



प्रेस प्रकाशनी PRESS RELEASE



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

वेबसाइट : www.rbi.org.in/hindi

Website : www.rbi.org.in

ई-मेल email: helpdoc@rbi.org.in

संचार विभाग, केंद्रीय कार्यालय, एस.बी.एस.मार्ग, मुंबई 400001

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION, Central Office, S.B.S. Marg, Mumbai 400001
फोन/Phone: 91 22 2266 0502 फैक्स/Fax: 91 22 2270 3279

December 31, 2009

India's Balance of Payments Developments during the Second Quarter (July-September 2009) of 2009-10 and Revisions in 2007-08, 2008-09 and First Quarter (April-June 2009) of 2009-10

Preliminary data on India's balance of payments (BoP) for the second quarter (Q2) *i.e.*, July-September 2009 of the financial year 2009-10, are now available. These preliminary data and the partially revised data for the first quarter (Q1) *i.e.*, April-June 2009, have been taken into account for compiling the BoP data for the first half of the current financial year *i.e.*, April-September 2009. Full details of these data are set out in the standard format of BoP presentation in [Statements I](#) and [II](#).

As per the revision policy, the data on India's BoP for previous two years are revised only once in a year when the data of July-September quarter are published in end-December (*i.e.*, December 31). For example, the data for the financial years 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been revised now. The data for 2007-08 is now final and is frozen, except in extraordinary circumstances in the event of methodological changes in respect of data collection and compilation procedures and/or significant changes indicated by data sources that could cause structural shift in the data series. The data for the financial year 2008-09 is now partially revised. This will be finalized and frozen in December 2010. Data revisions for the previous quarters of the same financial year are also undertaken while compiling data for the current quarter. Accordingly, the revisions of the data on BoP for the first quarter of 2009-10 have been undertaken.

1. Major Highlights

- (i) Growth in exports and imports continued their declining trend during Q2 of 2009-10.
- (ii) Trade deficit, however, was lower reflecting larger fall in imports, especially oil imports, on account of lower oil prices as compared to last year.
- (iii) Private transfer receipts continued to be sustained through Q2 of 2009-10. Software services exports, however, were lower.
- (iv) Despite lower trade deficit, current account deficit at US\$ 12.6 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 was almost at the same level as last year, mainly on account of lower net invisibles surplus. During April-September 2009, the current account deficit stood higher at US\$ 18.6 billion.
- (v) Net capital flows were higher during April-September 2009 mainly driven by foreign investment inflows, particularly reflecting the turnaround in FII inflows. NRI deposits also witnessed higher inflows.
- (vi) Higher capital inflows along with the allocations of SDRs by the IMF resulted in an increase in the India's foreign exchange reserves by US\$ 9.5 billion on a BoP basis (*i.e.* excluding valuation) during April-September 2009. Including the valuation changes, the increase in reserves was higher at US\$ 29.3 billion during the same period.

2. Balance of Payments (BoP) for July-September (Q2) of 2009-10

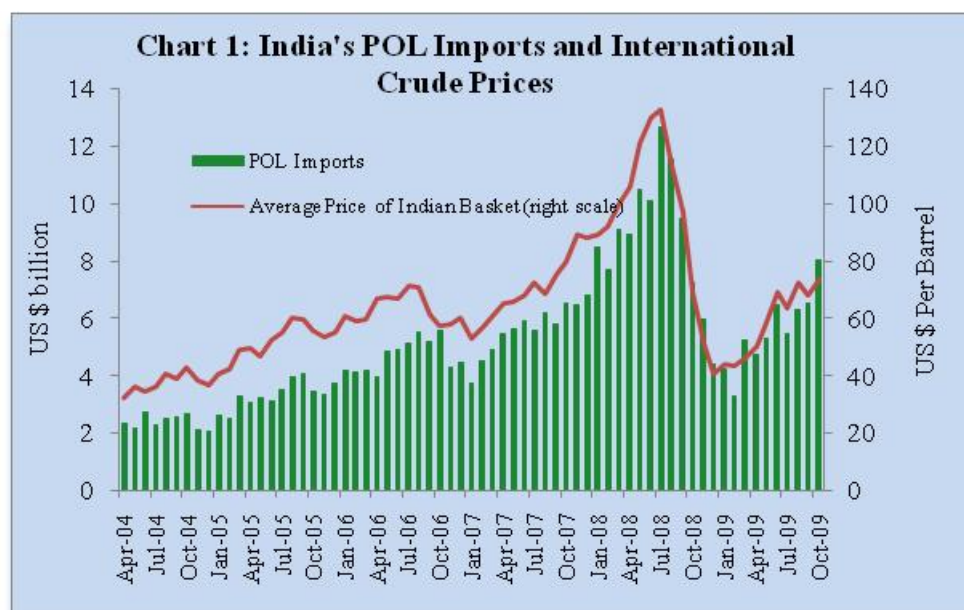
The major items of the BoP for Q2 of 2009-10 are set out below in Table 1.

Table 1: Major Items of India's Balance of Payments				
(US \$ million)				
Item	April-June		July-September	
	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Exports	57,454	38,789	53,630	42,350
2. Imports	82,731	64,804	92,752	74,552
3. Trade Balance (1-2)	-25,277	-26,016	-39,121	-32,201
4. Invisibles, net	22,003	20,022	26,546	19,576
5. Current Account Balance (3+4)	-3,274	-5,993	-12,575	-12,625
6. Capital Account*	5,509	6,108	7,841	22,043
7. Change in Reserves# (-Indicates increase; + indicates decrease)	-2,235	-115	4,734	-9,418

*: Including errors and omissions. #: On BoP basis (i.e., excluding valuation).
P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised.

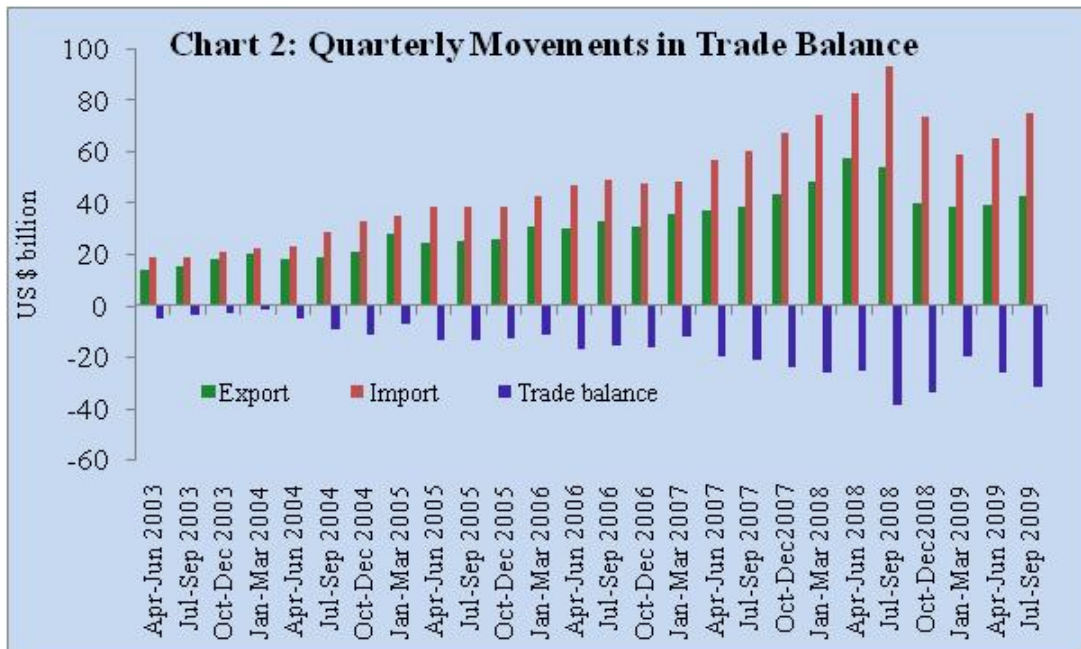
Merchandise Trade

- (i) The decline in exports which started since October 2008 continued during the second quarter of 2009-10. On a BoP basis, India's merchandise exports recorded a decline of 21.0 per cent in Q2 of 2009-10 as against an increase of 39.6 per cent in Q2 of 2008-09.
- (ii) Import payments, on a BoP basis, registered a decline of 19.6 per cent in Q2 of 2009-10 as against a higher growth of 54.8 per cent in the corresponding period of last year.
- (iii) According to the data released by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), both oil imports and non-oil imports witnessed a decline during Q2 of 2009-10 by 45.7 per cent and 27.5 per cent, respectively. The decline in oil imports was mainly due to significant decline in oil prices to US\$ 67.6 per barrel during Q2 of 2009-10 from its peak of US\$ 132.5 per barrel in July 2008 (Chart 1). Oil imports in Q2 of 2009-10 accounted for about 28.7 per cent of total imports (35.0 per cent in Q2 of 2008-09).



Trade Deficit

- (i) Trade deficit on a BoP basis was lower at US\$ 32.2 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 as compared to US\$ 39.1 billion in Q2 of 2008-09 (Chart 2).



Invisibles

- (i) Invisible receipts, comprising services, current transfers and income, registered a decline of 15.1 per cent in Q2 of 2009-10 (as against a higher growth of 33.1 per cent in Q2 of 2008-09). Major categories of services exports registered a decline during the quarter. Receipts under non-software miscellaneous services including business services, construction and royalties, copy rights and licence fees declined. Private transfers receipts, however, increased by 3.6 per cent during the quarter.
- (ii) Invisible payments recorded a marginal increase during Q2 of 2009-10 mainly on account of payments under business and financial services.
- (iii) Net invisibles (invisibles receipts *minus* invisibles payments) turned out to be lower at US \$ 19.6 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 (US \$ 26.5 billion in Q2 of 2008-09) mainly due to decline in services exports, particularly non-software services receipts (Table 2). At this level, net invisibles surplus financed 60.8 per cent of trade deficit in Q2 of 2009-10 (67.9 per cent in Q2 of 2008-09).

Table 2: Net Invisibles				
(US \$ million)				
Item	April-June		July-September	
	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Services (1 to 5)	10,710	9,098	14,400	6,273
1.Travel	341	282	75	126
2.Transportation	-713	-287	-710	346
3.Insurance	123	73	71	43
4. Govt. not included elsewhere	19	-3	-14	-29
5. Miscellaneous	10,940	9,033	14,978	5,787
<i>Of Which:</i>				
<i>Software</i>	11,237	10,373	11,185	10,207
<i>Non-Software</i>	-297	-1,340	3,793	-4,420
B. Transfers	12,143	12,878	12,942	13,702
<i>Private</i>	12,102	12,939	12,988	13,757
<i>Official</i>	40	-61	-46	-54
C. Income	-849	-1,953	-796	-399
<i>Investment Income</i>	-676	-1,843	-755	-248
<i>Compensation of Employees</i>	-174	-110	-41	-152
Invisibles (A+B+C)	22,003	20,022	26,546	19,576
P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised.				

Current Account Deficit

- (i) Despite lower trade deficit, current account deficit at US\$ 12.6 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 was almost at the same level as last year, mainly on account of lower net invisibles surplus. The invisibles surplus, however, continued to be driven by private transfers and software exports.

Capital Account and Reserves

- (i) Both gross capital inflows and outflows remained strong during Q2 of 2009-10. The gross capital inflows to India during Q2 of 2009-10 amounted to US \$ 98.1 billion (US \$ 90.0 billion in Q2 of 2008-09) mainly on account higher foreign investment inflows of US\$ 55.8 billion.
- (ii) Net capital flows were also substantially higher at US \$ 23.6 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 than that of US \$ 7.1 billion in Q2 of 2008-09 mainly due to large net foreign investment inflows and SDR allocations by the IMF during the quarter (Table 3).

Table 3: Net Capital Flows				
(US \$ million)				
Item	April-June		July-September	
	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.Foreign Direct Investment	8,964	7,025	4,903	7,116
Inward FDI	11,876	9,651	8,778	11,326
Outward FDI	2,912	2,626	3,876	4,209
2.Portfolio Investment	-4,207	8,268	-1,311	9,678
Of which				
FIIIs	-5,177	8,227	-1,437	7,038
ADRs/GDRs	999	43	136	2,664
3.External Assistance	351	84	518	487
4.External Commercial Borrowings	1,479	-441	1,687	1,186
5. NRI Deposits	814	1,817	259	1,047
6. Banking Capital excluding NRI Deposits	1,882	-5,183	2,016	3,376
7. Short-term Trade Credits	4,503	-1,463	402	845
8. Rupee Debt Service	-30	-23	-3	-1
9. Other Capital	-8,904	-4,131	-1372	-121
Total (1 to 9)	4,853	5,955	7,099	23,613

P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised. *: SDR allocations are included.

- (iii) Foreign direct investments (FDI) broadly comprise equity, reinvested earnings and inter-corporate loans. Net FDI flows (net inward FDI *minus* net outward FDI) were higher at US \$ 7.1 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 as compared with US \$ 4.9 billion in Q2 of 2008-09. Net inward FDI remained buoyant at US \$ 11.3 billion during Q2 of 2009-10 (US \$ 8.8 billion in Q2 of 2008-09) reflecting relatively better growth prospects of the Indian economy. Net outward FDI amounted to US \$ 4.2 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 (US \$ 3.9 billion in Q2 of 2008-09).
- (iv) Portfolio investment primarily comprising foreign institutional investors' (FIIs) investments and American Depository Receipts (ADRs)/Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) continued their strong upward trend to record a net inflow of US \$ 9.7 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 (as against net outflows of US \$ 1.3 billion in Q2 of 2008-09) mainly due to revival of FII inflows since the Q1 of 2009-10. Inflows under portfolio investment were led by large purchases of equities (amounting to US\$ 7.0 billion during Q2 of 2009-10) by FIIs in the Indian stock market and revival in net inflows under ADRs/GDRs due to growth of stock prices of Indian companies.
- (v) According to the guidelines given in the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), allocations under special drawing rights (SDR) are treated as liabilities to nonresidents (foreign liabilities) and reported as liabilities under other investments of the financial account of the balance of payments. Accordingly, a general allocation of SDRs 3,082.5 million on August 28, 2009 and a special allocation of SDRs 214.6 million together amounting to US\$ 5.2 billion is included in the 'other capital' of the capital account of the balance of payments for Q2 of 2009-10. The allocations have a debit entry in the reserve assets of the balance of payments showing an equal amount of increase in the foreign exchange reserves.
- (vi) Foreign exchange reserves, on BoP basis (*i.e.*, excluding valuation) have shown an accretion of US \$ 9.4 billion in Q2 of 2009-10 as against a decline in reserves of US \$ 4.7 billion in Q2 of 2008-09. The increase in the reserves was mainly due to large capital inflows and SDR allocations by the IMF.

3. Balance of Payments (BoP) for April-September 2009

- (i) As alluded to earlier, taking into account the partially revised data for Q1 of 2009-10 and the preliminary data for Q2 of 2009-10, the BoP data for the first half of the financial year 2009-10 (April-September) have been compiled. While the detailed data are set out in Statements I and II in standard format of BoP presentation, the major items are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Major Items of India's Balance of Payments: April-September 2009 (US \$ million)				
Item	April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Exports	166,162	189,001	111,085	81,139
2. Imports	257,629	307,651	175,483	139,356
3. Trade Balance (1-2)	-91,467	-118,650	-64,398	-58,217
4. Invisibles, net	75,731	89,923	48,549	39,599
5. Current Account Balance (3+4)	-15,737	-28,728	-15,849	-18,618
6. Capital Account*	107,901	8,648	13,350	28,151
7. Change in Reserves# (-Indicates increase;+ indicates decrease)	-92,164	20,080	2,499	-9,533

*: Including errors and omissions. #: On BoP basis (i.e., excluding valuation).
P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised. R: Revised.

Merchandise Trade

- (i) On a BoP basis, India's merchandise exports posted a decline of 27.0 per cent in April-September 2009 (as against a growth of 48.1 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year).
- (ii) Import payments, on a BoP basis, declined by 20.6 per cent during April-September 2009 as against a sharp increase of 51.0 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. The decline in imports is mainly attributed to the base effect and decline in oil prices.
- (iii) According to the DGCI&S data, oil imports recorded a decline of 45.0 per cent in April-September 2009 as against a significant rise of 83 per cent during April-September 2008. During the same period, non-oil imports showed a relatively modest decline of 26.3 per cent (as against an increase of 43.8 per cent in April-September 2008). In absolute terms, the oil imports accounted for about 26 per cent of total imports during April-September 2009 (34.2 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year).
- (iv) According to the data released by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, total import of gems and jewellery declined by 12 per cent during April-September 2009 as against an increase of 33.6 per cent during the corresponding period of last year.

Trade Deficit

- (i) On a BoP basis, the merchandise trade deficit remained lower at US \$ 58.2 billion during April-September 2009 as compared with US \$ 64.4 billion in April-September 2008 mainly on account of decline in oil import (Chart 2).

Invisibles

Invisibles Receipts

- (i) Invisible receipts recorded a decline of 11.6 per cent during April-September 2009 as compared with an increase of 32.5 per cent in the corresponding period of the

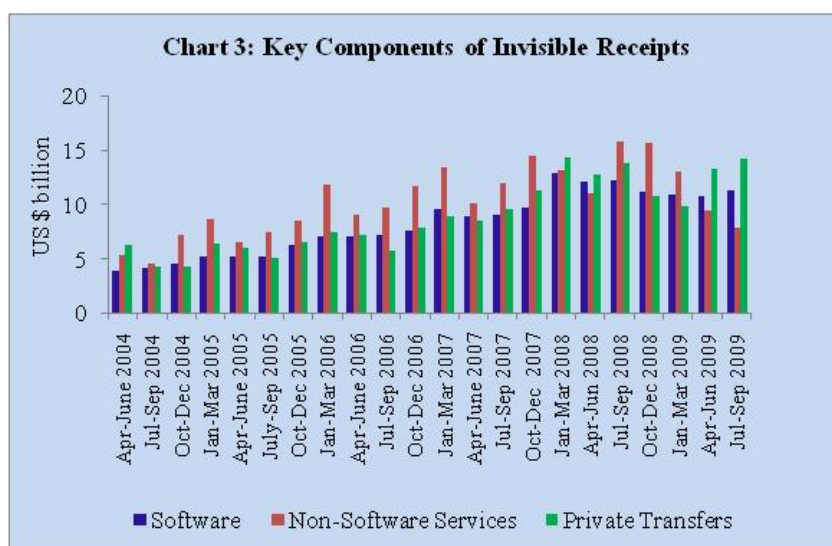
previous year, mainly attributed to the lower receipts under almost all components of services (Table 5 and Chart 3). However, the private transfers receipts, which had marginally declined during the second half of 2008-09, increased by 4.3 per cent in the first half of 2009-10.

Table 5: Invisibles Gross Receipts and Payments								
(US\$ million)								
Item	Invisibles Receipts				Invisibles Payments			
	April-March		April-September		April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Services (1 to 5)	90,342	101,678	50,979	40,057	51,490	52,047	25,870	24,686
1.Travel	11,349	10,894	5,290	4,805	9,258	9,425	4,874	4,397
2.Transportation	10,014	11,286	5,656	5,056	11,514	12,820	7,079	4,998
3.Insurance	1,639	1,419	727	771	1,044	1,130	533	655
4.Govt. not included elsewhere	331	389	211	200	376	793	206	232
5.Miscellaneous	67,010	77,691	39,095	29,225	29,298	27,879	13,177	14,404
<i>Of Which:</i>								
<i>Software</i>	40,300	46,300	24,201	21,409	3,358	2,814	1,778	829
<i>Non-Software</i>	26,710	31,391	14,894	7,816	25,940	25,065	11,398	13,575
B. Transfers	44,261	47,547	26,570	27,612	2,316	2,749	1,485	1,032
<i>Private</i>	43,508	46,903	26,371	27,515	1,802	2,336	1,281	820
<i>Official</i>	753	645	199	97	514	413	204	212
C. Income	14,272	14,309	7,718	7,700	19,339	18,816	9,363	10,052
<i>Investment Income</i>	13,811	13,483	7,273	7,267	18,244	17,506	8,704	9,358
<i>Compensation of Employees</i>	461	825	445	433	1,095	1,309	659	695
Invisibles (A+B+C)	148,875	163,534	85,267	75,368	73,144	73,612	36,718	35,770

P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised. R: Revised.

Note: Details of Non-software services under Miscellaneous (Item 5) are given in Table 8.

- (ii) Private transfers are mainly in the form of (i) Inward remittances from Indian workers abroad for family maintenance, (ii) Local withdrawal from Non-Resident Indian Rupee deposits, (iii) Gold and silver brought through passenger baggage, and (iv) Personal gifts/donations to charitable/religious institutions.
- (iii) Private transfer receipts, comprising mainly remittances from Indians working overseas, increased to US \$ 27.5 billion in April-September 2009 as compared with US \$ 26.4 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. Private transfer receipts constituted 17.6 per cent of current receipts in April-September 2009 (13.4 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year).



- (iv) NRI deposits, when withdrawn domestically, form part of private transfers because once withdrawn for local use these become unilateral transfers and do not have any *quid pro quo*. Such local withdrawals/redemptions from NRI deposits cease to exist as liability in the capital account of the balance of payments and assume the form of private transfers, which is included in the current account of balance of payments.
- (v) Under the NRI deposits, both inflows as well as outflows remained steady in the recent past. A major part of outflows from NRI deposits is in the form of local withdrawals. These withdrawals, however, are not actually repatriated but are utilised domestically. During April-September 2009, the share of local withdrawals in total outflows from NRI deposits was 63.4 per cent as compared with 64.9 per cent in April-September 2008 (Table 6).

Table 6: Inflows and Outflows from NRI Deposits and Local Withdrawals (US \$ million)			
Year	Inflows	Outflows	Local Withdrawals
1	2	3	4
2007-08 (R)	29,400	29,222	18,919
2008-09 (PR)	37,147	32,858	20,617
April-September 2008 (PR)	18,274	17,202	11,168
April-September 2009 (P)	21,513	18,649	11,818

R: Revised. P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised.

- (vi) Under Private transfers, the inward remittances for family maintenance accounted for 53.3 per cent of the total private transfer receipts, while local withdrawals accounted for 43.0 per cent in April-September 2009 as against 52.6 per cent and 42.3 per cent, respectively, in April-September 2008 (Table 7).

Table 7: Details of Private Transfers to India (US \$ million)					
Year	Total Private Transfers	Of Which:			
		Inward remittances for family maintenance		Local withdrawals/ redemptions from NRI Deposits	
		Amount	Percentage Share in Total	Amount	Percentage Share in Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08 (R)	43,508	21,922	50.4	18,919	43.5
2008-09 (PR)	46,903	23,886	50.9	20,617	44.0
April-September 2008 (PR)	26,371	13,882	52.6	11,168	42.3
April-September 2009 (P)	27,515	14,677	53.3	11,818	43.0

R: Revised. P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised.

- (vii) Software receipts at US \$ 21.4 billion in April-September 2009 showed a decline of 11.5 per cent as against a higher growth of 35.3 per cent in April-September 2008.
- (viii) Miscellaneous receipts, excluding software exports, stood at US \$ 7.8 billion in April-September 2009 (US \$ 14.9 billion in April-September 2008). Receipts under non-software miscellaneous services like business services, construction and royalties, copy rights and licence fees declined. The break-up of these data is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Break-up of Non-Software Receipts and Payments under Miscellaneous Services								
(US\$ million)								
Item	Receipts				Payments			
	April-March		April-September		April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.Communication	2,408	2,172	1,250	725	860	1087	523	625
2. Construction	763	867	372	299	708	896	349	641
3. Financial	3,217	3,948	2,288	1,849	3,133	2,958	1,586	2,062
4.News Agency	503	800	397	172	506	386	165	162
5.Royalties, Copyrights & License Fees	157	132	71	116	1,038	1,721	805	823
6. Business Services	16,772	16,445	8,410	5,090	16,553	15,435	7,251	8,477
7.Personal, Cultural, and Recreational	562	729	297	234	211	322	173	147
8.Others	2,328	6,298	1,809	-669	2,931	2,260	546	638
Total (1 to 8)	26,710	31,391	14,894	7,816	25,940	25,065	11,398	13,575

P: Preliminary; PR: Partially Revised; R: Revised. **Note:** Details of Business Services (item 6) are given in Table 9.

- (ix) The key components of the business services receipts and payments were mainly the trade related services, business and management consultancy services, architectural, engineering and other technical services and services relating to maintenance of offices (Table 9). Under business services, receipts of architectural, engineering and other technical services, maintenance of offices abroad and business and management consultancy services declined while payments related to these services rose moderately resulting in decline in net exports of these services.
- (x) Investment income receipts amounted to US \$ 7.3 billion in April-September 2009 and remained almost at same level of last year.

Table 9: Details of Business Services								
(US\$ million)								
Item	Receipts				Payments			
	April-March		April-September		April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Trade Related	2,234	2,016	1,150	675	2,285	1,651	828	1,036
2.Business & Management Consultancy	4,433	5,017	2,605	1,791	3,422	3,530	1,355	2,324
3.Architectural, Engineering, and other Technical Services	3,145	1,766	903	655	3,090	3,130	1,498	1,939
4.Maintenance of Offices abroad	2,861	2,984	1,269	704	2,761	2,673	1,150	1,152
5.Others	4,099	4,662	2,483	1,265	4,995	4,451	2,420	2,026
Total (1 to 5)	16,772	16,445	8,410	5,090	16,553	15,435	7,251	8,477

P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised. R: Revised

Invisibles Payments

- (i) Invisible payments have also shown a decline of 2.6 per cent in April-September 2009 (an increase of 15.0 per cent in April-September 2008). The invisibles payments declined mainly due to lower payment towards travel, transportation, non-software services and private transfers.
- (ii) Lower transportation payments in April-September of 2009 (a decline of 29.4 per cent) mainly reflected the lower volume of imports. In addition, lower payments may also be attributed to the lower freight rates on international shipping as compared to corresponding period of last year.
- (iii) Investment income payments, reflecting mainly the interest payments on commercial borrowings, external assistance, non-resident deposits, and reinvested earnings of the foreign direct investment (FDI) enterprises operating in India, amounted to US \$ 9.4 billion in April-September 2009 higher than that of April-September 2008 (Table 10). The increase in investment income payments was mainly due to rise in reinvestment earnings of the FDI companies.

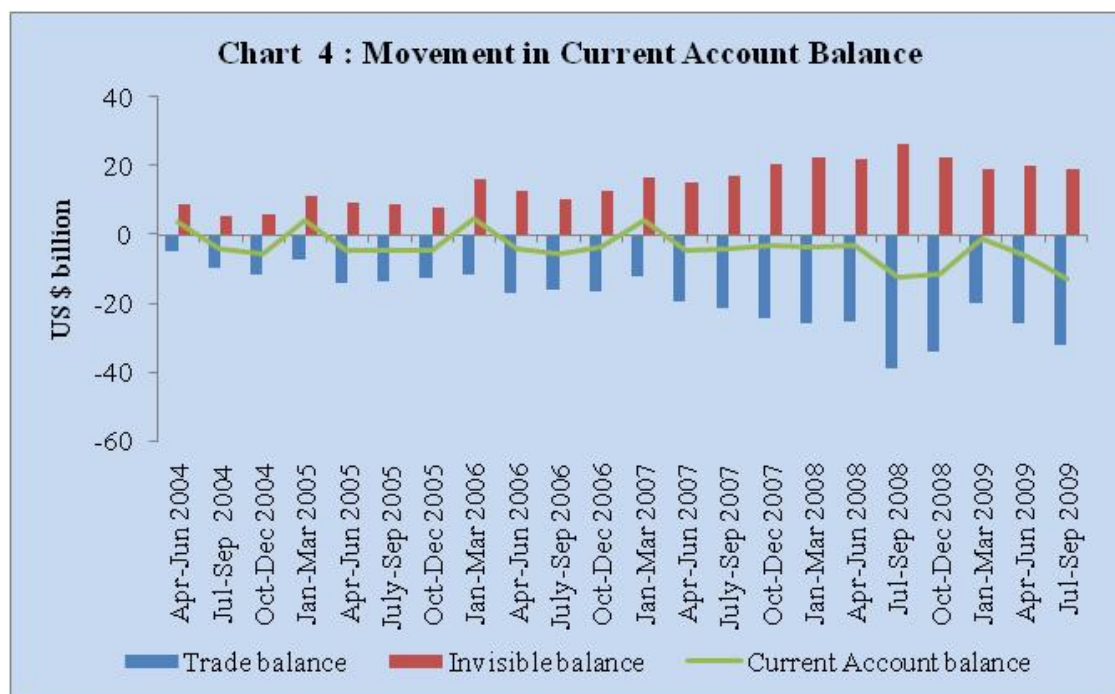
Table 10: Details of Receipts and Payments of Investment Income				
(US \$ million)				
Item	April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Receipts	13,811	13,483	7,273	7,267
<i>Of which:</i>				
1. Reinvested Earnings on Indian Investment Abroad	1,084	1,084	542	542
2. Interest/discount Earnings on Foreign exchange reserves	10,124	10,480	5,849	3,925
B. Payments	18,244	17,506	8,704	9,358
<i>Of which:</i>				
1. Interest Payment on NRI deposits	1,813	1,547	735	796
2. Interest Payment on ECBs	2,647	2,702	1,407	812
3. Interest Payments on External Assistance	1,143	1,010	505	438
4. Dividends and Profits	3,226	3,172	2,153	2,246
5. Reinvested Earnings of FDI Companies in India	7,679	6,428	2,985	3,831
C. Net Investment Income (A-B)	-4,433	-4,023	-1,431	-2,091
P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised. R: Revised.				

Invisibles Balance

- (i) Net invisibles (invisibles receipts minus invisibles payments) stood lower at US \$ 39.6 billion during April-September of 2009 as compared to US\$ 48.5 billion during April-September 2008. At this level, the invisible surplus financed about 68.0 per cent of trade deficit during April-September 2009 as against 75.4 per cent during April-September 2008.

Current Account Deficit

- (i) Despite lower trade deficits, current account deficit increased to US \$ 18.6 billion in April-September 2009 from US \$ 15.8 billion in April-September 2008 mainly due to lower net invisible surplus (Chart 4).



Capital Account

- (i) The gross capital inflows to India during April-September 2009 amounted to US \$ 175.3 billion (US \$ 184.4 billion in April-September 2008) as against an outflow of US \$ 145.8 billion (US \$ 172.5 billion in April-September 2008) (Table 11).
- (ii) Net capital flows, however, at US \$ 29.6 billion in April-September 2009 remained higher as compared with US \$ 12.0 billion in April-September 2008. Under net capital flows, all the components except loans and banking capital, showed improvement during April-September 2009 from their level in the corresponding period of the previous year (Table 12). In banking capital, net inflows under non-residents' deposit remained higher during April-September 2009 as compared to their level last year.
- (iii) Net inward FDI into India remained buoyant at US \$ 21.0 billion during April-September 2009 (US \$ 20.7 billion in April-September 2008) reflecting the continuing liberalisation and better growth performance of the Indian economy. During this period, FDI was channeled mainly into manufacturing (21.4 per cent) followed by communication services (12.8 per cent) and real estate sector (12.6 per cent). Net outward FDI of India at US \$ 6.8 billion in April-September 2009 remained almost at the same level of the corresponding period of the last year. Due to large inward FDI, the net FDI (inward FDI minus outward FDI) was marginally higher at US\$ 14.1 billion in April-September 2009.

Table 11: Gross Capital Inflows and Outflows

(US\$ million)

Item	Gross Inflows				Gross Outflows			
	April-March		April-September		April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Foreign Direct Investment	37,321	36,261	21,280	21,262	21,429	18,763	7,413	7,120
2. Portfolio Investment <i>Of which:</i>	233,800	128,654	83,398	82,985	206,367	142,685	88,916	65,040
FIIIs	226,621	127,349	82,228	80,252	206,294	142,366	88,842	64,987
ADR/GDRs	6,645	1,162	1,135	2,707	-	-	-	-
3. External Assistance	4,241	5,041	2,004	2,057	2,126	2,405	1,135	1,486
4. External Commercial Borrowings	30,293	15,244	6,332	5,168	7,684	7,303	3,166	4,424
5. NRI Deposits	29,400	37,147	18,274	21,513	29,222	32,858	17,202	18,649
6. Banking Capital excluding NRI Deposits	26,414	28,060	20,073	10,608	14,832	35,595	16,175	12,414
7. Short-term Trade Credits	47,658	41,841	23,892	21,692	31,729	43,750	18,986	22,310
8. Rupee Debt Service	0	0	0	0	122	100	32	23
9. Other Capital	29,229	20,179	9,154	10,047	18,261	21,723	19,430	14,298
Total (1 to 9)	438,357	312,427	184,407	175,333	331,772	305,181	172,455	145,765

R: Revised

P: Preliminary

PR: Partially Revised.

- (iv) Portfolio investment mainly comprising foreign institutional investors (FIIs) investments and American depository receipts (ADRs)/global depository receipts (GDRs) witnessed large net inflows (US \$ 17.9 billion) in April-September 2009 (net outflows of US \$ 5.5 billion in April-September 2008) due to large purchases by FIIs in the Indian capital market reflecting revival in growth prospects of the economy and improvement in global investors' sentiment. The inflows under ADRs/ GDRs increased to US \$ 2.7 billion in April-September 2009 (US \$ 1.1 billion in April-September 2008).

Table 12: Net Capital Flows

(US \$ million)

Item	April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foreign Direct Investment	15,893	17,498	13,867	14,142
Inward FDI	34,728	34,992	20,654	20,977
Outward FDI	18,835	17,495	6,788	6,835
2. Portfolio Investment <i>Of which:</i>	27,433	-14,030	-5,518	17,946
FIIIs	20,327	-15,017	-6,614	15,265
ADR/GDRs	6,645	1,162	1,135	2,707
3. External Assistance	2,114	2,637	869	571
4. External Commercial Borrowings	22,609	7,941	3,166	745
5. NRI Deposits	179	4,290	1,073	2,864
6. Banking Capital excluding NRI Deposits	11,580	-7,535	3,898	-1,807
7. Short-term Trade Credits	15,930	-1,909	4,905	-618
8. Rupee Debt Service	-122	-100	-33	-23
9. Other Capital	10,969	-1,545	-10,276	-4,251
Total (1 to 9)	106,585	7,246	11,952	29,568

R: Revised. P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised.

Note: Details of Other Capital (Item 9) are given in Table 13.

- (v) Net external commercial borrowings (ECBs) inflow remained lower at US \$ 0.7 billion in April-September 2009 (US \$ 3.2 billion in April-September 2008).
- (vi) Banking capital (net) amounted to US \$ 1.1 billion in April-September 2009 as compared with US \$ 5.0 billion in April-September 2008. Among the components

of banking capital, NRI deposits witnessed higher net inflows of US \$ 2.9 billion in April-September 2009 as compared with lower net inflows of US \$ 1.1 billion in April-September 2008.

- (vii) Short term trade credit recorded a net outflow of US \$ 0.6 billion (inclusive of suppliers' credit up to 180 days) during April-September 2009 as against a net inflow of US \$ 4.9 billion during the same period of the previous year.
- (viii) Other capital includes leads and lags in exports, SDR allocation, funds held abroad, advances received pending issue of shares under FDI and other capital not included elsewhere (n.i.e). Other capital recorded a lower net outflow of US \$ 4.3 billion in April-September 2009 as compared with a higher net outflow of US\$ 10.3 billion April-September 2008. The details of other capital are set out in Table 13.

Table 13: Details of 'Other Capital' (Net)				
(US \$ million)				
Item	April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lead and Lags in Exports	-899	-11,866	-14,585	2,945
2. Net Funds Held Abroad	-2,682	320	223	-5,265
3. Advances Received Pending Issue of Shares under FDI	7,200	3,002	2,821	-2,689
4. SDR Allocation	-	-	-	5,161
5. Other capital not included elsewhere (<i>n.i.e</i>) (<i>Inclusive of derivatives and hedging, migrant transfers and other capital transfers</i>)	7,350	6,999	1,266	4,401
Total (1 to 5)	10,969	-1,545	-10,276	-4,251
P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised. R: Revised. - : Nil.				

4. Reserves Variation

- (i) The accretion in foreign exchange reserves on BoP basis (*i.e.*, excluding valuation) was US \$ 9.5 billion in April-September 2009 (as against a decline of US \$ 2.5 billion in April-September 2008) (Table 14 & Chart 5). Taking into account the valuation gain, foreign exchange reserves recorded an increase of US \$ 29.3 billion in April-September 2009 (as against a decline in reserves of US \$ 23.4 billion in April-September 2008). [A Press Release on the sources of variation in foreign exchange reserves is separately issued].
- (ii) The IMF had approved a general allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for an amount equivalent to US\$ 250 billion, which was made on August 28, 2009. In addition, a special SDR allocation pursuant to the fourth amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, amounting to US \$33 billion was made on September 9, 2009. Pursuant to this, a general allocation of SDR 3,082 million (equivalent to US\$ 4,821 million) and a special allocation of SDR 214.6 million (equivalent to US\$ 340 million) were allocated to India by the IMF on August 28, 2009 and September 9, 2009, respectively. It has resulted in an increase in the India's foreign exchange reserves by US\$ 5.2 billion.
- (iii) At the end of September 2009, outstanding foreign exchange reserves stood at US \$ 281.3 billion.

Table 14: Sources of Variation to Reserves (BoP Basis) in April-September 2009				
(US \$ million)				
Item	April-March		April-September	
	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (PR)	2008-09 (PR)	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Current Account Balance	-15,737	-28,728	-15,849	-18,618
B. Capital Account*	107,901	8,648	13,350	28,151
<i>Of Which</i>				
Foreign Direct Investment	15,893	17,498	13,867	14,142
Portfolio Investment	27,433	-14,030	-5,518	17,946
External Commercial Borrowings	22,609	7,941	3,166	745
Banking Capital	11,759	-3,245	4,971	1,057
Short Term Trade Credits	15,930	-1,909	4,906	-618
D. Change in Reserves: (-) indicates increase: (+) indicates decrease)#	-92,164	20,080	2,499	-9,533

*: Including errors and omissions. #: On BoP basis (i.e., excluding valuation).
P: Preliminary. PR: Partially Revised. R: Revised.



- (iv) To sum up, the key features of India's BoP that emerged in April-September 2009 were: (i) lower trade deficit (US \$ 58.2 billion) led by lower oil import bills, (ii) lower net invisible surplus (US \$ 39.6 billion) led by lower software services and decline in business services and investment income, (iii) higher current account deficit (US \$ 18.6 billion) due to lower net invisibles, (iv) large net capital inflows mainly led by turnaround in FII inflows and steady FDI inflows, and (v) increase in reserves (excluding valuation) of US \$ 9.5 billion (as against a decline in reserves of US \$ 2.5 billion in April-September 2008) due to large capital inflows and SDRs allocations by the IMF. The details of key indicators are set out in Table 15.

Table 15: Key Indicators of India's Balance of Payments				
Item	April-March		April-September	
	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Merchandise Trade				
1. Exports (US \$ on BoP basis) Growth Rate (%)	28.9	13.7	48.1	-27.0
2. Imports (US \$ on BoP basis) Growth Rate (%)	35.1	19.4	51.0	-20.6
3. Crude Oil Prices, Per Barrel (Indian Basket)	79.2	82.7	116.5	63.4
4. Trade Balance (US \$ billion)	-91.5	-118.7	-64.4	-58.2
5. Exports / GDP (%)	14.2	16.3	-	-
6. Imports / GDP (%)	22.0	26.6	-	-
7. Trade Balance / GDP (%)	-7.8	-10.3	-	-
Invisibles				
8 Net Invisibles (US \$ billion)	75.7	89.9	48.5	39.6
9. Net Invisibles Surplus / Trade Deficit (%)	82.8	75.8	75.4	68.0
10. Invisibles Receipts /Current Receipts (%)	47.3	46.4	43.4	48.2
11. Services Receipts / Current Receipts (%)	28.7	28.8	26.0	25.6
12. Private Transfers /Current Receipts (%)	13.8	13.3	13.4	17.6
13. Net Invisibles / GDP (%)	6.5	7.8	-	-
14. Private Transfers Receipts / GDP (%)	3.7	4.1	-	-
15. Software exports / GDP (%)	3.4	4.0	-	-
16. Services (net) / GDP (%)	3.3	4.3	-	-
Current Account				
17. Current Receipts (US \$ billion)	315.0	352.5	196.4	156.5
18. Current Payments (US \$ billion)	330.8	381.3	212.2	175.1
19. Current Account Balance (US \$ billion)	-15.7	-28.7	-15.8	-18.6
20. Current Account Balance / GDP (%)	-1.3	-2.5	-	-
Capital Account				
21. Gross Capital Inflows (US \$ billion)	438.4	312.4	184.4	175.3
22. Gross Capital Outflows (US \$ billion)	331.8	305.2	172.5	145.8
23. Net Capital Flows (US \$ billion)	106.6	7.2	12.0	29.6
24. Net FDI / Net Capital Flows (%)	14.9	241.5	116.0	47.8
25. Net Portfolio Investment / Net Capital Flows (%)	25.7	-193.6	-46.2	60.7
26. Net ECBs / Net Capital Flows (%)	21.2	109.6	26.5	2.5
Openness Indicators				
27. Exports plus Imports of Goods / GDP (%)	36.1	42.9	-	-
28. Current Receipts plus Current Payments / GDP (%)	55.0	63.4	-	-
29. Net Capital Inflows / GDP (%)	9.1	0.6	-	-
30. Gross Capital Inflows plus Outflows / GDP (%)	65.6	53.4	-	-
31. Current Receipts plus Current Payments & Gross Capital	120.7	116.8	-	-
Reserves				
32. Import Cover of Reserves (in months)	14.4	9.8	10.8	12.4
33. Outstanding Reserves as at end period (US \$ billion)	309.7	252.0	286.3	281.3

5. Difference in DGCI&S and Balance of Payments Imports

- (i) During April-September 2009, based on the records of the DGCI&S imports (based on custom) data and the BoP merchandise imports (based on banking channel data), the difference between the two data sets works out to about US \$ 14.8 billion (Table 16).

Table 16 : DGCI&S and the Balance of Payments Import Data			
(US \$ million)			
Item	2007-08 (R) (April-March)	2008-09 (PR) (April-March)	2009-10 (P) (April-September)
1	2	3	4
1. BoP Imports	257,629	307,651	139,356
2. DGCI&S Imports	251,439	303,696	124,522
3. Difference (1-2)	6,190	3,955	14,834

6. Revisions in the BoP Data for 2007-08, 2008-09 and Q1 of 2009-10

- (i) According to the Revision Policy announced on September 30, 2004, the data for 2007-08, 2008-09 and the first quarter of 2009-10 have been revised based on latest information reported by various reporting entities. As per the revised data the current account deficit for 2007-08 and 2008-09 stood at US \$ 15.7 billion (1.3 per cent of GDP) and US \$ 28.7 billion (2.5 per cent of GDP), respectively. The revised data are presented in the standard format of BoP presentation in Statement II.

7. External Debt for the Quarter ending September 2009

- (i) As per the existing practice, the external debt for the quarters ending March and June are compiled and released by the Reserve Bank of India, while the external debt for quarters ending September and December are compiled and released by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Accordingly, the data on external debt for the quarter ending September 2009 are being released by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The same could be accessed at <http://finmin.nic.in>.