-2019 | 45,000.00 | |
| 55 | 10.03% GS 2019 | 9-Aug-2001 | 9-Aug-2019 | 6,000.00 | |
| 56 | 6.35% GS 2020 (con) | 2-Jan-2003 | 2-Jan-2020 | 61,000.00 | |
| 57 | 8.19% GS 2020 | 16-Jan-2012 | 16-Jan-2020 | 74,000.00 | 1,97,000.00 |
| **2020-21** | | | | | |
| 58 | 10.70% GS 2020 | 22-Apr-2000 | 22-Apr-2020 | 6,000.00 | |
| 59 | 7.80% GS 2020 | 3-May-2010 | 3-May-2020 | 60,000.00 | |
| 60 | FRB, 2020 | 21-Dec-2009 | 21-Dec-2020 | 13,000.00 | |
| 61 | 8.12% GS 2020 | 10-Dec-2012 | 10-Dec-2020 | 13,000.00 | |
| 62 | 11.60% GS 2020 | 27-Dec-2000 | 27-Dec-2020 | 5,000.00 | 97,000.00 |
| **2021-22** | | | | | |
| 63 | 7.80% GS 2021 | 11-Apr-2011 | 11-Apr-2021 | 68,000.00 | |
| 64 | 7.94% GS 2021 | 24-May-2006 | 24-May-2021 | 49,000.00 | |
| 65 | 10.25% GS 2021 | 30-May-2001 | 30-May-2021 | 26,213.32 | |
| 66 | 8.79% GS 2021 | 8-Nov-2011 | 8-Nov-2021 | 83,000.00 | |
| 67 | 8.20% GS 2022 | 15-Feb-2007 | 15-Feb-2022 | 57,632.33 | 2,83,845.65 |
| **2022-23** | | | | | |
| 68 | 8.35% GS 2022 | 14-May-2002 | 14-May-2022 | 44,000.00 | |
| 69 | 8.15% GS 2022 | 11-Jun-2012 | 11-Jun-2022 | 70,000.00 | |
| 70 | 8.08% GS 2022 | 2-Aug-2007 | 2-Aug-2022 | 61,969.41 | |
| 71 | 5.87% GS 2022 (conv) | 28-Aug-2003 | 28-Aug-2022 | 11,000.00 | |
| 72 | 8.13% GS 2022 | 21-Sep-2007 | 21-Sep-2022 | 70,495.28 | 2,57,464.69 |
| **2023-24** | | | | | |
| 73 | 6.30% GS 2023 | 9-Apr-2003 | 9-Apr-2023 | 13,000.00 | |
| 74 | 6.17% GS 2023 (conv) | 12-Jun-2003 | 12-Jun-2023 | 14,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
| **2024-25** | | | | | |
| 75 | 7.35% GS 2024 | 22-Jun-2009 | 22-Jun-2024 | 10,000.00 | |
| 76 | 9.15% GS 2024 | 14-Nov-2011 | 14-Nov-2024 | 92,000.00 | 1,02,000.00 |
| **2025-26** | | | | | |
| **77** | 8.20% GS 2025 | 24-Sep-2012 | 24-Sep-2025 | 59,000.00 | |
| 78 | 5.97% GS 2025 (Conv) | 25-Sep-2003 | 25-Sep-2025 | 16,687.95 | 75,687.95 |
| **2026-27** | | | | | |
| **79** | 8.33% GS 2026 | 9-Jul-2012 | 9-Jul-2026 | 60,000.00 | |
| 80 | 10.18% GS 2026 | 11-Sep-2001 | 11-Sep-2026 | 15,000.00 | |
| 81 | 8.24% GS 2027 | 15-Feb-2007 | 15-Feb-2027 | 57,388.55 | 1,32,388.55 |

| Sl.No. | Nomenclature | Date of Issue | Date of Maturity | Security wise Outstanding Stock | Maturity Year Wise Outstanding stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **2027-28** | | | | | |
| 82 | 8.26% GS 2027 | 2-Aug-2007 | 2-Aug-2027 | 73,427.33 | |
| 83 | 8.28% GS 2027 | 21-Sep-2007 | 21-Sep-2027 | 36,252.24 | |
| 84 | 6.01% GS 2028 | 8-Aug-2003 | 25-Mar-2028 | 15,000.00 | 1,24,679.57 |
| **2028-29** | | | | | |
| 85 | 6.13% GS 2028 | 4-Jun-2003 | 4-Jun-2028 | 11,000.00 | 11,000.00 |
| **2030-31** | | | | | |
| 86 | 8.97% GS 2030 | 5-Dec-2011 | 5-Dec-2030 | 73,000.00 | 73,000.00 |
| **2031-32** | | | | | |
| 87 | 8.28% GS 2032 | 15-Feb-2007 | 15-Feb-2032 | 78,687.11 | 78,687.11 |
| **2032-33** | | | | | |
| 88 | 8.32% GS 2032 | 2-Aug-2007 | 2-Aug-2032 | 15,434.02 | |
| 89 | 7.95% GS 2032 | 28-Aug-2002 | 28-Aug-2032 | 59,000.00 | |
| 90 | 8.33% GS 2032 | 21-Sep-2007 | 21-Sep-2032 | 1,522.48 | 75,956.50 |
| **2034-35** | | | | | |
| 91 | 7.50% GS 2034 | 10-Aug-2004 | 10-Aug-2034 | 60,000.00 | |
| 92 | FRB, 2035 | 25-Jan-2005 | 25-Jan-2035 | 350.00 | 60,350.00 |
| **2035-36** | | | | | |
| 93 | 7.40% GS 2035 | 9-Sep-2005 | 9-Sep-2035 | 42,000.00 | 42,000.00 |
| **2036-37** | | | | | |
| 94 | 8.33% GS 2036 | 7-Jun-2006 | 7-Jun-2036 | 86,000.00 | 86,000.00 |
| **2038-39** | | | | | |
| 95 | 6.83% GS 2039 | 19-Jan-2009 | 19-Jan-2039 | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 |
| **2040-41** | | | | | |
| 96 | 8.30% GS 2040 | 2-Jul-2010 | 2-Jul-2040 | 72,000.00 | 72,000.00 |
| **2041-42** | | | | | |
| 97 | 8.83% GS 2041 | 12-Dec-2011 | 12-Dec-2041 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| **2042-43** | | | | | |
| 98 | 8.30% GS 2042 | 31-Dec-2012 | 31-Dec-2042 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| **Total** | | | | **30,60,712.49** | **30,60,712.49** |

## Annex - V : List of Government of India Securities Outstanding as on March 31, 2013 - Interest Rate Wise

(₹ In crore)

| Sl.No. | Nomenclature of Govt. Security | Coupen (per cent) | Date of Maturity | Amount | Sub Total | % of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| **GOI Securities bearing Interest rate less than or equal to 7%** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 5.32% Government Stock 2014 | 5.32 | 16-Feb-2014 | 5,000.00 | | |
| 2 | 5.59% Government Stock 2016 | 5.59 | 4-Jun-2016 | 6,000.00 | | |
| 3 | 5.64% Government Stock 2019 | 5.64 | 2-Jan-2019 | 10,000.00 | | |
| 4 | 5.69% Government Stock 2018 (Conv)] | 5.69 | 25-Sep-2018 | 16,130.00 | | |
| 5 | 5.87% Government Stock 2022 (conv) | 5.87 | 28-Aug-2022 | 11,000.00 | | |
| 6 | 5.97% Government Stock 2025 (Conv) | 5.97 | 25-Sep-2025 | 16,687.95 | | |
| 7 | 6.01% Government Stock 2028 (C Align) | 6.01 | 25-Mar-2028 | 15,000.00 | | |
| 8 | 6.05% Government Stock 2019 (con) | 6.05 | 12-Jun-2019 | 11,000.00 | | |
| 9 | 6.05% Government Stock 2019 (FEB) | 6.05 | 2-Feb-2019 | 53,000.00 | | |
| 10 | 6.07% Government Stock 2014 | 6.07 | 15-May-2014 | 40,000.00 | | |
| 11 | 6.13% Government Stock 2028 | 6.13 | 4-Jun-2028 | 11,000.00 | | |
| 12 | 6.17% Government Stock 2023 (conv) | 6.17 | 12-Jun-2023 | 14,000.00 | | |
| 13 | 6.25% Government Stock 2018 (conv) | 6.25 | 2-Jan-2018 | 16,886.80 | | |
| 14 | 6.30% Government Stock 2023 | 6.30 | 9-Apr-2023 | 13,000.00 | | |
| 15 | 6.35% Government Stock 2020 (con) | 6.35 | 2-Jan-2020 | 61,000.00 | | |
| 16 | 6.49% Government Stock 2015 | 6.49 | 8-Jun-2015 | 40,000.00 | | |
| 17 | 6.72% Government Stock 2014 | 6.72 | 24-Feb-2014 | 15,273.60 | | |
| 18 | 6.83% Government Stock 2039 | 6.83 | 19-Jan-2039 | 13,000.00 | | |
| 19 | 6.90% Government Stock 2019 | 6.90 | 13-Jul-2019 | 45,000.00 | 412978.35 | 13.5 |
| **GOI Securities bearing Interest rate above 7% but less than or equal to 8%** | | | | | | |
| 20 | 7.02% Government Stock 2016 | 7.02 | 17-Aug-2016 | 60,000.00 | | |
| 21 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds, 2035 | 7.17 | 25-Jan-2035 | 350.00 | | |
| 22 | 7.17% Government Stock 2015 | 7.17 | 14-Jun-2015 | 56,000.00 | | |
| 23 | 7.27% Government Stock 2013 (conv) | 7.27 | 3-Sep-2013 | 46,000.00 | | |
| 24 | 7.32% Government Stock 2014 | 7.32 | 20-Oct-2014 | 18,000.00 | | |
| 25 | 7.35% Government Stock 2024 | 7.35 | 22-Jun-2024 | 10,000.00 | | |
| 26 | 7.37% Government Stock 2014 | 7.37 | 16-Apr-2014 | 42,000.00 | | |
| 27 | 7.38% Government Stock 2015 (conv) | 7.38 | 3-Sep-2015 | 61,000.00 | | |
| 28 | 7.40% Government Stock 2035 | 7.40 | 9-Sep-2035 | 42,000.00 | | |
| 29 | 7.46% Government Stock 2017 | 7.46 | 28-Aug-2017 | 57,886.80 | | |
| 30 | 7.49% Government Stock 2017 (con) | 7.49 | 16-Apr-2017 | 58,000.00 | | |
| 31 | 7.50% Government Stock 2034 | 7.50 | 10-Aug-2034 | 60,000.00 | | |
| 32 | 7.56% Government Stock2014 | 7.56 | 3-Nov-2014 | 41,000.00 | | |
| 33 | 7.59% Government Stock 2016 | 7.59 | 12-Apr-2016 | 68,000.00 | | |
| 34 | 7.80% Government Stock 2021 | 7.80 | 11-Apr-2021 | 68,000.00 | | |
| 35 | 7.80% Government Stock 2020 | 7.80 | 3-May-2020 | 60,000.00 | | |
| 36 | 7.83% Government Stock 2018 | 7.83 | 11-Apr-2018 | 64,000.00 | | |
| 37 | 7.94% Government Stock 2021 | 7.94 | 24-May-2021 | 49,000.00 | | |
| 38 | 7.95% Government Stock 2032 | 7.95 | 28-Aug-2032 | 59,000.00 | | |
| 39 | 7.99% Government Stock 2017 | 7.99 | 9-Jul-2017 | 71,000.00 | 991236.80 | 32.4 |
| **GOI Securities bearing Interest rate above 8% but less than or equal to 9%** | | | | | | |
| 40 | 8.07% Government Stock 2017 | 8.07 | 3-Jul-2017 | 50,000.00 | | |
| 41 | 8.07% Government Stock 2017 | 8.07 | 15-Jan-2017 | 69,000.00 | | |
| 42 | 8.08% Government Stock 2022 | 8.08 | 2-Aug-2022 | 61,969.41 | | |
| 43 | 8.12% Government Stock 2020 | 8.12 | 21-Dec-2020 | 13,000.00 | | |
| 44 | 8.13% Government Stock 2022 | 8.13 | 21-Sep-2022 | 70,495.28 | | |

| Sl.No. | Nomenclature of Govt. Security | Coupen (per cent) | Date of Maturity | Amount | Sub Total | % of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 45 | 8.15% Government Stock 2022 | 8.15 | 11-Jun-2022 | 70,000.00 | | |
| 46 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds, 2020 | 8.15 | 10-Dec-2020 | 13,000.00 | | |
| 47 | 8.19% Government Stock 2020 | 8.19 | 16-Jan-2020 | 74,000.00 | | |
| 48 | 8.20% Government Stock 2025 | 8.20 | 24-Sep-2025 | 59,000.00 | | |
| 49 | 8.20% Government Stock 2022 | 8.20 | 15-Feb-2022 | 57,632.33 | | |
| 50 | 8.24% Government Stock 2027 | 8.24 | 15-Feb-2027 | 57,388.55 | | |
| 51 | 8.24% Government Stock 2018 | 8.24 | 22-Apr-2018 | 75,000.00 | | |
| 52 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds, 2015 | 8.24 | 2-Jul-2015 | 6,000.00 | | |
| 53 | 8.26% Government Stock 2027 | 8.26 | 2-Aug-2027 | 73,427.33 | | |
| 54 | 8.28% Government Stock 2032 | 8.28 | 15-Feb-2032 | 78,687.11 | | |
| 55 | 8.28% Government Stock 2027 | 8.28 | 21-Sep-2027 | 36,252.24 | | |
| 56 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds, 2016 | 8.29 | 7-May-2016 | 6,000.00 | | |
| 57 | 8.30% Government Stock 2042 | 8.30 | 31-Dec-2042 | 9,000.00 | | |
| 58 | 8.30% Government Stock 2040 | 8.30 | 2-Jul-2040 | 72,000.00 | | |
| 59 | 8.32% Government Stock 2032 | 8.32 | 2-Aug-2032 | 15,434.02 | | |
| 60 | 8.33% Government Stock 2036 | 8.33 | 7-Jun-2036 | 86,000.00 | | |
| 61 | 8.33% Government Stock 2032 | 8.33 | 21-Sep-2032 | 1,522.48 | | |
| 62 | 8.33% Government Stock 2026 | 8.33 | 9-Jul-2026 | 60,000.00 | | |
| 63 | 8.35% Government Stock 2022 | 8.35 | 14-May-2022 | 44,000.00 | | |
| 6 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds, 2014 | 8.37 | 20-May-2014 | 5,000.00 | | |
| 65 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds-2017 | 8.38 | 2-Jul-2017 | 3,000.00 | | |
| 66 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds, 2015(II) | 8.51 | 10-Aug-2015 | 6,000.00 | | |
| 67 | GoI Floating Rate Bonds, 2013 | 8.52 | 10-Sep-2013 | 4,000.00 | | |
| 68 | 8.79% Government Stock 2021 | 8.79 | 8-Nov-2021 | 83,000.00 | | |
| 69 | 8.83% Government Stock 2041 | 8.83 | 12-Dec-2041 | 60,000.00 | | |
| 70 | 8.97% Government Stock 2030 | 8.97 | 5-Dec-2030 | 73,000.00 | | |
| 71 | 9.00% Government Stock 2013 | 9.00 | 24-May-2013 | 1,751.33 | 1394560.08 | 45.6 |
| **GOI Securities bearing Interest rate above 9%** | | | | | | |
| 72 | 9.15% Government Stock 2024 | 9.15 | 14-Nov-2024 | 92,000.00 | | |
| 73 | 9.81% Government Stock 2013 | 9.81 | 30-May-2013 | 11,000.00 | | |
| 74 | 9.85% Government Stock 2015 | 9.85 | 16-Oct-2015 | 10,000.00 | | |
| 75 | 10.00% Government Stock 2014 | 10.00 | 30-May-2014 | 2,333.26 | | |
| 76 | 10.03% Government Stock 2019 | 10.03 | 9-Aug-2019 | 6,000.00 | | |
| 77 | 10.18% Government Stock 2026 | 10.18 | 11-Sep-2026 | 15,000.00 | | |
| 78 | 10.25% Government Stock 2021 | 10.25 | 30-May-2021 | 26,213.32 | | |
| 79 | 10.45% Government Stock 2018 | 10.45 | 30-Apr-2018 | 3,716.00 | | |
| 80 | 10.47% Government Stock 2015 | 10.47 | 12-Feb-2015 | 6,430.00 | | |
| 81 | 10.50% Government Stock 2014 | 10.50 | 29-Oct-2014 | 1,755.10 | | |
| 82 | 10.70% Government Stock 2020 | 10.70 | 22-Apr-2020 | 6,000.00 | | |
| 83 | 10.71% Government Stock 2016 | 10.71 | 19-Apr-2016 | 9,000.00 | | |
| 84 | 10.79% Government Stock 2015 | 10.79 | 19-May-2015 | 2,683.45 | | |
| 85 | 11.43% Government Stock 2015 | 11.43 | 7-Aug-2015 | 12,000.00 | | |
| 86 | 11.50% Government Stock 2015 | 11.50 | 21-May-2015 | 3,560.50 | | |
| 87 | 11.60% Government Stock 2020 | 11.60 | 27-Dec-2020 | 5,000.00 | | |
| 88 | 11.83% Government Stock 2014 | 11.83 | 12-Nov-2014 | 11,500.00 | | |
| 89 | 12.30% Government Stock 2016 | 12.30 | 2-Jul-2016 | 13,129.84 | | |
| 90 | 12.40% Government Stock 2013 | 12.40 | 20-Aug-2013 | 11,983.91 | | |
| 91 | 12.60% Government Stock 2018 | 12.60 | 23-Nov-2018 | 12,631.88 | 261937.26 | 8.6 |
| **Total** | | | | **3060712.49** | **3060712.49** | **100.0** |

## Annex - VI : List of Government Securities Issued to NSSF Outstanding as on March 31 2013

(₹ In crore)

| Nomenclature/ Name of Securities | Coupon / Interest Rate | Date of issue | Outstanding Amount | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Initial Amount | as at end-March 2011 | as at end-March 2012 | as at end-March 2013 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| | | **Category I** | | | | |
| 10.5% Special GOI Securities | 10.5 | 01-Apr-99 | 73,569.2 | 73,569.2 | 64,569.2 | 64,569.2 |
| | | **Category II** | | | | |
| 13.5% Special GOI Securities | 13.5 | - | 8978.9 | 6285.2 | 5836.3 | 5387.3 |
| 12.5% Special GOI Securities | 12.5 | - | 8316.3 | 6237.2 | 5821.4 | 5405.6 |
| 11.0% Special GOI Securities | 11.0 | - | 8754.6 | 7003.6 | 6565.9 | 6128.2 |
| 9.5% Special GOI Securities | 9.5 | - | 2500.0 | 2500.0 | 2500.0 | 2500.0 |
| 9.5% Special GOI Securities | 9.5 | - | 12535.7 | 12535.7 | 12535.7 | 12535.7 |
| **Sub-total** | | | **41085.4** | **34561.8** | **33259.3** | **31956.8** |
| | | **Category III** | | | | |
| 7.0% Special GOI Securities, 2023 | 7.0 | 01-Apr-03 | 13765.6 | 13765.6 | 13765.6 | 13765.6 |
| 6.0% Special GOI Securities, 2023 | 6.0 | 30-Sep-03 | 32602.3 | 32602.3 | 32602.3 | 32602.3 |
| 5.95% Special GOI Securities, 2024 | 5.95 | 31-Mar-24 | 13608.9 | 13608.9 | 13608.9 | 13608.9 |
| 6.96% Special GOI Securities, 2024 | 6.96 | 31-Dec-04 | 22665.0 | 22665.0 | 22665.0 | 22665.0 |
| 7.0% Special GOI Securities, 2025 | 7.00 | 01-Apr-05 | 10010.0 | 10010.0 | 10010.0 | 10010.0 |
| 7.5% Special GOI Securities, 2025 | 7.50 | 30-Sep-05 | 888.0 | 888.0 | 888.0 | 888.0 |
| 7.6% Special GOI Securities, 2026 | 7.60 | 31-Mar-06 | 907.9 | 907.9 | 907.9 | 907.9 |
| 8.17% Special GOI Securities, 2026 | 8.17 | 30-Sep-06 | 2015.9 | 2015.9 | 2015.9 | 2015.9 |
| 7.88% Special GOI Securities, 2027 | 7.88 | 31-Mar-07 | 1832.9 | 1832.9 | 1832.9 | 1832.9 |
| 7.64% Special GOI Securities, 2029 | 7.64 | 30-Sep-09 | 6000.0 | 6000.0 | 6000.0 | 6000.0 |
| 8.21% Special GOI Securities, 2030 | 13.50 | 31-Mar-10 | 6058.0 | 6058.0 | 6058.0 | 6058.0 |
| Additional Securities Issued during 2012-13 | - | - | - | - | - | 9928.0 |
| **Sub-total** | | | **110354.3** | **110354.3** | **110354.3** | **120282.3** |
| **TOTAL** | | | **225008.9** | **218485.3** | **208182.8** | **216808.3** |

## Annex - VII : Interest rate on Various Small Savings Instruments

| Instrument | Rate of interest (%) Before 1.12.2011 | Rate of Interest (%) w.e.f. 1.12.2011 | Revised Rate (%) (w.e.f. 1.4.2012) | Revised Rate (%) (w.e.f. 1.4.2013) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Savings Deposit | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| 1 year Time Deposit | 6.3 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| 2 year Time Deposit | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| 3 year Time Deposit | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| 5 year Time Deposit | 7.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| 5 year Recurring Deposit | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| 5 year SCSS | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| 5 year MIS | 8.0 (6 Year MIS) | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| 5 year NSC | 8.0 (6 year NSC) | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| 10 year NSC | New Instrument | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| PPF | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 |

## Annex VIII : Donor-wise Sovereign External Debt

(₹ Crore)

| Category | at end-March 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 PR | 2012 PR | 2013 PR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| **I. External Debt on Government Account under External Assistance (A+B)** | **1,96,067.6** | **1,84,202.8** | **1,91,270.9** | **1,94,198.5** | **2,01,199.0** | **2,10,086.0** | **2,64,059.5** | **2,49,305.7** | **2,78,877.4** | **3,22,896.6** | **3,32,003.8** |
| **A. Multilateral (1 to 5)** | **1,29,715.6** | **1,20,123.5** | **1,27,916.9** | **1,33,923.4** | **1,41,736.5** | **1,44,631.7** | **1,81,996.9** | **1,70,723.4** | **1,90,325.2** | **2,22,584.3** | **2,35,670.8** |
| 1. IDA | 1,01,092.8 | 1,00,066.1 | 1,03,755.9 | 1,04,539.5 | 1,07,019.7 | 1,05,947.9 | 1,26,120.3 | 1,14,552.2 | 1,19,066.3 | 1,36,822.0 | 1,41,119.4 |
| 2. IBRD | 19,058.4 | 14,097.6 | 16,525.4 | 19,639.3 | 21,862.7 | 22,634.4 | 29,949.3 | 28,875.2 | 39,219.0 | 45,327.5 | 48,239.3 |
| 3. ADB | 8,098.8 | 4,509.4 | 6,168.1 | 8,321.3 | 11,433.4 | 14,593.8 | 24,283.5 | 25,802.7 | 30,455.1 | 38,560.0 | 44,301.0 |
| 4. IFAD | 1,174.3 | 1,172.1 | 1,210.9 | 1,191.4 | 1,218.8 | 1,244.0 | 1,437.3 | 1,299.7 | 1,397.4 | 1,661.9 | 1,788.5 |
| 5. Others | 291.2 | 278.4 | 256.6 | 231.9 | 201.9 | 211.6 | 206.6 | 193.7 | 187.4 | 212.8 | 222.5 |
| **B. Bilateral (1 to 6)** | **66,352.1** | **64,079.3** | **63,354.0** | **60,275.1** | **59,462.5** | **65,454.3** | **82,062.6** | **78,582.3** | **88,552.2** | **1,00,312.3** | **96,333.0** |
| 1. Japan | 40,097.6 | 43,210.0 | 42,275.0 | 39,895.6 | 38,014.1 | 43,206.8 | 56,599.5 | 56,163.9 | 65,907.3 | 76,401.1 | 73,120.4 |
| 2. Germany | 11,022.9 | 11,244.4 | 11,216.1 | 10,190.4 | 10,658.0 | 11,392.7 | 12,565.5 | 11,097.0 | 11,899.0 | 13,764.6 | 13,825.8 |
| 3. Russian Federation | 1,969.8 | 2,560.6 | 3,576.4 | 4,626.6 | 5,760.2 | 6,336.0 | 8,249.4 | 7,683.8 | 7,485.3 | 6,952.7 | 6,396.2 |
| 4. France | 2,862.4 | 2,851.2 | 2,803.5 | 2,473.8 | 2,446.3 | 2,452.0 | 2,406.3 | 1,900.8 | 1,750.3 | 1,657.4 | 1,514.1 |
| 5. USA | 4,878.5 | 4,041.7 | 3,457.6 | 3,071.2 | 2,567.1 | 2,049.5 | 2,215.8 | 1,715.3 | 1,489.2 | 1,516.5 | 1,460.3 |
| 6. Others | 5,521.0 | 171.5 | 25.5 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 26.2 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 20.1 | 16.3 |
| **Memo items:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multilateral (per cent to total External Assistance) | 66.2 | 65.2 | 66.9 | 69.0 | 70.4 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 71.0 |
| Bilateral (per cent to total External Assistance) | 33.8 | 34.8 | 33.1 | 31.0 | 29.6 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 31.1 | 29.0 |
| **Exchange Rates as per Finance Accounts** | 47.6 | 44.8 | 43.8 | 44.7 | 43.2 | 40.2 | 50.6 | 45.1 | 44.7 | 51.0 | |

*Source: Finance Accounts of Government of India, various years.*

## Annex - IX: Currency composition of Sovereign External Debt



*(₹ Crore)*

| Currency | at end-March | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013 PR** |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| Special Drawing Rights | 76032.6 | 77682.5 | 83012.3 | 84468.2 | 88751.3 | 90085.2 | 107323.1 | 98941.4 | 104839.7 | 121951.8 | 126680.9 |
| US Dollar | 59327.1 | 47535.0 | 50563.0 | 55904.5 | 60152.0 | 61869.4 | 84164.7 | 80281.0 | 93598.1 | 108258.6 | 116036.4 |
| Japanese Yen | 40097.6 | 43210.0 | 42275.0 | 39895.6 | 38014.1 | 43206.8 | 56599.5 | 56163.9 | 65907.3 | 76401.1 | 73120.4 |
| Euro | 16456.1 | 14238.1 | 14019.6 | 12664.2 | 13104.2 | 13844.7 | 14973.7 | 12999.5 | 13651.1 | 15423.8 | 15341.8 |
| INR | 1459.1 | 1316.5 | 1183.8 | 1072.0 | 974.8 | 892.6 | 825.0 | 770.7 | 731.0 | 702.2 | 674.5 |
| GBP | 187.3 | 196.0 | 191.8 | 176.6 | 185.5 | 169.9 | 149.2 | 129.4 | 130.9 | 140.9 | 135.4 |
| SW Francs | 556.8 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 24.3 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 14.4 |
| Can. Dollar | 1393.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| D.Kroner | 391.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kwaiti Dinar | 132.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Riyal | 33.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total:** | **196067.6** | **184202.8** | **191270.9** | **194198.5** | **201199.0** | **210086.0** | **264059.5** | **249305.7** | **278877.4** | **322896.6** | **332003.8** |